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NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS OF ICHNEUMON WASPS FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEA REGIONS (HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE)

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Casinaria onyx sp. n. (Ichneumonidae: Campopleginae) is described from Georgia. Additionally, the first records of thirty-one ichneumon wasp species of various subfamilies are reported from the following countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions: Albania (10 records), Armenia (1 record), Bosnia and Herzegovina (4 records), Croatia (1 record), Kosovo (3 records), Lebanon (7 records), Montenegro (2 records), Republic of Macedonia (6 records), and Turkey (1 record).

Keywords: *Casinaria*, species description, distribution, Balkan Peninsula, Western Palaearctic.

INTRODUCTION

The family of ichneumon wasps (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) is one of the most diverse families of the animal kingdom (Townes 1969, Wahl 1993). However, it also represents one of the most poorly known insect groups even in the European fauna (see e.g. Vas 2013), despite their significance and potential role in biological control (Godfray 1994). In this regard, faunistical and taxonomical studies of Ichneumonidae and other parasitoid wasps are extremely important for applied biological control of agricultural and horticultural pests, as one of the most fundamental questions in the introduction or utilization of any biological control agents is whether that species also occur natively in the target region (Hajek 2004).

In the Western Palaearctic region the ichneumon wasp fauna is scarcely discovered in many areas of the Eastern Mediterranean and of the Black Sea regions (Yu *et al*. 2012). As for examples, in many countries of the Balkan Peninsula such as in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Republic of Macedonia, there are less than 100–200 recorded ichneumon wasp species, while in the relatively better studied Bulgaria and Turkey there are about 2000 and 1000 reported species, respectively (Yu *et al*. 2012, Vas & Szentiványi 2015). Nevertheless, it is still an underestimation of the ichneumon wasp diversity of the region (for comparison, more than 4000 species are recorded from Germany) (Yu *et al*. 2012). The fact that less than 50 ichneumon wasp species are known from Lebanon, about 200 species from Armenia, and about 300 species from Georgia (Yu *et al*. 2012) clearly indicates that the fauna of

these areas, and more general the regions of the Eastern Mediterraneum and the Black Sea, are yet to be discovered.

The taxonomical and faunistical results presented here were yielded during the ongoing identification process of the ichneumon wasp material in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (HNHM, Budapest). In this paper a new species of the genus *Casinaria* Holmgren, 1859 of the subfamily Campopleginae is described from Georgia, and the first records of thirty-one ichneumon wasp species of various subfamilies are reported from the following countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions: Albania (10 records), Armenia (1 record), Bosnia and Herzegovina (4 records), Croatia (1 record), Kosovo (3 records), Lebanon (7 records), Montenegro (2 records), Republic of Macedonia (6 records), and Turkey (1 record).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Ichneumonidae taxonomy and nomenclature follow Yu and Horstmann (1997) and Yu *et al*. (2012); complete nomenclatural history and list of synonym taxa are not repeated here since they were given in previous catalogues and revisions in detail (Yu & Horstmann 1997, Yu *et al*. 2012, Broad & Shaw 2016, Riedel 2018). Taxa are listed alphabetically, ordered first by subfamily, then by genus and species. The morphological terminology in the species description follows the most recent revision of the genus (Riedel 2018) to ensure the best comparability of the species. However, in cases when the terminology applied by Riedel (2018) differs from the more commonly used terminology established by Gauld (1991) and Gauld *et al*. (1997), the corresponding terminology of Gauld (1991) and Gauld *et al*. (1997) is also indicated in parentheses.

The identifications were based on Perkins (1959, 1960), Constantineanu (1959, 1965), Bajári (1960), Bajári and Móczár (1969), Townes (1969, 1970*a*,*b*, 1971), Gauld and Mitchell (1977), Maheshwary and Gupta (1977), Kasparyan (1981), Horstmann (1981, 2009), Brock (1982), van Rossem (1987, 1991), Fitton *et al*. (1988), Rey del Castillo (1992), Schwarz (2005), Choi and Lee (2010), Tereshkin (2011), Broad (2011*a*,*b*), Broad and Shaw (2016), and Riedel (2018).

Earlier records of ichneumon wasp species in the corresponding countries' fauna were traced through the database of Yu *et al.* (2012), then validated by checking the referred records. The specimens were identified by the author using a Nikon SMZ645 stereoscopic microscope. Photos were taken with Nikon D5200 and Nikon AF Micro Nikkor 60mm lens and MitutoyoM Plan Apo 5X microscope lens. Exposures were stacked in ZereneStacker, post image work was done with Photoshop CS5. All mentioned specimens are deposited in the Hymenoptera Collection of the HNHM.

TAXONOMY

Subfamily: Campopleginae Förster, 1869
Genus: *Casinaria* Holmgren, 1859
Type species: *Campoplex tenuiventris* Gravenhorst, 1829; original designation.

Casinaria onyx sp. n.
(Figs 1–3)

Type material – Holotype: female, Georgia (Abkhazia) [on label: USSR, Georgia], Naa, Kodori Valley, 25.V.1975, leg. S. Tóth, specimen card-mounted, Id. No. HNHM-HYM 153072. – Paratype: female, Georgia (Abkhazia) [on label: USSR, Georgia], Kelasuri Valley, 21.V.1975, leg. L. Zombori, specimen card-mounted, Id. No. HNHM-HYM 153073. The holotype and the paratype are deposited in the Hymenoptera Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Budapest, Hungary).

Diagnosis – Among the Western Palaearctic species of *Casinaria* Holmgren, 1859 the new species most resembles to *C. pallipes* Brischke, 1880, or *C. hinzi* Riedel, 2018. *C. onyx* sp. n. can be easily separated from *C. pallipes* Brischke, 1880 by bent out genal carina, lack of propodeal carinae, more slender second tergite, number of flagellomeres and colouration of trochanters and trochantelli. The new species can be easily distinguished from *C. hinzi* Riedel, 2018 by yellow mandible, tegula and trochantelli, stouter second tergite, number of flagellomeres, and the deeper and more strongly striated propodeal impression. Among the Eastern Palaearctic and Oriental species of the genus the new species is most similar to *C. arjuna* Maheshwary et Gupta, 1977, however, *C. onyx* sp. n. primarily differs from that species by yellow mandible and tegula, strong pleural carina, and colouration of fore and middle legs.

Description – Female (Figs 1–3). Body length ca 7 mm, fore wing length ca 5 mm.

Head: Antenna with 31 flagellomeres; basal flagellomeres relatively slender, first flagellomere 3× as long as wide apically; preapical flagellomeres square. Head coarsely granulate and densely punctate, matte, with relatively long, dense, whitish hairs. Temple (gena) short, strongly and almost rectilinearly narrowed behind eye. Ocelli relatively small, ocular-ocellar distance 0.9–1× as long as ocellus diameter, posterior ocellar length 1.4× as long as ocellus diameter. Inner eye orbits indented and convergent ventrally. Face flat in profile, narrowed ventrally, minimal width of face 0.65× as long as eye length and 0.85× as long as width of frons. Clypeus very weakly separated from face, weakly convex in profile, apical margin convex, sharp. Genal carina (ventral part of occipital carina) distinctly bent outward ventrally, reaching hypostomal carina very slightly behind mandible base in 80–90° angle. Hypostomal carina slightly elevated. Malar space 0.55–0.6× as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible short, lower margin of mandible with wide flange from teeth toward base, mandibular teeth of equal length.

Mesosoma: Mesosoma with dense, whitish hairs. Pronotum with strong transverse striae; dorsal half granulose with weaker striae, ventral half smoother, shinier with stronger striae; epomia strong. Mesoscutum granulose and densely punctate, matte, 0.9× as long as wide; notaulus not developed. Scuto-scutellar groove wide and deep; scutellum granulose and punctate, matte, short, convex in profile, without lateral carina. Mesopleuron matte, coarsely granulose and more or less punctate, punctures stronger and more distinct on anterior and ventral parts; upper and middle parts of dorsal half of mesopleuron with strong transverse striae; speculum granulose, matte, without distinct punctures; mesopleural suture deep with strong, short transverse costae. Pleural part and ventral part

(behind fore coxae) of prepectal carina (epicnemial carina) complete, narrow; transverse part (i.e. part at the level of sternaulus running through the epicnemium to the ventral edge of pronotum) absent; pleural part obliquely bent to anterior margin of mesopleuron reaching it below its middle height. Sternaulus indistinct. Posterior transverse carina of mesosternum complete. Metanotum short, granulose and punctate, matte. Metapleuron coarsely granulose, matte, punctures usually indistinct; coxal carina (juxtacoxal carina) anteriorly present, distinct but weak; submetapleural carina complete, strong. Pleural carina of propodeum strong; propodeal spiracle elliptic, separated from pleural carina by about its length. Propodeum coarsely granulose, propodeal carinae indistinct; area superomedia and area petiolaris rather deeply and widely impressed, centrally with strong transverse striae all along the impression.

Fore wing with short-stalked areolet, second recurrent vein (2*m-cu*) distal to its middle; distal abscissa of *Rs* straight; nervulus (*cu-a*) postfurcal; postnervulus (abscissa of *Cu*1 between 1*m-cu* and *Cu*1a + *Cu*1b) intercepted slightly above middle by *Cu*1a; lower external angle of discoidal cell (second discal cell) acute (ca 75°). Pterostigma long and narrow. Hind wing with nervellus (*cu-a* + abscissa of *Cu*1 between *M* and *cu-a*) reclivous, not intercepted; discoidella (distal abscissa of *Cu*1) spectral, proximally absent. Coxae finely granulate. Legs relatively slender, hind femur 4.2–4.5× as long as high. Inner spur of hind tibia 0.8–0.85× as long as metatarsus (first tarsomere of hind tarsus). Tarsal claws small and short but longer than arolium, with 2–3 strong basal pecten.

Metasoma: Metasoma very finely granulose with blunt greasy shine. Whitish hairs on metasoma sparser than on mesosoma, posterior two-thirds of middle and apical tergites, except hind edges, usually hairless. First tergite 1.2× as long as second tergite, and shorter than hind femur. Second tergite 1.4–1.5× as long as its apical width; thyridium oval, its distance from basal margin of tergite about 2× as long as its length. Third tergite 0.8–0.9× as long as its apical width; following tergites wider than long. Epipleurum of second and third tergites separated by a crease. Seventh tergite without apical excision. Ovipositor sheath as long as apical depth of metasoma; ovipositor strong, stout, dorsal preapical notch deep, ovipositor tip strongly narrowed, thin.

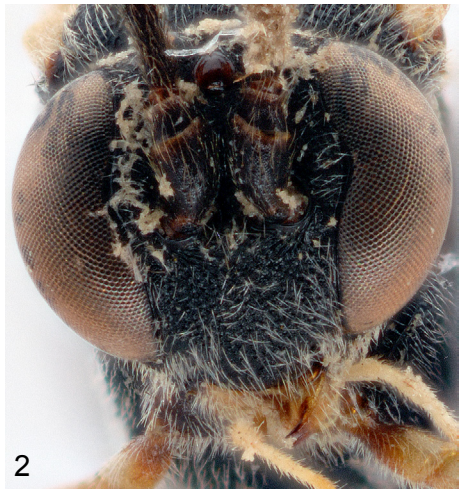
Colour: Antenna dark brown. Head black except yellow palpi and mandibles, mandibular teeth reddish brown. Mesosoma black except light yellow tegula. Metasoma black to very dark brown. Wings hyaline, wing veins and pterostigma brown. Fore leg: coxa black; trochanter yellow, basally brownish; trochantellus yellow; femur reddish; tibia reddish, externo-medially yellowish; tarsus yellowish, last tarsomere apically brown. Middle leg: coxa black; trochanter brownish, apically yellow; trochantellus yellow; femur brownish red; tibia reddish, externo-medially yellowish; tarsus yellowish, last tarsomere apically brown. Hind leg: coxa black; trochanter blackish; trochantellus yellow; femur blackish to dark brown; tibia subbasally and in apical third brown, basally and externo-medially ivory; tarsus brown, metatarsus basally ivory. Tibial spurs pale yellow to ivory. Claws reddish brown, pecten on claws brown.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution – Currently known only from Georgia.

Ecology – No host is known. Most probably, similar to other *Casinaria* species, the new species is a koinobiont endoparasitoid of lepidopterous hosts.

Etymology – The specific epithet *onyx* is derived from the Latin noun “onyx”, meaning the black onyx mineral, which resembles in colouration (predominantly black with few lighter, often creamy or ivory patches) to the colouration of the new species; noun in apposition, ending not to be changed.



Figs 1–3. Holotype specimen of *Casinaria onyx* sp. n., 1 = lateral habitus, 2 = head, frontal view, 3 = propodeum, dorsal view

Remarks on identification – By using the identification key of the most recent revision of Western Palaearctic *Casinaria* species (Riedel 2018), *C. onyx* sp. n. keys out either at couplet 31 with *C. stygia* Tschek, 1871 and *C. pallipes* Brischke, 1880, or at couplet 21 with *C. hinzi* Riedel, 2018 and *C. dubia* Tschek, 1871, depending on the choice at couplet 1 (the new species is very close to the distinctive limit of couplet 1). The distinctive characteristics from *C. pallipes* Brischke, 1880 and from *C. hinzi* Riedel, 2018 are given in the Diagnosis section; the new species can be readily separated from *C. dubia* Tschek, 1871 by the relative length of ocellus diameter to ocular-ocellar distance, and from *C. stygia* Tschek, 1871 by the colouration of hind tibia.

BIOGEOGRAPHY AND FAUNISTICS

Anomaloninae

Agrypon delarvatum (Gravenhorst, 1829) – Material: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska, Foča, Sutjeska NP, Zelengora Mts, S of village Gozva, N43.380° E18.584°, 1420 m, 8.VIII.2014, leg. G. Puskás & G. Szövényi, 2 ♂♂. Remarks: First record for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This species is known from several countries of the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Agrypon flexorium (Thunberg, 1822) – Material: Albania, Gjirokastër district, Mai Bureto above town Libohovë, N40.0314° E20.2932°, 1400–1510 m, 5.VI.2016, leg. K. Baráth, Z. Barina & G. Puskás, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Albania. Widely distributed Palaearctic species (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Banchinae

Cryptopimpla caligata (Gravenhorst, 1829) – Material: Republic of Macedonia, Pelagonia region, Pelister Mts, Capari, springs area of Caparska Reka, N41.0039°, E21.1679°, 13.IX.2016, leg. P. Juhász, T. Kovács & G. Szilágyi, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Republic of Macedonia. Widely distributed species of the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Glypta lapponica Holmgren, 1860 – Material: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska, Foča, Sutjeska NP, S of village Tjentište, N43.2884° E18.7166°, 1660m, 7–8.VIII.2014, leg. G. Puskás & G. Szövényi, 1 ♀ 1 ♂. Remarks: First record for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This species is known from the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Glypta schneideri Krieger, 1897 – Material: Montenegro, Durmitor Piva region, Shavnik Municipality, at the entrance of Komarnica valley, N42.987° E19.069°, 1000m, 20.VII.2015, leg. P. Badics, G. Puskás & G. Szövényi, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Montenegro. This species is known from several European countries (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Lissonota mediterranea Seyrig, 1927 – Material: Lebanon, North Governorate, Tannourine Cedars Nature Reserve, N34.2094° E35.9291°, 1750 m, 16.VI.2016, leg. A. Kotán, P. Nemes & T. Németh, 1 ♂. – Lebanon, North Governorate, 2 km N of Harissa, Fuvar, stream valley, N34.2061° E35.9214°, 1460m, 17.VI.2016, leg. A. Kotán, P. Nemes & T. Németh, 1 ♂. Remarks: First records for Lebanon. This species is known from the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions, and from Southwestern Asia (Rey del Castillo 1992, Yu *et al.* 2012).

Lissonota perspicillator Gravenhorst, 1829 – Material: Lebanon, North Governorate, Tannourine Cedars Nature Reserve, N34.2094° E35.9291°, 1750m, 24.VII.–4.VIII.2018, leg. P. Nemes & T. Németh, at light, 4 ♀♀ 9 ♂♂. Remarks: First record for Lebanon. This species is widely distributed in the Western Palaearctic region (Rey del Castillo 1992, Yu *et al.* 2012); this record represents its southernmost reported occurrence. Within the known colour variability of this species (Rey del Castillo 1992), the Lebanese specimens belong to the darker morph with blackish coxae.

Campopleginae

Alcima orbitale (Gravenhorst, 1829) – Material: Montenegro [on label: Yugoslavia: Montenegro], Bar, 0–100 m, 26.V.1971, leg. J. Papp & S. Horvatovich, 1 ♂. Remarks: First record for Montenegro. Widely distributed Palaearctic species (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Casinaria ischnogaster Thomson, 1887 – Material: Republic of Macedonia [on label: Yug. Macedonia], Radoviš [on label: Radovish], 17.V.1982, leg. I. Rozner, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Republic of Macedonia. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012, Riedel 2018).

Casinaria kriechbaumeri (Costa, 1884) – Material: Republic of Macedonia [on label: Yugoslavia: Macedonia], Štip, River Kriva Lakavica, 300 m, 8.V.1971, leg. J. Papp & S. Horvatovich, 1 ♀. – Republic of Macedonia [on label: Yugoslavia: Macedonia], Lake Dojran, 150–500 m, 9–10.V.1971, leg. J. Papp & S. Horvatovich, 2 ♂♂. – Kosovo [on label: Yugoslavia: Kosovo], Mts Šar, Brezovica, 900–1200 m, 20–23.V.1971, leg. J. Papp & S. Horvatovich, 2 ♀♀. Remarks: First records for Republic of Macedonia and for Kosovo. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012, Riedel 2018, Vas 2018).

Casinaria lamellata Riedel, 2018 – Material: Republic of Macedonia, Tetovo, Želino, 30.V.1998, leg. I. Rozner, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Republic of Macedonia. This species has been known from Italy, Spain, and Ukraine (Riedel 2018) so far.

Casinaria mesozosta (Gravenhorst, 1829) – Material: Republic of Macedonia [on label: Yugoslavia: Macedonia], Lake Dojran, 150–500 m, 9–10.V.1971, leg. J. Papp & S. Horvatovich, 9 ♂♂. Remarks: First record for Republic of Macedonia. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012, Riedel 2018, Vas 2018).

Casinaria nigrotrochanterata Riedel, 2018 – Material: Turkey, Siirt, Köprücek, 1.VI.1989, leg. A. Podlussány, 1 ♂. Remarks: First record for Turkey. This species is already known from Russia and Spain (Riedel 2018), and from Hungary (Vas 2018).

Casinaria stygia Tschek, 1871 – Material: Kosovo [on label: Yugoslavia: Kosovo], Mts Šar, Brezovica, 900–1200 m, 20–23.V.1971, leg. J. Papp & S. Horvatovich, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Kosovo. This species has been known from Western and Middle Europe (Yu *et al.* 2012, Riedel 2018); this record represents its southernmost reported occurrence.

Casinaria tenuiventris (Gravenhorst, 1829) – Material: Republic of Macedonia, Kavadarci, Debrište, 31.V.1998, leg I. Rozner, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Republic of Macedonia. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012, Riedel 2018).

Casinaria trochanterator Aubert, 1960 – Material: Croatia, Mts Velebit, Zengg, Krasno, 8.VIII.1999, leg. A. Podlussány, 1 ♂. Remarks: First record for Croatia. This species is widely distributed in the Western Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012, Riedel 2018, Vas 2018).

Charops cantator (DeGeer, 1778) – Material: Armenia [on label: USSR, Armenia], Kotajk province, Garni, 1200 m, 9.VII.1977, leg. L. Zombori, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Armenia. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Dusona mercator (Fabricius, 1793) – Material: Albania, Shkodër county, Fushe-Okol, N42.3980° E19.6837°, 1100 m, 21.V.2017, leg. O. Merkl et al., 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Albania. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Cryptinae

Meringopus calescens (Gravenhorst, 1829) – Material: Albania, Skrapar district, Mt Tomorr, rocky grasslands with *Juniperus*, N40.623 E20.178, 2020m, 28.VI.2014, leg. G. Puskás, 1 ♂. Remarks: First record for Albania. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic, Oriental, and Nearctic regions (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Ichneumoninae

Diphyus amatorius (Müller, 1776) – Material: Kosovo, Prokletije Mts, Hajla Mts, N42.7671° E20.0911° 1540m, 16.VIII.2016, leg. A. Erdélyi, G. Puskás & G. Szövényi, 1 ♂. Remarks: First record for Kosovo. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Obtusodonta equitatoria (Panzer, 1786) – Material: Albania, Skrapar district, Tomorr Mts, rocky grasslands, N40.654° E20.155°, 2160 m, 23.IX.2015, leg. G. Puskás, at light, 1 ♀. – Lebanon, North Governorate, Tannourine Cedars Nature Reserve, N34.2094° E35.9291°, 1750m, 24.VI.2016, leg. A. Kotán, P. Nemes & T. Németh, Malaise trap, 1 ♂. Remarks: First records for Albania and for Lebanon. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012). The specimen from Lebanon belongs to *Obtusodonta equitatoria flaviceps* (Tischbein, 1879) subspecies.

Pseudoamblyteles homocerus (Wesmael, 1854) – Material: Albania, Korčë district, Vallamarë Mts, N40.782° E20.468°, 2070 m, 27.VII.2015, leg. P. Badics, G. Puskás & G. Szövényi, 1 ♂. Remarks: First record for Albania. This species is known from the Palaearctic and Nearctic regions (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Ophioninae

Enicospilus adustus (Haller, 1885) – Material: Albania, Korčë district, Vallamarë Mts, N40.782° E20.468°, 2070 m, 27.VII.2015, P. Badics, G. Puskás & G. Szövényi, 1 ♂. – Albania, Tiranë county, between Shkallë and Shengjin i Math, Erzen river, N41.3226° E19.9955°, 420 m , 20.V.2017, leg. D. Horváth & M. Lukátsi, 1 ♂. – Lebanon, North Governorate, Tannourine Cedars Nature Reserve, N34.2094° E35.9291°, 1750 m, 24.VII.–4.VIII.2018, leg. P. Nemes & T. Németh, at light, 1 ♀ 3 ♂♂. Remarks: First records for Albania and for Lebanon. Widespread species in the Western Palaearctic (Yu *et al.* 2012, Broad & Shaw 2016).

Enicospilus repentinus (Holmgren, 1860) – Material: Albania, Berat province, Tomorri Mts, 40°36,847′, 20°11,691′, 1486 m, 22–23.VII.2017, leg. P. Gyulai & A. Garai, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Albania. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region, and was also reported from the Afrotropics; however, its records might be partly based on misidentification (Yu *et al.* 2012, Broad & Shaw 2016).

Eremotylus divisor (Aubert, 1980) – Material: Lebanon, North Governorate, Tannourine Cedars Nature Reserve, N34.2094° E35.9291°, 1750 m, 18.VI.2016, leg. A. Kotán, P.

Nemes & T. Németh, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Lebanon. This species is known from the Mediterranean region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Ophion costatus Ratzeburg, 1848 – Material: Albania, Vlorë county, Dukat, N40.2391° E19.5510°, 400 m, degraded grassland and shrubs, 19.V.2017, leg. D. Horváth & M. Lukátsi, at light, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Albania. Widely distributed Palaearctic species (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Ophion minutus Kriechbaumer, 1879 – Material: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska, Gacko, Sutjeska NP, SE of village Izgori, steep ungrazed SW slope of Mt Volujak, N43.263° E18.670°, 2000 m, 5.VIII.2014, leg. G. Puskás & G. Szövényi, 1 ♀. – Albania, Vlorë County, Dukat, N40.2391° E19.5510°, 400 m, degraded grassland and shrubs, 19.V.2017, leg. D. Horváth & M. Lukátsi, at light, 1 ♀. – Albania, Shkodër County, Fushe-Okol, *Fagus* forest, N42.3980° E19.6837°, 1100 m, 24.V.2017, leg. D. Horváth, O. Merkl & V. Szénási, 1 ♀. Remarks: First records for Bosnia and Herzegovina and for Albania. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Ophion obscuratus Fabricius, 1798 – Material: Albania, Shkodra province, 8km S of Theth, N42,38958° E19,72638°, 1700–1800 m, 17–18.VII.2017, leg. P. Gyulai & A. Garai, 2 ♀♀. Remarks: First record for Albania. This species is known from the Palaearctic, Oriental, and Neotropical regions (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Orthocentrinae

Plectiscidea collaris (Gravenhorst, 1829) – Material: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska, Foča, Sutjeska NP, SE of village Tjentište, Perucica, N43.307° E18.738°, 1560 m, 7.VIII.2014, leg. G. Puskás & G. Szövényi, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Bosnia and Herzegovina. This species is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Pimplinae

Exeristes roborator (Fabricius, 1793) – Material: Lebanon, North Governorate, 7km NE of Batroun, Qnat, macchia, N34.2554° E35.8945°, 1195 m, 18.VI.2016, leg. A. Kotán, P. Nemes & T. Németh, 1 ♀. Remarks – First record for Lebanon. Widely distributed species is known from the Palaearctic, Oriental, and Afrotropical regions (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Pimpla turionellae (Linnaeus, 1758) – Material: Lebanon, North Governorate, Tannourine Cedars Nature Reserve, N34.2094° E35.9291°, 1750 m, 24.VI.2016, leg. A. Kotán, P. Nemes & T. Németh, Malaise trap, 1 ♀. Remarks: First record for Lebanon. This species has been reported from the Palaearctic, Oriental, and Oceanic regions, and has been introduced to the Nearctic region (Yu *et al.* 2012).

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