

# Braconidae (Hymenoptera) from Greece, 6

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One hundred ninety-seven braconid species belonging to 14 subfamilies are recorded from Greece. Four species are described as new to the science : *Aspilota amelot* sp. nov., *Aspilota cekovici* sp. nov., *Chorebus (Stiphrocera) xsarus* sp. nov. and *Gnamptodon asper* sp. nov. Eighty-nine species are new to the Greek fauna. A checklist of the braconid wasps reporting their occurrence in Greece is presented. With 55 original figures.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A total of 197 braconid species (51 genera) are reported from Greece. The species (as well as the genera) belong to 14 subfamilies, the subfamilies are comprising the following number of species (the number of the respective genera is given in brackets) : Agathidinae : 7 species (2 genera), Alysiinae/Alysiini : 19 species of which two species are new (10 genera), Alysiinae/Dacnusini : 24 species of which one species is new (5 genera), Brachistinae : 6 species (3 genera), Braconinae : 35 species (4 genera), Cardiochilinae : 1 species (1 genus), Cheloninae : 4 species (3 genera), Euphorinae : 1 species (1 genus), Gnamptodontinae : 1 sp. nov. (1 genus), Hormiinae : 5 species (4 genera), Meteorinae : 1 species (1 genus), Microgastrinae : 81 species (12 genera), Miracinae : 1 species (1 genus), Opiinae : 5 species (1 genus), Rogadinae : 6 species (1 genus).

Four new species are described : *Aspilota amelot* sp. nov., *Aspilota cekovici* sp. nov., *Chorebus (Stiphrocera) xsarus* sp. nov. and *Gnamptodon asper* sp. nov. Their detailed description and nearest allies are presented completed with 55 figures.

One new synonymous name is established : *Bracon (Asiabracon) quadrimaculatus* Telenga, 1936 sen. syn. = *B. (A.) amaculatus* Beyarslan, 1988 jun. syn.

Among the 197 species, 89 are new to the Greek fauna. The majority of the dacnusinae and microgastrinae species are new for Greece.

Besides the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest) alysiine and microgastrine material came from three museums in Europe. Institution names are abbreviated in the Faunistic List (after the number of the specimens), below the abbreviated name (in brackets) and the full name

of the museums are presented (see also Acknowledgement) :

(Bp) = Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest

(Ld) = Zoologisk Museum, Lund

(Ln) = Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden

(Wn) = Naturhistorisches Museum, 2. Zoologische Abteilung, Wien.

## 2. FAUNISTIC LIST

In this list the subfamilies, genera and species are arranged alphabetically. Distributional and taxonomic notes are added to the species where necessary. The added remarks originate from the respective publications cited in the Bibliography.

### AGATHIDINAE

*Agathis anglica* Marshall, 1885 - 1♀ (det. Nixon 1984) : Crete, Omalos, 18.viii.1906, leg. L. Bíró. First reported from Greece (Rhodos) by Nixon 1986 : 200).

*Agathis lugubris* (Förster, 1862) - 1♀ : Crete, Canea, 16.vii.1906, leg. L. Bíró. Widely distributed in the western Palaearctic Region (Simbolotti & van Achterberg 1999 : 77). Nearest to Greece known in Turkey (Beyarslan *et al.* 2002 : 174). New to the Greek fauna.

*Agathis malvacearum* Latreille, 1805 - 1♂ : Athenes, Kifissia, 200 m, 1.iv.1978, leg. J. Papp. 1♀ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

*Agathis pedias* Nixon, 1986 - 3♀ + 3♂ : prov. Boiotia, Oinoi, 8.v.1981, leg. I. Rozner. 2♀ + 3♂ : prov. Viotia, Davlia, 19.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

*Agathis tibialis* Nees, 1814 - 1♂ : environs of Stylos, 16.v.1977, leg. L. Zombori. 1♂ : Crete,

Omalos, Lefka Ori, 1250 m, 15.ix.1980, leg. L. Gozmány et K. Remete. 1♀ : prov. Boiotia, Oinoi, 8.v.1981, leg. I. Rozner. 1♀ + 1♂ : prov. Thessaloniki, Asprovalta, 15.v.1995, leg. J. Papp. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Karvelos, 24.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Gorani, 500 m, 27.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

***Agathis umbellatarum*** Nees, 1814 - 2♂ : Corfu, Paganatti. 3♀ + 1♂ : Crete, Herakleion, 5.v.1906, leg. L. Bíró. 3♀ + 3♂ : Crete, Insel Dia, 25-29.v.[1906], leg. L. Bíró. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 15.v.1979, leg. L. Gozmány.

***Agathis varipes*** Thomson, 1895 - 1♂ : prov. Thessaloniki, Asprovalta, 15.v.1995, leg. J. Papp. 1♂ : prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Kalivia Dohas, Soha, 1500 m, 28.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

***Bassus claustralitanus*** (Ratzeburg, 1844) - 1♀ : prov. Thessaloniki, Rendina, 21.v.1995, leg. I. Rozner. Up to now known in several countries of West Europe (Simboletti & van Achterberg 1999 : 22). New to the Greek fauna.

#### ALYSIINAE : Alysiini

***Alysia rufidens*** Nees, 1834 - 9♂ : Crete, Canea, .iv.1906, leg. Bíró.

***Angelovia elipsocubitalis*** Zaykov, 1980 - 1♀ : Athens, Boulogmène, taken from *Ruscus aculeatus*, 13.iv.1931, leg. Fodor. - Described from Bulgaria (Mts Rhodopi) on the basis of two females, so far not reported elsewhere. New to the Greek fauna.

***Aphaereta difficilis*** Nixon, 1939 - 1♂ : Crete, Canea, .iii.1906, leg. Bíró.

***Asobara minuta*** (Nees, 1811) - 2♀ : Crete, Iraklion, 1♀ : .iv.1906, 1♀ : 5.v.1906, leg. Bíró.

***Aspilota amelot*** sp. nov. : See the chapter "Description of the new species".

***Aspilota cekovici*** sp. nov. : See the chapter "Description of the new species".

***Aspilota delicata*** Fischer, 1973 - 1♂ : Peloponneso, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 12.iv.1978, leg. Papp.

***Dinotrema concinna*** (Haliday, 1838) - 1♂ : Crete, Iraklion, 25.iv.1906, leg. Bíró.

***Orthostigma laticeps*** (Thomson, 1895) - 1♀ : Peloponneso, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 15.iv.1978, leg. Papp.

***Orthostigma maculipes*** (Haliday, 1838) - 1♀ (Wn) : Sises, leg. Malicky.

***Phaenocarpa brevipalpis*** (Thomson, 1895) - 2♂ : Crete, Canea, ii.1906, leg. Bíró.

***Phaenocarpa ruficeps*** (Nees, 1811) - 1♀ : Corfu, leg. Reitter.

***Pseudopezomachus cursitans*** (Ferrière, 1930) - 1♀ : "Griechenland Reitter". Described from Corfu under the name *Alysiella cursitans* (Ferrière 1930 : 398); its further locality was not reported so far.

***Pseudopezomachus masii*** Nixon, 1940 - 1♀ + 2♂ : Crete, Canea, 1♀ : 1906, 1♂ : 27.iii.1906, 1♂ : 5.v.1906, leg. Bíró. 2♂ : Crete, Iraklion, 1♂ : .iv.1906, 1♂ : 5.v.1906, leg. Bíró. - Described from Lybia (Tripolitania), new to the Greek fauna. Besides these two countries no farther one is known of its distribution.

***Synaldis concolor*** (Nees, 1811) - 1♂ : Crete, Canea, ii.1906, leg. Bíró. 1♂ : Peloponese, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 16.iv.1979, leg. Gozmány. 1♂ (in Ld) : Rhodes, 3 km SE Kattavia, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson.

***Synaldis distracta*** (Nees, 1834) - 2♀ + 1♂ : Crete, Canea, 27.ii.1906, leg. Bíró.

***Synaldis maxima*** Fischer, 1962 - 1♂ : Prov. Attiki, Sounion, 23.iv.1978, leg. Papp.

***Synaldis megastigma*** Fischer, 1967 - 1♂ : Peloponneso, prov. Lakonia, waterfall between Nomia and Lyra, 1.vi.1979, leg. Gozmány.

#### ALYSIINAE : Dacnusini

***Chorebus (Chorebus) affinis*** (Nees, 1814) - 1♂ : Kos Island, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. Mahunka. Widely distributed in Europe albeit nowhere frequent. First reported from Greece by Ferrière (1930).

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) asphodeli*** Griffiths, 1968 - 1♀ : Prov. Kavala, Akrovaini, Mt. Pangeo, 1600 m, 25.v.1995, leg. Orosz. Since its description from Spain (Marbella, Griffiths 1968a : 29) this is the second report of its distribution. New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) baeticus*** Griffiths, 1967 - 4♂ : Crete, Canea, III-IV 1906, leg. Bíró. Described from Spain (Algeciras) on the basis of the female holotype specimen (Griffiths 1967 : 566). Recently reported from Hungary (Papp 2004b : 344). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) dagda*** (Nixon, 1943) - 1♀ : Corfu, leg. Paganetti. 1♀ : Crete, Canea, 27.iii.1906, leg. L. Bíró. To date known in six countries of Europe, nearest to Greece from Hungary (Papp 2004a : 136, 2005 : 146). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Phaenolexis) femoratus*** (Tobias, 1962) - 1♂ : Corfu, leg. Paganetti. Known in the European Russia (Leningrad district, locus typicus), Azerbaijan, Turkey, Hungary (Papp 2004b : 345). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) flavipes*** (Goureau, 1851) - 1♀ : Athenes, Mt. Lykavitos, 11.iv.1931, leg. Fodor. Distributed in the Palaearctic Region, Hungarian records are the closest to the present (Tobias 1998 : 373, Papp 2004a : 137). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Phaenolexis) fuscipennis*** (Nixon, 1937) - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Amoudara, Mt. Keri, 200 m, 9-10.v.1993, leg. Podlussány. Described from England on the basis of five female specimens (Nixon 1937 : 20). Reported from Germany, Sweden, Austria, Romania, Spain and the European Russia (Leningrad district) (Shenefelt 1974 : 1048). Romanian records are the closest to the present (Oltenia, Burghele 1960 : 139) and Hungary (Papp 2005a : 146). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) gnaphalii*** Griffiths, 1967 - 1♀ : Crete, Antrea Iovis, Mt. Ida, 1906, leg. Biró. Since its description known only in Germany (Griffiths 1967 : 862). Recently listed in Hungary (Papp 2005 : 146).

***Chorebus (Phaenolexis) heringianus*** Griffiths, 1967 - 1♀ : Crete, Antrea Iovis, Mt. Ida, 1906, leg. Biró. Described from Germany (Thuringia) on the basis of 1♀ + 3♂ specimens (Griffiths 1967 : 672). Recently reported from Hungary (2004b : 345). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Phaenolexis) iridis*** Griffiths, 1968 - 1♂ : Peloponnese, Mts Taygetos, Sparti, 700 m, 14.iv.1978, leg. Papp. Described from Italy (Sorrento) on the basis of 3♀ + 2♂ specimens (Griffiths 1968b : 102). Recently reported from Turkey (Beyarslan & Inanç 2001 : 265) and Hungary (Papp 2005 : 146). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) lar*** (Morley, 1924) - 1♂ : Athenes, Mt. Hymettos, Kaisarine, iv.1931, leg. Fodor. Widely distributed in Europe (Shenefelt 1978 : 1052). Serbian records are the closest to the present (Žikica *et al.*, 2000 : 99). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Phaenolexis) leptogaster*** (Haliday, 1839) - 1♀ : Crete, Antrea Iovis, Mt. Ida, 1906, leg. Biró. Widely distributed and frequent to common in Europe. New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) mucronatus*** (Telenga, 1934) - 1♂ : Crete, Mt. Giovktas, 800 m, 5.v.1982, leg. Remete. On the basis of a few localities distributed in the European Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Hungary (Papp 2004a : 140). Macedonian and Serbian records are the closest to the present (Žikica *et al.*, 2000 : 99). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Phaenolexis) ornatus*** (Telenga, 1934)

- 1♂ : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Amoudara, Mt. Keri, 200 m, 9-10.v.1993, leg. Podlussány. Known in the following countries : Hungary (Papp 2004b : 346), European Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan (Tobias 1986b : 199). New to the Greek fauna. Twelve years later Tobias (1998 : 391) placed the name *Ch. ornatus* in synonymy with *Ch. bathyzonus* (Marshall, 1895) sen. syn. I do not concur this synonymization with the remark that the specific differences between the two forms are very faint and the recognition of them requires a special practice in their identification. By the way, differences of this kind are ascertained in a long series of *Chorebus* species as well as *Dacnusa* etc. species.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) pseudomisellus*** Griffiths, 1968 - 1♂ : Prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Anavriti, Mon Faneromensis, 28.v.2004, leg. Rozner. Its known area is disjunct : Germany, Hungary - Asiatic Russia : Maritime Territory, Kamchatka (Papp 2004b : 346, Tobias 1998 : 356). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) scabiosae*** Griffiths, 1967 - 2♂ : Crete, Canea, ii-iii.1906, leg. Biró. Described on the basis of several females and males from England and Germany (Griffiths 1967 : 849). Recently reported from Hungary (Papp 2004a : 142). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) venustus*** (Tobias, 1962) - 1♀ : Crete, Canea, ii.1906, leg. Biró. Described from the European Russia (Tobias 1962 : 131), found in Germany, Poland and Hungary (Papp 2004a : 143). New to the Greek fauna.

***Chorebus (Stiphrocera) xsarus*** sp. nov. : See the chapter "Description of the new species".

***Coelinidea gracilis*** (Curtis, 1829) - 1♂ : Makedonia, Pentalofos, 21.v.1981, leg. Rozner.

***Coloneura arestor*** (Nixon, 1954) - 1♂ : Athenes, Kifissia, 200 m, 1.iv.1978, leg. Papp. Described from Sweden on the basis of 1♀ (the holotype) + 5♂ specimens (from three localities) (Nixon 1954 : 280). Reported from the European Russia, Azerbaijan (Tobias 1986b : 213) and Hungary (Papp 2005a : 147). New to the Greek fauna.

***Dacnusa (Pachysema) alpestris*** Griffiths, 1967 - 1♀ : Athenes, Kifissia, 200 m, 1.iv.1978, leg. Papp. In Europe reported from Germany (here is the type locality), Austria, Poland (Shenefelt 1974 : 1083) and in Asiatic Russia from Kamchatka (Tobias 1998 : 338). New to the Greek fauna.

***Dacnusa (Dacnusa) confinis*** Ruthe, 1859 - 1♂ : Crete, Canea, iii.1900, leg. Biró. Widely distributed in Europe (Shenefelt 1974 : 1087,

Tobias 1986b : 219); Hungarian records are the closest to the present (Papp 2005 : 147). New to the Greek fauna.

**Dacnusa (Dacnusa) pubescens** (Curtis, 1826) - 1♀ : Prov. Attiki, Marathon, 21.iv.1978, leg. Papp.

**Protodacnusa litoralis** Griffiths, 1964 - 1♀ : Lake Volvi, 23.v.1977, leg. Zombori. Described from Ireland on the basis of the male holotype specimen and reported from Denmark (Griffiths 1964 : 896), European Russia, Azerbaijan (Tobias 1986b : 212) and Hungary (Papp 2005 : 148). New to the Greek fauna.

#### BRACHISTINAE

**Eubazus (Brachistes) cubiculus** Papp, 1998 - 1♂ : Peloponnesos, 16 km NE of Levidi pass, 1500 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai. The species was described (Papp 1998) from France (Savoie) on the basis of two specimens (1♀ + 1♂). The male specimen taken in Greece is identical with the male paratype. New to the Greek fauna.

**Eubazus (Brachistes) danielsoni** Papp, 1999 - 1♀ : Elis, Frangkonleika, Ag. Eleonisis, 19.v.1981, leg. I. Rozner. 2♀ : prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. 2♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Vresthena, 30.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. Described from Greece, Algeria and Hungary (Papp 1999 : 240).

**Schizopyrmus obscurus** (Nees, 1816) - 1♀ + 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambia, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Anavriti, Mon Faneromensis, 800 m, 28.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. 3♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Kalivia Sohas, Soha, 1500 m, 28.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Schyzopyrmus parvus** (Thomson, 1892) - 1♂ : prov. Viotia, Davlia, 19.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Xirokambi, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Triaspis floricola** (Wesmael, 1835) - 2♀ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner

**Triaspis obscurellus** (Nees, 1816) - 4♀ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

#### BRACONINAE

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) abbreviator** Nees, 1834 - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Iraklion, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. Distributed in the western Palaearctic Region. New to the Greek fauna.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) abbreviator** var. *abscissor* (Nees, 1834) - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♀ (as *B. minutator* Fabricius in Papp 1999 : 233) : Prov. Halkidiki, Mt. Holomoudas, Taxiarchis, 800 m, 22.v.1995, leg. A. Orosz. Nominate form : metasoma reddish yellow, at most first tergite more or less black. *Var. abscissor* : tergites medially either with a row of black maculae or with a black streak.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) apricus** Schmiedeknecht, 1897 - 1♀ : prov. Viotia, Davlia, 19.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. Since its description known only in Germany. In its redescription (Papp 1999 : 291) it was placed nearest to *B. (L.) thuringiacus* Schmiedeknecht. Besides this species also near to *B. (L.) meyeri* Telenga. New to the Greek fauna.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) atrator** Nees, 1834 - 1♀ (as *B. delibitor* Haliday in Papp 2003 : 23) : Corfu, Perama, 29.v.1978, leg. M. Koponen. 1♂ : prov. Thessaloniki, Asprovalta, 15.v.1995, leg. J. Papp. 1♂ : Crete, prov. Iraklion, Mt. Kéri, Amoudara, 9.v.1993, leg. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) chrysostigma** Grese, 1928 - 1♀ (in Berlin) : Crete, Canea, 16-20.vii.1943, leg. Zimmermann. In Europe known sporadically; reported from Greece (Papp 1990 : 275).

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) delibitor** Haliday, 1833 (= *B. anthracinus* Nees, 1834) - 2♂ : prov. Thessaloniki, Asprovalta, 15.v.1995, leg. J. Papp. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Gorani, 500 m, 27.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. 1♀ : Prov. Larissa, 10 km SE of Elassoma, 1.vi.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) epitriptus** Marshall, 1885 - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. Rozner.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) erraticus** var. *confinis* (Szépligeti, 1901) - 1♂ : Kos Island, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. Mahunka.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) erraticus** var. *superciliosus* (Wesmael, 1838) - 2♂ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. Rozner. 1♂ : Prov. Fokida, Hrisso, 17-18.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 1♀ + 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Kuomouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 2♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Kalivia Sohas, Soha, 28.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 2♂ : Prov. Pieria, Mts Olympos, 8 km of Agio Dimitris, 3.vi.2004, leg. Rozner.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) femoralis** Brullé, 1832 - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Iraklion, Mt. Kéri, Amoudara, 9.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♀ : Crete, prov.

Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♀ : Peloponesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. Rozner. Reported its several localities in Greece (Papp 1999 : 231). In the Mediterranean subregion widely distributed.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) fumarius Szépligeti**, 1901 - 1♂ : Island Kos, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. Mahunka.

**Bracon (Cyanopterobracon) illyricus Marshall**, 1888 - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

**Bracon (Bracon) intercessor** var. *fallaciosus* (Szépligeti, 1901) - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) larvicida Wesmael**, 1838 - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♂ : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Magakari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

**Bracon (Bracon) leptus Marshall**, 1897 - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Iraklion, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) lividus Telenga**, 1936 - Athens, Kifissia, 8-25.vi.1974, leg. L. A. Mound.

**Bracon (Bracon) luteator** var. *nigripedor* (Nees, 1834) - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♀ : Prov. Pieria, Mts Olympos, 8 km S of Agio Dimitris, 3.vi.2004, leg. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) maroccanus Szépligeti**, 1906 - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Rethymno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. Orosz.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) marshalli Szépligeti**, 1901 - 1♀ : Prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) minutator** (Fabricius, 1798) - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♀ : prov. Viotia, Paralia Distomo, Agios Nicolaos, 20.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) obscurator** Nees, 1811 - 1♂ : Kos Island, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. Mahunka. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambia, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 2♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Kalivia Sohas, Soha, 1500 m, 28.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Vresthena, 30.v.2004, leg. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) parvulus Wesmael**, 1838 - 1♀ + 1♂ : prov. Viotia, Davlia, 19.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) pauris Beyarslan**, 1996 - 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Kalivia Sohas, Soha, 1500 m, 28.v.2004, leg. Rozner. Described from Turkey (Beyarslan 1996 : 346), reported from Hungary (Papp 2002 : 564). New to the Greek fauna.

**Bracon (Bracon) pectoralis Wesmael**, 1838 - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Lasithi, Kato Amigdali, 11.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♂ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♂ : Kos Island, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. Mahunka.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) popovi Telenga**, 1936 - 1♂ : Prov. Arta, Ipiros, 14.vi.1989, leg. Gijswijt. Widely distributed in the steppe/forest-steppe zone of the Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Greece known in Turkey (Beyarslan *et al.*, 2002 : 178). New to the Greek fauna.

**Bracon (Asiabracon) quadrimaculatus Telenga**, 1936 (=B. [A.] amaculatus Beyarslan, 1988, *syn. n.*) - 3♀ + 15♂ : Kos Island, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. Mahunka. Described from Turkmenia, reported from Azerbaijan (Tobias 1986a : 119) and Turkey (three localities) under the synonymous name *B. amaculatus* (Beyarslan 1988 : 71). New to the Greek fauna.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) santaecrucis Schmiedeknecht**, 1897 - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Mt. Kéri, Amoudara, 9.v.1993, leg. A. et Rozner. In Crete it seems a frequent species (Papp 1990 : 278, 1999 : 234).

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) tekkensis Telenga**, 1936 - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Mt. Kéri, Amoudara, 9.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. Its known distribution : Turkmenia, Hungary, Greece (Papp 1999 : 235). Perhaps a steppe/forest-steppe inhabitant in the Palaearctic Region.

**Bracon (Bracon) trucidator Marshall**, 1888 - 1♂ : Prov. Fokida, Hrisso, 17-18.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. Rozner.

**Bracon (Cyanopterobracon) urinator** (Fabricius, 1798) - 1♀ : Prov. Fokida, Hrisso, 17-18.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 1♀ + 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) variator** Nees, 1811 - 2♀ : Crete, prov. Lasithi, Kato Amigdali, 11.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 2♂ : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Vourvoulitis, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, 16 km NE of Levidi pass, 1500 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai.

1♀ : Prov. Arkadia, Mts Pamon, Peleta, 22-23.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. Rozner.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) variator** var. **maculiger** (Wesmael, 1838) - 1♀ : prov. Viotia, Davlia, 19.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Habrobracon crassicornis** Thomson, 1894 (=H. *flavosignatus* Tobias, 1957) - 1♂ (as *H. nigricans* Szépligeti in Papp 1990 : 278) : Athinai (on label Athen), Mt. Likavitos, 11.iv.1931, leg. J. Fodor. 1♀ : Crete, prov. Iraklion, Mt. Keri, Amoudara, 9.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♂ : Crete, prov. Lasithi, Kato Amigdali, 11.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♂ : Prov. Fokida, Hrisso, 17-18.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 2♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 1200 m, 26.v.2004, leg. Rozner. 2♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Kalivia Sohas, Soha, 1500 m, 28.v.2004, leg. Rozner.

**Habrobracon hebetor** (Say, 1836) - 1♀ : Kos Island, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. Mahunka.

**Habrobracon stabilis** (Wesmael, 1838) - 2♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Xirokambi, Koumouta, 26.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. 2♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Kalivia Sohas, Soha, 1500 m, 28.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Pseudovipio inscriptor** (Nees, 1834) - 2♂ : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Magarikari (1♂), Vourvoulitis (1♂), 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

**Vipio humerator** A. Costa, 1888 - 1♀ : Paralia, Distoma, Agio Nicolaos, 20.v.2004, leg. Rozner.

#### CARDIOCHILINAE

**Cardiochiles saltator** (Fabricius, 1781) - 1♀ : Prov. Larissa, 10 km SE of Elassoma, 1.vi.2004, leg. I. Rozner. Widely distributed in Europe, it seems a steppe/forest-steppe inhabitant species.

#### CHELONINAE

**Ascogaster bicarinata** Herrich-Schäffer, 1838 - 1♀ : prov. Viotia, Davlia, 19.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Chelonus carbonator** Marshall, 1885 - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Iraklio, Mt. Kéri, Amoudara, 9.v.1993, leg. A. et Rozner.

**Chelonus productus** Herrich-Schäffer, 1838 - 2♀ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, A. et I. Rozner.

**Microchelonus caucasicus** Abdinbekova, 1969 - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Iraklio, Mt. Kéri, Amoudara, 9.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

#### EUPHORINAE

**Townesilitus bicolor** (Wesmael, 1835) - 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Peninsula Mani, Mts Sangias, Lagia, 23.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

#### HORMIINAE

**Clinocentrus exsertor** (Nees, 1811) - 8♀ + 2♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, taken with mercury vapour lamp, v-vi.1979-1980, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, taken with mercury vapour lamp, 1000-1200 m, 12-13.vi.1979, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. 1♂ : Rhodes, Kattavia, Ag. Pavlos, 21.v.1983, leg. R. Danielsson. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Peninsula Mani, Mts Sangias, Lagia, 23.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Hormius moniliatus** (Nees, 1811) - 1♀ : Porto Heli, Cape D'or, 13-16.vi.1980, leg. L. Kohonen. 10♀ + 7♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, v-x.1979-1980, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. 1♀ : Fokis, Giona Oros, 2 km S Lefkadiotion, 8.vi.1982, leg. R. Danielsson. 1♀ : Trikala, Panagia, 15.vi.1982, leg. R. Danielsson. 1♀ : Pentalofos, 18.ix.1997, leg. A. Podlussány. 1♀ + 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Peninsula Mani, Mts Sangias, Lagia, 23.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Hormius moniliatus** var. **similis** (Szépligeti, 1896) - 6♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 2.vi.-29.ix.1979, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. Albeit the form *similis* was originally described as species (Szépligeti, 1896 : 371), it is but a variety of *H. moniliatus*. The female holotype of *H. similis* was destroyed, type locality Buccari in Croatia.

**Hormius radialis** Telenga, 1941 - 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, 1000-1200 m, taken with mercury vapour lamp, 12-13.vi.1979, leg. L. Gozmány. Described from Azerbaijan, reported its occurrence in Kazakhstan and Turkmenia (Tobias 1986a : 67). In the Hungarian Natural History Museum there are specimens from Jordan, Italy : Sardegna and Spain. New to the Greek fauna.

**Hormisca tatianae** Telenga, 1941 - 2♀ : Crete, Canea, vii.1906, leg. L. Bíró. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, taken with mercury vapour lamp, 7.vi.1979, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. Widely distributed in the Mediterranean Subregion (Morocco, Israel, Jordan), in Kazakhstan, Turkmenia and Mongolia. New to the Greek fauna. The genus *Hormisca* is usually considered as synonym of *Hormius* or as its subgenus.

**Parahormius prontus** Papp, 1990 - 1♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, 5 km S Monemvasia, 15.ix.1979, G. Christensen. Described and up to now known from Hungary and Macedonia. New to the Greek fauna.

#### METEORINAE

**Meteorus gyrator** (Thunberg, 1822) - 1♂ : Mts Parnassos, 2 km SE of Ag. Petra, 24-25.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, 16 km NE of Levidi pass, 1500 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai.

#### MICROGASTRINAE

**Apanteles atreus** Nixon, 1973 - 1♀ + 2♂ (1♀ + 1♂ Ld, 1♂ Bp) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW from Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson. 1♀ + 2♂ (Bp) : near Lithphoron, Mts Olympos, 500 m, 15.v.1977, leg. Zombori. First reported from Greece by Papp (1984a : 269). Sporadic in Europe.

**Apanteles carpatus** (Say, 1836) - 1♀ (Bp) : near Porto Lagos, ex *Trichophaga tapetzella* Linné (Lep. Tineidae), leg. Linden et Twite. A cosmopolitan species, described from the Nearctic Region.

**Apanteles corvinus** Reinhard, 1880 - 1♀ (Bp) : Peloponnesos, 16 km NE of Levidi pass, 1500 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai. Widely distributed and less frequent in Europe. New to the Greek fauna.

**Apanteles galleriae** Wilkinson, 1932 - 1♀ + 1♂ (Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW from Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson. A cosmopolitan species, French (Montpellier) and Hungarian records are the closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

**Apanteles hemara** Nixon, 1965 - 1♀ (Ld) : Evoia, 3-5 km S Eretria, 10-16.ix.1976, leg. Danielsson. Widely distributed in the Old World ; in Europe known in its southern third, Bulgarian and Corsican records are the closest to the present.

**Apanteles ingenuoides** Papp, 1971 - 1♀ (Ld) : Viotia, Parnassos, 11 km NW Arachova, 1100 m, 6.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region. New to the Greek fauna.

**Apanteles metacarpalis** Thomson, 1895 - 2♀ (Bp) : Crete, Iraklion ("Heraklion"), 5.v.1906, leg. L. Biró. 1♂ (Ld) : Nauplion, Argolis, 5.iv.1960, leg. N. Gyllensvård. It is a frequent species in the western Palaearctic Region. New to the Greek fauna.

**Apanteles obscurus** (Nees, 1834) - 1♀ (Ld) : Viotia, Arachova, 6.vi.1982, Danielsson. 1♀ + 1♂

(Bp) : Crete, Canea, vii.1916, leg. Biró. 1♂ (Bp) : Stylos, sea shore, 22.v.1977, leg. Zombori.

**Choeras dorsalis** (Spinola, 1808) (= *Hypomicrogaster dorsalis* [Spinola, 1808]) - 1♀ (Ld) : Rhodes, Maritsa, Kalamon, 27.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. 6♀ + 2♂ (Bp) : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 1♀ : 12.iv.1978 leg. Papp, 3♀ + 2♂ : 10-15.v.1979 leg. Gozmány, 2♀ + 1♂ : 13 and 22.ix.1979 leg. Christensen, 1♀ : 16.vi.1980 leg. Christensen. 1♀ (Bp) : Crete, Canea, iii.1906, leg. Biró. 1♀ (Bp) : Crete, Ins. Dia, 25-29.v., leg. Biró. 2♀ (Bp) : Crete, Iraklion ("Heraklion"), 5.v.1905 and iv.1906, leg. Biró.

**Choeras semele** (Nixon, 1965) - 1♀ (Bp) : Athenes, Lykouressis, ex *Archips rosana* Linné (Lep. Tortricidae), v.1992. Described from Morocco and originally assigned to the genus *Hypomicrogaster*. New to the Greek fauna.

**Choeras tedellae** (Nixon, 1961) - 1♂ (Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson. Known in several countries of Europe, Hungarian and Romanian (Transylvania) records are closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

**Choeras tiro** (Reinhard, 1880) - 1♀ + 2♂ (1♀ + 1♂ Ld, 1♂ Bp) : Rhodes, Kattavia, Ag. Pavlos, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. Supposedly widely distributed in Europe; up to now reported its reliable distribution in England, Germany, Hungary and European Russia. New to the Greek fauna.

**Cotesia ancilla** (Nixon, 1974) - 1♂ (Bp) : Crete, Canea, iii.1906, leg. Biró. 1♂ : Kalambaka, Meteora, 9.ix.1997, leg. Papp. Widely distributed and fairly frequent in the western Palaearctic Region; Bulgarian, Former Yugoslavian, Turkish and Italian records are closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

**Cotesia cupreus** (Lyle, 1925) - 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 8.v.1979, leg. Gozmány. Distributed in Europe, nearest to Greece in Hungary. New to the Greek fauna.

**Cotesia eupilis** (Nixon, 1974) - 1♀ (Ln) : Samos, Kokarion, 2.v.1977, leg. Teunissen. Hitherto known in four countries of Europe : Scotland, Finland, Germany and Hungary. New to the Greek fauna.

**Cotesia euryale** (Nixon, 1974) - 1♀ (Ld) : Evoia, 3-5 km S Eretria, 10-16.ix.1976, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Ld) : Kavala, Pangeon Oros, 6 km NW Kipia, 19.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. Hitherto known in six countries of Europe : England, France, Hungary, Bulgaria, European Russia, Ukraine. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia hyphantriae* (Riley, 1887) - 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Sounion, 23.iv.1978, leg. Papp. Autochthonous in the Nearctic Region, into Europe (e.g. into the former Yugoslavia) introduced several times. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia jucunda* (Marshall, 1885) - 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Halkidiki, Mt. Holomoudas, Taxiarhis, 22.v.1995, leg. I. Rozner. In Europe frequent to common *Cotesia* species. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia kazak* (Telenga, 1949) - 3♀ (Bp) : Thessaloniki, ex *Heliothis armigera* Hübner (Lep. Noctuidae) food-plant of host : *Nicotiana tabacum*, 15.ix.1983, leg. Carl. 1♀ (Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson. 2♂ (Bp) : Peloponessos, Lebidia, 14.ix.1997, leg. Podlussány.

*Cotesia notha* (Marshall, 1885) - 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Kavala, Akrovaini, Mt. Pangeo, 1500 m, 25.v.1995, leg. I. Rozner. Sporadic in Europe, Hungarian (Papp 2005a : 166) and Turkish (Beyarslan *et al.* 2002 : 185) records are the closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia plutellae* (Kurdjumov, 1912) - 1♀ (Ld) : Rhodes, 5 km W Maritsa, 15.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. 2♀ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 1♀ : 12.iv.1978 leg. J. Papp, 1♀ : 20.ix.1979 leg. Christensen.

*Cotesia praepotens* (Haliday, 1834) - 1♂ (Bp) : near Lithochoron, Mts Olympos, 1200 m, 15.v.1977, leg. Zombori.

*Cotesia risilis* (Nixon, 1974) - 1♀ : prov. Viotia, Paralia Distomo, Agios Nicolaos, 20.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. Distributed sporadically in Europe, Former Yugoslavian (Serbia, Crna Gora), Hungarian and Romanian records are the closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia setebis* (Nixon, 1974) - 1♀ (Ld) : Kavala, Pangeon Oros, 6 km NW Kipia, 20.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. Known in Europe, Bulgarian and Turkish records are the closest to the present (Beyarslan *et al.*, 2002 : 185). New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia specularis* (Szépligeti, 1896) - 1♀ (Ld) : Crete, 1 km N Malaia, at electric light, 18-25.vi.1979, leg. Cederholm. A western Palaearctic species, known in Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Israel, Jordan, Iran. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia spurius* (Wesmael, 1837) - 1♀ (Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson.

*Cotesia subancilla* (Balevski, 1980) - 1♂ (Bp) : Crete, Heraklion (=Iraklion), 8.vi.1906, leg. L.Biró. 1♀ (Ld) : Crete, 1 km N Malaia, swept along beach, 30.vi.1979, leg. Cederholm.

Described from Bulgaria, listed in Slovakia. In the Hungarian Natural History Museum there is 1♀ specimen from Spain, Germany and Turkey each (new to their fauna). New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia telengai* (Tobias, 1972) - 1♂ (Ld) : Trikala, Orthovounion, 15.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. Frequent to common in the western Palaearctic Region; in the Mediterranean Subregion frequent. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia tetrica* (Reinhard, 1880) - 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 17.iv.1978, leg. J. Papp. A species frequent in Europe. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia tibialis* (Curtis, 1830) (= *Microgaster congesta* Nees, 1834) - 59♀ (52♀ Ln, 7♀ Bp) : Crete, Amnissos, 23.iv.1972, leg. Geiskses.

*Cotesia vanessae* (Reinhard, 1880) - 4♀ (Bp) : Montenegro, Ulčinj, 12.vii.1954, leg. Tadić.

*Cotesia villanus* (Reinhard, 1880) - 1♂ (Bp) : Kalambaka, Meteora, 9.ix.1997, leg. Podlussány. Reported from England, France, Germany, Finland, Hungary, Ukraine, Israel and Mongolia. New to the Greek fauna.

*Cotesia zygaenarum* (Marshall, 1885) - 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 12.iv.1978, leg. Papp. 1♂ (Ld) : Rhodes, Kattavia, Ag. Pavlos, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson.

*Deuterixys rimulosa* (Niezabitowski, 1910) (= *Apanteles comes* Wilkinson, 1940) - 1♂ (Bp) : Athen, Lykavitos, 11.iv.1931, leg. Fodor. 1♂ (Ld) : Kavala, Pangeon Oros, 3 km Kipia, 20.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. Distributed in the western Palaearctic Region, Hungarian records are the closest to the present (Papp 2005a : 167).

*Diolcogaster alvearia* (Fabricius, 1798) - 3♀ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Sounion, 23.iv.1978, leg. Papp. 2♀ (1♀ Ld, 1♀ Bp) : Epirus Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson.

*Diolcogaster claritibia* (Papp, 1959) (= *Protomicroplitis orontes* Nixon, 1965) - 1♀ (Ld) : Rhodes, 4 km S Kattavia, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. Known in Finland, Hungary, Moldavia, European Russia (Novorossiisk), Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenia. New to the Greek fauna.

*Diolcogaster spreta* (Marshall, 1885) - 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, taken with mercury vapour lamp, 24.v.1979, leg. Gozmány et Christensen. Known in England, Hungary and Moldavia. New to the Greek fauna.

*Dolichogenidea agilla* (Nixon, 1972) (= *Apanteles piraticus* Papp, 1977) - 1♀ (Ld) : Crete, 1 km N Malaia, swept along beach, 30.vi.1979, leg. Cederholm. Described from

Finland, reported from Hungary and Mongolia. New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea candidata** (Haliday, 1834) (= *Microgaster longicauda* Wesmael, 1837) - 1♂ (Bp) : Crete, Heraklion, 5.v.1906, leg. Biró. 2♀ + 2♂ (Bp) : Pelakassis, 1♀ : ex *Prays oleellus* Fabricius (Lep. Hyponomeutidae), 24.ix.1958. 1♀ (Ln) : Damos, 30.iv.1977, leg. Teunissen. 1♂ (Ln) : Crete, Kato Assiti, 27.iv.1978, leg. Gijswilt. 2♂ (1♂ Bp, 1♂ Ln) : Crete, Knossos, 30.iv.1978, leg. Gijswilt. 2♀ + 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, 5 km S of Monemvasia, 1♀ : 16.x.1979 leg. Christensen, 1♂ : 16.v.1979 and 1♀ : 2.vi.1979 leg. Gozmány. 2♂ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Paiania, 100 m, 3.iv.1978, leg. J. Papp. 1♀ (Bp) : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, waterfall between Nomia and Lyra, 20.vi.1979, leg. Gozmány. 1♂ (Ln) : Athen, Mt. Pedéli, 25.iv.1980, leg. Teunissen. 1♀ (Bp) : Crete, prov. Irakleion, Amoudara, Mt. Keri, 200 m, 9-10.v.1993, leg. Podlussány. 2♀ (1♀ Bp, 1♀ Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Viotia, Paralia Distomo, Agios Nicolaos, 20.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

**Dolichogenidea cytherea** (Nixon, 1972) - 1♂ (Ld) : Pieria, Olympos Mt. Prioni, 21.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Bp) : Rhodes, 5 m W Maritsa, 15.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. Pterostigma brown with almost indistinct basal light spot. Mesoscutum, in comparison to specimens from France and Hungary, with very weak punctuation. Distribution : sporadically known from England, Czechia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Mongolia. New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea decora** (Haliday, 1834) - 2♀ (1♀ Bp, 1♀ Ln) : Crete, Amnissos, 23.iv.1972, leg. Geijkskes.

**Dolichogenidea flavostriata** (Papp, 1977) - 1♀ + 2♂ (1♀ + 1♂ Bp, 1♂ Ld) : Paros, Cykladerna, 8.v.1960, leg. Gyllensvärd. 1♂ (Ld) : Nauplion, Argolis, 13.v.1960, leg. Gyllensvärd. Sternum laterally without yellow streak. Described from and up to now known only in Hungary. New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea furtim** (Papp, 1977) - 2♀ (1♀ Bp, 1♀ Ld) : Rhodes, Kattavia, Ag. Pavlos, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. Described from Hungary, reported from Azerbaijan (Tobias 1986a : 437). In the Hungarian Natural History Museum there are specimens from France and Bulgaria (new to their fauna). New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea halidayi** (Marshall, 1885) - 1♀ (Bp) : Crete, Iraklion ("Heraklion"), 5.v.1906, leg.

Biró. Hitherto reported from England, Sweden and Hungary. New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea impura** (Nees, 1834) - 1♂ (Bp) : Athen, Lykavitos Mt., 11.iv.1931, leg. Fodor. Known in Ireland, Germany, Hungary. New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea litae** (Nixon, 1972) - 2♀ + 1♂ (Bp) : Crete, Iraklion ("Heraklion"), iv.1906, leg. Biró. 2♀ + 3♂ (1♀ + 1♂ Bp, 1♀ + 2♂ Wn) : E Vistonis-See, 27.vii.1988, leg. Madl. In Europe known in several countries, Bulgarian, Turkish (Beyarslan *et al.* 2002 : 183) and Former Yugoslavian records are the closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea propinqua** (Papp, 1975) (= *Apanteles praetoria* Tobias, 1976) - 6♀ (Bp) : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 1♀ : 15.iv.1978 leg. J. Papp, 5♀ : 8-12.v.1979 leg. Gozmány. Described from Hungary, listed its localities in Poland and European Russia (Sotchi). New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea seriphia** (Nixon, 1972) - 1♂ (Hi) : prov. Halkidiki, Kallithea-Pallini, 3.v.1976, leg. Koponen. 1♀ (Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson. Described from Germany, reported from Poland, Hungary, Ukraine and from Turkey (Beyarslan *et al.*, 2002 : 183). New to the Greek fauna.

**Dolichogenidea sicaria** (Marshall, 1885) - 5♀ (Bp) : Crete, Iraklion ("Heraklion"), 5.v.1960, leg. Biró. 1♀ (Bp) : Crete, Ins. Dia, 25-29.v.1906, leg. Biró.

**Dolichogenidea soikai** (Nixon, 1972) - 2♀ (Ld) : Rhodes, Kattavia, Ag. Pavlos, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. Hitherto known from North Italy (Tirol), Hungary, Finland and Bulgaria. New to the Greek fauna.

**Glyptapanteles acasta** (Nixon, 1973) - 1♀ (Bp) : Lakonia prov., Monemvasia, 17.iv.1978, leg. Papp. 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Thessaloniki, Rendina, 26.v.1995, leg. Orosz. 1♀ (Ld) + 1♂ (Bp) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson. Widely distributed in the Palearctic Region as far as Mts Altai in Asiatic Russia (Tobias 1986a : 381). Reported from Greece (Papp 1983 : 264).

**Glyptapanteles aliphaea** (Nixon, 1973) - 1♂ (Bp) : Corfu, leg. Paganetti. 1♀ + 1♂ (Bp) : Peloponese, Monemvasia, 17.iv.1978, leg. Papp. 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Marathon, 21.iv.1978, leg. Papp. Widely distributed in Europe, reported from Greece (Papp 1983a : 260).

**Glyptapanteles luciana** (Nixon, 1973) - 1♂ (Bp) : Lakonia prov., Monemvasia, 17.iv.1978, leg. Papp. Sporadic to frequent in Europe eastwards

as far as Armenia (Papp 1983a : 265). New to the Greek fauna.

**Glyptapanteles porthetriae** (Muesebeck, 1927) - 1♀ (Bp) : Trikala, 2 km W Panagia, 15.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. 1♀ (Ld) : Kavala, Pangeon Oros, 3 km NW Kipia, 20.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson.

**Glyptapanteles salepus** (Papp, 1983) - 1♀ (Ld) : Rhodes, Kattavia, Ag. Pavlos, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. Described from the Netherlands. New to the Greek fauna.

**Glyptapanteles vitripennis** (Curtis, 1830) - 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 17.iv.1978, leg. Papp. 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, Taygetos, Anavriti, 1000 m, 21-23.v.1979, leg. Gozmány. 2♀ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, Taygetos, 1000-1200 m, 12-13.vi.1979, leg. Christensen. 1♀ (Bp) : Peloponesos, 16 km NE of Levidi pass, 1500 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai.

**Iconella britannica** (Wilkinson, 1941) - 1♀ (Ln) : Ster. Ell., Etolia-Akar, Andiria, 10-11.vi.1989, leg. Gijswijt. 1♀ (Sb) : Crete, Maleme, W Chania, 18.x.1993, leg. Schwarz. 1♀ (Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson. Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region, eastwards as far as Tadzhikistan; Turkish and Hungarian records are the closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

**Iconella lacteoides** (Nixon, 1965) - 1♂ (Ld) : Rhodes, 3 km SE Kattavia, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson.

**Iconella myeloenta** (Wilkinson, 1937) - 1♀ (Ld) : Rhodes, 5 km W Maritsa, 15.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Bp) : Lakonia prov., Peninsula Mani, Sangias Mt., Lagia, 23.v.2004, leg. Rozner. Up to now known in Cyprus and Turkey. New to the Greek fauna.

**Illidops lindbergi** (Hedqvist, 1965) - 1♀ (Bp) : Viotia, Levadia, Tsoukalados, 6.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Bp) : Trikala, Orthovounion, 15.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. Described from Cape Verde Islands. New to the Greek fauna.

**Illidops naso** (Marshall, 1885) (=Apanteles crantor Nixon, 1965, =Apanteles contortus Tobias, 1964) - 5♀ + 5♂ (Bp, 1♀ holotype and 4♀ paratypes of *A. crantor*) : Crete, Antr. Iovis, Mt. Ida, 1906, leg. Biró. 1♀ + 3♂ (Bp) : Crete, Heraklion, 5.v.1906, leg. Biró.

**Illidops scutellaris** (Muesebeck, 1920) - 1♂ (Ld) : Rhodes, 3 km SE Kattavia, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Bp) : Rhodes, Kattavia, Ag. Pavlos, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. Distributed in the Nearctic Region, introduced and spread in Europe (Bulgaria, Hungary) and Cyprus. New to the Greek fauna (Rhodes).

**Illidops suevus** (Reinhard, 1880) (=Apanteles sesostris Nixon, 1976) - 1♂ (Bp) : Lamia, 16.v.1977, leg. Zombori. 3♂ (Bp) : Lakonia prov., Monemvasia, 12-17.iv.1978, leg. Papp. 1♂ (Bp) : Boiotia, Oinoi, 8.v.1981, leg. Rozner. 1♂ (Ld) : Fokis Giona Oros, 2 km N Sikea, 8.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Ld) : Fthiotis, Iti Oros, 2 km S Iti, 9.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. 1♀ (Ld) : Erritania, Timfritos Mt., 4 km E Karpinisi, 11.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Ld) : Pieria, Olympos Mt., 4 km E Prioni, 22.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Ld) : Rhodes, 3 km SE Kattavia, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson.

**Illidops urgo** (Nixon, 1965) - 1♀ (holotype) + 1♀ (paratype) + 3♂ : Crete, Canea, vii.1906, leg. Biró. Described from Crete, reported from Hungary, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Mongolia (Papp 1981 : 272, Tobias 1986a : 423).

**Microgaster australis** Thomson, 1985 (= *M. deprimator* auct. nec *Ichneumon deprimator* Fabricius, 1798) - 1♀ (Bn) : Kos Island, leg. Löw. Distributed in the Palaearctic Region; Cypriot and Turkish records are the closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

**Microgaster curvicrus** Thomson, 1895 - 1♂ (Ld) : Rhodes, 3 km SE Kattavia, 21.v.1883, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Thessaloniki, Asprovalta, 15.v.1995, leg. J. Papp.

**Microgaster globata** (Linné, 1758) (= *M. laeviscuta* Thomson, 1895) - 1♀ (Wn) : Pangeo, S Nikissiani, 25.vii.1988, leg. Madl.

**Microgaster parvistriga** Thomson, 1895 - 1♂ (Wn) : prov. Artvin, Velikoy, 5.vi.1989, leg. Madl. Distributed in Europe, eastwards as far as Armenia. Hungarian records are the closest to the present. New to the Greek fauna.

**Microplitis cebes** Nixon, 1970 - 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Lakonia, Taygetos, Anavriti, 1000 m, 21-23.v.1979, leg. Gozmány. 1♀ + 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Halkidiki, Mt. Holomoudas, Taxiarhis, 22.v.1995, leg. I. Rozner. 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Thessaloniki, Mavrouda, 23.v.1995, leg. I. Rozner. 1♂ (Bp) : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, Kalivia Sohas, Soha, 28.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner. A Palaearctic species, reported from Greece (Papp 1983c : 106).

**Microplitis fordii** Nixon, 1970 - 1♂ (Ld) : Trikala, Panagia, 15.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. 1♀ (Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson.

**Microplitis ochraceus** Szépligeti, 1896 - 1♀ (Bp) : Corfu, leg. Paganetti.

**Microplitis pseudomurina** (Abdinbekova, 1969) - 1♀ (Bp) : Kos island, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. S. Mahunka. Described from Azerbaijan, in

Europe known in Georgia, Hungary and Bulgaria. New to the Greek fauna.

***Microplitis scrophulariae*** Szépligeti, 1898 - 1♀ (Ld) : Viotia, Arachova, 6.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson. Known in several countries of Europe, reported from Mongolia; Hungarian records are the closest to the present (Papp 1983b : 101). New to the Greek fauna.

***Microplitis sofron*** Nixon, 1970 - 1♂ (Ln) : Crete, Knossos, 30.iv.1978, leg. Gijswilt. Frequent to common species in Europe, reported from Greece (Papp 1984c : 108).

***Microplitis spectabilis*** (Haliday, 1834) - 1♀ (Bp) : Crete, Antr. Iovis, Mt. Ida, 1906, leg. Biró. 1♂ (Ld) : Evvoia, 3-5 km S Eritria, 10-16.ix.1976, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Bp) : Fthiotis, 3 km SW village Timfristos, 10.vi.1982, leg. Danielsson.

***Microplitis spinolae*** (Nees, 1834) - 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Thessaloniki, Nymfopetra, 21.v.1995, leg. Rozner.

***Microplitis tuberculifer*** (Wesmael, 1837) - 1♂ (Wn) : Varvara, 23.vii.1988, leg. Madl. 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Halkidiki, Mt. Holomoudas, Taxiarhis, 22.v.1995, leg. Rozner.

***Microplitis vidua*** Ruthe, 1860 - 1♀ (in Helsinki Museum) : Corfu, Perama, 3.vi.1977, leg. Koponen. 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Arkadia, Mts Pamon, Peleta, 22-23.v.2004, leg. Rozner.

***Pholetesor arisba*** (Nixon, 1973) - 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Hymettos Mt., Kaisarine, iv.1931, leg. Fodor. Sporadic to frequent in Europe, reported from Greece (Papp 1983a : 253).

***Pholetesor bicolor*** (Nees, 1834) (=*Apanteles pedias* Nixon, 1973) - 2♂ (1♂ Bp, 1♂ Ld) : Rhodes, 3 km Se Kattavia, 21.v.1983, leg. Danielsson. 1♂ (Bp) : Crete, prov. Iraklion, Vourvoulitis, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

***Pholetesor circumscriptus*** (Nees, 1834) - 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Hymettos Mt., Kaisarine, iv.1931, leg. Fodor. 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Sounion, 23.iv.1978, leg. Papp. 1♀ (Bp) : prov. Thessaloniki, Rendina, 26.v.1995, leg. Orosz. 4♀ + 4♂ (1♀ + 1♂ Bp, 3♀ + 3♂ Ld) : Epirus, Párga, 45 km NW Préveza, 9-23.vi.1997, leg. Danielsson.

***Pholetesor elpis*** (Nixon, 1973) - 1♂ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Hymettos Mt., Kaisarine, iv.1931, leg. Fodor. 8♂ (Bp) : prov. Attiki, Sounion, 23.iv.1978, leg. J. Papp. A less frequent species in several countries of Europe, reported from Mongolia (Papp 1983a : 250). New to the Greek fauna.

## MIRACINAE

***Mirax dryochares*** Marshall, 1898 - 1♀ : prov. Thessalia, Kalambaka, 14-20.vii.1979, leg. M.C. Day. 2♀ : Kos island, Marmari, 25-29.ix.2003, leg. S. Mahunka. Described from Germany (Thuringia), reported from the former Czechoslovakia and Hungary (Papp 1984b). New to the Greek fauna.

## OPIINAE

***Opius (Nosopoea) ambiguus*** Wesmael, 1835 - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Iraklio, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

***Opius (Phaedrotoma) crassipes*** Wesmael, 1835 - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Iraklio, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

***Opius (Phaedrotoma) diversiformis*** Fischer, 1960 - 1♀ : Crete, prov. Iraklio, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

***Opius (Opiothorax) levis*** Wesmael, 1835 - 3♀ : Crete, prov. Rethimno, Sklavokambos, 12.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

***Opius (Misophthora) seductus*** Fischer, 1959, 1♂ new - 1♂ : Paralia Distona, Agio Nicolaos, 20.v.2004, leg. I. Rozner.

## ROGADINAE

***Aleiodes (Aleiodes) circumscriptus*** (Nees, 1834) - 6♀ + 6♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, vi-x.1979, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. 2♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, 1000-1200 m, vi.1979-1980, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. 1♂ : Crete, prov. Iraklio, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, 16 km NE of Levidi pass, 1500 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai. 2♂ : Mts Parnassos, 1850 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai.

***Aleiodes (Aleiodes) crassipes*** (Thomson, 1891) - 1♂ : Mts Parnassos, 2 km SE of Ag. Petra, 24-25.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai.

***Aleiodes (Neorhogas) ductor*** (Thunberg, 1822) - 1♂ : Crete, prov. Iraklio, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

***Aleiodes (Aleiodes) gastritor*** (Thunberg, 1822) - 2♀ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, vi.1979, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. 1♀ + 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, 1000-1200 m, taken with mercury vapour lamp, 12-13.vi.1979, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. 1♀ : Crete, prov. Iraklio, Magarikari, 13.v.1993, leg. A. et I. Rozner.

***Aleiodes (Aleiodes) pallidator* (Thunberg, 1822)**

- 15♀ + 19♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, v-x.1979, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. 1♂ : Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Mts Taygetos, taken with mercury vapour lamp, 11.vi.1980, leg. G. Christensen. 1♀ : Peloponnesos, 16 km NE of Levidi pass, 1500 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai. 1♂ : Mts Parnassos, 1850 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai.

***Aleiodes (Aliodes) signatus* (Nees, 1811)** - 1♀ : Mts Parnassos, 1850 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai. 2♀ : Peloponnesos, 10 km NE of Levidi pass, 1500 m, 26-27.vi.2003, leg. Gyulai et Garai.

### 3. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW SPECIES

Abbreviations applied in the descriptions (after Van Achterberg 1993a : 5) :

Eye - OOL = shortest distance between hind ocellus and compound eye; POL = shortest distance between hind two ocelli.

Fore wing venation - *m-cu* = transverse medio-cubital vein or recurrent vein, *r* = transverse radial vein or first section of the radial vein, *r-m* = second transverse cubital vein, *2-IA* = second section of the submedian vein (of first subdiscal cell), *I-CU(I)* and *2-CU(I)* = first and second sections of the discoidal vein, *2-Ma* = second section of the first transverse cubital vein, *I-RI* = first section of the metacarpal vein, *2-SR* = first transverse cubital vein, *3-SR* = second section of the radial vein, *SRI* = third section of the radial vein.

#### Subfamily ALYSIINAE : *Alysiini*

##### ***Aspilota amelot* sp. nov.** (Figs 1-9)

Material examined (1♂). Male holotype : Greece, Peloponnese, Monemvasia, 17.iv.1978, leg. J. Papp; holotype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 11231. Holotype is in good condition : (1) glued on a pointed card, (2) right antenna deficient, i.e. last two flagellomeres missing or antenna with 17 antennomeres.

Etymology : the new species received the phantasy name "amelot".

Description of the male holotype. Body 1.9 mm long. Antenna nearly as long as body; 19

antennomeres (left antenna). Scape usual in form, first flagellomere just longer than second flagellomere (Fig. 1); flagellum filiform and indistinctly attenuating distally, first flagellomere four times longer than broad apically, further flagellomeres gradually shorter so that penultimate flagellomere three times as long as broad. Head in dorsal view transverse (Fig. 2), almost 1.9 times as broad between temples as long; temple bulging, i.e. head between temples broader than between eyes ; temple almost 1.3 times longer than eye (or eye 0.77 times as long as temple). Ocelli small, elliptic, OOL twice as long as POL. Tentorial pit reaching compound eye (Fig. 3). Mandible 1.5 times as long medially as broad between teeth 1 and 3, upper tooth somewhat retracted, middle tooth pointed, lower tooth large and widely rounded; incision between teeth 2-3 less deep (Fig. 4). Eye in lateral view 1.6 times as high as wide, temple 1/6 broader than eye (Fig. 5). Head polished. Face laterally and clypeus with long hairs.

Mesosoma in lateral view a bit longer than higher, polished. Mesoscutal dimple missing. Precoxal suture short, subcrenulate, restricted to middle of mesopleuron. Propodeum with areola basalis, carinated as in Fig. 6, along carinae uneven. Hind femur 4.4 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 7). Hind basitarsus as long as tarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Fore wing about as long as body. Second submarginal cell long (Fig. 8), 3-SR 2.1 times as long as 2-SR, SRI almost 2.7 times as long as 3-SR, indistinctly S-like and reaching tip of wing; *m-cu* 2.25 times longer than *Ma*. Vein *I-2CU(I)* just less than twice as long as *m-cu*.

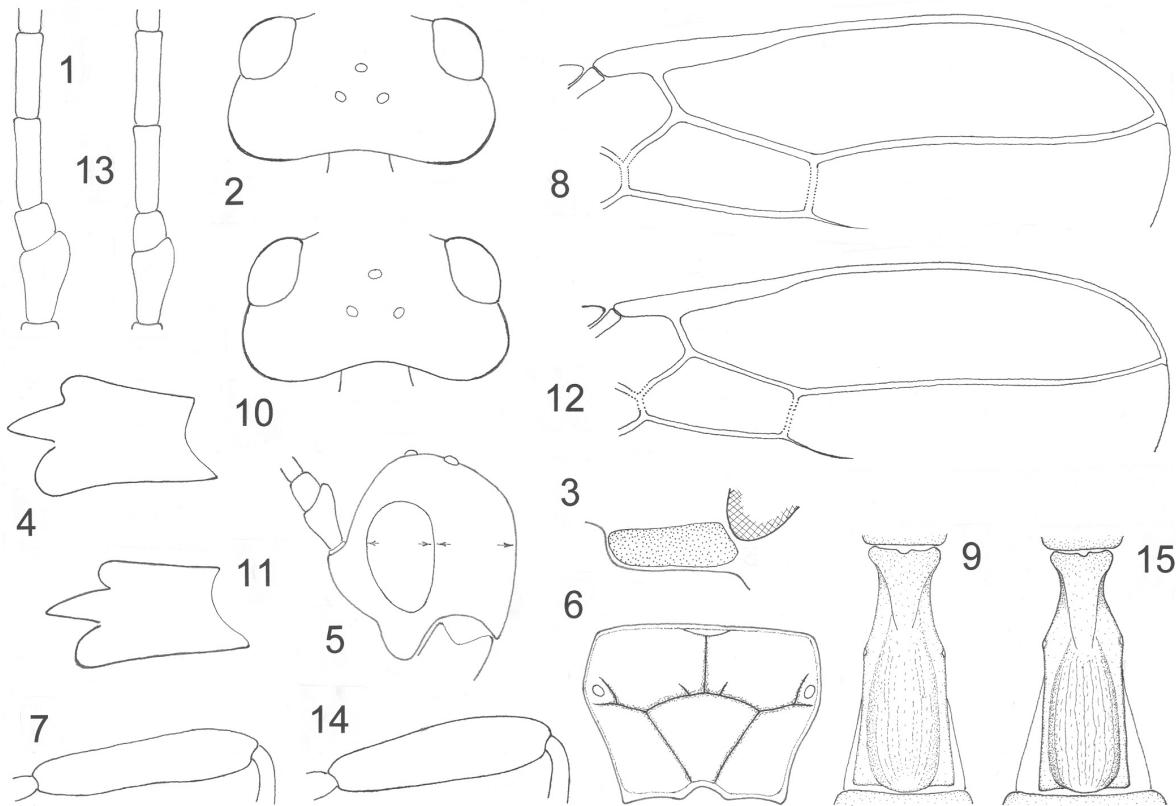
First tergite (Fig. 9) 2.1 times as long as broad behind, beyond pair of spiracles faintly broadening, pair of basal keels ending before middle of tergite, with a few and very fine longitudinal striae. Further tergites polished.

Head and mesosoma blackish brown, first tergite brownish rusty, tergites 2-3 rusty, further tergites darkening brown. Scape and pedicel yellowish, flagellum darkening brown. Tegula yellowish. Fore pair of legs rather pale yellow, middle and hind legs yellow, tarsomeres 3-5 brownish. Wings hyaline, veins brownish.

Female and host unknown.

Distribution : Greece.

The new species, *Aspilota amelot*, is nearest to *A. extreminoris* Fischer (Austria, Hungary) viewing their small and somewhat retracted upper tooth of mandible and their bulging temple; the



**Figs 1-15:** Figs 1-9: *Aspilotota amelot* sp. nov.: 1 = scape, pedicel and flagellomeres 1-2, 2 = head in dorsal view, 3 = right subclypeal pit, 4 = mandible, 5 = head in lateral view, 6 = propodeum, 7 = hind femur, 8 = distal part of right fore wing, 9 = first tergite. - Figs 10-15. *Aspilotota extremitcornis* Fischer: 10 = head in dorsal view, 11 = mandible, 12 = distal part of right fore wing, 13 = scape, pedicel and flagellomeres 1-2, 14 = hind femur, 15 = first tergite.

two species are differentiated by subtle though distinct specific features :

1(2) Eye in dorsal view as long as or just shorter than temple (Fig. 10). Lower tooth of mandible less large and between teeth 2-3 incision deep (Fig. 11). Second submarginal cell short, 3-SR 1.6-1.8 times as long as 2-SR (Fig. 12). Antenna with 16-17 antennomeres, second flagellomere just longer than first flagellomere (Fig. 13). Hind femur 3.75-4 times as long as broad (Fig. 14). First tergite beyond pair of spiracles slightly broadening posteriorly (Fig. 15). ♂ : 1.7-1.8 mm. - Austria, Hungary.....  
.....*A. amelot* sp. nov.

2(1) Eye in dorsal view clearly (0.77 times) shorter than temple (Fig. 2). Lower tooth of mandible large and between teeth 2-3 incision less deep (Fig. 4). Second submarginal cell long, 3-SR 2.1 times as long as 2-SR (Fig. 8). Antenna with 19 antennomeres, first flagellomere just longer than second flagellomere (Fig. 1). Hind femur 4.4 times as long as broad (Fig. 7).

First tergite beyond pair of spiracles nearly parallel-sided (Fig. 9). ♂ : 1.9 mm. - Greece.

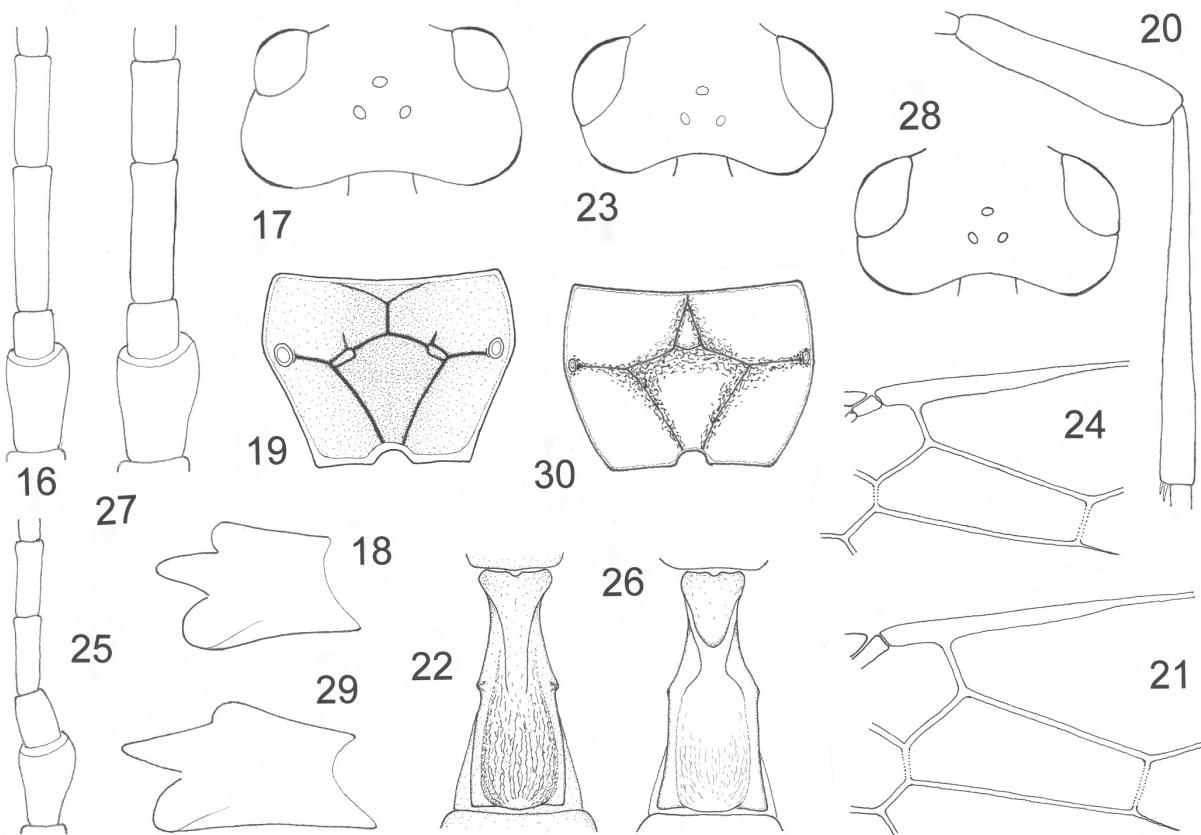
.....*A. amelot* sp. nov.

#### *Aspilotota cekovici* sp. nov. (Figs 16-22)

Material examined (1♀) - Female holotype : Greece, Ioannina, A. Trichas, 5.i.1984, leg. A. Četković; holotype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 11232. The holotype is in good condition : (1) glued on small four-angled card by its right side and right pair of wings; (2) head in dorsal view less visible owing to the mounting.

Etymology : the new species is dedicated to Dr. A. Četković, Serbian specialist of Aculeata, the collector of the holotype specimen of the new species.

Description of the female holotype. Body 3 mm long. Antenna about as long as body and with 20 antennomeres. Scape in lateral view thin, 1.8 times as long as broad apically (Fig. 16); flagellum filiform, first flagellomere four times as long as broad, flagellomeres less broadening



**Figs 16-30 :** Figs 16-22 : *Aspilotota cekovici* sp. nov. : 16 = scape, pedicel and flagellomeres 1-2, 17 = head in dorsal view, 18 = mandible, 19 = propodeum, 20 = hind femur and tibia, 21 = pterostigma and second submarginal cell of right fore wing, 22 = first tergite. - Figs 23-26 : *Aspilotota laevinotum* Tobias : 23 = head in dorsal view, 24 = pterostigma and second submarginal cell of right fore wing, 25 = scape, pedicel and flagellomeres 1-2, 26 = first tergite. - Figs 27 : *Aspilotota efoveolata* Thomson : scape, pedicel and flagellomeres 1-2. - Figs 28-30 : *Aspilotota farra* Papp : 28 = head in dorsal view, 29 = mandible, 30= propodeum.

distally, penultimate flagellomere twice as long as broad. Head in dorsal view (Fig. 17) transverse, 1.8 times as broad as long, temple bulging, i.e. head between temples broader than between eyes, temple 1.4 times longer than eye. Ocelli small, less elliptic, OOL almost three times as long as POL. Tentorial pit reaching compound eye. Mandible 1.3 times as long medially as broad between teeth 1 and 3, upper tooth clearly retracted, second tooth less pointed, third tooth fairly widely rounded (Fig. 18). Eye in lateral view 1.8 times as high as wide, temple hardly 1.4 times broader than eye. Head polished. Face and antenna with long hairs.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.3 times as long as high, polished. Mesoscutal dimple missing. Precoxal suture short, deep, crenulate. Propodeum areolate, carinae of areolae strong; pair of spiracles small (Fig. 19). Hind femur 4.5 times as long as broad distally; hind tibia unusually long and thin, i.e. ten times as long as broad at its distal end (Fig. 20). Hind basitarsus as long as

tarsomeres 2-3 and half of fourth tarsomere combined.

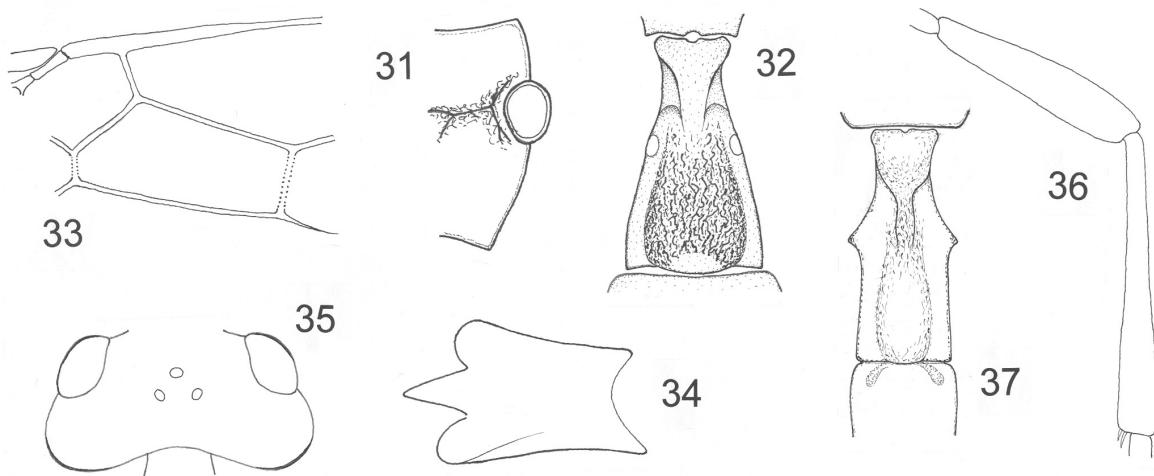
Fore wing one-fourth longer than body. Second submarginal cell long and wide, 3-SR 2.6 times as long as 2-SR, SR1 straight and clearly twice as long as 3-SR; m-cu 1.3 times as long as 2-Ma (Fig. 21). Vein 1-2CI(1) nearly twice as long as m-cu.

First tergite (Fig. 22) 2.5 times as long as broad behind, pair of spiracles at middle of tergite, beyond spiracles faintly broadening posteriorly, pair of basal keels reaching middle of tergite, hind half of tergite finely striate. Further tergites polished. Ovipositor sheath slightly longer than hind basitarsus.

Head and mesosoma blackish brown, metasoma brown to dark brown. Tegula yellow. Scape and pedicel brown, flagellum dark brown. Legs yellow, coxae 2-3 brownish. Wings hyaline, pterostigma and veins opaque brownish.

Male and host unknown.

Distribution : Greece.



Figs 31-35 : Figs 31-35: *Aspilota efoveolata* Thomson : 31 = right half of propodeum with spiracle, 32 = first tergite, 33 = pterostigma and second submarginal cell of right fore wing, 34 = mandible, 35 = head in dorsal view. Figs 36-37 : *Aspilota farra* Papp : 36 = hind femur and tibia, 37 = first tergite.

The new species, *Aspilota cetkovici*, is nearest to *A. laevinotum* Tobias considering their long second submarginal cell (Figs 21, 24) and somewhat retracted upper tooth of mandible (Fig. 18); the two species are separated by the features keyed :

- 1(2) Body 3 mm long. Temple in dorsal view bulging, i.e. head between temples broader than between eyes (Fig. 17). Second submarginal cell wide, *m-cu* 1.3 times as long as 2-*Ma* (Fig. 21). First flagellomere distinctly, i.e. one-fourth (or 1.3 times) longer than second flagellomere (Fig. 16). First tergite beyond pair of spiracles broadening posteriorly, finely striate (Fig. 22). Hind coxa brownish. – Greece .....  
..... *A. cetkovici* sp. nov.
- 2(1) Body 1.6-1.8 mm long. Temple in dorsal view rounded, i.e. head between temples as broad as between eyes (Fig. 23). Second submarginal cell less wide, *m-cu* twice as long as 2-*Ma* (Fig. 24). First flagellomere indistinctly, i.e. a bit longer than second flagellomere (Fig. 25). First tergite beyond pair of spiracles subparallel-sided, striate (Fig. 26). Hind coxa yellow. – Russia (Leningrad district), Hungary, Korea .....  
..... *A. laevinotum* Tobias, 1962

With the help of Fischer's key (1976) to the *lobidens* species-group of *Aspilota* the new species runs to *A. efoveolata* (Thomson) viewing

their corporal size and bulging temple, however, they are clearly distinguished as follows :

- 1(2) Propodeal spiracle small as usually (Fig. 19). Scape in lateral view thin, 1.65 times longer than broad apically; flagellum filiform, first flagellomere four times and second flagellomere 2.8 times as long as broad apically, flagellomeres less broadening apically (Fig. 16). First tergite less broadening posteriorly, 2.5 times as long as broad behind, finely striate (Fig. 22). Temple in dorsal view 1.4 times as long as eye and relatively less bulging (Fig. 17). Second submarginal cell long, 3-SR 2.6 times as long as 2-SR (Fig. 21). Upper tooth of mandible retracted (Fig. 18). Scape brown, hind coxa brownish. ♀ : 3 mm. – Greece .....  
..... *A. cetkovici* sp. nov.
- 2(1) Propodeal spiracle large (Fig. 31). Scape in lateral view thick, 1.5 times longer than broad; flagellum less filiform, first flagellomere three times and second flagellomere 1.9 times as long as broad apically, flagellomeres more broadening apically (Fig. 27). First tergite more broadening posteriorly, 1.8 times as long as broad behind, rugose (Fig. 32). Temple in dorsal view just longer than eye and relatively more bulging (Fig. 35). Second submarginal cell short, 3-SR 1.8 times as long as 2-SR (Fig. 33). Upper tooth of mandible not retracted (Fig. 34). Scape and hind coxa yellow. ♀ : 2.7-3.2 mm. – Sweden,

Denmark, Germany, Austria (= *A. pneumatica* Fischer, 1973) .....  
 ..... *A. efoveolata* (Thomson, 1895)

The new species is reminding of *A. farra* Papp by their common features : (1) upper tooth of mandible retracted, (2) second submarginal cell long and (3) head nearly twice as broad as long; the two species differ from each other by the following features :

- 1(2)** Temple in dorsal view bulged, i.e. head between temples broader than between eyes (Fig. 17). Upper tooth of mandible of usual size (Fig. 18). Pair of spiracles of first tergite not tubuliform protruding, tergite itself broadening posteriorly (Fig. 22). Areolation of propodeum as in Fig. 19. Hind tibia unusually long and thin, ten times as long as broad at its distal end; hind femur slightly thick, i.e. 4.5 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 20). Legs yellow, coxae 2-3 brownish. ♀ : 2.1 mm. – Greece .... *A. cetkovici* sp. nov.
- 2(1)** Temple in dorsal view rounded, i.e. head between temples and eyes equally broad (Fig. 28). Upper tooth of mandible small (Fig. 29). Pair of spiracles of first tergite tubuliform protruding, tergite itself subparallel-sided (Fig. 37). Areolation of propodeum as in Fig. 30. Hind tibia usual in length and size, seven times as long as broad at its distal end, hind femur thin, i.e. five times as long as broad distally (Fig. 36). Legs yellow, hind tibia distally faintly brownish. ♀ : 3 mm. – Korea .....  
 ..... *A. farra* Papp, 2003

#### Subfamily ALYSIINAE : *Dacnusini*

##### *Chorebus (Stiphrocera) xsarus* sp. nov. (Figs 38-44)

Material examined (2♀). Female holotype and one female paratype : Greece, Peloponnese, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, 12.iv.1978, leg. J. Papp; both types deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. Nos 11233 (holotype) and 11234 (paratype). Holotype is in good condition : (1) glued on a pointed card, (2) pair of fore wing distally somewhat creased. Paratype is also in good condition : (1) glued on a pointed card, (2) propodeum somewhat less pubescent (becoming sparse after death?).

Etymology : the species name “xsarus” is a phantasy one.

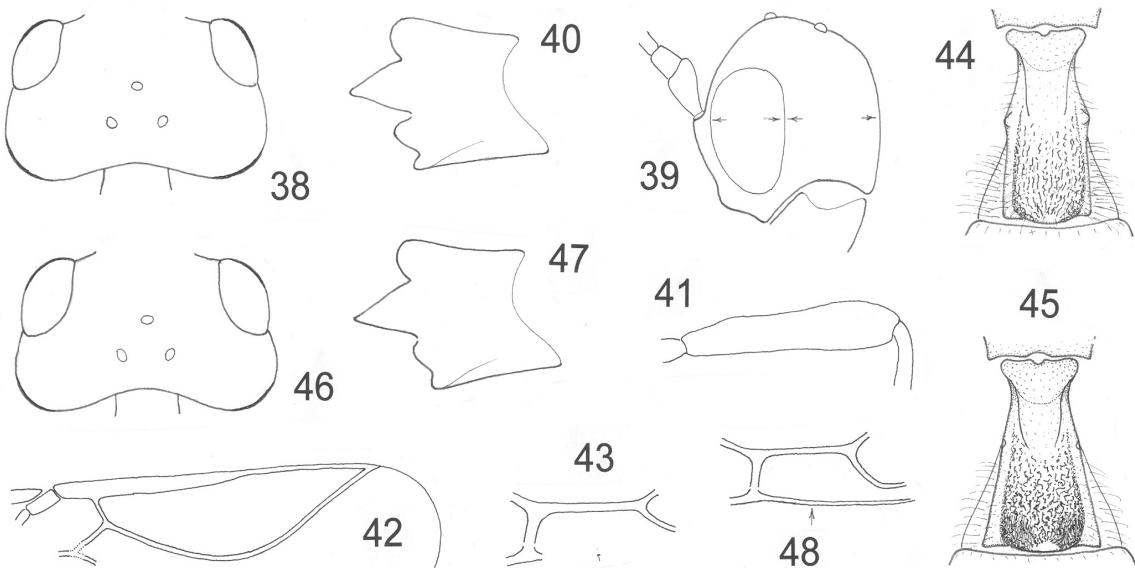
Description of the female holotype. Body 1.8 mm long. Antenna somewhat longer than body and with 25 antennomeres. First and second flagellomeres equal in length and four times as long as broad apically each, further flagellomeres shortening so that penultimate flagellomere 2.5 times as long as broad. - Head in dorsal view transverse (Fig. 38), somewhat less than 1.8 times as broad as long, temple bulging (i.e. head between temples broader than between eyes) and 1.4 times longer than eye. Ocelli small, just elliptic, OOL clearly twice as long as POL. Head nearly 1.6 times broader than mesoscutum between tegulae. Eye in lateral view almost 1.8 times as high as wide, temple beyond eye 1.3 times wider than eye (Fig. 39, see arrows). Mandible broad, somewhat longer medially than wide between upper and lower teeth, second tooth moderately pointed, teeth 3-4 distinct as in Fig. 40. Tentorial pit just not reaching compound eye. Head polished. Face laterally and clypeus hairy.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.3 times as long as high, polished. Pronope and precoxal suture absent. Notaulix indistinct, prescutal dimple short linearform. Mesoscutum bare. Propodeum uneven, shiny and with pubescent; metapleuron pubescent ventrally, without rosette. Hind femur five times as long as broad distally (Fig. 41). Hind tibia a bit longer than hind tarsus.

Fore wing somewhat longer than body. Pterostigma (Fig. 42) parallel-sided, ten times as long as wide, *r* just longer than width of pterostigma. Vein *I-R1* one-fourth shorter than pterostigma, i.e. *SR1* ending before tip of wing. Subdiscal cell open, i.e. *2-IA* missing (Fig. 43, see arrow).

First tergite (Fig. 44) twice as long as broad behind, hardly broadening posteriorly; pair of spiracles at middle of tergite, subtubuliform; pair of basal keels ending before pair of spiracles, tergite beyond spiracles longitudinally uneven, shiny, without tufts apically. Further tergites polished. Ovipositor sheath short, in lateral view as long as fifth tarsomere of hind leg.

Head, mesosoma and first tergite blackish brown, rest of tergites brown. Scape, pedicel and flagellomeres 1-2 yellowish, flagellum brown. Palpi pale yellow. Tegula yellow. Legs yellow, distal half of hind femora 2-3 and hind tibia apically brown. Tergites 4-5 brownish. Wings hyaline, pterostigma and veins brownish-greyish.



**Figs 38-48 :** Figs 38-44 : *Chorebus xsarus* sp. nov. : 38 = head in dorsal view, 39 = head in lateral view, 40 = mandible, 41 = hind femur, 42 = distal part of right fore wing, 43 = first subdiscal cell of right fore wing lacking vein 2-1A (see arrow), 44 = first tergite. - Figs 45-48. *Chorebus pseudomisellus* Griffiths : 45 = first tergite, 46 = head in dorsal view, 47 = mandible, 48 = first discal cell of right fore wing with vein 2-1A (see arrow).

Deviating features of the female paratype. Similar to the female holotype. Body 1.8 mm long. Antenna with 24 antennomeres. Propodeum with less pubescence (become sparse after death?). Beyond first tergite tergites rusty brown.

Male and host unknown.

Distribution : Greece.

The new species, *Chorebus (Stiphrocera) xsarus*, is nearest to *Ch. (St.) pseudomisellus* Griffiths viewing their bulging temple and propodeum with pubescence; the two species are very similar to each other hence not easy to distinguish them :

1(2) First tergite 1.5 times as long as broad behind and apically with tufts; pair of its spiracles not subtubuliform (Fig. 45). In dorsal view eye and temple equal in length (Fig. 46). Antenna with (16-)21-22 antennomeres. Teeth 3-4 of mandible somewhat small, second tooth pointed (Fig. 47). Vein 2-1A (of fore wing) distinct (Fig. 48, see arrow). ♀ : 1.6-1.8 mm. Germany, Hungary.....  
.....***Ch. (St.) pseudomisellus* Griffiths, 1968**

2(1) First tergite twice as long as broad and apically without tufts; pair of spiracles subtubuliform (Fig. 44). In dorsal view eye shorter than temple (Fig. 38). Antenna with 23-25 antennomeres. Teeth 3-4 of mandible less small, second tooth just less pointed

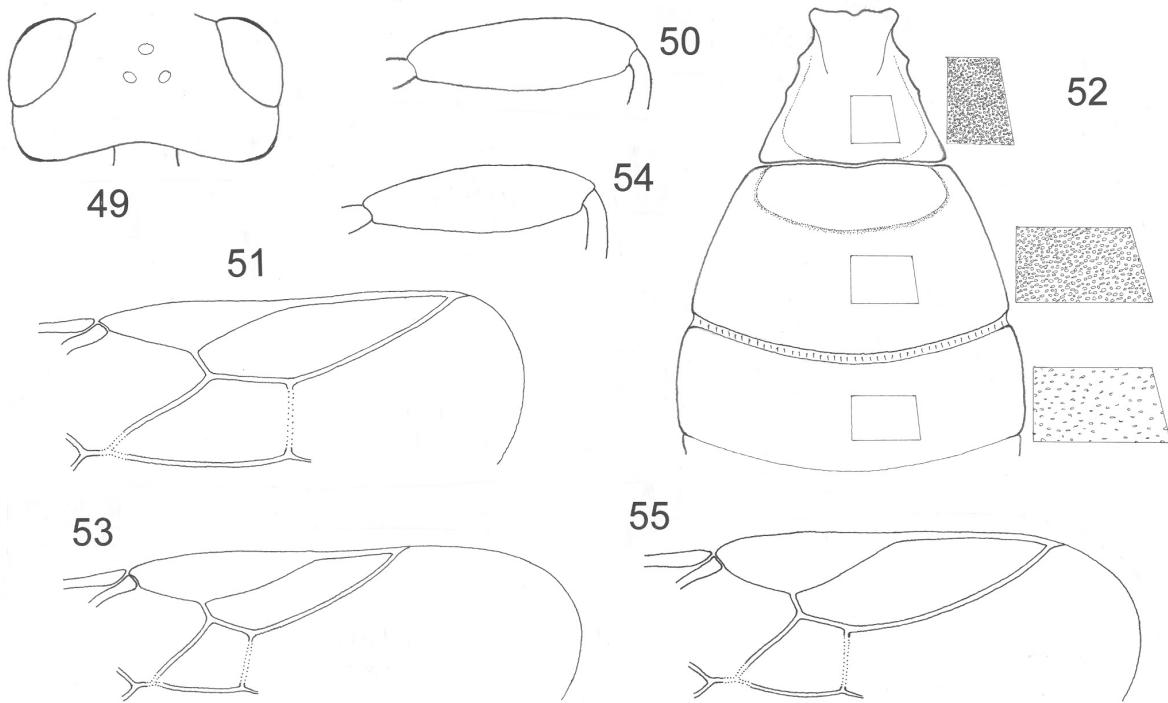
(Fig. 40). Vein 2-1A (of fore wing) missing | (Fig. 43, see arrow). ♀ : 1.8-1.9 mm. Greece.  
.....  
***Ch. (St.) xsarus* sp. nov.**

The new species is reminding of *Ch. denticurvatus* Pardo, Tormos et Verdu (known only by its description); the two species differ by a few features keyed :

1(2) Mesoscutum roughened, setose; mesosoma in lateral view 1.4 times as long as high. Second tooth of mandible clearly pointed and slightly upcurved (Fig. 1b in Pardo et al. 2001 : 655). Antenna with 21 antennomeres, first flagellomere just longer than second flagellomere. Pair of spiracles of first tergite not subtubuliform, apically with tufts (cf. Fig. 45). ♀♂ : 2.5-2.8 mm. Spain.....  
***Ch. (St.) denticurvatus* Pardo, Tormos et Verdu, 2001**

2(1) Mesoscutum polished, bare; mesosoma in lateral view 1.3 times as long as high. Second tooth of mandible less pointed and not upcurved (Fig. 40). Antenna with 24-25 antennomeres, flagellomeres 1-2 equal in length. Pair of spiracles of first tergite subtubuliform, apically with tufts (Fig. 44). ♀ : 1.8-1.9 mm. Greece .....

.....  
***Ch. (St.) xsarus* sp. nov.**



**Figs 49-55 :** Figs 49-52 : *Gnamptodon asper* sp. nov. : 49 = head in dorsal view, 50 = hind femur, 51 = distal part of right fore wing, 52 = tergites 1-3 with indications of their sculpture. - Figs 53-54 : *Gnamptodon nieukerkeni* Van Achterberg : 53 = distal part of right fore wing, 54 = hind femur. - Fig. 55 : *Gnamptodon decoris* (Förster) : distal part of right fore wing.

#### Subfamily *Gnamptodontinae*

##### *Gnamptodon asper* sp. n. (Figs 49-52)

Material examined (1♀). Female holotype : Greece, Peloponnesos, prov. Lakonia, Monemvasia, taken at night with mercury vapour lamp, 24.v.1979, leg. L. Gozmány et G. Christensen. Holotype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 11235. Holotype is in good condition : (1) glued on a pointed card on its left side, left fore and middle legs less visible owing to the mounting; (2) tarsomeres 2-5 of right hind leg missing; (3) right fore wing distally somewhat creased.

**Etymology :** the species name “asper” refers to the granulose (or finely rasperous) sculpture of the first tergite (Fig. 52).

Description of the female holotype. Body 1.4 mm long. Antenna as long as body and with 18 antennomeres. First flagellomere clearly three times and penultimate flagellomere twice as long as broad. Flagellum indistinctly thickening distally; second flagellomere a bit shorter than first flagellomere. Head in dorsal view (Fig. 49) almost twice as broad as long, eye 1.8 times as long as temple, temple rounded. Ocelli middle-

sized, OOL 2.4 times longer than POL. Length of maxillary palp short, about half as long as height of head. Length of malar space equal to basal width of mandible. Head finely granulate, subshiny. Mesosoma in lateral view 1.5 times as long as high, polished; propodeum medially very finely granulate, otherwise smooth and shiny. Hind femur 3.3 times as long as broad medially (Fig. 50). Hind basitarsus as long as tarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Fore wing somewhat longer than body. Pterostigma (Fig. 51) 3.9 times as long as wide, issuing  $r$  from its middle,  $r$  half as long as width of pterostigma;  $3-SR$  as long as  $r-m$  (i.e. second submarginal cell relatively long),  $SRI$  ending clearly before tip of wing, i.e.  $I-RI$  as long as length of pterostigma, marginal cell fairly long.

First tergite (Fig. 52) clearly broadening posteriorly, nearly 1.3 times broader behind than long, pair of basal keels less distinct, pair of spiracles before middle of tergite, posteriorly from spiracles a pair of small tubercles; surface of tergite densely granulose (Fig. 52). Basal elevation of second tergite distinct; second tergite one-third longer than third tergite; tergites 2-3 posteriorly with slightly weakening granulosity, subshiny (Fig. 52). Further tergites polished. Ovipositor sheath short, as long as hind basitarsus.

Male and host unknown.

Distribution : Greece.

The new species, *Gnamptodon asper*, is nearest to *G. nieukerkeni* Van Achterberg and *G. decoris* (Förster); following Van Achterberg's key (1983) the three species are distinguished by the features keyed :

- 1(2)** First tergite densely granulose (Fig. 52). Fore wing : 3-SR and *r-m* equal in length, marginal cell approaching tip of wing (Fig. 51). Hind femur 3.3 times as long as broad medially (Fig. 50). Antenna with 18 antennomeres, proximo-distally darkening brown. Mesosoma rusty brown with blackish to black pattern, metasoma yellowish brown. ♀♂ : 1.4 mm. Greece ..... ***G. asper* sp. nov.**
- 2(1)** First tergite polished. Fore wing : 3-SR shorter than *r-m*, marginal cell either short (*G. nieukerkeni*) or approaching tip of wing (*G. decoris*) (Figs 53, 55). Hind femur 3.4-4 times as long as broad. Body black to dark brown.
- 3(4)** Marginal cell of fore wing short, ending far before tip of wing; pterostigma clearly twice as long as *I-R1* (Fig. 53). Hind femur 3.4 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 54). Antenna with 17-20 antennomeres, flagellomeres 1-2(-3) 3.2-3 times and penultimate flagellomere 2.2 times as long as broad. Body black, second tergite with brown pattern. ♀♂ : 1.4 mm. Greece ..... ***G. nieukerkeni* Van Achterberg, 1983**
- 4(3)** Marginal cell of fore wing long, approaching tip of wing; pterostigma 1.1-1.4(-1.6) times as long as *I-R1* (Fig. 55). Hind femur four times as long as broad medially. Antenna with 20-23 antennomeres, flagellomeres 1-2(-3) clearly twice and penultimate flagellomere less than twice as long as broad. Body black. ♀♂ : 1.1-1.6 mm. Europe (in Greece too) ..... ***G. decoris* (Förster, 1862)**

#### 4. CHECKLIST OF THE BRACONID SPECIES KNOWN IN GREECE

The first braconids were reported from Greece by Brullé in 1836 and 1846, the majority of the species, described by him, were new to the science. After Brullé from time to time contributions were published to the braconid fauna of Greece. In this respect Fahringer's (1924), Ferrière's (1930) and Issakidès's (1936)

activity is notable. My publications on the Greek braconids are the first series focusing merely to the braconid species distributed in Greece (Papp, 1982-2003). Accomplished the exploration of the braconid fauna of Greece it seems reasonable to compile the first checklist of the braconid species detected in this country up to September 30, 2007. The names of the taxa (species, genera, tribes, subfamilies) are arranged in alphabetic order.

The total number of the braconid species reliably established their occurrence in Greece and here listed is 492. This number may not be considered at all as comprehensive. The numerical registration of the braconid species is the first step towards our basic knowledge of the braconid wasps in Greece. At present in Italy 866 and in Hungary 1785 (and not 1783) braconid species were registered (Bergamesco *et al.*, 1995 ; Papp, 2005a). Italy and Hungary are the nearest countries to Greece where the number of the braconid species were ascertained recently. In all probability this number is higher in Greece (than in Hungary), i.e. the braconid (like other insect-groups) fauna is somewhat richer than that of Hungary; in Italy, supposedly, the number of the braconid species is at least twice to twice and-a-half higher than 866. My careful calculation implies that about 1900 - 2000 braconid species-number will be consolidated to a definite one considering the zoogeographic position of Greece in the Mediterranean Subregion.

The braconid species taken in Greece has been collected by many professional and amateur naturalists. They enumeration is presented subsequently (certainly more naturalists contributed to the exploration of the braconids of Greece, however, they remained anonym for me) :

- L. Biró (Hungarian)
- J. Carl (German)
- G. Christensen (Danish)
- R. Danielsson (Swedish)
- J. Fodor (Hungarian)
- E. Garai (Hungarian)
- D. C. Geijskes (Dutch)
- M. J. Gijswilt (Dutch)
- L. Gozmány (Hungarian)
- N. Gyllenvärd (Swedish)
- P. Gyulai (Hungarian)
- E. Haeselbarth (German)
- M. Koponen (Finnish)
- H. Linden (German)
- S. Löw (German)
- M. Madl (Austrian)
- S. Mahunka (Hungarian)

H. Maliczky (Austrian)  
 A. Orosz (Hungarian)  
 G. Paganetti (Italian)  
 J. Papp (Hungarian)  
 A. Podlussány (Hungarian)  
 E. Reitter (Austrian)  
 K. Remete (Mrs.) (Hungarian)  
 A. Rozner (Hungarian)  
 Gy. Rozner (Hungarian)  
 I. Rozner (Hungarian)  
 M. Schwarz (Austrian)  
 H. Teunissen (Dutch)  
 S. Twite (German)  
 K. Zimmermann (German)  
 L. Zombori (Hungarian)

As an introduction to every braconid subfamily the name of the authors are indicated (completed with the publication year between parenthesis) who contributed faunistic data on the braconids of Greece. The authors's publications are referred in the Bibliography :

#### **AGATHIDINAE**

Fahringer (1924, 1937), Ferrière (1930), Lozan (2004), Nixon (1986), Papp (2003), Simbolotti & Van Achterberg (1992, 1999)

**Agathis** Latreille, 1805  
*anglica* Marshall, 1885  
*breviseta* Nees, 1814  
*fulmeki* Fischer, 1957  
*fuscipennis* (Zetterstedt, 1838)  
*irregularis* Fahringer, 1937  
*lugubris* (Förster, 1862)  
*malvacearum* Latreille, 1805  
*montana* Shestakov, 1932  
*nigra* Nees, 1814  
*pedias* Nixon, 1986  
*semiaciculata* Ivanov, 1899  
*syngenesiae* Nees, 1814  
*tibialis* Nees, 1814  
*umbellatarum* Nees, 1814  
*varipes* Thomson, 1895  
*zaykovi* Nixon, 1986  
**Bassus** Fabricius, 1804  
 (= *Microdus* Nees, 1814)  
*cingulipes* (Nees, 1814)  
*clausthalianus* (Ratzeburg, 1844)  
*dimidiator* (Nees, 1834)  
*eriphyle* (Nixon, 1986)  
*graecus* Simbolotti et Van Achterberg, 1992  
*rugulosus* Nees, 1834  
*tumidulus* (Nees, 1814)  
**Disophrys** Förster, 1862  
*caesia* (Klug, 1835)

**Cremnops** Förster, 1862  
*desertor* (Linnaeus, 1758)

#### **ALYSIINAE : Alysiini**

Ferrière (1930), Fischer (1970, 1995), Lozan (2004), Papp (2003, 2007 : present paper)

**Alysia** Latreille, 1804  
*rufidens* Nees, 1834  
**Angelovia** Zaykov, 1980  
*elipsocubitalis* Zaykov, 1980  
**Aphaereta** Förster, 1862  
*difficilis* Nixon, 1939  
*minuta* (Nees, 1811)  
*tenuicornis* Nixon, 1939  
**Asobara** Förster, 1862  
*minuta* (Nees, 1811)  
**Aspilota** Förster, 1862  
*amelot* sp. nov.  
*anaphoretica* Fischer, 1973  
*cetkovici* sp. nov.  
*delicata* Fischer, 1973  
*fuscicornis* (Haliday, 1838)  
*minima* (Thomson, 1895)

**Dinotrema** Förster, 1862  
*amoenidens* (Fischer, 1973)  
*concinna* (Haliday, 1838)  
*divisum* (Stelfox et Graham, 1950)  
*latifemur* (Fischer, 1974)  
*paucicrenis* (Fischer, 1973)  
*semicompressum* (Stelfox et Graham, 1949)  
*significarium* (Fischer, 1973)  
*spitzickense* (Fischer, 1976)  
*vituperatum* (Fischer, 1974)  
**Orthostigma** Ratzeburg, 1844  
*laticeps* (Thomson, 1895)  
*maculipes* (Haliday, 1838)  
*pumilum* (Nees, 1834)  
*samosense* Fischer, 1995  
**Phaenocarpa** Förster, 1862  
*brevipalpis* (Thomson, 1895)  
*conspurcator* (Haliday, 1838)  
*ruficeps* (Nees, 1811)  
**Pseudopezomachus** Mantero, 1905  
 (= *Alysiella* Ferrière, 1930)  
*cursitans* (Ferrière, 1930)  
*masii* Nixon, 1940  
**Synaldis** Förster, 1862  
*concolor* (Nees, 1811)  
*distracta* (Nees, 1834)  
*maxima* Fischer, 1962  
*megastigma* Fischer, 1967

#### **ALYSIINAE : Dacnusini**

Ferrière (1930), Lozan (2004), Papp (2007 : present paper)

- Chorebus** Haliday, 1833  
*affinis* (Nees, 1814)  
*aphodeli* Griffiths, 1968  
*baeticus* Griffiths, 1967  
*dagda* (Nixon, 1943)  
*femoratus* (Tobias, 1962)  
*flavipes* (Goureau, 1851)  
*fuscipennis* (Nixon, 1937)  
*gnaphali* Griffiths, 1967  
*heringianus* Griffiths, 1967  
*iridis* Griffiths, 1968  
*lar* (Morley, 1924)  
*leptogaster* (Haliday, 1839)  
*misellus* (Marshall, 1895)  
*mucronatus* (Telenga, 1934)  
*ornatus* (Telenga, 1934)  
*pseudomisellus* Griffiths, 1968  
*scabiosae* Griffiths, 1967  
*tobiasi* Lozan, 2004  
*venustus* (Tobias, 1962)  
*xsarus* sp. nov.  
**Coelinidea** Viereck, 1913  
(=Lepton Zetterstedt, 1838)  
*gracilis* (Curtis, 1829)  
**Coloneura** Förster, 1862  
*arestor* (Nixon, 1954)  
**Dacnusa** Haliday, 1833  
*alpestris* Griffiths, 1967  
*confinis* Ruthe, 1859  
*pubescens* (Curtis, 1826)  
**Protodacnusa** Griffiths, 1964  
*litoralis* Griffiths, 1964

**BLACINAE**

- Achterberg (1988), Haeselbarth (1973, 1975),  
Lozan (2004), Papp (1985, 1990, 2007 : present  
paper)  
**Blacus** Nees, 1818  
*bovistae* Haeselbarth, 1973  
*exilis* (Nees, 1811)  
*filicornis* Haeselbarth, 1973  
*ruficornis* (Nees, 1811)  
*stelfoxi* Haeselbarth, 1973  
*tripudians* Haliday, 1835

**BRACHISTINAE**

- (= *Calyptinae*)  
Achterberg (1990), Lozan (2004), Papp (1981b,  
1999, 2003)  
**Eubazus** Nees, 1811  
(= *Eubadizon* Nees, 1834)  
*cingulatus* (Szépligeti, 1896)  
*cubiculus* Papp, 1998  
*danielssoni* Papp, 1999  
*fuscipes* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838)

- gallicus* (Reinhard, 1867)  
*longicaudis* (Ratzeburg, 1844)  
*minutus* (Ratzeburg, 1848)  
*nigricoxis* (Wesmael, 1835)  
*pallipes* (Nees, 1812)  
*pusillus* (Brullé, 1832)  
?= *parvulus* (Ruthe, 1867)  
*ruficoxis* (Wesmael, 1835)  
**Foersteria** Szépligeti, 1896  
*laeviusculus* Szépligeti, 1896  
*puber* (Haliday, 1835)  
**Polydegmon** Förster, 1862  
*foveolatus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838)  
**Schizoprymnus** Förster, 1862  
*ambiguus* (Nees, 1816)  
*coniculus* Papp, 1999  
*distorquatus* Papp, 1981  
*obscurus* (Nees, 1816)  
*opus* (Thomson, 1892)  
*parvus* (Thomson, 1892)  
*tantalus* Papp, 1981  
*terebralis* (Šnoflák, 1953)  
**Triaspis** Haliday, 1835  
*aciculatus* (Ratzeburg, 1848)  
*breviventris* (Thomson, 1892)  
*caudatus* (Nees, 1816)  
*floricola* (Wesmael, 1835)  
*graecus* Papp, 2003  
*luteipes* (Thomson, 1874)  
*obscurellus* (Nees, 1816)  
*pallipes* (Nees, 1816)  
*sulcatus* (Szépligeti, 1901)  
*thomsoni* Fahringer, 1934  
*thoraciclus* (Curtis, 1860)

**BRACONINAE**

- Fahringer (1924, 1925-1928), Ferrière (1930),  
Lozan (2004), Papp (1990, 1999, 2003, 2007 :  
present paper), Shenefelt (1978)  
**Atanycolus** Förster, 1862  
*denigrator* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*sculpturatus* (Thomson, 1892)  
**Baryproctus** Ashmead, 1900  
*barypus* (Marshall, 1885)  
**Bracon** Fabricius, 1804  
*abbreviator* Nees, 1834  
*andriescui* Papp, 1993  
*apricus* Schmiedeknecht, 1897  
*arcuatus* Thomson, 1894  
*atrator* Nees, 1834  
(= “ater” lapsus calami)  
*biroicus* Papp, 1990  
*caudatus* Ratzeburg, 1848  
*caudiger* Nees, 1834  
*chrysostigma* Grese, 1928

- cingulator* Szépligeti, 1901  
*delibrator* Haliday, 1833  
= *anthracinus* Nees, 1834  
*dichromus* Wesmael, 1838  
*epitriptus* Marshall, 1885  
*erraticus* Wesmael, 1838  
*femoralis* Brullé, 1832  
= *hedwigae* Schmiedeknecht, 1897  
*fortipes* Wesmael, 1838  
*fulvipes* Nees, 1834  
*fumarius* Szépligeti, 1901  
*fumatus* Szépligeti, 1901  
*fumipennis* Thomson, 1892  
*grandiceps* Thomson, 1892  
*illyricus* Marshall, 1888  
*infernalis* Telenga, 1936  
*intercessor* Nees, 1834  
*laetus* Wesmael, 1838  
*larvicida* Wesmael, 1838  
*leptus* Marshall, 1897  
*lividus* Telenga, 1936  
*longicollis* Wesmael, 1838  
*longulus* Thomson, 1892  
*luteator* Spinola, 1808  
*maroccanus* Szépligeti, 1906  
*marshalli* Szépligeti, 1901  
*minutator* (Fabricius, 1798)  
*moczari* Papp, 1969  
*obscurator* Nees, 1811  
*osculator* Nees, 1811  
*parvicornis* Thomson, 1892  
*parvulus* Wesmael, 1838  
*pauris* Beyarslan, 1996  
*pectoralis* Wesmael, 1838  
*picticornis* Wesmael, 1838  
*piger* Wesmael, 1838  
*popovi* Telenga, 1936  
*praecox* Wesmael, 1838  
*pulcher* Bengtsson, 1924  
*pumilionis* Roman, 1928  
*quadrimaculatus* Telenga, 1936  
= *amaculatus* Beyarslan, 1988  
*romani* Fahringer, 1927  
*rosmectus* Papp, 1990  
*sabulosus* Szépligeti, 1896  
*santaecrucis* Schmiedeknecht, 1897  
*serenatus* Papp, 1990  
*sphaerocephalus* Szépligeti, 1901  
*stscheholevi* Telenga, 1933  
*tekkensis* Telenga, 1936  
*tornator* Marshall, 1885  
*trucidator* Marshall, 1888  
*tschitscherini* Kokujev, 1904  
*urinator* (Fabricius, 1798)  
*variator* Nees, 1811)
- variegator* Spinola, 1808  
*xanthogaster* Nees, 1834  
***Coeloides*** Wesmael, 1838  
*sordidator* (Ratzeburg, 1844)  
***Cyanopterus*** Haliday, 1835  
*extricator* (Nees, 1834)  
*flavator* (Fabricius, 1793)  
***Endovipio*** Turner, 1922  
*dodecanesi* Ferrière, 1929  
***Glyptomorpha*** Holmgren, 1868  
*gracilis* (Szépligeti, 1901)  
*pectoralis* (Brullé, 1832)  
***Habrobracon*** Ashmead, 1895  
*concolorans* Marshall, 1900  
= *concolor* Thomson, 1894  
= *nigricans* Szépligeti, 1901  
*crassicornis* (Thomson, 1894)  
= *flavosignatus* Tobias, 1957  
*hebetor* (Say, 1836)  
*ponticus* Tobias, 1986  
*stabilis* (Wesmael, 1838)  
*vernalis* Szépligeti, 1901  
*viktorovi* Tobias, 1961  
***Iphiaulax*** Förster, 1862  
*impostor* (Scopoli, 1763)  
*mactator* (Klug, 1817)  
***Pseudovipio*** Szépligeti, 1896  
*castrator* (Fabricius, 1798)  
*gorgoneus* (Marshall, 1897)  
*inscriptor* (Nees, 1834)  
*siculus* (Marshall, 1888)  
*tataricus* (Kokujev, 1898)  
*umbraculator* (Nees, 1834)  
***Vipio*** Latreille, 1804  
(?) *annulipes* Brullé, 1832  
*cinctellus* Brullé, 1832  
*humerator* A. Costa, 1888  
= *frivaldszkyi* (Szépligeti, 1896)  
= *rimulosus* Thomson, 1892  
*illusor* (Klug, 1817)  
= *contractor* Nees, 1834  
*longicauda* (Boheman, 1853)  
= *nominator* Fabricius, 1793  
(?) *maculator* Brullé, 1832  
*marshalli* Schmiedeknecht, 1898  
(?) *nigrita* Brullé, 1832  
*radiatulus* Thomson, 1892  
*tentator* (Rossi, 1790)  
*terrefactor* (Villers, 1779)

**CARDIOCHILINAE**

Papp (2003, 2007 : present paper)  
***Cardiochiles*** Nees, 1818  
*saltator* (Fabricius, 1781)

**CHELONINAE**

Achterberg(1990), Fahringer (1924, 1930-1934), Ferrière (1930), Huddleston (1984), Lozan (2004), Papp (2003, 2007 : present paper)

**Ascogaster** Wesmael, 1835  
*annularis* (Nees, 1816)  
*bicarinata* (Herrick-Schäffer, 1838)  
*caucasica* Kokujev, 1895  
*dispar* Fahringer, 1934  
*grahami* Huddleston, 1984  
*kasparyani* Tobias, 1976  
*quadridentata* Wesmael, 1835  
*scabricula* (Dahlbom, 1833)  
*varipes* Wesmael, 1835  
**Chelonus** Jurine, 1801  
*annulipes* Wesmael, 1835  
*asiaticus* Telenga, 1941  
*caradrinae* Kokujev, 1914  
*carbonator* Marshall, 1885  
*corvulus* Marshall, 1885  
*inanitus* (Linnaeus, 1767)  
*gozmanyi* Papp, 2003  
*medinus* Papp, 2003  
*obscuratus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1838  
*oculator* (Fabricius, 1775)  
*pannonicus* Szépligeti, 1896  
*podlusanyi* Papp, 2003  
*productus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1838  
*scabrator* (Fabricius, 1793)  
*seticornis* Thomson, 1891  
**Microchelonus** Szépligeti, 1908  
*azerbajdzhanicus* (Abdinbekova, 1971)  
*caucasicus* (Abdinbekova, 1969)  
= *cretensis* Tobias, 1999  
*contractus* (Nees, 1816)  
*devius* Tobias, 1964  
*foersteri* Tobias, 1999  
*gravenhorsti* (Nees, 1816)  
*microphthalmus* (Wesmael, 1838)  
*scabrosus* (Szépligeti, 1896)  
*subcontractus* (Abdinbekova, 1971)  
*sulcatus* (Jurine, 1807)  
= *rimulosus* Thomson, 1874  
**Phanerotoma** Wesmael, 1838  
*atra* Šnoflák, 1951  
*bilinea* Lyle, 1924  
*dentata* (Panzer, 1805)  
*fracta* Kokujev, 1903  
*graeca* Zettel, 1990  
*leucobasis* Kriechbaumer, 1894  
= *flavitestacea* Fischer, 1959  
*media* Shestakov, 1930  
*parva* Kokujev, 1903  
*permixtellae* Fischer, 1968  
*sardiana* Zettel, 1990

*soror* Van Achterberg, 1990

*tritoma* (Marshall, 1898)

**Phanerotomella** Szépligeti, 1900

*bisulcata* (Herrick-Schäffer, 1838)

*rufa* (Marshall, 1898)

**DORYCTINAE**

Papp (1985, 2003)

**Dendrosotinus** Telenga, 1941

*ferrugineus* (Marshall, 1888)

*titubans* Papp, 1985

**Doryctes** Haliday, 1836

*leucogaster* (Nees, 1834)

*multillator* (Thunberg, 1822)

*pomarius* Reinhard, 1865

**Hecabolodes** Wilkinson, 1929

*radialis* Tobias, 1962

**Heterospilus** Haliday, 1833

*leptosoma* Fischer, 1960

*testaceus* Telenga, 1941

*villasi* (Docavo, 1960)

**Ontsira** Cameron, 1900

*ignea* (Ratzeburg, 1852)

**Rhaconotus** Ruthe, 1854

*picticornis* (Reinhard, 1885)

**Rhoptrocentrus** Marshall, 1897

*piceus* Marshall, 1897

**Spathius** Nees, 1818

*rubidus* (Rossi, 1794)

**EUPHORINAE**

Achterberg (1992, 1994), Huddleston (1976), Papp (1985, 1990, 2003, 2007 : present paper)

**Allurus** Förster, 1862

*lituratus* (Haliday, 1835)

*muricatus* (Haliday, 1833)

**Aencylocentrus** Förster, 1862

*edentatus* (Haliday, 1835)

**Centistes** Haliday, 1833

*fuscipes* (Nees, 1834)

**Chrysopophthorus** Goidanich, 1948

*hungaricus* (Zilahi-Kiss, 1927)

**Leiophron** Nees, 1818

*deficiens* (Ruth, 1856)

**Marshiella** S. R. Shaw, 1985

*plumicornis* (Ruthe, 1856)

**Microctonus** Wesmael, 1835

*aethiops* (Nees, 1834)

*lancearius* Ruthe, 1856

**Perilitus** Nees, 1818

*dubius* (Wesmael, 1835)

**Peristenus** Förster, 1862

*grandiceps* (Thomson, 1891)

*pallipes* (Curtis, 1833)

**Pygostolus** Haliday, 1833

*falcatus* (Nees, 1834)  
*otiorhynchi* (Boudier, 1834)  
**Townesilitus** Haeselbarth et Loan 1983  
*bicolor* (Wesmael, 1835)

#### **GNAMPTODONTINAE**

Achterberg (1983), Papp (2003, 2007 : present paper)  
**Gnampodon** Haliday, 1837  
*asper* sp. nov.  
*breviradialis* Fischer, 1959  
*decoris* (Förster, 1862)  
*erasmi* Van Achterberg, 1983  
*nieukerkeni* Van Achterberg, 1983  
*pumilio* (Nees, 1834)

#### **HELCONINAE**

Achterberg (1987), Papp (2003)  
**Aspicolpus** Wesmael, 1838  
*carinator* (Nees, 1814)  
**Diospilus** Haliday, 1833  
*capito* (Nees, 1834)  
*morosus* Reinhard, 1862  
*nigricornis* (Wesmael, 1835)  
*oleraceus* Haliday, 1833  
*productus* Marshall, 1894  
**Helconidea** Viereck, 1914  
*meridionalis* Achterberg, 1987  
**Taphaeus** Wesmael, 1835  
*hiator* (Thunberg, 1822)

#### **HOMOLOBINAE**

Achterberg (1979), Issakides (1936), Papp (1985, 2003)  
**Homolobus** Förster, 1862  
*calcarator* (Wesmael, 1835)  
*infumator* (Lyle, 1914)  
*meridionalis* (Achterberg, 1979)  
*truncator* (Say, 1828)

#### **HORMIINAE**

(= *Exothecinae*)  
Papp (1990a, 2007 : present paper)  
**Clinocentrus** Haliday, 1833  
*exsertor* (Nees, 1811)  
**Hormius** Nees, 1818  
*moniliatus* (Nees, 1811)  
*radialis* Telenga, 1941  
**Hormisca** Telenga, 1941  
*tatianae* Telenga, 1941  
**Parahormius** Nixon, 1940  
*prontus* Papp, 1990

#### **MACROCENTRINAE**

Achterberg (1993), Lozan (2004),  
Papp (2003)  
**Macrocentrus** Curtis, 1833  
*bicolor* Curtis, 1833  
*blandus* Eady et Clark, 1964  
*buolianae* Eady et Clark, 1964  
*collaris* (Spinola, 1808)  
*flavus* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1878  
*linearis* (Nees, 1811)  
*resinellae* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*thoracicus* (Nees, 1811)

#### **METEORINAE**

Huddleston (1980), Papp (1990, 2003, 2007 : present paper)  
**Meteorus** Haliday, 1835  
*cinctellus* (Spinola, 1808)  
*gyrator* (Thunberg, 1822)  
*lionotus* Thomson, 1895  
*pulchricornis* (Wesmael, 1835)  
*rubens* (Nees, 1811)  
*salicorniae* Schmiedeknecht, 1897  
*tabidus* (Wesmael, 1835)  
*versicolor* (Wesmael, 1835)

#### **MICROGASTRINAE**

Fahringer (1924, 1934-1937), Ferrière (1930), Lozan (2004), Nixon (1965, 1970, 1972), Papp (1984a, 2007 : present paper), Shenefelt (1972)  
**Apanteles** Förster, 1862  
*atreus* Nixon, 1973  
*carpatus* (Say, 1836)  
*corvinus* Reinhard, 1880  
*galleriae* Wilkinson, 1932  
*hemara* Nixon, 1965  
*ingenuoides* Papp, 1971  
*lenea* Nixon, 1976  
*metacarpalis* Thomson, 1895  
*obscurus* (Nees, 1834)  
(?)*ruficoxis* Hedwig, 1962  
*xanthostigma* (Haliday, 1834)  
**Choeras** Mason, 1981  
*dorsalis* (Spinola, 1808)  
*semele* (Nixon, 1965)  
*tedellae* (Nixon, 1961)  
*tiro* (Reinhard, 1880)  
**Cotesia** Cameron, 1891  
*ancilla* (Nixon, 1974)  
*cupreus* (Lyle, 1925)  
*difficilis* (Nees, 1834)  
*eulipis* (Nixon, 1974)

*euryale* (Nixon, 1974)

*hyphantriae* (Riley, 1887)

*jucunda* (Marshall, 1885)

*kazak* (Telenga, 1949)

*natha* (Marshall, 1885)

*plutellae* (Kurdjumov, 1912)

*praepotens* (Haliday, 1834)

*risilis* (Nixon, 1974)

*setebis* (Nixon, 1974)

*specularis* (Szépligeti, 1896)

*spurius* (Wesmael, 1837)

*subancilla* (Balevski, 1980)

*telengai* (Tobias, 1972)

*tetrica* (Reinhard, 1880)

*tibialis* (Curtis, 1830)

*villanus* (Reinhard, 1880)

*zygaenarum* (Marshall, 1885)

**Deuterixys** Mason, 1981

*rimulosa* (Niezabitowski, 1910)

= *Apanteles comes* Wilkinson, 1940

**Diolcogaster** Ashmead, 1900

*alvearia* (Fabricius, 1798)

*claritibia* (Papp, 1959)

= *Protomicroplitis orontes* Nixon, 1965

*spreta* (Marshall, 1885)

**Dolichogenidea** Viereck, 1911

*agilla* (Nixon, 1972)

*candidata* (Haliday, 1834)

= *longicauda* (Wesmael, 1837)

*cytherea* (Nixon, 1972)

*decora* (Haliday, 1834)

*flavostriata* (Papp, 1977)

*furtim* (Papp, 1977)

*halidayi* (Marshall, 1885)

*impura* (Nees, 1834)

*lita* (Nixon, 1972)

*propinquua* (Papp, 1975)

= *Apanteles praetoria* Tobias, 1976

*seriphia* (Nixon, 1972)

*sicaria* (Marshall, 1885)

*soikai* (Nixon, 1972)

**Glyptapanteles** Ashmead, 1905

*acasta* (Nixon, 1973)

*alphaera* (Nixon, 1973)

*luciana* (Nixon, 1973)

*porthetriae* (Muesebeck, 1927)

*salepus* (Papp, 1983)

*vitripennis* (Curtis, 1830)

**Iconella** Mason, 1981

*britannica* (Wilkinson, 1941)

*lacteoides* (Nixon, 1965)

*myeloenta* (Wilkinson, 1937)

**Illidops** Mason, 1981

*lindbergi* (Hedqvist, 1965)

*naso* (Marshall, 1885)

= *Apanteles contortus* Tobias, 1964

= *Apanteles crantor* Nixon, 1965

*scutellaris* (Muesebeck, 1920)

*suevus* (Reinhard, 1880)

*urgo* (Nixon, 1965)

**Microgaster** Latreille, 1804

*australis* Thomson, 1895

*curvicrus* Thomson, 1895

*globata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*parvistriga* Thomson, 1895

**Micropititis** Förster, 1862

*cebes* Nixon, 1970

*fordi* Nixon, 1970

*ochraceus* Szépligeti, 1896

*pseudomurina* (Abdinbekova, 1969)

*scrophulariae* Szépligeti, 1898

*sofron* Nixon, 1970

*spectabilis* (Haliday, 1834)

*spinolae* (Nees, 1834)

*tuberculifer* (Wesmael, 1837)

*vidua* (Ruthe, 1860)

**Pholetesor** Mason, 1981

*arisba* (Nixon, 1973)

*bicolor* (Nees, 1834)

*circumscriptus* (Nees, 1834)

*elpis* (Nixon, 1973)

#### **MIRACINAE**

Papp (2003, 2007 : present paper)

**Mirax** Haliday, 1833

*dryochares* Marshall, 1898

*rufilabris* Haliday, 1833

#### **NEONEURINAE**

Huddleston (1976), Papp (2003)

**Elasmosoma** Ruthe, 1858

*berolinense* Ruthe, 1858

*platamonense* Huddleston, 1976

#### **OPIINAE**

Ferrière (1930), Fischer (1986, 1990, 1996, 1997),  
Fischer & Koponen (1999), Papp (1982, 1985,  
1990, 2003)

**Apodesmia** Förster, 1862

*reconditor* (Wesmael, 1835)

**Indiopius** Fischer, 1966

*cretensis* Fischer, 1983

**Opius** Wesmael, 1835

*acharaviensis* Fischer, 1996

*ambiguus* Wesmael, 1835

*caricivora* Fischer, 1964

*celsiformis* Fischer, 1959

*cingulatus* Wesmael, 1835

*coloraticeps* Fischer, 1996

*corfuensis* Fischer, 1996

*crassipes* Wesmael, 1835  
*danielsoni* Papp, 2003  
*diversiformis* Fischer, 1960  
*diversus* Szépligeti, 1898  
*dureseoui* Fischer, 1975  
*exiguus* Wesmael, 1835  
*funebris* Wesmael, 1835  
*fuscipennis* Wesmael, 1835  
*graecus* Papp, 1982  
= *pappianus* Fischer, 1986  
(invalid synonymization)  
*hellasensis* Fischer, 1990  
*inflammatus* Fischer, 1962  
*larissa* Fischer, 1968  
*latipes* Fischer, 1958  
*leclytus* Fischer, 1996  
*levis* Wesmael, 1835  
*longicornis* Thomson, 1895  
*lugens* Haliday, 1837  
*maculipes* Wesmael, 1835  
*mirabundus* Papp, 1982  
*monticola* Szépligeti, 1898  
*nigricoloratus* Fischer, 1968  
*opacus* Fischer, 1968  
*phytobiae* Fischer, 1959  
*pulchricornis* Szépligeti, 1898  
*pygmaeator* (Nees, 1811)  
*rex* Fischer, 1958  
*rufimixtus* Fischer, 1958  
*seductus* Fischer, 1959  
*similis* Szépligeti, 1898  
*spretus* Haliday, 1837  
*Psyllalia* Walker, 1860  
*concolor* (Szépligeti, 1910)  
*Xynobius* Förster, 1862  
*christensenii* (Papp, 1982)

#### ORGILINAE

Fahringer (1934-1937), Papp (2003),  
Taeger (1989)  
*Kerorgilus* Achterberg, 1985  
*zonator* (Szépligeti, 1898)  
*Orgilus* Haliday, 1833  
*balcanicus* Taeger, 1989  
*festivus* Papp, 1975  
*nanellae* Tobias, 1986  
*pimpinellae* Niegazabowski, 1910  
*ponticus* Tobias, 1986  
*rudolphae* Tobias, 1976  
*simillimus* Taeger, 1989  
*tobiasi* Taeger, 1989

#### ROGADINAE

Brullé (1836, 1846), Papp (1985, 2003, 2007 : present paper)

*Aleiodes* Wesmael, 1838  
*apicalis* (Brullé, 1832)  
*bicolor* (Spinola, 1808)  
*circumscriptus* (Nees, 1834)  
*coxator* (Telenga, 1941)  
*crassipes* (Thomson, 1891)  
*dimidiatus* (Spinola, 1808)  
*ductor* (Thunberg, 1822)  
*gasterator* (Jurine, 1807)  
*gastritor* (Thunberg, 1822)  
*hellenicus* Papp, 1985  
*nigricornis* Wesmael, 1838  
*pallidator* (Thunberg, 1822)  
*signatus* (Nees, 1811)  
*tristis* Wesmael, 1838  
*vittiger* Wesmael, 1838  
*Heterogamus* Wesmael, 1838  
*testaceus* Telenga, 1941

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