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BRACONIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) FROM MONGOLIA, XVII. ELEVEN SUBFAMILIES*

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Hundred thirteen braconid species are reported from Mongolia belonging to eleven subfamilies. Four species proved to be new: *Chorebus melanica* sp. n., *Dacnusa rutila* sp. n., *Protodacnusa dilata* sp. n. and *Cotesia tuita* sp. n., i.e. three dacnusine and one microgastrine species. Two new synonymies: *Bracon (Lucobracon) punctifer* THOMSON, 1894 sen. syn. = *B. (L.) kaszabi* PAPP, 1967 jun. syn. and *Cotesia villana* (REINHARD, 1880) sen. syn. = *Apanteles rubroides* PAPP, 1971 jun. syn. Many known species are new to the fauna of Mongolia. A checklist of the Mongolian braconid species was compiled: 872 species are registered in this Asiatic country. With 52 original figures.

Key words: Mongolia, Braconidae, subfamilies, new species, known species, descriptions, faunistics, checklist.

INTRODUCTION

The seventeenth part of my series on the Mongolian braconids is the last and concluding contribution. The braconids have been collected by Dr. Z. KASZAB during his six zoological collecting trips to this Asiatic country in the years 1963–1968. About two hundred braconid specimens served for the present elaboration, the specimens belong to eleven subfamilies. The subfamilies are representing a total of 113 braconid species divided as follows: Agathidinae 27 species, Alysiinae/Dacnusini: 5 species, Brachistinae 2 species, Braconinae 10 species, Cheloninae 11 species, Euphorinae 3 species, Hormiinae 3 species, Microgastrinae 48 species, Neoneurinae 1 species, Orgilinae 1 species and Rogadinae 2 species. From among the 113 species four are new to science: (Alysiinae/Dacnusini:) *Chorebus (Stiphrocera) melanica* sp. n., *Dacnusa (Pachysema) rutila* sp. n., *Protodacnusa dilata* sp. n. and (Microgastrinae:) *Cotesia tuita* sp. n. Their descriptions are presented in a separate chapter after the faunistic list. A high quantity of the known species are new to the fauna of Mongolia. Two new synonymous names were established: *Bracon (Lucobracon) punctifer* THOMSON, 1894 sen. syn. = *B. (L.) kaszabi* PAPP, 1967 jun. syn. and *Cotesia villana* (REINHARD, 1880) sen. syn. = *Apanteles rubroides* PAPP, 1971 jun. syn.

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The elaborated braconid material herewith discussed and published is deposited in the Department of Zoology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

LIST OF THE COLLECTING DATA

Every collecting site in Mongolia was numbered by KASZAB, see his six reports in *Folia Entomologica Hungarica* 1963–1968 vols 16–21. In my previous six papers (PAPP 1991, 1992, 1999, 2000, 2004 and 2005) on the braconids of Mongolia I published a long list of these localities following the original publications by KASZAB. Below those locality numbers with their detailed data are listed which were not included in my previous papers (KASZAB's locality data were written in German language hence they are cited accordingly):

No. 4. Central aimak, Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 32 km SO vom Zentrum, cca 1500 m, 16 VI 1963. – Vom blühenden Pflanzen gekötschert.

No. 14. Ostgobi aimak, Ulan chosu, 38 km SO von Čojran, 1200 m, 21 VI 1963 – Unter einer alten Kamel-Leiche.

No. 106. Central aimak, Boro gol, 20 km O von Zuun-Chara, 1400 m, 9 VII 1963. – An sandigen Boden ein Wasserriss, üppige Vegetation, *Caragana*, *Papaver*, *Vicium*, *Lilium*, *Alium*, etc. Von Pflanzen gekötschert.

No. 118. Central aimak, Ulan-Baator, Nucht im Bogdo ul, 12 km SO vom Zentrum, 12 VI 1964. – Tal mit einem Bach, zweiseitig mit steiler Bergseite, an der nördlichen Seite Nadelwald, neben dem Bach mit Birkenbäumen, die Südseite ist eine trockene, steinige Steppe. Neben dem Bach und an der xerophilen Wiese gekötschert.

No. 181. Uburchangaj aimak, 16 km SO von Somon Baruun bajan-ulaan, 1350 m, 23 VI 1964. – *Caragana*-Steppe mit Federgras (*Stipa*). Am Sand und zwischen Pflanzenwurzeln.

No. 235. Archangaj aimak, 20 km N von Charchorin, 1640 m, 30 VI 1964. – Gebirgsteppe; von den Pflanzen gekötschert.

No. 262. Central aimak, 26 km O von Somon Lun, 1180 m, 3 VII1964. – Von Pflanzen gekötschert.

No. 329. Chentej aimak, 60 km ONO von Öndörchaan, am Fluss Kerulen, 950 m, 30 VII 1965. – An sandiger Stelle von Unkraut gekötschert.

No. 340. Suchebaator aimak, Chadatin-bulan, 60 km N von Somon Bajanterem, 950 m, 31 VII 1965. – An den umliegenden Hügeln und an feuchten Orten neben dem Teich gekötschert.

No. 356. Suchebaator aimak, Ongon elis, 10 km S von Somon Chongor, 900 m, 3–5 VIII 1965. – Von dem Gebüsch und Unkraut gekötschert.

No. 389. Čojbalsan aimak, 40 km O von Somon Tamzagbulag, 600 m, 11 VIII 1965. – Federgrass-Steppe mit sehr vielen *Allium*. Gekötschert.

No. 396. Čojbalsan aimak, SW Ecke des Sees Bujr nur, 585 m, 11 VIII 1965. – Sammeln Nachts bei Lampenlicht (um 21^h: 20°, 2^h Nachts: 19°, zwischen Sandhügeln, in der Nähe des Wassers.

No. 421. Čojbalsan aimak, 50 km SO von Čojbalsan, 700 m, 16 VIII 1965. – Gekötschert.

No. 443. Čojbalsan aimak, 20 km SW von Somon Bajan-uul, 820 m, 18 VIII 1965. – Neben dem am linken Ufer des Flusses Uls gol emporstehende Berge, Birkenwald-Steppe, blumenreiche, nasse Täler und trockene Wiesen an Berghängen. Von den Pflanzen geeinzelt.

No. 450. Chentej aimak, 20 km SW von Somon Norovlin, 900 m, 19 VIII 1965. – Gekötschert.
No. 591. Gobi Altaj aimak, Zachuj Gobi, 10 km N von Chatan chajrchan Gebirge, 1150 m, 27 VI 1966. – Von *Saxaul*, *Nitraria*, *Tamariscus* gekötschert (Oase in der Wüste), sowie vom blühenden Unkraut eines gross ausgedehnten Ackerfeldes (*Lepidium*, *Plantago*, *Artemisia*, etc.) gekötschert.
No. 647. Chovd aimak, Mongol Altaj Gebirge, Tal des Flusses Uenč gol, cca 44 km N von Somon Uenč, 1780 m, 8 VII 1966. – An sehr üppigen Vegetation des Flussufers gekötschert.
No. 714. Archangaj aimak, Changaj Gebirge, 9 km N vom Pass Egijn davaa, 2500 m, 19 VII 1966. – Neben dem Bach von den üppigen, feuchten Pflanzen gekötschert.
No. 719. Archangaj aimak, Changaj Gebirge, zwischen Somon Ichtamir und Somon Čulut, cca 20 km W von Somon Ichtamir, 3 km S vom Tal des Flusses Chanuj gol, 2150 m, 20 VII 1966. – Am Waldrand gekötschert und geeinzelt.
No. 754. Central aimak, Bogdo ul, Bugijn až achuj, 1650 m, 31 V 1967. – Am Talgrund in Waldlichtungen, an nassen Stellen gekötschert.
No. 768. Central aimak, 11 km S vom Pass Zosijn davaa, cca 90 km S von Ulan-Baator, 1650 m, 7 VI 1967. – 10 Ethylenglycol-Bodenfallen in dem steinigen Berghang, meist in der Nähe der Murmeltier-Bauten. Aufgenommen am 15 VII 1967.
No. 782. Mittelgobi aimak, Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 10 VI 1967. – 10 Ethylenglygol-Bodenfallen, eingegraben zwischen *Caragana*. Aufgenommen am 12 VII 1967.
No. 823. Südgobi aimak, Nojon nuruu Gebirge, unweit von Dzun adu chudag, 34 km NO von Grenzposten Ovot Chuural, 1800 m, 19 VI 1967. – Sammeln nachts bei Lampenlicht (um 21^h 30' 19°, 24^h 10°, minimum in der früh 2°). Sammeln bis 1^h in der Nacht beim klaren Himmel mit Mondschein.
No. 843. Bajanchongor aimak, Cagan Bogd ul Gebirge, Quelle Tooroin bulag, 13 km O von Grenzposten Caganbulag, 1500 m, 24 VI 1967. – Oase mit einer Quelle, in der Umgebung mit alten Pappeln, *Tamariscus*, *Salix*, unsw. Am Talgrund mit blühenden Pflanzen (*Draba*, *Juncus*, usw.). Gekötschert.
No. 912. Mittelgobi aimak, Choot bulag, zwischen Somon Chuld und Somon Delgerchangaj, 38 km ONO von Delgerchangaj, 1480 m, 12 VII 1967. – Gekötschert, vorwiegend von *Caragana*.
No. 944. Central aimak, 11 km OSO von Somon Bajanzogt, 1600 m, 13 VI 1968. – Am Nordhang ausgedehnter Birkenwälder, am Waldrand Weidengebüsch, am Talgrund nasser Wiesen, am waldlosen Hang trockener Gebirgssteppe. Gekötschert.
No. 994. Chövsgöl aimak, am See Tunamal nuur, 26 km WSW von Somon Scharga, 1950 m, 21 VI 1968. – Am NW-Rand des Sees nasse Wiesen, und leicht abhängige, trockene Gebirgssteppe. Gekötschert an nassen Wiesen neben dem See.
No. 1005. Zavchan aimak, 44 km OSO von Somon Tes, 1620 m, 23 VI 1968. – Von niedrigen Bergen umgebene ausgedehnte Grassteppe, gekötschert.
No. 1015. Uvs aimak, am See Bag nuur, 6 km NO von Somon Zuungobi, 1000 m, 25 VI 1968. – Von *Caragana* und von *Urtica* gekötschert.
No. 1030. Uvs aimak, am Fluss Chöndlön gol, 32 km NW von der Stadt Ulaangom, 1200 m, 27 VI 1968. – Gekötschert am Rand des Sajres von Gräsern.
No. 1035. Uvs aimak, Südrand des Sees Örög nuur, 1500 m, 28 VI 1968. – Gekötschert an den nassen Ufervegetation.
No. 1043. Bajan-Ölgij aimak, im Tal des Flusses Chavcalyn gol, 1890 m, 29 VI 1968. – Am Flussufer geschwemmt.

No. 1118. Chövsgöl aimak, cca 10 km NO vom Fluss Delger mörön (cca 16 km N von Somon Burenchaan), 1700 m, 17 VII 1968. – Felsiges, enges Tal, am Talgrund blühende *Urtica*. Gekötschert, vorwiegend von *Urtica*.

No. 1129. Chövsgöl aimak, 13 km O von der Stadt Mörön, 20 VII 1968. – *Artemisia*-Gebirgssteppe, gekötschert.

FAUNISTIC LIST

In the subsequent list the subfamilies, genera and species names are arranged alphabetically; distributional and taxonomic comments are added where necessary. The locality data are presented for every species, they are given in an abbreviated form citing KASZAB's collecting numbers, the resolution of the respective numbers see in the preceding chapter entitled "List of the collecting data" and my former papers indicated before (Papp 1991–2005).

AGATHIDINAE

Agathis anglica MARSHALL, 1885 (= *A. longicauda* KOKUJEV, 1895) – 1 ♀: No. 311. 3 ♂ (as *A. mongolica* TOBIAS in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): Nos 401, 416, 421. 1 ♀ (as *A. malvacearum* var. *tibialis* NEES in PAPP 1971: 335, emendation): 444. 1 ♀: No. 450. 1 ♂: No. 628. 1 ♂: No. 912. 1 ♂: No. 1015.

Agathis breviseta NEES, 1812 – 1 ♀ (as *A. gracilenta* TOBIAS in PAPP 1967: 197, emendation): No. 281.

Agathis extinctor PAPP, 1971 – 1 ♂ (as cf. *A. serratulae* TOBIAS in PAPP 1967: 198, emendation): No. 4. 1 ♂: No. 331. 1 ♀ (*A.* cf. *minuta* NIEZABITOWSKI in PAPP 1971: 336): No. 340. 1 ♂ (as *A. breviseta* NEES in PAPP 1971: 331, emendation): No. 389. 1 ♀: No. 1005. 1 ♀: No. 1007.

Agathis ferulae TOBIAS, 1963 – 1 ♂ (as *A. umbellatarum* NEES in PAPP 1971: 337, emendation): No. 443. – Described from and known so far in Kazakhstan. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Agathis fulmeki FISCHER, 1957 – 1 ♀ (as *A. mongolica* TOBIAS in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): No. 298. 1 ♂: No. 926. 1 ♀: No. 1107. – In the western Palaearctic Region known in five countries (SIMBOLOTTI & VAN ACHTERBERG 1999: 50). My two female specimens were compared to a female named by VAN ACHTERBERG in 1998. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Agathis fuscipennis (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838) – 1 ♀ (as *A. gracilenta* TOBIAS in PAPP 1967: 197, emendation): No. 118. 1 ♂ (as *A. assimilis* KOKUJEV in PAPP 1967: 197, emendation): No. 181. 1 ♂ (as *A. semiaciculata* IVANOV in PAPP 1967: 198 and *A. mongolica* TOBIAS in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): No. 281. 1 ♀ (as *A. mongolica* TOBIAS in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): No. 298. 28 ♀ + 41 ♂ (as *A. genualis* MARSHALL in PAPP 1971: 333, emendation): No. 331 (23 ♀ + 39 ♂), No. 401 (3 ♀), No. 444 (2 ♀ + 2 ♂). 5 ♂ (as *A. malvacearum* var. *tibialis* NEES in PAPP 1971: 335, emendation): Nos 331 (2 ♂), 401 (1 ♂), 421 (2 ♂). 1 ♀: No. 819. 1 ♀: No. 1005. 1 ♀: No. 1007. 1 ♂: No. 1082. 1 ♀: No. 1135.

Agathis kasachstanica TOBIAS, 1963 – 1 ♂: No. 319.

Agathis kozlovi TOBIAS, 1974 – 1 ♂: No. 775. 3 ♀: No. 915. – Described from Mongolia; my specimens are matching the original description in all respects. Not easy to distinct from *A. glaucoptera* NEES.

Agathis lugubris (FÖRSTER, 1862) – 3 ♂ (as *A. gracilenta* TOBIAS in PAPP 1971: 333, emendation): Nos 331 (2 ♂), 421 (1 ♂). 1 ♂: No. 1005.

Agathis melpomene NIXON, 1986 – 1 ♀: No. 908. 1 ♀: No. 926. – Described from Hungary and reported from Bulgaria and Turkey (NIXON 1986: 213, SIMBOLOTT & VAN ACHTERBERG 1999: 85). In Museum Budapest there is a female taken in Kazakhstan. New to the fauna of Kazakhstan and Mongolia.

Agathis mongolica TOBIAS, 1961 – 1 ♀: No. 719. – 1 ♀: No. 719. – Previously (PAPP 1971: 336) I misidentified this species and in this paper I rectify my identification (see *A. anglica, A. fulmeki, A. fuscipennis, A. rufipalpis* and *A. varipes*). The extremely long ovipositor sheath (one-and-a-half times longer than body), the strongly striated tergites 1–2 and the short malar space help to recognize correctly this species.

Agathis montana SHESTAKOV, 1932 – 1 ♂ (as *A. serratulae* TOBIAS in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): No. 356. 1 ♀: No. 985. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: No. 1015. 1 ♀: Ubulan, 50 km SE Ulan-Baator, 9 VI 1962, leg. PISARSKI et BIELAWSKI.

Agathis nigra NEES, 1812 – 3 ♀ + 1 ♂ (as *A. genalis* TELENGA in PAPP 1971: 333, emendation): No. 421 (1 ♂), No. 429 (1 ♀ + 2 ♂), No. 433 (1 ♀), 1 ♀ (No. 489). 1 ♀: No. 1100. 1 ♀: No. 1107.

Agathis rostrata TOBIAS, 1963 – 2 ♀ + 1 ♂ (as *A. montana* SHESTAKOV in Papp 1971: 336, emendation): No 433 (1 ♀ + 1 ♂), No. 486 (1 ♀). – Described and hitherto known in Kazakhstan. In Museum Budapest there are specimens (4 ♀ + 1 ♂) taken in Turkey, Poland and Switzerland. New to the fauna of Mongolia, Poland, Switzerland and Turkey.

Agathis rufipalpis NEES, 1812 – 3 ♀ + 1 ♂ (as *A. mongolica* TOBIAS in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): No. 331. 2 ♂ (as *A. malvacearum* var. *tibialis* NEES in PAPP 1971: 335): No. 444. 1 ♀: No. 918. 1 ♂: No. 926a. 2 ♂: No. 985. 1 ♂: No. 1129.

Agathis sculpturata TOBIAS, 1963 – 1 ♀: Yellow Gobi, 1 IX 1977, leg. G. MOLNÁR.

Agathis semiaciculata IVANOV, 1899 – 1 ♀: No. 719.

Agathis serratulae TOBIAS, 1963 – 1 ♀ (as *A. tadzhica* TELENGA, in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): No. 349. 2 ♀: No. 1007. 1 ♂: No. 1015.

Agathis tibialis NEES, 1812 – 8 ♀ + 8 ♂ (as *A. laticarpa* TELENGA in PAPP 1971: 335, emendation): No. 433 (6 ♀ + 7 ♂), No. 444 (1 ♂), No. 486 (2 ♀). 1 ♀: No. 614. 1 ♂: No. 926. 1 ♂: No. 926a. 1 ♂: No. 1007. 1 ♂: No. 1015. 1 ♀: No. 1082.

Agathis varipes THOMSON, 1895 – 1 ♂: No. 14. 1 ♂ (as *A. malvacearum* LATREILLE in PAPP 1967: 109, emendation). 1 ♀ (as *A. tadzhica* TELENGA in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): No. 349. 1 ♀ (as *A. mongolica* TOBIAS in PAPP 1971: 336, emendation): No. 331. 3 ♀ + 1 ♂: No. 1007. 3 ♂: No. 1015.

Bassus clausthalianus (RATZEBURG, 1844) – 1 ♀: No. 1115. – Distributed in Europe; SIMBOLOTTI & VAN ACHTERBERG (1992: 22) listed its six European countries, TOBIAS (1986*a*: 288) reported from NW part of European Russia. First reported from Mongolia by PAPP (1971: 337).

Bassus epinotiae SIMBOLOTT & VAN ACHTERBERG, 1992 – 1 ♀: No. 591. – The species was described from England on the basis of a single female. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Bassus linguarius (NEES, 1812) – 1 ♂: No. 823. 1 ♀: No. 908.

Bassus pumilus (RATZEBURG, 1844) – 1 ♀: No. 724. – According to TOBIAS (1986a: 288) a "transpalaeartic" species and to SIMBOLOTT & VAN ACHTERBERG (1992: 51) distributed in Germany and the Netherlands (the latter author-duo assigned this species to the genus *Agathis*).

Bassus tergalis ALEXEEV, 1971 – 3 ♀ + 1 ♂: No. 819. – Described from and up to now known in Turkmenia; new to the fauna of Mongolia.

Bassus tumidulus (NEES, 1812) – 1 ♀: No. 749.

Earinus gloriatorius (PANZER, 1809) (? = *E. jezoensis* WATANABE, 1937) – 1 ♀ (in Zoological Institute Warszawa): Zaisan ad Ulan Baator, 1400 m, 20 V 1962, leg. PISARSKI et BIELAWSKI. – Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

ALYSIINAE: DACNUSINI

Chorebus (Stiphrocera) expansus TOBIAS, 1998 – 1 ♀ + 1 ♂ (as *Ch. trilobomyzae* GRIFFITHS in PAPP 2005: 228, emendation): No. 855. – Described from the Primorski Krai of Asiatic Russia (TOBIAS, 1998: 369). New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Chorebus (Stiphrocera) melanica sp. n. – For its description see the chapter "Descriptions of the new species".

Dacnusa (Pachysema) angelicina GRIFFITHS, 1967 – 1 ♀: No. 486. – Described from Germany (GRIFFITHS 1967: 809), reported (TOBIAS 1986*b*: 225, 1998: 340) from Russia (Leningrad region, Sakhalin Island). New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Dacnusa (Pachysema) rutila sp. n. – For its description see the chapter "Descriptions of the new species".

Protodacnusa dilata sp. n. – For its description see the chapter "Descriptions of the new species".

BRACHISTINAE

Schizoprymnus obscurus (NEES, 1816) – 1 ♂: No. 1020.

Triaspis flavipes (IVANOV, 1899) – 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: No. 855.

BRACONINAE

Bracon (Glabrobracon) arcuatus THOMSON, 1894 – 1 ♂: No. 994.

Bracon (Lucobracon) grandiceps THOMSON, 1894 – 1 ♀ (as *B. nigriventris* WESMAEL in PAPP 1967: 217, emendation): No. 284. 2 ♂: No. 476. 1 ♂: No. 732. 1 ♂: No. 1007. – The four males are representing the melanic form of the nominate species (var. *niger* PAPP, 1967): body black, beyond first tergite tergites yellowish (2 ♂) to dark brown (2 ♂). Antenna with 25–29 antennomeres. Body 3–3.3 mm long.

Bracon (Lucobracon) hungaricus (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896) – 1 ♂: No. 542.

Bracon (Bracon) intercessor NEES, 1834 – 1 ♂: No. 523.

Bracon (Lucobracon) longithorax TOBIAS, 1961, male new – 2 ♂ (as *B. brachypterus* TOBIAS in PAPP 1967: 213, emendation): Nos 223 (1 ♂) and 262 (1 ♂). 1 ♂: No. 542. 1 ♂: No. 766. – First reported from Mongolia by PAPP (1984: 448). Male body: 3–3.8 mm long; antenna with 29–34 antennomeres; tergites 2–3 quadrate, hardly broader behind than long medially.

Bracon (Lucobracon) punctifer THOMSON, 1894 (=*B. kaszabi* PAPP, 1967 **syn. n.**) – 1 ♂: No. 918. 1 ♂: No. 1002.

Habrobracon (Habrobracon) radialis TELENGA, 1936 – 1 ♂: Omnogov, Uhaa Tolgod, 1517 m, 43°31'N–101°32'E, 6–16 VII 1994, leg. CARPANTER et al.

Vipio appellator (NEES, 1834) – 1 ♀: Ovorhangai, Taaz Gol, 1518 m, 45°27'N–101°13'E, 22 VII 1994, leg. CARPANTER et DAVIDSON.

Vipio intermedius SZÉPLIGETI, 1896 – 1 ♀: No. 106.

Vipio sareptanus (KAWALL, 1865) – 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: Ulaan Baator, Selbe Gol, 28 VI 1994, leg. CARPANTER.

CHELONINAE

Chelonus annulatus (NEES, 1816) – 1 ♀ (as *Ch. carbonator* ab. *bimaculatus* FAHRINGER in PAPP 1971a: 70, emendation): No. 416.

Microchelonus assimilis TOBIAS, 1990 – 1 ♂: No. 1056.

Microchelonus calcaratus TOBIAS, 1989 – 1 ♀ (det. TOBIAS 1991): No. 985. 1 ♀: No. 1056.

Microchelonus cisapicalis TOBIAS, 1989 – 1 ♀: No. 1056. – Hitherto known in Mongolia and Asiatic Russia (Baikal Region).

Microchelonus erroneus TOBIAS, 1989 – 1 ♀: No. 1056. – The species was described from Mongolia, the female holotype was taken in Chövsgöl aimak.

Microchelonus eurous TOBIAS, 1989 – 1 ♀ (as *M. fenestratus* NEES in PAPP 1971*a*: 83, emendation) (det. TOBIAS 1991): No. 389. 1 ♀ (as *M. fenestratus* NEES in PAPP l.c., emendation): No. 416. 1 ♀: No. 1035.

Microchelonus frater TOBIAS, 1990 – 1 ♂: No. 1056. – Described from and so far known in Mongolia.

Microchelonus incisus TOBIAS, 1986 – 1 ♂ (as *M. sulcatus* JURINE in PAPP 1967*a*: 207, emendation): No. 13. – Described from the Ural Mts (Russia, Ilmenskiy Nature Reservation), new to the fauna of Mongolia. My male specimen was compared to a male paratype.

Microchelonus insepultus TOBIAS, 1989 – 1 ♀ (as *M. sulcatus* JURINE in PAPP 1971*a*: 86, emendation): No. 319.

Microchelonus mongolicus (TELENGA, 1941) – 1 ♀ (as *M. parcicornis* HERRICH-SCHAEFFER in PAPP 1971*a*: 83, emendation) (det. TOBIAS 1990): No. 319.

Microchelonus nartshukae TOBIAS, 1989 – 1 ♀: No. 1118. 1 ♀: No. 1129a. – Hitherto known only in Mongolia. *M. kerzhneri* TOBIAS and *M. nartshukae* are very similar to each other.

EUPHORINAE

Perilitus (Microctonus) aethiops NEES, 1834 – 1 ♂: No. 531. 1 ♂: No. 908. 1 ♂: No. 926a. 1 ♂: No. 931. 1 ♂: No. 942. 1 ♂: No. 994. 1 ♂: 1030.

Perilitus (Microctonus) cretaceus BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 2000 – 1 ♀ (det. HAESELBARTH): No. 614. – Described from and hitherto known in the Asiatic Russia (Primorski Krai). New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Syntretus idalius (HALIDAY, 1833) (= *Microctonus vernalis* WESMAEL, 1835) – 1 ♂ (det. VAN ACHTERBERG 2002): No. 523. – Widely distributed and frequent in the Palaearctic Region. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

HORMIINAE

Hormisca extimius TOBIAS, 1964 – 1 ♀: Omnogov', Hulsan, 43°29'N – 101°7'E, 13 VII 1994, leg. J. M. CARPANTER. – Known in Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia and Azerbaidjan. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Hormius minialatus TOBIAS, 1977 – 1 ♂ (det. BELOKOBYLSKIJ 2000): No. 1150.

Noserus occipitalis BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1986 – 1 ♀ (in Zoological Institute, Warszawa): Sain-Sand, 31 V 1962, leg. B. PISARSKI et R. BIELAWSHI. – Described from Asiatic Russia (Primorski Krai); new to the fauna of Mongolia.

MICROGASTRINAE

Apanteles ater (RATZEBURG, 1852) – 1 ♂: No. 1091

Apanteles firmus TELENGA, 1949 – 1 ♀: No. 591.

Apanteles gobicus PAPP, 1976 – 1 ♀: No. 842.

Apanteles kubensis ABDINBEKOVA, 1969 – 1 ♂: No. 938.

Apanteles metacarpalis THOMSON, 1895 – 1 ♂: No. 377. 1 ♀: No. 693.

Cotesia abjectus (MARSHALL, 1885) – 4 ♀: No. 794. – Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia ancilla (NIXON, 1974) – 1 ♀: No. 499. 1 ♂: No. 926. – The species was described three decades ago nevertheless it seems frequent and widely distributed in Europe, reported from Japan. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia callimone (NIXON, 1974) – 1 ♀: No. 762. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: No. 926a. – Known in Europe: distribution were reported in Bulgaria, former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Finland, Ireland (PAPP 1987: 217). New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia cupreus (LYLE, 1925) – 1 ♂: No. 931. – In Europe rather frequent, reported from Lithuania and Azerbaidjan. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia euryale (NIXON, 1974) – 1 ♀: No. 499. 1 ♂: No. 819. 1 ♂: No. 915. – Reported from a few coutries in Europe as well as from Ukraine and the European part of Russia. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia flagitata (PAPP, 1971) – 12 ♀ + 1 ♂ (as *Apanteles chares* NIXON in PAPP 1976: 234, emendation): Nos 915 and 918. 1 ♂: No. 926. – So far known only in Mongolia. – Similar to *C. tegera* (PAPP, 1977) (described also from Mongolia), the two species are separated by the following features:

C. flagitata: (1) Antenna about as long as body, its three-four penultimate flagellomeres twice to 1.5 times as long as broad (Fig. 1). (2) First discal cell slightly wider than than high, *1–R1* as long as pterostigma (Fig. 2, see arrows). (3) Inner spur of hind tibia shorter than half basitarsus (Fig. 3).

C. tegera: (1) Antenna distinctly shorter than body, its three-four penultimate flagellomeres subcubic (Fig. 6). (2) First discal cell 1.3–1.4 times wider than high, *1–R1* shorter than pterostigma (Fig. 7, see arrows). (3) Inner spur of hind tibia somewhat longer than half basitarsus (Fig. 8).

Also reminding the species *C. chares* (NIXON, 1965), they may be differentiated by subtle features not easy to recognize:

C. flagitata: (1) Vein *r1* short, just longer than half width of petrostigma, and clearlyly shorter than *2–SR*, *1–R1* as long as length of pterostigma, *r* issuing distally from pterostigma (Fig. 2, see arrows). 2.) Basal field small, i.e. not coextensive with the second tergite (Fig. 4, see arrows), sculpture of tergites 1–2 less strong, first tergite 1.4 times longer than broad behind (Fig. 4). (3) Mesoscutum with rather discrete and fine punctation, interspaces shiny (Fig. 5).

C. chares: (1) Vein *r1* of usual length, longer than half width of pterostigma and about as long as *2–SR*, *1–R1* shorter than length of pterostigma, *r* issuing medially from pterostigma (Fig. 9, see arrows). (2) Basal field coextensive with the second tergite (Fig. 39, see arrows), sculpture of tergites 1–2 slightly stronger, first tergite 1.2–1.3 times longer than broad behind (Fig. 39). (3) Mesoscutum with rather confluent and fine punctation, interspaces dull (Fig. 40).

Cotesia gastropachae (BOUCHÉ, 1834) – 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: No. 794.

Cotesia geryonis (MARSHALL, 1885) – 1 ♀: No. 944. – Known in Europe. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia jucunda (MARSHALL, 1885) – 1 ♀: No. 746.

Cotesia kazak (TELENGA, 1949) – 1 ♀: Övörhangay aimak, 110 km SW of Arvayher, 101°41'E – 45°48'N, 23 VII 1987, leg. OROSZ.

Cotesia nothus (MARSHALL, 1885) – 1 ♂: No. 514. – Reported from England, Germany and Hungary. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia numen (NIXON, 1974) – 1 ♀: No. 494. 1 ♂: No. 693. – Up to now reported from several countries in Europe. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia ordinarius (RATZEBURG, 1844) – 1 ♀: No. 934. 2 ♀: No. 938. – The three females from Mongolia agreeing the European forms except three features: (1) Reddish yellow colour of legs rather soft; outer side of hind femur blackish and only medially with faint reddish suffusion, its inner side reddish yellow; middle femur basally and above blackish. (2) Punctation of mesoscutum slightly denser. (3) Outer side of hind coxa with fine punctation, shiny. – Frequent in the Palaearctic Region. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia pieridis (BOUCHÉ, 1834) – 34 ♀: No. 794. – Frequent in the western Palaearctic Region. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

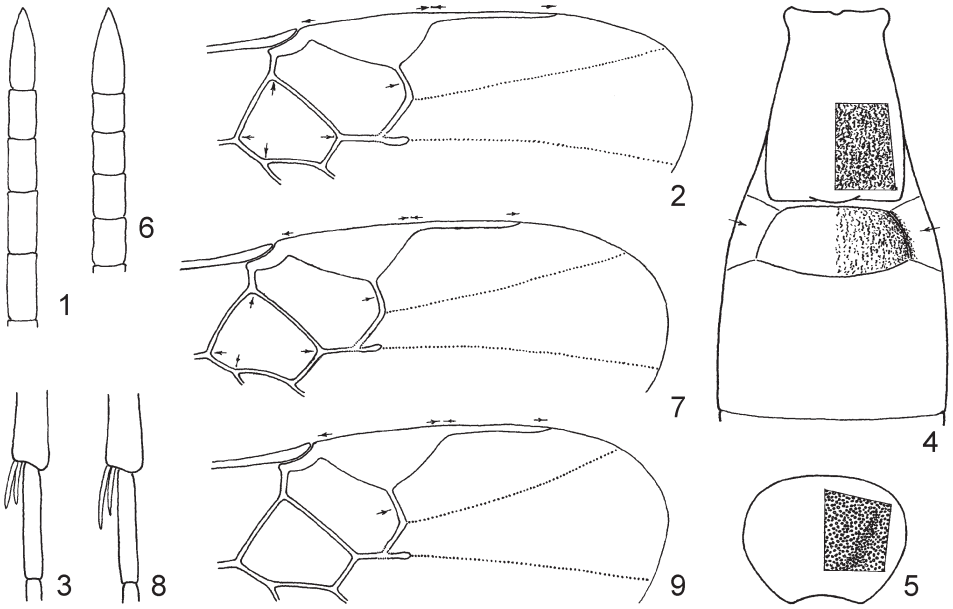
Cotesia risilis (NIXON, 1974) – 1 ♂: No. 1133. – Described from England, reported from Nederland and from several Central European countries. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia ruficrus (HALIDAY, 1834) – 1 ♂: No. 782.

Cotesia salebrosa (MARSHALL, 1885) (= *Apanteles callunae* NIXON, 1974) – 2 ♀: No. 499. – In Europe a rather frequent species. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia saltator (THUNBERG, 1822) – 1 ♀ (as *Apanteles sericeus* NEES in PAPP 1967: 200 and as *A. cupreus* LYLE in PAPP 1971*b*: 316, emendation): No. 230. 1 ♀: No. 934. 2 ♀: No. 938.

Cotesia saltatoria (BALEVSKI, 1980) – 1 ♀ (see *C. saltator*): No. 98. 1 ♂: No. 926a. 1 ♂: No. 938. 1 ♂: No. 1020. – The species was described from Bulgaria, known in Hungary. New to the fauna of Mongolia.



Figs 1–9. 1–5. *Cotesia flagitata* (PAPP): 1 = ultimate five flagellomeres, 2 = distal part of right fore wing, 3 = pair of spurs and basitarsus of hind leg, 4 = tergites 1–3, 5 = mesoscutum with indication of punctation. – 6–8. *Cotesia tegera* (PAPP): 6 = ultimate five flagellomeres, 7 = distal part of right fore wing, 8 = pair of spurs and basitarsus of hind leg. – 9. *Cotesia chares* (NIXON): distal part of right fore wing

Cotesia scabricula (REINHARD, 1880) – 1 ♂: No. 493. 1 ♀: No. 714. – In the western Palaearctic Region widely distributed and fairly frequent. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia setebis (NIXON, 1974) – 1 ♀: No. 499. – Its few localities are listed in Sweden, Switzerland, former Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and in the European Russia. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia tegera (PAPP, 1977) – 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: No. 766. 1 ♀: No. 855. 1 ♀: No. 918. 1 ♂: No. 926. – Near to *C. flagitata* (PAPP), their distinction see at this species. The species was described from Mongolia, so far not reported from other countries.

Cotesia tenebrosa (WESMAEL, 1837) – 1 ♀: No. 514. 1 ♀: No. 519. 1 ♂: No. 926.

Cotesia tibialis (CURTIS, 1830) – 3 ♀: No. 926a. 1 ♀: No. 931. 1 ♀: No. 938. 1 ♀: No. 944.

Cotesia tuita sp. n. – For its description see the chapter "Descriptions of the new species".

Cotesia vestalis (HALIDAY, 1834) (= *Apanteles melitaearum* WILKINSON, 1937) – 1 ♀: No. 499. 1 ♀: No. 647. 4 ♀: No. 926. 10 ♀ + 3 ♂: No. 926a. 1 ♂: No. 934. 1 ♂: No. 1056. – Frequent in the western Palaearctic Region as far eastwards as Kazakhstan and Turkmenia. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Cotesia villana (REINHARD, 1880) (= *Apanteles rubroides* PAPP, 1971, **syn. n**.) – 1 ♀ (holotype of *C. rubroides*): No. 170. 1 ♀: No. 768.

Cotesia zygaenarum (MARSHALL, 1885) – 1 ♀: No. 918.

Dolichogenidea agilla (NIXON, 1972) (= *Apanteles piraticus* PAPP, 1977) – 1 ♂: No. 1043. – Reported from Finland, Hungary and Mongolia, in the former USSR not listed (TOBIAS & KOTENKO in TOBIAS 1986*a*: 443).

Dolichogenidea albipennis (NEES, 1834) – 2 ♂: No. 349.

Dolichogenidea appellator (TELENGA, 1949) – 2 ♀: Omnogov', Uhaa Tolgod, 1517 m, 43°31'N–101°32'E, 6–16 VII 1994, leg. CARPANTER.

Dolichogenidea artissima (PAPP, 1971) (= *Apanteles abila* NIXON, 1972) – 1 ♂: No. 284. 1 ♂: No. 396. 1 ♂: No. 401. – The body of the male specimen from the locality No. 284 is strongly formed. Distributed in several countries of Europe and Mongolia, not reported from the former USSR (KOTENKO & TOBIAS 1986: 443).

Dolichogenidea candidata (HALIDAY, 1834) (= *Microgaster longicauda* WESMAEL, 1837) – 1 ♂: No. 329. 1 ♂: No. 381. 1 ♂: No. 383. 1 ♂: No. 514. – Widely distributed in Mongolia, listed here its several localties (PAPP 1967, 1976)

Dolichogenidea drusilla (NIXON, 1972) – 1 ♂: No. 632. 1 ♂: No. 1146.

Dolichogenidea infima (HALIDAY, 1834) – 1 ♂: No. 340.

Dolichogenidea lineipes (WESMAEL, 1837) – 1 ♂: No. 1107. – Known in northern half of Europe as far eastwards as Leningrad region in European Russia. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Dolichogenidea obstans (PAPP, 1971) – 1 ♂ (as *Apanteles ensiformis* RATZEBURG in PAPP 1971b: 322, emendation): No. 235. – Hitherto known only in Mongolia and Kazakhstan.

Dolichogenidea renata (KOTENKO, 1986) – 1 ♂: No. 843. – Described from Tadzhikistan (KOTENKO 1986: 23). New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Dolichogenidea turkmena (TELENGA, 1955) var. *turcmenica* (TOBIAS, 1967) – 1 ♂: "Yellow Gobi, 1 IX 1977, leg. G. MOLNÁR".

Dolichogenidea victoriata (KOTENKO, 1986) – 1 ♂: Omnogov', Naran Bulag, 1407 m, 43°27'N–100°27'E,17–20 VII 1994, leg. CARPANTER. – Described from Ukraine (Khersonsk region) (KOTENKO & TOBIAS 1986: 441). New to the fauna of Mongolia.

Microgaster globata (LINNAEUS, 1758) – 1 ♀: No. 939.

Microgster parvistriga THOMSON, 1895 – 1 ♂: No. 340. 1 ♂: No. 926. 1 ♂: No. 926a.

Protapanteles anchisiades (NIXON, 1973) – 2 ♀ + 3 ♂: No. 499. 1 ♀: No. 754. 1 ♂: No. 926a. 1 ♂: No. 931. – Previously a part of the above specimens was listed under than name *Apanteles*

mihalyii PAPP, 1973 (PAPP 1976: 239). This name proved to be a junior synonym of *Protapanteles incertus* (RUTHE, 1859) (= *A. caberae* MARSHALL, 1885). Widely distributed in Europe. New to the fauna of Mongolia.

NEONEURINAE

Elasmosoma lindae HUDDLESTON, 1976 – 2 ♀: No. 316. 1 ♂: No. 958. 26 ♀ + 1 ♂: "Mongolia: 180 km NW of Baruum Urt, soil trap, 11–18 VIII 1972, leg. F. MÉSZÁROS". 1 ♀: "Mongolia, 120 km NNW of Baruun Urt, soil trap, 1 VIII 1972, leg. F. MÉSZÁROS". – Described and up to now known only in Mongolia.

ORGILINAE

Microtypus desertorum SHESTAKOV, 1932 (= *M. mongolicus* FAHRINGER, 1937) – 1 ♀: Mongolia, Omnogov, Hulsan, No. 4966, 43°29'N–101°7E, 13 VII 1994, leg. CARPANTER.

ROGADINAE

Aleiodes (Chelonorhogas) fahringeri (TELENGA, 1941) – 1 ♀: Mongolia, Omnogov', Uhaa Tolgod, 1517 m, 43°310'N–101°32', 6–16 VII 1994, leg. CARPANTER. – Distribution: Mongolia, China (northern half), Asiatic Russia (Chita region).

Aleiodes (Aleiodes) kozlovi (TELENGA, 1941) – Described from China (Quinghai province, Lake Kuku); first reported from Mongolia by PAPP (1971*b*: 360).

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NEW SPECIES

Three dacnusine and one microgastrinae species are described, their nearest allies are given. The following abbreviations are applied in the descriptions (after VAN ACHTERBERG 1993: 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 or recurrent vein, *r* = transverse radial vein or the first section of the radial vein, *1–2–CU(1)* = first and second sections of the discoidal vein, *1–R1* = first section of the metacarpal vein, *2–SR* = first transverse cubital vein, *3–SR* = second section of the radial vein, *SR1* = third section of the radial vein.

Chorebus (Stiphrocera) melanica sp. n. ♂
(Figs 10–17)

Material examined (2 ♂) – Male holotype: Mongolia, Central aimak, Tosgoni ovoo, 10 km N von Ulan-Baator, 1700–1900 m, 23–24 July 1967, leg. KASZAB (loc. no. 926a). One male paratype: Mongolia, Central aimak, 11 km OSO von Somon Bajanzogt, 1600–1700 m, 26 July 1968, leg. KASZAB (loc. no. 1150). – Holotype and paratype glued on a pointed card by the right pair of the wings + right side (holotype) or left side (paratype) of mesosoma. Holotype and paratype are in good condition and deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. Nos 11317 (holotype) and 11318 (paratype).

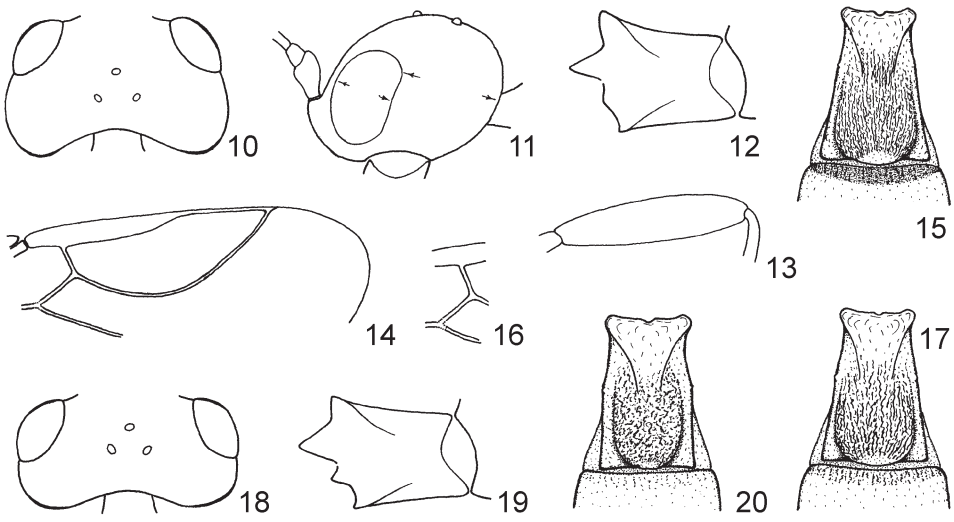
Etymology – The species name refers to the black colour of the body and legs.

Description of the male holotype. – Body 2 mm long. Antenna as long as body and with 24 antennomeres. First flagellomere 2.5 times and penultimate flagellomeres almost 1.7 times as long as broad; flagellum distally faintly attenuating. – Head in dorsal view (Fig. 10) less transverse, 1.6 times as broad as long, temple somewhat swollen and one-third (or almost 1.5 times) longer than eye; occiput excavated. Ocelli small and far from each other. Eye in lateral view (Fig. 11) 1.7 times as high as wide and temple nearly 1.8 times as wide as eye, temple ventrally clearly narrowing. Mandible strong, 1.25 times as long medially as high between upper and lower teeth, third and fourth (or two lower) teeth less distinct (Fig. 12). Head polished, face laterally and clypeus hairy.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.65 times as long as high. Pronope absent. Mesoscutum shiny and with very fine hairpunctures and hairs, notaulix restricted to anterior declivous part of mesoscutum; mesoscutal dimple linearform. Scutellum polished. Mesopleuron polished, precoxal suture smooth, short, shallow, restricted to middle of mesopleuron. Propodeum subrugulose-uneven, subshiny, hairy, without carinae. Hind femur 4.1 times as long as broad somewhat distally from its middle (Fig. 13). Hind tibia and tarsus equal in length, basitarsus as long as tarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Fore wing slightly longer than body. Pterostigma parallel-sided, seven times as long as wide and issuing *r* proximally from its middle. *1–R1* half as long as pterostigma. Vein *r* a bit longer than width of pterostigma; *3–SR + SR1* bent as usually, *2–SR* almost twice as long as *r* (Fig. 14). Subdiscal cell closed distally.

First tergite (Fig. 15) 1.33 times as long as broad behind, longitudinally and finely striate, evenly broadening posteriorly, pair of spiracles before middle of tergite; pair of keels restricted to fore half of tergite. Third tergite somewhat longer than second tergite. Metasoma beyond first tergite polished.



Figs 10–20. 10–17. *Chorebus (Stiphrocera) melanica* sp. n.: 10 = head in dorsal view, 11 = head in lateral view, 12 = mandible, 13 = hind femur, 14 = distal part of right fore wing, 15 = first tergite (holotype), 16 = *r* and *2–SR* (paratype), 17 = first tergite (paratype). – 18–20. *Chorebus (Stiphrocera) singularis* (TOBIAS): 18 = head in dorsal view, 19 = mandible, 20 = first tergite

Body, antenna and legs black. Palpi dark brown. Mandible brownish yellow. Tegula blackish, parategula dark brown. Wings hyaline, pterostigma and veins brown.

Description of the male paratype. – Similar to the holotype. Body 1.9 mm long. Antenna with 24 antennomeres. Precoxal suture indistinct. *2–SR* nearly 1.5 times as long as *r* (Fig. 16). First tergite with somewhat stronger striation (Fig. 17).

Female and host unknown.

Distribution: Mongolia.

The new species, *Chorebus melanica*, is nearest to *Ch. singularis* (TOBIAS) (TOBIAS 1962: 130, 1998: 358) considering their dark coloured legs, the two species are distinguished by a few features keyed:

1 (2) Head in dorsal view (Fig. 18) transverse, 2–2.2 times as broad as long, temple not swollen and 0.7 times as long as eye. Antenna with 31 (♀) and 33 (♂) antennomeres. Third and fourth teeth of mandible distinct (Fig. 19). First tergite less broadening posteriorly, rugulose (Fig. 20). Coxae 1–2 dark brown, coxa 3 black, legs brown to dark brown. ♀♂: 2.2–2.4 mm. – Russia (Leningrad region, Kamchatka, Kuril Islands), Mongolia
Ch. (St.) singularis (TOBIAS, 1962)

2 (1) Head in dorsal view (Fig. 10) less transverse, 1.6 times as broad as long, temple somewhat swollen and almost 1.5 times longer than eye. Antenna with 24 (♂) antennomeres. Third and fourth teeth of mandible less distinct (Fig. 12). First tergite more broadening posteriorly, finely striate (Figs 15, 17). Legs black. ♂: 1.9–2 mm long. – Mongolia **Ch. (St.) melanica** sp. n.

Dacnusa (Pachysema) rutila sp. n. ♀
(Figs 21–27)

Material examined (1 ♀). – Female holotype: Mongolia, Archangaj aimak, Changaj Gebirge, Zezerleg, 1650 m, 19 June 1966, leg. KASZAB (loc. no. 542). – Holotype is glued on a pointed card by the mesosternum; it is in fairly good condition: (1) tarsomeres 2–5 of left middle leg missing, (2) left fore wing medially somewhat creased. Holotype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 11319.

Etymology – The species name "rutila" refers to the reddish yellow colour of the first (and second) tergites.

Description of the female holotype. – Body 1.6 mm long. Antenna as long as body and with 22 antennomeres. First flagellomeres 4.2 times and penultimate flagellomeres 2.2 times as long as broad. – Head in dorsal view (Fig. 21) transverse, almost twice (1.9 times) as broad as long, temple slightly swollen (i.e. head between temples a bit broader than between eyes) and just shorter than eye. Occiput excavated. Ocelli small and far from each other, OOL 2.3 times longer than POL (Fig. 21). Eye in lateral view almost 1.4 times as high as wide and slightly wider than temple, temple evenly

broad (Fig. 22, see arrows). Mandible distally somewhat broadening, 1.4 times as long as broad between upper and lower teeth, lower tooth rounded (Fig. 23). Head polished.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.25 times as long as high. Pronope distinct. Mesoscutum shiny and with disperse and fine hairpunctures, its dimple linear-form. Scutellum and mesopleuron polished, precoxal furrow smooth, shallow. Propodeum rugulose, hairy. – Hind femur 4.5 times as long as broad (Fig. 24). Hind tibia and tarsus equal in length.

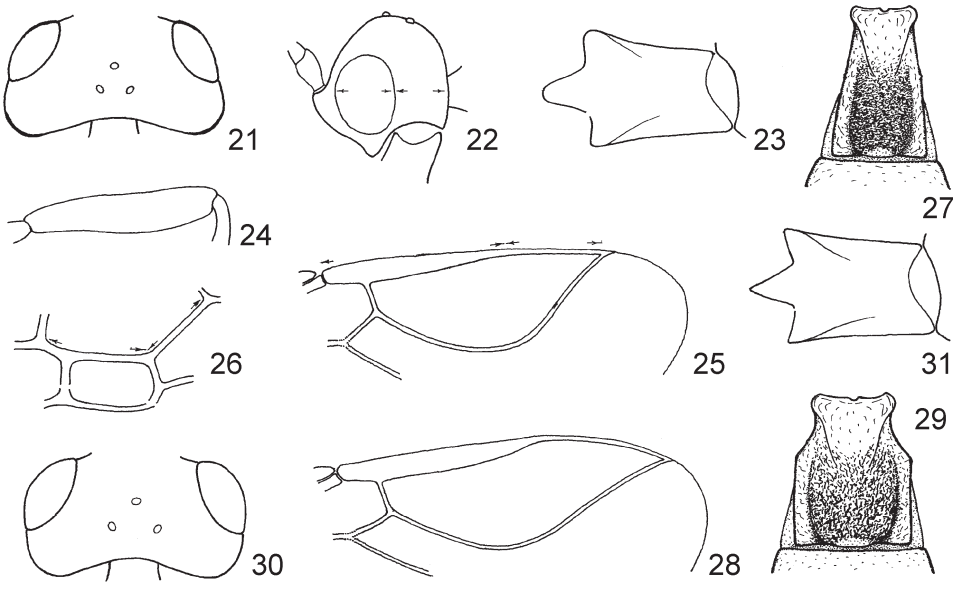
Fore wing somewhat longer than body. Pterostigma (Fig. 25) keelform, eight times as long as wide and distally narrowing, *r* just longer than width of pterostigma; *2–SR* somewhat longer than *r*, *SR1* slightly incurved and ending before tip of wing, i.e. *1–R1* half as long as pterostigma (Fig. 25, see arrows). *1–2CU(1)* somewhat longer than *m–cu*, subdiscal cell wide and closed distally (Fig. 26, see arrows).

First tergite (Fig. 27) 1.5 times as long as broad behind and evenly broadening posteriorly; pair of spiracles at middle of tergite, pair of keels extending on fore half of tergite, rugulose with rugae elements. Further tergites polished. Second tergite 1.6 times broader behind than long medially and a bit longer than third tergite. Ovipositor sheath short, somewhat shorter than hind basitarsus.

Head and metasoma blackish brown, mesosoma brown, first (and second) tergite(s) reddish yellow. Flagellum dark brown to brown, scape and pedicel dark rusty brown. Mandible reddish yellow. Tegula and parategula yellowish brown. Legs light brownish yellow. Wings subhyaline, pterostigma and veins brown.

Male and host unknown.

Distribution: Mongolia.



Figs 21–31. 21–27. *Dacnusa (Pachysema) rutila* sp. n.: 21 = head in dorsal view, 22 = head in lateral view, 23 = mandible, 24 = hind femur, 25 = distal part of right fore wing, 26 = first subdiscal cell and *m–cu* of right fore wing, 27 = first tergite. – 28–31. *Dacnusa (Pachysema) basirufa* TOBIAS: 28 = distal part of right fore wing, 29 = first tergite, 30 = head in dorsal view, 31 = mandible

The new species, *Dacnusa (Pachysema) rutila*, is nearest to *D. (P.) basirufa* TOBIAS considering their basally reddish yellow metasoma and hind femur 4.5 times as long as broad (Fig. 24), the two species are distinguished as follows:

1 (2) Marginal cell (or vein *SR1*) of fore wing reaching tip of wing (Fig. 28). First tergite 1.2 times as long as broad behind, beyond spiracles parallel-sided (Fig. 29). Temple in dorsal view not swollen and somewhat more than half as long as eye (Fig. 30). Mandible not broadening distally (Fig. 31). Clypeus brownish yellow. ♀♂: 1.4 mm. – Asiatic Russia (Primorski Krai) *D. (P.) basirufa* TOBIAS, 1998

2 (1) Marginal cell (or vein *SR1*) of fore wing ending far before tip of wing (Fig. 25). First tergite 1.5 times as long as broad behind, evenly broadening posteriorly (Fig. 27). Temple in dorsal view swollen and slightly (or 0.9 times) shorter than eye (Fig. 21). Mandible broadening distally (Fig. 23). Clypeus brown. ♀: 1.6 mm. – Mongolia **D. (P.) rutila** sp. n.

Protodacnusa dilata sp. n. ♀
(Figs 32–37)

Material examined (1 ♀). – Female holotype: Mongolia, Bulgan aimak, 30 km NNW von Somon Daschinčilen, 1200 m, 15 June 1968, leg. KASZAB (loc. no. 959. – Holotype is in good condition: (1) pinned by mesosoma (hence mesoscutal dimple invisible), (2) right fore wing apically torned, (3) right maxillar palp missing. Holotype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ No. 11328.

Etymology – The species name "dilata" refers to the wide first discal cell (Fig. 36).

Description of the female holotype. – Body 4 mm long. Antenna shorter than body and with 30 antennomeres. Middle flagellomeres (7–8 – 14–15) subcubic, i.e. slightly longer than broad, penultimate flagellomere 1.5 times longer than broad. – Head in dorsal view transverse (Fig. 32), 1.8 times as broad between temples as long, i.e. temple somewhat swollen; temple a bit longer than eye, occiput excavated. Ocelli small and elliptic, far from each other. Eye in lateral view twice as high as wide, temple almost 1.4 times wider than eye and ventrally narrowing. Face medio-dorsally with a small tubercle. Mandible (Fig. 33) strong, stout, somewhat broader between upper and lower teeth than medially long; teeth less distinct, upper and lower teeth rounded. Head polished.

Mesosoma in lateral view stout, 1.25 times as long as high, polished. Notaulix weak though distinct, extending on fore half of mesoscutum. Precoxal suture narrow, finely crenulate and reaching fore margin of mesopleuron. Propodeum rather transversely rugose, without carination. – Hind femur thick, 2.8 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 34). Hind tarsus somewhat shorter than hind tibia, basitarsus slightly shorter than tarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Fore wing shorter than body. Pterostigma (Fig. 35) keelform, 4.4 times as long as wide proximally and isuing *r* clearly proximally from its middle. Vein *r* shorter than width of pterostigma, *3–SR*

+ *SR1* ending before tip of wing, *SR1* just incurved. *2–SR* almost twice as long as *r*. First discal cell wide, 1.9 times as wide as high (Fig, 38, see arrows). First subdiscal cell distal-posteriorly closed.

First tergite (Fig. 37) broad, 1.25 times longer than broad behind, evenly broadening posteriorly; pair of basal keels meeting and continuing in a median keel posteriorly; longitudinally rugulose. Second and third tergites fused, second tergite just longer than third, together with further tergites polished. Ovipositor sheath short, concealed dorsally, visible laterally.

Antenna and body black. Labrum rusty, palpi straw yellow. Mandible dark rusty. Tegula black. Fore and middle legs brownish yellow, middle coxa rusty brown. Hind leg rusty brown, coxa blackish. Wings hyaline, pterostigma and veins brown.

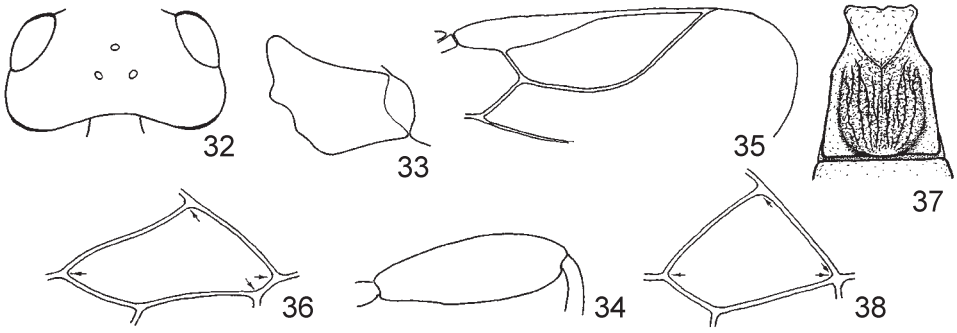
Male and host unknown.

Distribution: Mongolia.

The new species, *Protodacnusa dilata*, is nearest to *P. jezoensis* MAETÔ viewing their common features as the small tubercle on the face and form of pterostigma of fore wing; the two species are distinguished by the features keyed:

1 (2) First discal cell of fore wing less wide, i.e. hardly wider than high (Fig. 38, see arrows, after Fig. 17 in MAETÔ 1983: 251). Hind femur thin, 4.6 times as long as broad. Three teeth of mandible distinct (Fig. 12, l.c.). Antenna with 36 antennomeres. Palpi and tegula yellowish. ♀: 4 mm. – Japan
P. jezoensis MAETÔ, 1983

2 (1) First discal cell of fore wing wide, i.e. 1.9 times wider than high (Fig. 36, see arrows). Hind femur thick, 2.8 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 34). Three teeth of mandible less distinct (Fig. 33). Antenna with 30 antennomeres. Palpi straw yellow, tegula black. ♀: 4 mm. – Mongolia
P. dilata sp. n.



Figs 32–38. 32–37. *Protodacnusa dilata* sp. n.: 32 = head in dorsal view, 33 = mandible, 34 = hind femur, 35 = distal part of right fore wing, 36 = first discal cell of fore wing, 37 = first tergite. – 38. *Protodacnusa jezoensis* MAETÔ: first discal cell of right fore wing

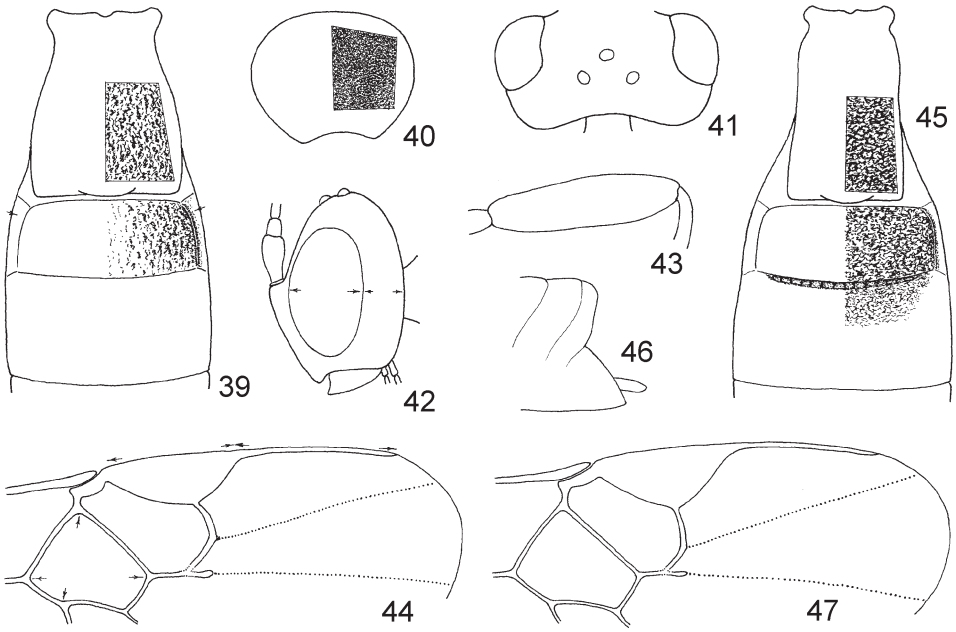
Cotesia tuita sp. n. ♀
(Figs 41–46)

Material examined (1 ♀). – Female holotype: Mongolia, Chentej aimak, 65 km NNW Öndörchaan, July 1980, leg. Zs. PEREGI. – Holotype is glued on a pointed card by mesosternum and is in good condition: (1) left flagellum missing, (2) left hind wing distally somewhat creased. Holotype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 11320.

Etymology – The new species received the phantasy name "tuita".

Description of the female holotype. – Body 3.6 mm long. Antenna as long as body and with 18 flagellomeres. First flagellomere 3.7 times and penultimate flagellomere just less than twice as long as broad, flagellum distally slightly attenuating. – Head in dorsal view transverse (Fig. 41), twice as broad as long, eye 1.6 times as long as temple, temple receded, occiput weakly excavated. Ocelli fairly large, posterior imaginary tangent to fore ocellus just before hind pair of ocelli; POL one-fifth longer than OOL (Fig. 41). Eye in lateral view 1.75 times as high as wide and almost twice wider than temple (Fig. 42). Head hair-punctured, shiny.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.3 times as long as high. Mesoscutum with confluent punctation giving an apparent rugulose surface. Scutellum punctate, shiny. Propodeum strongly rugose. Meso-



Figs 39–47. 39–40. *Cotesia chares* (NIXON): 39 = tergites 1–3, 40 = mesoscutum with indication of sculpture. – 41–46. *Cotesia tuita* sp. n.: 41 = head in dorsal view, 42 = head in lateral view, 43 = hind femur, 44 = distal part of right fore wing, 45 = tergites 1–3 with indication of sculpture, 46 = hind end of metasoma. – 47. *Cotesia onaspis* (NIXON): distal part of right fore wing

pleuron rugulose, posteriorly polished. – Outer side of hind coxa uneven, subshiny. Hind femur less long, 3.7 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 43). Inner spur of hind tibia half as long as basitarsus.

Fore wing as long as body. Pterostigma moderately wide, 2.5 times as long as wide and issuing *r* distally from its middle; *r* as long as *2–SR*; *1–R1* somewhat longer than pterostigma and approaching distal end of *SR1*; first discal cell 1.3 times as wide as high (Fig. 44, see arrows).

First tergite (Fig. 45) 1.4 times as long as broad behind and subparallel-sided (i.e. faintly broadening posteriorly), rugose. Second tergite 2.5 times as broad behind as long medially, rugose, basal field coextensive with tergite. Third tergite 1.4 times longer than second tergite and basally rugo-rugulose, otherwise together with further tergites smooth and shiny. Hypopygium somewhat surpassing last tergite and pointed, ovipositor sheath short (Fig. 46).

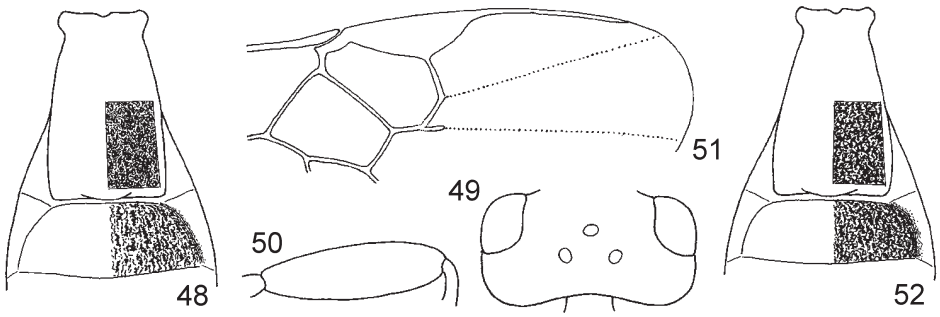
Body black. Antenna dark brown, below with faint rusty tint. Palpi pale yellow. Tegula and parategula brown. Sternites 1–2 straw yellow. Legs reddish yellow, hind coxa proximally black, distally reddish yellow, hind femur apically black. Hind tibia distally and hind tarsus entirely blackish suffused. Wings faintly brownish, pterostigma brown, veins proximo-distally light brown to brownish.

Male and host unknown.

Distribution: Mongolia.

The new species, *Cotesia tuita*, is nearest to *C. onaspis* (NIXON) and *C. geryonis* (MARSHALL) viewing their less broadening first tergite and reddish yellow coloured legs; the three species are distinguished by the features keyed:

1 (2) First tergite subparallel-sided and rugose; second tergite 2.5 times as broad behind as long medially, rugose (Fig. 45). Temple in dorsal view receded (Fig. 41). Pterostigma less wide, 2.5 times as long as wide and isuing *r* distally from its middle; *r* as long as *2–SR* (Fig. 44). Hind femur long, 3.7 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 43). Inner spur of hind tibia half as long as basitarsus. Tegula brown. Hind femur reddish yellow, apically blackish. ♀: 3.6 mm. – Mongolia **C. tuita** sp. n.



Figs 48–52. 48–50. *Cotesia onaspis* (NIXON): 48 = tergites 1–2 with indiscation of sculpture, 49 = head in dorsal view, 50 = hind femur. – 51–52. *Cotesia geryonis* (MARSHALL): 51 = distal part of right fore wing, 52 = tergites 1–2 with indication of sculpture

2 (1) First tergite more or less broadening posteriorly; second tergite 2.3 or 2.8 times as broad behind as long medially (Figs 48, 52). Temple in dorsal view rounded (Fig. 49). Hind femur 3.3 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 50).

3 (4) Pterostigma wide, 2.2–2.3 times as long as wide, issuing *r* just distally from its middle, *r* somewhat longer than *2–SR* (Fig. 47). Inner spur of hind tibia shorter than half basitarsus. First tergite less broadening posteriorly, subshiny, rugulose and with pits behind, second tergite 2.5 times as broad behind as long medially (Fig. 48). Tegula brown, rarely yellow. ♀♂ 2.3–2.5 mm. – Europe (sporadically) *C. onaspis* (NIXON, 1974)

4 (3) Pterostigma less wide, 2.9–3.1 times as long as wide, issuing *r* clearly distally from its middle, *r* as long as *2–SR* (Fig. 51). Inner spur of hind tibia longer than half basitarsus. First tergite broadening posteriorly, matt and rugose; second tergite 2.8 times as broad behind as long medially (Fig. 52). Tegula blackish brown. ♀: 2.5–2.8 mm. – Europe
C. geryonis (MARSHALL, 1885)

CHECKLIST OF THE BRACONID SPECIES OF MONGOLIA

It is reasonable to conclude the research of the braconid fauna of Mongolia with a compilation of a checklist of the species detected in this country up to December 2008. The compilation of the checklist is mainly based on the contributions by BELOKOBYLSKIJ (1998), BELOKOBYLSKIJ & TOBIAS (1997), FAHRINGER (1925–1928, 1934–1937, 1935), FISCHER (1968, 1972), HAESELBARTH (1973*a–b*), JANOVSKY (1977), KOKUJEV (1898, 1903), PAPP (1967–2007), SARHAN & QUICKE (1991), SHESTAKOV (1932, 1940), SIMBOLETTI & VAN ACHTERBERG (1992, 1999), TAEGER (1989), TELENGA (1936, 1941, 1955), TOBIAS (1961–1998) and WATANABE (1937). A total of 872 braconid species are registered in Mongolia. About one-thirdth of the species were described as new to the science, also several genera proved to be new.

Considering the subfamilies of Braconidae the 872 species are divided as follows: Agathidinae 44 species, Alysiinae 162 species, Blacinae 12 species, Brachistinae 23 species, Braconinae 112 species, Cardiochilinae 1 species, Charmontinae 3 species, Cheloninae 156 species, Cosmophorinae 1 species, Doryctinae 16 species, Euphorinae 19 species, Gnamptodontinae 3 species, Helconinae 5 species, Homolobinae 1 species, Hormiinae 22 species, Ichneutinae 3 species, Macrocentrinae 8 species, Meteorinae 10 species, Microgastrinae 147 species, Microtypinae

3 species, Neoneurinae 7 species, Opiinae 46 species, Orgilinae 18 species, Pambolinae 4 species, Rhyssalinae 4 species, Rogadinae 41 species and Sigalphinae 1 species. – The present number of the species (872) registered in Mongolia does not at all approach the true number of the braconid species existing in this country. During the last three-four decades a long series of new and known species were detected in the countries (Asiatic Russia, China, Korea) adjacent to Mongolia of which a considerable proportion, supposedly, occurs also in Mongolia and, on the other hand, the future faunistic research in Mongolia itself will significantly increase the braconid species number. On the basis of our present faunistic knowledge it may be calculated that about 2000–2500 braconid species is the real number living in Mongolia.

Agathidinae

Agathis LATREILLE, 1805
- *anglica* MARSHALL, 1885
  - = *longicauda* KOKUJEV, 1895
- *assimilis* KOKUJEV, 1895
  - = *propinqua* KOKUJEV, 1895
- *brevigenis* TOBIAS, 1972
- *breviseta* NEES, 1812
- *extinctor* PAPP, 1971
- *ferulae* TOBIAS, 1963
- *fulmeki* FISCHER, 1957
- *fuscipennis* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)
  - = *schmiedeknechti* KOKUJEV, 1895
- *genalis* TELENGA, 1955
- *genualis* MARSHALL, 1898
- *gracilenta* TOBIAS, 1963
- *griseifrons* THOMSON, 1895
  - = *laticarpa* TELENGA, 1955
- *kaszabi* PAPP, 1971
- *kasachstanica* TOBIAS, 1963
- *kerzhneri* TOBIAS, 1972
- *kozlovi* TOBIAS, 1974
- *lugubris* (FÖRSTER, 1862)
- *melpomene* NIXON, 1986
- *mongolica* TOBIAS, 1961
- *montana* SHESTAKOV, 1932
- *nigra* NEES, 1812
- *rostrata* TOBIAS, 1963
- *rufipalpis* NEES, 1812
- *sculpturata* TOBIAS, 1963
- *semiaciculata* IVANOV, 1899
- *serratulae* TOBIAS, 1963
- *syngenesiae* NEES, 1812
  - = *tadzhica* TELENGA, 1955
- *tatarica* TELENGA, 1933
- *tibialis* NEES, 1812
- *umbellatarum* NEES, 1812
- *varipes* THOMSON, 1895
  - = *glabricollis* TELENGA, 1955

Bassus FABRICIUS, 1804
- *arcuatus* (REINHARD, 1867)
- *cingulipes* (NEES, 1812)
- *clausthalianus* (RATZEBURG, 1844)
- *epinotiae* SIMBOLOTTI et VAN ACHTERBERG, 1992
- *linguarius* (NEES, 1812)
- *nigrisoma* SIMBOLOTTI et VAN ACHTERBERG, 1992
  - = *Obesomicrodus nigra* PAPP, 1971
- *pumilus* (RATZEBURG, 1844)
- *mongolicus* (TOBIAS, 1972)
- *mongolorum* TELENGA, 1955
- *punctiventris* (TOBIAS, 1972)
- *tergalis* ALEXEEV, 1971
- *tumidulus* (NEES, 1812)

Earinus WESMAEL, 1837
- *gloriatorius* (PANZER, 1809)
  - = *jezoensis* WATANABE, 1937

Alysiinae: Alysiini

Alloea HALIDAY, 1833
- *contracta* HALIDAY, 1833

Alysia LATREILLE, 1804
- *alticola* (ASHMEAD, 1890)

atra HALIDAY, 1838
betela PAPP, 1991
frigida HALIDAY, 1838
lucia HALIDAY, 1838
luciella STELFOX, 1941
manducator (PANZER, 1799)
obasa PAPP, 1991
sophia HALIDAY, 1838
tipulae (SCOPOLI, 1763)
Anisocyrta FOERSTER, 1862
perdita (HALIDAY, 1838)
Aspilota FOERSTER, 1862
deserta (PAPP, 1967)
Cratospila FOERSTER, 1862
circe (HALIDAY, 1838)
Dapsilarthra FOERSTER, 1862
rufiventris (NEES, 1812)
Dinotrema FOERSTER, 1862
amoenidens (FISCHER, 1973)
amoepilosum PAPP, 1999
aureliae (FISCHER, 1973)
brevimeres PAPP, 1999
catharinae (FISCHER, 1973)
contracticornis (FISCHER, 1974)
cratocera (THOMSON, 1895)
firmidens PAPP, 2000
flaviantennata PAPP, 1999
glabrum (STELFOX et GRAHAM, 1951)
interjactum PAPP, 2005
kaszabi PAPP, 1999
lineola (THOMSON, 1895)
macrocera (THOMSON, 1895)
(?)*naevia* (TOBIAS, 1962)
nervosum (HALIDAY, 1833)
notaulica (FISCHER, 1974)
oleraceum (TOBIAS, 1962)
pembum PAPP, 1999
propelamur PAPP, 1999
remotum PAPP, 1999
tosgonii PAPP, 1999
tuber PAPP, 1999
varipes (TOBIAS, 1962)
vesparum STELFOX, 1943)
Euphaenocarpa TOBIAS, 1975
brachyptera TOBIAS, 1975
Idiasta FOERSTER, 1862
daurica BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1998
maritima (HALIDAY, 1838)
paramaritima KÖNIGSMANN, 1960
Orthostigma RATZEBURG, 1844
breviradiale KÖNIGSMANN, 1969
pumilum (NEES, 1834)
Pentapleura FOERSTER, 1862
angustula (HALIDAY, 1838)
nigripes TOBIAS, 1975
pumilio (NEES, 1812)
Phaenocarpa FOERSTER, 1862
angustiptera PAPP, 1968
aurosetosa PAPP, 2000
brevipalpis (THOMSON, 1895)
conspurcator (HALIDAY, 1838)
curvula (THOMSON, 1895)
eugenia (HALIDAY, 1838)
nigripes GURASASHVILI, 1983
nitida (THOMSON, 1895)
picinervis (HALIDAY, 1838)
propebakinum PAPP, 2000
pullata (HALIDAY, 1838)
ruficeps (NEES, 1812)
subruficeps GURASASHVILI, 1983
Synaldis FOERSTER, 1862
armeniaca FISCHER, 1993
concolor (NEES, 1812)
distracta (NEES, 1834)
kaszabiana PAPP, 1999
latistigma FISCHER, 1962
maxima FISCHER, 1962
sinaulice PAPP, 2000
sulcata FISCHER, 1962

Alysiinae: Dacnusini
Amyras NIXON, 1943
arcanus PAPP, 2004
Antrusa NIXON, 1943
flavicoxa (THOMSON, 1895)
Chaenusa HALIDAY, 1839
nereidum HALIDAY, 1839
Chorebus HALIDAY, 1833
affinis (NEES, 1812)
andizhanicus (TOBIAS, 1966)
badius PAPP, 2005
brevifemur (TOBIAS, 1962)
brunnipes TOBIAS, 1998
canace TOBIAS, 1998
compressiventris (TELENGA, 1934)
detorquatus PAPP, 2005

diremtus (NEES, 1834)
flavipes (GOUREAU, 1851)
fumimembris TOBIAS, 1998
gedanensis (RATZEBURG, 1852)
gracilipes (THOMSON, 1895)
gracilis (NEES, 1834)
interstictus TOBIAS, 1998
karelicus TOBIAS, l986
lissopleuris TOBIAS, 1998
meracus TOBIAS, l998
melanica sp. n.
misellus (MARSHALL, 1895)
monfreya PAPP, 2005
mucronatus (TELENGA, 1934)
mufrius TOBIAS, 1998
nigriridis TOBIAS, l998
nixoni BURGHELE, 1959
orisellus PAPP, 2005
ruficollis (STELFOX, 1957)
rufimarginatus (STELFOX, 1954)
rufiventris TOBIAS, l998
serenus TOBIAS, 1998
singularis (TOBIAS, 1962)
subampliator TOBIAS, 1998
subnerissa TOBIAS, 1998
talpigo PAPP, 2005
thusa (NIXON, 1937)
trilobomyzae GRIFFITHS, 1968
tumidus (TOBIAS, 1966)
uliginosus (HALIDAY, 1839)
xanthaspidae GRIFFITHS, 1968
Coelinidea VIERECK, 1913
= *Lepton* ZETTERSTEDT, 1838
nec TURTON, 1822: MOLL.
albimanus (VOLLENHOVEN, 1873)
elegans (CURTIS, 1829)
gracilis (CURTIS, 1829)
nigrum (NEES, 1811)
ruficollis (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1838)
semirufum (FISCHER, 1957)
viduum (CURTIS, 1829)
Dacnusa HALIDAY, 1833
abdita HALIDAY, 1839
angelicina GRIFFITHS, 1967
aquilegiae MARSHALL, 1896
aterrima THOMSON, l895
atra TOBIAS, 1998
danzas PAPP, 2004
dryas NIXON, 1948
fuscipes GRIFFITHS, 1967
gumbus PAPP, 2004
kaszabi PAPP, 2004
laeta NIXON, 1954
lugens HALIDAY, 1839
macrospila HALIDAY, 1839
maculipes THOMSON, 1895
melicera NIXON, 1954
metula NIXON, 1954
monticola (FOERSTER, 1862)
nigropygmaea STELFOX, 1954
patuna PAPP, 2004
reducta PAPP, 2004
rutila sp. n.
sibirica TELENGA, 1934
tricolor TOBIAS, 1998
Exotela FOERSTER, 1862
arunci GRIFFITHS, 1967
hera (NIXON, 1937)
lonicerae GRIFFITHS, 1967
obscura GRIFFITHS, 1967
sonchina GRIFFITHS, 1967
sulcata (TOBIAS, 1962)
Protochorebus PEREPONCHAYENKO, 1997
kasparyani PEREPONCHAYENKO, 1997
Protodacnusa GRIFFITHS, 1964
amurensis (TELENGA, 1934)
aridula (THOMSON, 1895)
cubiceps PAPP, 2005
dilata sp. n.
effunda PAPP, 2005
meriva PAPP, 2004
ruthei GRIFFITHS, 1964
subparallela PAPP, 2004
Sarops NIXON, 1942
popovi TOBIAS, 1962
Synelix FOERSTER, 1862
semirugosa (HALIDAY, 1839)
Tobiasnusa PAPP, 2004
atomus PAPP, 2004
Trachionus HALIDAY, 1833
= *Symphya* FOERSTER, 1862
hians (NEES, 1816)
mandibularis (NEES, 1816)
ringens HALIDAY, 1839

Blacinae
Blacus NEES, 1818
ambulans var. *macropterus* HAESELBARTH, 1973
conifer TOBIAS, 1977
diversicornis (NEES, 1834)
exilis NEES, 1811
filicornis HAESELBARTH, 1973
instabilis RUTHE, 1861
kaszabi HAESELBARTH, 1973
paganus HALIDAY, 1835
radialis HAESELBARTH, 1973
(?)*robustus* HAESELBARTH, 1973
subquadratus PAPP, 1971
stelfoxi HAESELBARTH, 1973
Pygostolus HALIDAY, 1833
falcatus (NEES, 1834)

Brachistinae
Calyptinae
Eubazus NEES, 1811
parvulus (RUTHE, 1857)
= *Foersteria minuta* PAPP, 1971
robustus (RATZEBURG, 1844)
ruficoxis (WESMAEL, 1835)
= *byctisci* (WATANABE, 1833)
tuberculator (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)
Foersteria SZÉPLIGETI, 1896
laeviuscula SZÉPLIGETI, 1896
Schizoprymnus FOERSTER, 1862
acataphractus (ŠNOFLÁK, 1953)
angustatus (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1838)
arcuatus TOBIAS, 1976
dauricus TELENGA, 1941
elongatus (SZÉPLIGETI, 1898)
excisus (ŠNOFLÁK, 1953)
minutus (PAPP, 1971)
nigripes (THOMSON, 1892)
obscurus (NEES, 1816)
pallidipennis (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1838)
parvus (THOMSON, 1892)
quadridentatus PAPP, 1971
stenopygus (ŠNOFLÁK, 1953)
terebralis (ŠNOFLÁK, 1953)
Triaspis HALIDAY, 1835
flavipes (IVANOV, 1899)
fulgens PAPP, 1971
lugubris ŠNOFLÁK, 1953
obscurellus (NEES, 1816)

Braconinae
Atanycolus FOERSTER, 1862
denigrator (LINNÉ, 1758)
fulvus TOBIAS, 1974
genalis THOMSON, 1892
= *mongolicus TELENGA, 1936*
initiator (FABRICIUS, 1793)
lindemani TOBIAS, 1980
mongolicus TELENGA, 1936
picipes TELENGA, 1936
= *nigriventris* VOINOVSKAJA-KRIEGER, 1935
Baryproctus ASHMEAD, 1900
turanicus TELENGA, 1936
ussuriensis TELENGA, 1936
Bracon FABRICIUS, 1804
agathis TOBIAS, 1972
akmolensis TOBIAS, 1959
arcuatus THOMSON, 1894
atrator NEES, 1834
biimpressus TELENGA, 1936
brachypterus TOBIAS, 1959
capeki TOBIAS, 1974
= *longirostris* TOBIAS, 1972 nec MASI, 1933
ciscaucasicus TELENGA, 1936
debitor PAPP, 1971
delibator HALIDAY, 1833
ductor TELENGA, 1936
= *dissolutus* PAPP, 1984
epitriptus MARSHALL, 1885
erraticus WESMAEL, 1838
= *bellicosus* PAPP, 1971
exclamationis PAPP, 1971
exhilarator NEES, 1834
frutus PAPP, 1984
fulvipes NEES, 1834
fumigidus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901
ghobensis TOBIAS, 1972
grandiceps THOMSON, 1892
guttiger WESMAEL, 1838
hungaricus (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
hysteromeroides SARHAN et QUICKE, 1991
immutator NEES, 1834
incitus PAPP, 1971
= *subinfernalis* TOBIAS, 1972

intercessor NEES, 1834
kozlovi TELENGA, 1936
larvicida WESMAEL, 1838
longicollis WESMAEL, 1838
longithorax TOBIAS, 1961
luteator SPINOLA, 1808
= *pilosulus* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901
marshalli SZÉPLIGETI, 1901
maslovskii TELENGA, 1936
meyeri TELENGA, 1936
= *consternatus* PAPP, 1971
= *transbaicalicus* TELENGA, 1936
minutator (FABRICIUS, 1798)
mirus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901
= *miroides* TOBIAS, 1957
= *xyletini* HEDQVIST, 1973
misha TOBIAS, 1972
mongolicus TELENGA, 1936
nigriventris WESMAEL, 1838
obscurator NEES, 1811
osculator NEES, 1811
parvicornis THOMSON, 1892
persimiloides PAPP, 1984
= *persimilis* PAPP, 1971 nec TELENGA 1936
pertinax PAPP, 1984
picticornis WESMAEL, 1838
piger WESMAEL, 1838
pigeroides PAPP, 1971
popovi TELENGA, 1936
prodigiosus PAPP, 1971
punctifer THOMSON, 1892
= *kaszabi* PAPP, 1984
rostratus TOBIAS, 1972
rurrenus PAPP, 1984
sphaerocephalus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901
stshegolevi TELENGA, 1933
suchorukovi TELENGA, 1936
titubans WESMAEL, 1838
turolus PAPP, 1984
urinator (FABRICIUS, 1798)
variator NEES, 1811
variegator SPINOLA, 1808
venustus TELENGA, 1936
Coeloides WESMAEL, 1838
= *Syntomomelus* KOKUJEV, 1902
abdominalis (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)
bostrichorum GIRAUD, 1872
rossicus (KOKUJEV, 1902)
Curriea ASHMEAD, 1900
jacobsoni (TOBIAS, 1968)
Cyanopterus HALIDAY, 1836
= *Ipobracon* THOMSON, 1892
anuphrievi TOBIAS, 1973
extricator (NEES, 1834)
= *brachyurus* TELENGA, 1936
kozlovi TOBIAS, 1973
longulatus SHENEFELT, 1978
= *Paravipio longulus* PAPP, 1967
nigrator (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)
Glyptomorpha HOLMGREN, 1868
elector (KOKUJEV, 1898)
elongata SHESTAKOV, 1925
nigrovenosa (KOKUJEV, 1898)
pectoralis (BRULLÉ, 1832)
teliger (KOKUJEV, 1898)
Habrobracon ASHMEAD, 1895
breviradiatus TOBIAS, 1957
concolorans (MARSHALL, 1900)
excisus TOBIAS, 1957
hebetor (SAY, 1836)
kopetdagi TOBIAS, 1957
ophthalmicus (TELENGA, 1933)
radialis TELENGA, 1936
simonovi KOKUJEV, 1914
telengai MULYARSKA, 1955
vernalis SZÉPLIGETI, 1901
Iphiaulax FOERSTER, 1862
bellator (KOKUJEV, 1898)
impostor (SCOPOLI, 1763)
jakowlevi KOKUJEV, 1898
mactator (KLUG, 1817)
parvulus SHESTAKOV, 1927
potanini (KOKUJEV, 1898)
Pseudovipio SZÉPLIGETI, 1896
castrator (FABRICIUS, 1798)
inscriptor (NEES, 1834)
tatarica (KOKUJEV, 1898)
Teraturus KOKUJEV, 1898
roborovskii KOKUJEV, 1907
semenovi KOKUJEV, 1898
Vipio LATREILLE, 1804
angaricus TELENGA, 1936
appellator (NEES, 1834)
intermedius SZÉPLIGETI, 1896
kaszabi PAPP, 1967

longicauda (BOHEMAN, 1853)
= *nominator* (FABRICIUS, 1793)
mongolicus TELENGA, 1936
sareptanus (KAWALL, 1865)

Cardiochilinae
Cardiochiles NEES, 1818
semenovi KOKUJEV, 1895

Charmontinae
Charmon HALIDAY, 1833
cruentatus HALIDAY, 1833
extensor (LINNAEUS, 1758)
paloratus PAPP, 1983

Cheloninae
Ascogaster WESMAEL, 1835
canifrons WESMAEL, 1835
dispar FAHRINGER, 1930
= *spinifer* TOBIAS, 1964
kozlovi TOBIAS, 1972
nachitshevanica ABDINBEKOVA, 1969
quadridentata WESMAEL, 1835
rufipes (LATREILLE, 1809)
varipes WESMAEL, 1835
Chelonus JURINE, 1801
abductor PAPP, 1971
agilis PAPP, 1971
angustiventris TOBIAS, 1974
annulatus (NEES, 1816)
asiaticus TELENGA, 1941
bimaculatus SZÉPLIGETI, 1896
brachyurus THOMSON, 1874
canescens WESMAEL, 1835
capsa TOBIAS, 1972
caradrinae KOKUJEV, 1914
carbonator MARSHALL, 1885
chrysostigma TOBIAS, 1972
contrarius TOBIAS, 1964
corvulus MARSHALL, 1888
= *sculpturator* SZÉPLIGETI, 1898
dauricus TELENGA, 1955
inanitus (LINNÉ, 1767)
jaicus TOBIAS, 1972
kaszabi PAPP, 1992
mirandus TOBIAS, 1964
munakatae MATSUMURA, 1912
obscurator HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1838
oculator (FABRICIUS, 1775)
productus HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1838
propodealis TOBIAS, 1964
sagittatus PAPP, 1971
scabrator (FABRICIUS, 1793)
smirnovi TELENGA, 1953
spiniger TOBIAS, 1974
striatus PAPP, 1971
subseticornis TOBIAS, 1971
tegularis TELENGA, 1941
triquetrus PAPP, 1992
varipes WESMAEL, 1835
= *catulus* MARSHALL, 1888
Microchelonus SZÉPLIGETI, 1908
agathis PAPP, 1971
angustiventris TOBIAS, 1986
apicalis PAPP, 1971
assimilis TOBIAS, 1990
atripes (THOMSON, 1874)
= *cunctator* PAPP, 1971
brevicornis TOBIAS, 1989
brevifemoralis TOBIAS, 1989
brevigenis (TOBIAS, 1964)
breviradialis TOBIAS, 1989
calcaratus TOBIAS, 1989
cariniventris TOBIAS, 1996
chalchingoli TOBIAS, 1989
changaicus (TOBIAS, 1972)
chrysomacula TOBIAS, 1997
chrysotegula (TOBIAS, 1964)
chrysozona TOBIAS, 1989
cisapicalis TOBIAS, 1989
compositus TOBIAS, 1989
continens TOBIAS, 1989
contractus (NEES, 1816)
crassitarsis TOBIAS, 1989
curtigenis TOBIAS, 1989
curtus TOBIAS, 1996
devexus TOBIAS, 1989
dolosus TOBIAS, 1989
elongatus PAPP, 1971
= *rasnitsyni* TOBIAS, 1992
emeljanovi TOBIAS, 1989
errabundus TOBIAS, 1989
erraticus TOBIAS, 1989
erratus TOBIAS, 2000
= *erraticus* TOBIAS, 1994
erroneus TOBIAS, 1989

eurous TOBIAS, 1989
excavatus (TOBIAS, 1972)
exilis (MARSHALL, 1885)
fenestratus (NEES, 1816)
flavipalpis (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
foveiventris TOBIAS, 1989
frater TOBIAS, 1990
fraternus TOBIAS, 1990
fumipennis TOBIAS, 1986
genalis TOBIAS, 1989
gratus TOBIAS, 1989
hungaricus SZÉPLIGETI, 1908
= *palpalis* TOBIAS, 1989
impressiventris TOBIAS, 1989
incisus TOBIAS, 1986
insepultus TOBIAS, 1989
inserenus TOBIAS, 1989
insidiator TOBIAS, 1989
insidiatrix TOBIAS, 1989
insidiosus TOBIAS, 1989
intercessor TOBIAS, 1996
justus TOBIAS, 1989
kaszabi TOBIAS, 1989
kerzhneri TOBIAS, 1989
kozlovi (TOBIAS, 1961)
lacteipennis TOBIAS, 1989
laticeps (TOBIAS, 1972)
latifossa TOBIAS, 1990
leucomaculus TOBIAS, 1986
longulus TOBIAS, 1996
luzhetzkji (TOBIAS, 1966)
marshakovi TOBIAS, 1986
microphthalmicus (WESMAEL, 1835)
= *dilatus* PAPP, 1971
mikhaili TOBIAS, 1989
minifissus TOBIAS, 1996
mirabilis (TOBIAS, 1972)
mishi TOBIAS, 1994
modestus TOBIAS, 1996
mongolicus (TELENGA, 1941)
= *planicornis* TOBIAS, 1989
multirimosus TOBIAS, 1996
nartshukae TOBIAS, 1989
nigripes TOBIAS, 1996
opaculus TOBIAS, 1989
opacus TOBIAS, 1989
oviventris TOBIAS, 1989
parcicornis (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1838)
= *latrunculus* (MARSHALL, 1885)
= *rectus* PAPP, 1971
pectiniphorae (CUSHMAN, 1931)
pellucens (NEES, 1816)
= *nitens* (REINHARD, 1867)
pertristis TOBIAS, 1996
pussiloides (TOBIAS, 1972)
pusillus (SZÉPLIGETI, 1908)
retrusus TOBIAS, 1989
retusus (NEES, 1816)
rimatus (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
risorius (REINHARD, 1867)
= *fissuralis* (TOBIAS, 1964)
= *fissus* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1900)
= *magnifissus* TOBIAS, 1986
rubens (TOBIAS, 1972)
rufifossa TOBIAS, 1996
rugicollis (THOMSON, 1874)
= *irrepertus* TOBIAS, 1994
= *temporalis* TOBIAS, 1986
saksauli (TOBIAS, 1974)
scabrosus (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
semilissus TOBIAS, 1989
starki (TELENGA, 1953)
subcontractus (ABDINBEKOVA, 1971)
subtilistriatus PAPP, 1971
sugonjaevi TOBIAS, 1989
sulcatus (JURINE, 1807)
= *rimatus* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
transversus TOBIAS, 1989
turgidus TOBIAS, 1994
ubsunuricus TOBIAS, 1996
ventosus TOBIAS, 1989
xanthozona (ALEXEEV, 1971)
zaitzevi (TOBIAS, 1972)
Phanerotoma WESMAEL, 1838
acuminata SZÉPLIGETI, 1908
diversa (WALKER, 1874)
fracta KOKUJEV, 1903
genalis TOBIAS, 1974
katkowi KOKUJEV, 1900
= *excisa* PAPP, 1971
kobdensis TOBIAS, 1972
kozlovi SHESTAKOV, 1930
lissonota TOBIAS, 1972
minuta KOKUJEV, 1903

parva KOKUJEV, 1903
picta ŠNOFLÁK, 1951
planifrons (NEES, 1816)
potanini KOKUJEV, 1895
ussuriensis TELENGA, 1941

Cosmophorinae
Cosmophorus RATZEBURG, 1848
regius NIEZABITOWSKI, 1910

Doryctinae
Doryctes HALIDAY, 1836
mutillator (THUNBERG, 1822)
undulatus RATZEBURG, 1852
= *yogoi* WATANABE, 1954
Heterospilus HALIDAY, 1836
cephi ROHWER, 1925
hemipterus (THOMSON, 1892)
leptosoma FISCHER, 1960
separatus FISCHER, 1960
testaceus TELENGA, 1941
Leluthia CAMERON, 1887
= *Doryctosoma* PICARD, 1938
= *Euhecabolodes* TOBIAS 1962
asiaticus (TOBIAS, 1980)
transcaspica (TOBIAS, 1976)
= *ulmi* (TOBIAS, 1980)
Rhaconotus RUTHE, 1854
aciculatus RUTHE, 1854
Spathius NEES, 1818
= *Euspathius* FÖRSTER, 1862
alexandri BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1989
brevicaudis RATZEBURG, 1844
phymatodis FISCHER, 1966
radzayanus RATZEBURG, 1848
rubidus (ROSSI, 1794)
Zombrus MARSHALL, 1897
bicolor (ENDERLEIN, 1912)

Euphorinae
Leiophron NEES, 1818
heterocordyli RICHARDS, 1967
Myiocephalus MARSHALL, 1898
= *Spilomma* MORLEY, 1909
boops (WESMAEL, 1835)
= *falconivibrans* MORLEY, 1909
= *longipes* FÖRSTER, 1862
Perilitus NEES, 1818
= *Microctonus* WESMAEL, 1835
aethiops NEES, 1834
cerealium (HALIDAY, 1835)
cretaceus BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 2000
falciger (RUTHE, 1856)
melanopus (RUTHE, 1856)
stelleri (LOAN, 1972)
Peristenus FOERSTER, 1862
accinctus (HALIDAY, 1835)
kaszabi PAPP, 2000
microcerus (THOMSON, 1891)
nitidus (CURTIS, 1833)
orchesiae (CURTIS, 1833)
pallipes (CURTIS, 1833)
picipes (CURTIS, 1833)
shikotanicus BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 2000
Rilipertus HAESELBARTH, 1996
facialis (THOMSON, 1892)
Streblocera WESTWOOD, 1833
macroscapa (RUTHE, 1856)
Syntretus FOERSTER, 1862
idalius HALIDAY, 1833)

Gnamptodontinae
Gnamptodon HALIDAY, 1833
= *Gnaptodon* HALIDAY, 1837
decoris (FÖRSTER, 1862)
= *bachmaieri* FISCHER, 1957
georginae (VAN ACHTERBERG, 1983)
Gnaptogaster TOBIAS, 1976
mongolica TOBIAS, 1976

Helconinae
Diospilus HALIDAY, 1833
capito (NEES, 1834)
ephippium (NEES, 1834)
Helcon NEES, 1812
angustator NEES, 1812
Helconidea VIERECK, 1914
duplodentipes SHENEFELT, 1969
Taphaeus WESMAEL, 1835
= *Anostenus* FOERSTER, 1862
hiator (THUNBERG, 1822)

Homolobinae
Homolobus FOERSTER, 1862
flagitator CURTIS, 1833

Hormiinae
Clinocentrus HALIDAY, 1833
caucasicus TOBIAS, 1976
exsertor (NEES, 1811)
kozlovi BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1995
Colastes HALIDAY, 1833
= *Phanomeris* FOERSTER, 1862
catenator (HALIDAY, 1836)
flavitarsis (THOMSON, 1891)
taegeri BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1995
variabilis (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
Hormisca TELENGA, 1941
extimius TOBIAS, 1964
tatianae TELENGA, 1941
Hormius NEES, 1818
minialatus TOBIAS, 1977
moniliatus (NEES, 1811)
Noserus FOERSTER, 1862
= *Pseudavga* TOBIAS, 1964
facialis FÖRSTER, 1862
= *brevicauda* (TOBIAS, 1964)
occipitalis BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1986
similis (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
Rhysipolis FOERSTER, 1862
decorator (HALIDAY, 1836)
hariolator (HALIDAY, 1836)
major (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
mediator (HALIDAY, 1836)
mongolicus BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1985
Shawiana VAN ACHTERBERG, 1983
levis (WESMAEL, 1838)
nuptus (PAPP, 1983)
Xenarcha FOERSTER, 1862
brevipetiolatus (TOBIAS, 1986)

Ichneutinae
Ichneutes NEES, 1816
brevis WESMAEL, 1835
reunitor NEES, 1816
Proterops WESMAEL, 1835
nigripennis WESMAEL, 1835

Macrocentrinae
Macrocentrus CURTIS 1833
blandus EADY et CLARK, 1964
collaris (SPINOLA, 1808)
equalis LYLE, 1914
hungaricus MARSHALL, 1893
= *mongolicus* PAPP, 1967
infirmus (NEES, 1834)
marginator (NEES, 1811)
nidulator (NEES, 1834)
nitidus (WESMAEL, 1835)

Meteorinae
Meteorus HALIDAY, 1835
colon (HALIDAY, 1835)
= *luridus* RUTHE, 1862
eadyi HUDDLESTON, 1980
filator (HALIDAY, 1835)
jaculator (HALIDAY, 1835)
pallidus (NEES, 1811)
pendulator (LATREILLE, 1799)
= *scutellator* (NEES, 1834)
rubens (NEES, 1811)
tabidus (WESMAEL, 1835)
Zele CURTIS, 1832
albiditarsus CURTIS, 1832
= *testaceator* CURTIS, 1832
chlorophthalmus (SPINOLA, 1808)

Microgastrinae
Apanteles FOERSTER, 1862
acutus PAPP, 1971
ater (RATZEBURG, 1852)
brevicornis (WESMAEL, 1837)
carpatus (SAY, 1836)
= *sarcitorius* TELENGA, 1955
conspersae FISKE, 1911
contactus PAPP, 1977
corvinus REINHARD, 1880
extentus PAPP, 1977
firmus TELENGA, 1949
floralis TOBIAS, 1966
gobicus PAPP, 1976
ingenuoides PAPP, 1971
ingenuus TOBIAS, 1964
kubensis ABDINBEKOVA, 1969
lectus TOBIAS, 1964
metacarpalis THOMSON, 1895
obscurus (NEES, 1834)
pelopea NIXON, 1973
xanthostigma (HALIDAY, 1834)
= *xanthocarpus* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901

Cotesia CAMERON, 1891
abjectus (MARSHALL, 1885)
ancilla (NIXON, 1974)
callimone (NIXON, 1974)
cupreus (LYLE, 1925)
euryale (NIXON, 1974)
flagitata (PAPP, 1971)
gastropachae (BOUCHÉ, 1834)
geryonis (MARSHALL, 1885)
jucunda (MARSHALL, 1885)
kazak (TELENGA, 1949)
kurdjumovi (TELENGA, 1955)
limbata (MARSHALL, 1885)
nothus (MARSHALL, 1885)
numen (NIXON, 1974)
ordinarius (RATZEBURG, 1844)
pieridis (BOUCHÉ, 1834)
praepotens (HALIDAY, 1834)
?= *sericea* (NEES, 1834)
risilis (NIXON, 1974)
rubripes (HALIDAY, 1834)
ruficrus (HALIDAY, 1834)
salebrosa (MARSHALL, 1885)
saltator (THUNBERG, 1822)
saltatorius (BALEVSKI, 1980)
scabricula (REINHARD, 1880)
setebis (NIXON, 1974)
tegera (PAPP, 1977
tenebrosa (WESMAEL, 1837)
tibialis (CURTIS, 1830)
= *congestus* (NEES, 1834)
tuita sp. n.
vestalis (HALIDAY, 1834)
= *melitaearum* (WILKINSON, 1937)
villana (REINHARD, 1880)
= *rubroides* (PAPP, 1971)
zygaenarum (MARSHALL, 1885)
Deuterixys MASON, 1981
carbonarius (WESMAEL, 1837)
= *rimulosus* (NIEZABITOWSKI, 1910)
condarensis (TOBIAS, 1960)
= *nixoni* (PAPP, 1971)
Diolcogaster ASHMEAD, 1900
mayae (SHESTAKOV, 1832)
scotica (MARSHALL, 1885)
Dolichogenidea VIERECK, 1911
agilla (NIXON, 1972)
albipennis (NEES, 1834)
appellator (TELENGA, 1949)
artissima (PAPP, 1971)
bersa (PAPP, 1976)
candidata (HALIDAY, 1834)
= *longicauda* (WESMAEL, 1837)
cinerosa (PAPP, 1971)
cytherea (NIXON, 1972)
drusilla (NIXON, 1972)
frustrata (PAPP, 1975)
infima (HALIDAY, 1834)
iranica (TELENGA, 1955)
latistigma (PAPP, 1977)
lineipes (WESMAEL, 1837)
lissonota (TOBIAS, 1964)
luctifica (PAPP, 1971)
magna (TELENGA, 1955)
midas (NIXON, 1972)
nixosiris (PAPP, 1976)
= *osiris* (NIXON, 1972) nec DE SAEGER, 1944
obstans (PAPP, 1971)
princeps (WILKINSON, 1941)
renata (KOTENKO, 1986)
sicaria (MARSHALL, 1885)
turkmena (TELENGA, 1955)
var. *turcmenica* (TOBIAS, 1967)
victoriata (KOTENKO, 1986)
Glyptapanteles ASHMEAD, 1905
fulvipes (HALIDAY, 1834)
pallipes (REINHARD, 1880)
Iconella MASON, 1981
lacteoides (NIXON, 1965)
Illidops MASON, 1981
assimilis (PAPP, 1976)
bellicosus (PAPP, 1977)
butalidis (MARSHALL, 1888)
evander (NIXON, 1965)
mutabilis (TELENGA, 1955)
= *szaboi* (PAPP, 1972)
naso (MARSHALL, 1885)
= *contortus* (TOBIAS, 1964)
perseveratus (PAPP, 1977)
suevus (REINHARD, 1880)
= *suspicax* (TOBIAS, 1964)
urgo (NIXON, 1965)
Microgaster LATREILLE, 1804
areolaris THOMSON, 1895
curvicrus THOMSON, 1895

debilitata PAPP, 1976
ductilis (NIXON, 1968)
erro (NIXON, 1968)
fischeri PAPP, 1960
globata (LINNAEUS, 1758)
hospes MARSHALL, 1885
memorata PAPP, 1971
nigricans NEES, 1834
novicia MARSHALL, 1885
noxia PAPP, 1976
parvistriga THOMSON, 1895
procera RUTHE, 1860
stictica RUTHE, 1858
= *confusa* PAPP, 1971
tremenda PAPP, 1971
utibilis PAPP, 1976
Microplitis FOERSTER, 1862
adunca RUTHE, 1860
alajensis TELENGA, 1955
albipennis ABDINBEKOVA, 1969
albotibialis TELENGA, 1955
cebes NIXON, 1970
decens TOBIAS, 1964
deprimator (FABRICIUS, 1798)
= *sordipes* (NEES, 1834)
eremita REINHARD, 1880
flavipalpis (BRULLÉ, 1832)
= *ruricola* LYLE, 1918
fordi NIXON, 1970
fraudulenta (PAPP, 1984)
gerulus PAPP, 1980
kaszabi PAPP, 1980
lugubris (RUTHE, 1860)
mandibularis (THOMSON, 1895)
mediator (HALIDAY, 1834)
mongolicus PAPP, 1967
ochraceus SZÉPLIGETI, 1896
pallidipennis TOBIAS, 1964
scrophulariae SZÉPLIGETI, 1898
spectabilis (HALIDAY, 1834)
strenuus (REINHARD, 1880)
tristis (NEES, 1834)
tuberculatus (BOUCHÉ, 1834)
tuberculifer (WESMAEL, 1837)
variicolor TOBIAS, 1964
varipes (RUTHE, 1860)
viduus (RUTHE, 1860)
Pholetesor MASON, 1981
ambiguus (PAPP, 1977)
bicolor (NEES, 1834)
elpis (NIXON, 1973)
phaetusa (NIXON, 1973)
viminetorum (WESMAEL, 1837)
Protapanteles ASHMEAD, 1898
anchisiades (NIXON, 1973)
chares (NIXON, 1965)
incertus (RUTHE, 1859)
= *mihalyii* (PAPP, 1973)
popularis (HALIDAY, 1834)
Sathon MASON. 1981
falcatum (NEES, 1834)

Microtypinae
Microtypus RATZEBURG, 1848
desertorum SHESTAKOV, 1932
= *mongolicus* FAHRINGER, 1938
petiolatus VAN ACHTERBERG, 1992
trigonus (NEES, 1834)

Neoneurinae
Elasmosoma RUTHE, 1858
berolinensis RUTHE, 1858
lindae HUDDLESTON, 1976
pergandei ASHMEAD, 1895
Kollasmosoma VAN ACHTERBERG et ARGAMAN, 1993
cubiceps (HUDDLESTON, 1976)
Neoneurus HALIDAY, 1838
= *Ecclitis* FÖRSTER, 1862
armatus TOBIAS, 1977
auctus (THOMSON, 1895)
clypeatus (FÖRSTER, 1862)
= *viennensis* (GIRAUD, 1870)

Opiinae
Ademon HALIDAY, 1833
decrescens (NEES, 1811)
Apodesmia FOERSTER, 1862
altaiensis FISCHER, 1971
echingolensis FISCHER, 1971
uencensis FISCHER, 1971
Aulonotus ASHMEAD, 1900
comatus (WESMAEL, 1835)
= *Dapsilarthra sulcifera* PAPP, 1967

Biosteres FÖRSTER, 1862
blandus (HALIDAY, 1837)
remigii FISCHER, 1971
spinaciae (THOMSON, 1895)
spinaciaeformis FISCHER, 1971
urbani FISCHER, 1971
Eurytenes FOERSTER, 1862
campanariae (FISCHER, 1959)
impatientis (FISCHER, 1957)
Hoplocrotaphus TELENGA, 1950
mongolicus FISCHER, 1971
mysteriosus FISCHER, 1971
Opius WESMAEL, 1835
ambiguus WESMAEL, 1835
angelus FISCHER, 1971
attila FISCHER, 1968
breviscapus THOMSON, 1895
cyrilli FISCHER, 1971
exiguus WESMAEL, 1835
gracilis FISCHER, 1967
= *minor* FISCHER, 1957
ignatii FISCHER, 1971
jenuffa FISCHER, 1968
lara FISCHER, 1968
larissa FISCHER, 1968
lugens HALIDAY, 1837
mischa FISCHER, 1968
ochrogaster WESMAEL, 1835
opacus FISCHER, 1968
pallipes WESMAEL, 1835
rex FISCHER, 1958
russalka FISCHER, 1968
sanctus FISCHER, 1971
seiunctus FISCHER, 1959
singularis WESMAEL, 1835
sonja FISCHER, 1968
tenellae FISCHER, 1969
turcicus FISCHER, 1960
ulaanus FISCHER, 1971
uttoi FISCHER, 1971
variegatus SZÉPLIGETI, 1896
victus HALIDAY, 1837
= *singularis* sensu FISCHER
Utetes FOERSTER, 1862
laetatorius (FISCHER, 1958)
saltator (TELENGA, 1950)
truncatus (WESMAEL, 1835)
Xynobius FOERSTER, 1862
kaszabi (FISCHER, 1968)

Orgilinae
Kerorgilus VAN ACHTERBERG, 1985
zonator (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
Orgilus HALIDAY, 1833
affinis TAEGER, 1991
brevipalpis TAEGER, 1991
distinguendus TAEGER, 1991
dovnari TOBIAS, 1986
elongatus PAPP, 1971
ischnus MARSHALL, 1898
= *subtilirugosus* PAPP, 1971
kaszabi TAEGER, 1991
leptocephalus (HARTIG, 1838)
longicauda TOBIAS, 1972
luctuosus TAEGER, 1987
meyeri TELENGA, 1933
nitidiceps TAEGER, 1989
nitidus MARSHALL, 1898
pimpinellae NIEZABITOWSKI, 1910
punctulator (NEES, 1812)
similis SZÉPLIGETI, 1896
thomsoni TAEGER, 1989

Pambolinae
Chremylus HALIDAY, 1833
elaphus HALIDAY, 1833
Pambolus HALIDAY, 1836
biglumis HALIDAY, 1836
mirus (RUTHE, 1854)
Phaenodus FOERSTER, 1862
rugulosus HELLÉN, 1927

Rhyssalinae
Dolopsidea HINCKS, 1944
mongolica (TELENGA, 1941)
Oncophanes FOERSTER, 1862
laevigatus (RATZEBURG, 1852)
= *lanceolator* (NEES, 1834) nec (FABRICIUS, 1804)
Rhyssalus HALIDAY, 1833
= *Eurhoptrocentrus* TOBIAS, 1977
kerzhneri (TOBIAS, 1977)
longicaudis (TOBIAS et BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 1981

Rogadinae
Aleiodes WESMAEL, 1835
subgenus *Aleiodes* WESMAEL, 1835 s. str.
angustatus (PAPP, 1971)
arcticus (THOMSON, 1891)
armatus WESMAEL, 1837
batyr BELOKOBYLSKIJ, 2000
bicolor (SPINOLA, 1808)
circumscriptus (NEES, 1834)
crassipes (THOMSON, 1891)
frugalis (PAPP, 1977)
gastritor (THUNBERG, 1822)
geniculator (NEES, 1834)
kozlovi (TELENGA, 1941)
microsomus (TOBIAS, 1972)
modestus (REINHARD, 1863)
nocturnus (TELENGA, 1941)
pallescens (HELLÉN, 1927)
pallidator (THUNBERG, 1822)
pellucens (TELENGA, 1941)
radialis (TOBIAS, 1972)
rossicus (KOKUJEV, 1898)
satanas (TELENGA, 1941)
signatus (NEES, 1834)
testaceus (SPINOLA, 1808)
tristis WESMAEL, 1837
vitripennis (TELENGA, 1941)
vittiger WESMAEL, 1837
subgenus *Chelonorhogas* ENDERLEIN, 1912
cruentus (NEES, 1834)
dendrolimi (MATSUMURA, 1926)
dimidiatus (SPINOLA, 1808)
dissector (NEES, 1834)
eurinus (TELENGA, 1941)
fahringeri (TELENGA, 1941)
= *flavipennis* (TELENGA, 1941)
ferrugiteli SHENEFELT, 1976
gasterator (JURINE, 1807)
krulikovskii (KOKUJEV, 1898)
= *csikii* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1901)
miniatus (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1838)
mongolicus (TELENGA, 1941)
robustus (TELENGA, 1941)
rugulosus (NEES, 1834)
schewyrewi (KOKUJEV, 1898)
unipunctator (THUNBERG, 1822)
wadai (WATANABE, 1937)

Sigalphinae
Sigalphus LATREILLE, 1802
mongolicus TOBIAS, 1974

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