Revision of the genera *Foersteria* Szépligeti and *Polydegmon* Foerster (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), with the description of a new genus

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Three closely related Palaearctic genera of the subtribe Brachistina, *Foersteria* Szépligeti, 1896, *Polydegmon* Foerster, 1862 and *Chelostes* gen. nov. (type-species: *C. robustus* spec. nov. from Turkey) are revised and illustrated. The Holarctic genera of the subtribe Brachistina are keyed and two new species are described from Turkey. The genus *Aliolus* Say, 1836 is synonymized with the genus *Eubazus* Nees, 1814. *Helcon puber* Haliday, 1835 is a new senior synonym of *Calyptus opacus* Reinhard, 1867, *Foersteria flavipes* Szépligeti, 1896 and *F. talitzkii* Tobias, 1961, and is included in the genus *Foersteria* (comb. nov.). Finally *Polydegmon marshalli* Szépligeti, 1896 is synonymized with *P. foveolatus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838). *Foersteria vardzia* Enukidze, 1976 is transferred to the genus *Chelostes*, and *F. minuta* Papp, 1971 to the genus *Eubazus* Nees and synonymized with *E. nigripes* (Ruthe, 1867). *Foersteria polonica* Fahringer, 1934 is given species rank. A lectotype is designated for *Foersteria opaca* (Reinhard, 1867) and *F. puber* (Haliday, 1835).

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Contents

Introduction

Previously the only recent key to the species of the genus *Foersteria* Szépligeti was that published by Tobias (1986) in Russian. Re-examination of type-material showed that one of the four included species (*F. vardzia* Enukidze, 1976) belongs to a new genus and one species is incorrectly interpreted (the type-species, *F. flavipes* Szépligeti, 1896), which proved to be a new junior synonym of *F. puber* (Haliday, 1835) comb. nov. Material collected in Turkey contained two species not included in the key by Dr Tobias, one of which belongs to the new genus, *Chelostes* gen. nov. The other species belongs to a new species of *Foersteria*, *F. longicauda* spec. nov.

In addition the three currently recognized species of the genus *Polydegmon* Foerster, 1862, the sister-group of *Foersteria*, have been critically examined; one species has been synonymized, and another species is re-instated. Very little is known about the biology of genera treated in this paper. Some old records indicate that they may be parasites of larvae of Curculionidae living in flowers of trees, but the reared specimens were not available for examination. An asterisk indicates a new record for the fauna of the country.

For the terminology used in this paper, see van Achterberg, 1988 (p. 5-11).

Key to the Holarctic genera and subgenera of the subtribe Brachistina Foerster, 1862

1. At least basal 0.6 of hind femur with a longitudinal carina ventrally (figs. 39, 79); first metasomal epipleuron distinctly sculptured, at least as strongly as second epipleuron (figs. 24, 65); third tergite with transverse striae or rugae apically (figs. 24, 28, 65); only three basal metasomal segments clearly exposed (fig. 24); (*Polydegmon*-group; C. & S. Palaearctic) 2
- Hind femur without ventral carina; first metasomal epipleuron smooth (fig. 82), except in *Chelostes* where its sculpture is weaker than sculpture of second epipleuron (fig. 2); third tergite without transverse sculpture apically (figs. 80, 82), except in *Chelostes* (figs. 2, 11); frequently more than 3 segments of metasoma exposed (figs. 80, 82) 3
2. Hind coxa with distinct tooth dorsally (figs. 66, 72, 85, 92, 93); ventro-posterior rim of third metasomal tergite crenulate and differentiated from its epipleuron (figs. 65, 83, 88) ..... ***Polydegmon*** Foerster, 1862
- Hind coxa without dorsal tooth (fig. 27); ventro-posterior rim of third tergite not differentiated from its epipleuron and at most obliquely striate (fig. 24) ..... ***Foersteria*** Szépligeti, 1896
3. Epipleuron of third metasomal tergite minute, anteriorly situated, and mainly absent below its notum (fig. 81); (New World) ..... ***Nealiolus*** Mason, 1974
- Epipleuron of third tergite medium-sized, and situated below its notum (figs. 2, 80, 82) 4
4. Third metasomal tergite closed apically, and with some curved fine striae near its apex (figs. 2, 11) and in lateral view its apical rim subhorizontal to rather sinuate (fig. 2); second tergite distinctly convex (fig. 2); (*Polydegmon*-group; S. Palaearctic) ..... ***Chelostes*** gen. nov.

- Third tergite open apically, without subapical striae and in lateral view its apical rim distinctly oblique (figs. 80, 82, 94, 104); second tergite flattened (figs. 80, 82, 104); (*Eubazus* Nees s.l.; cosmopolitan) 5

  Note. The genus *Aliolus* Say, 1836 is included (syn. nov.) because the degree of separation of the third epipleuron from its tergite is highly variable, even within one species.

5. Prepectal carina absent ventrally (fig. 94); mesosoma slender (fig. 94); second metasomal suture (rather) distinct (fig. 101); vein CU1b of fore wing present (fig. 95) ..... subgenus ***Eubazus*** Nees, 1814
- Prepectal carina complete (figs. 104, 111); mesosoma usually robust (fig. 104); if slender then second metasomal suture (nearly) absent dorsally (figs. 110, 111) and vein CU1b of fore wing absent (fig. 109) 6
6. Vein CU1b of fore wing absent (fig. 109); mesosoma less robust (fig. 111); second metasomal suture absent or nearly so (fig. 110); vein cu-a of fore wing medium-sized to short (figs. 109, 111); first metasomal tergite usually largely smooth (fig. 112), but largely rugose in type-species (fig. 118), and comparatively slender ..... subgenus ***Calyptus*** Haliday, 1835
- Vein CU1b of fore wing present (fig. 102), but sometimes minute; mesosoma (very) robust (fig. 104); second metasomal suture present (fig. 82), but often shallow (fig. 94); vein cu-a of fore wing comparatively long (fig. 102); first tergite rugulose or rugose and robust (fig. 107). 7
7. Inter-tentorial line distinctly shorter than ocular-tentorial line (fig. 113); clypeus usually with minute medio-ventral tooth (fig. 113); mandible strongly narrowed apically (fig. 114) ..... subgenus ***Allodorus*** Foerster, 1862
- Inter-tentorial line at least about equal to ocular-tentorial line or longer (figs. 103, 117); clypeus without medio-ventral tooth (figs. 103, 117); mandible variable (figs. 115, 116) 8
8. Second metasomal suture crenulate and deep (fig. 82); mandible narrowed apically, and distinctly twisted distally (fig. 116)..... subgenus ***Aliolus*** Say, 1836
- Second metasomal suture smooth and usually shallow (figs. 80, 104); mandible not or slightly narrowed apically and hardly twisted distally (fig. 115) ..... subgenus ***Brachistes*** Wesmael, 1835

Genus **Chelostes** nov.

Type-species: *Chelostes robustus* spec. nov.

Etymology: from "chelos" (Greek for "chest, box") and the genus name *Brachistes*, because it has the third metasomal tergite closed apically and it belongs to the subtribe Brachistina. Gender: masculine.

Diagnosis— Antennal segments 25-26, antenna of ♀ 0.7-0.8 times length of fore wing; maxillary and labial palpi with 6 and 3 segments, respectively; occipital carina complete; mandibles not twisted; pronotum without distinct pronope and rather long (fig. 7); precoxal sulcus absent, except a medial depression (fig. 2); hind femur and fore coxa without ventral carina; hind femur comparatively slender (figs. 14, 17) and distinctly compressed; hind coxa largely smooth dorsally, at most punctate, and

with only one fine longitudinal carina dorsally; tarsal claws rather slender and without lobe (fig. 9); first metasomal epipleuron sculptured, but weaker than second epipleuron (fig. 2); first tergite evenly convex (except median groove) and only (coarsely) punctate (figs. 2, 10); second metasomal tergite convex, coarsely and densely punctate (fig. 10); second metasomal suture distinct, narrow and with narrow smooth band in front of it (figs. 2, 10); third tergite closed apically, strongly convex and subhorizontal to oblique ventrally (figs. 2, 15, 18), with some curved aciculae posteriorly, in front of it mainly coarsely and densely punctate (fig. 11); ovipositor sheath about as long as fore wing; length of fore wing 3-4 mm. Further as *Foersteria*.

Distribution— S. Palaearctic: two species.

Biology— Unknown.

Note— This genus is of particular interest because it lacks the major synapomorphy of the *Polydegmon*-group, viz., the longitudinal carina on the ventral face of the hind femur (fig. 79). Nevertheless the shape and sculpture of the metasoma indicate that the new genus belongs to the *Polydegmon*-group. Both its species differ also by the black(ish) tegulae and by the absence of a pronope from the *Foersteria* species.

Key to species of the genus *Chelostes*

1. Metasoma robust (fig. 12); epipleuron of third metasomal tergite rather oblique ventrally (fig. 15); scutellum moderately convex (figs. 2, 51); stemmaticum smooth medially and without distinct medial groove (fig. 4); frons only shallowly concave behind antennal sockets (fig. 4); hind femur largely blackish ..... ***C. robustus*** spec. nov.
- Metasoma comparatively slender (fig. 20); epipleuron of third tergite subhorizontal ventrally (fig. 18); scutellum strongly convex (fig. 52); stemmaticum with sculptured medial groove (fig. 22); frons distinctly concave medially (fig. 22); hind femur dark brown ..... *C. vardzia* (Enukidze)

Chelostes robustus spec. nov.
(figs. 1-15, 51)

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (RMNH): "Turkey; (Kayseri); Pinarbasi; 1500 m; 25.vi.1987; leg. R. Hensen".

Holotype, ♀, length of body 3.8 mm, of fore wing 3.5 mm.

Head.— Antenna 0.7 times as long as length of fore wing, subapical segments robust (figs. 1, 2), with 26 segments, length of third segment 1.1 times fourth segment, length of third, fourth and penultimate segments 3.6, 3.3, and 0.9 times their width respectively; length of maxillary palp 0.6 times height of head; length of eye in dorsal view 1.1 times temple; temples slightly narrowed behind eyes (fig. 4); OOL:diameter of posterior ocellus:POL = 6:3:7; frons shallowly concave behind antennal sockets, smooth except punctures in depression (fig. 4); stemmaticum smooth, without distinct groove, only depressed; vertex densely setose and remotely finely punctate; face with few rugae below antennal sockets and punctate, remainder largely smooth; clypeus rather flat, and punctate but medially smooth and with dis-

tinctly differentiated thin rim ventrally; length of malar space equal to basal width of mandible; malar suture absent, except a small shallow depression; occipital flange medium-sized.

Mesosoma.— Length of mesosoma 1.4 times its height; pronotal sides largely punctate and rugose posteriorly (fig. 2); mesoscutum largely setose and sparsely punctate; scutellum moderately convex and sparsely punctate (fig. 51); mesopleuron remotely punctate and with smooth medial depression (fig. 2); surface of propodeum punctate anteriorly, without median carina, with subbasal carina (fig. 7) and rugose posteriorly.

Wings.— Fore wing: 1-R1 as long as pterostigma (fig. 3); r:3-SR+SR1:2-SR = 13:85:24.

Legs.— Hind coxa sparsely finely punctate ventrally, largely smooth dorsally (fig. 8); hind femur distinctly punctate; length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 4.1, 9.4 and 6 times their width, respectively; length of both hind spurs 0.35 times hind basitarsus.

Metasoma.— Length of first tergite 0.7 times its apical width, its surface very coarsely punctate and with median groove in basal 0.7 (fig. 10), its dorsal carinae obsolescent; second and third tergites robust, coarsely and densely punctate (figs. 2, 10); apex of third tergite transversely aciculate (fig. 11), and its epipleuron rather oblique ventrally (fig. 15); length of ovipositor sheath 0.96 times fore wing.

Colour.— Black; apical 0.7 of fore femur largely, fore tibia, apical 0.3 of middle femur largely, middle tibia (but infuscated dorsally, except basally), basal 0.6 of hind tibia largely, apex of hind femur, and hind spurs yellowish-brown; remainder of hind tibia dark brown; pterostigma blackish; veins yellowish-brown, but veins C+SC+R, CU1, 2-SR, r, and 3-SR+SR1 of fore wing dark brown; wing membrane hyaline.

Chelostes vardzia (Enukidze, 1976) comb. nov.
(figs. 16-22, 52)

Foersteria vardzia Enukidze in Tobias, 1976: 98, 254, 255; Tobias, 1986: 166.

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (ZIL): "R. Aspiidza, Vardzija [= Gruzia], 8. (not 6 as mentioned in original description) v.[19]66", "Holotypus *Foersteria vardzia* Enukidze".

The holotype is similar to the type-species of *Chelostes* but differs as follows: antenna 0.8 times length of fore wing and with 25 segments; length of fore wing 3.4 mm; ovipositor as long as fore wing; frons distinctly concave and smooth medially (fig. 22); stemmaticum with sculptured medial groove (fig. 22); ocelli smaller (fig. 22); scutellum strongly convex (fig. 52); hind coxa largely smooth and only basally punctate; hind femur dark brown; metasoma comparatively slender (fig. 20); in lateral view ventral rim of third tergite subhorizontal (fig. 18).

Distribution.— USSR (Gruzia; Azerbajdzhan; Armenia).

Genus **Foersteria** Szépligeti, 1896

Foersteria Szépligeti, 1896: 148; Shenefelt, 1970: 273.

Type-species: *Foersteria flavipes* Szépligeti, 1896. (Designated by Viereck, 1914).

Diagnosis.— Antennal segments 25-30, third segment as long as fourth segment or slightly shorter (figs. 24, 36, 37, 40, 45); length of antenna of ♀ 1.0-1.2 times fore wing, its apical segment without spine (fig. 26); maxillary and labial palpi with 6 and 3 segments, respectively; occipital carina nearly complete and strongly curved towards hypostomal carina but reduced ventrally, and usually nearly reaching hypostomal carina; frons slightly concave (fig. 31); occipital flange medium-sized to wide, more or less protruding below mandible (figs. 23, 24); mandible not twisted and with its ventral edge carinate; precoxal sulcus absent (fig. 24); pronope wide, elliptical and situated near anterior rim; notauli complete; mesoscutum largely setose; propodeal tubercles absent; medial area of propodeum sessile (fig. 30); short vein CU1b of fore wing present (fig. 25); hind trochantellus and femur with strong and (nearly) complete carina ventrally (figs. 34, 39, 79); outer side of hind femur with irregular longitudinal carina (fig. 27); tarsal claws simple or with small acute lobe (fig. 32); hind coxa without tooth, usually with a longitudinal crest or carina dorsally (which may be absent in *F. longicauda*), and its outer face with longitudinal carina, at least apically (figs. 24, 27); inner spur of hind tibia usually as long as outer spur, but slightly longer in *F. polonoca*; fore coxa with ventral carina (except in *F. longicauda*); first metasomal tergite movably joined to second tergite, its epipleuron distinctly sculptured and sclerotized (fig. 24); laterope deep; second tergite flat basally (fig. 24); second metasomal suture largely absent (figs. 24, 42, 47); epipleuron of third tergite similarly sclerotized as its notum, more or less sculptured and oblique apically (figs. 24, 35, 42, 55), without crenulated rim ventrally; third tergite with at least some curved striae posteriorly (figs. 24, 42, 55); only three basal metasomal segments clearly exposed (figs. 24, 55); only basal half of second tergite with sharp lateral crease (fig. 24); third epipleuron distinctly developed (figs. 24, 55); second and third tergites densely setose; second tergite distinctly longer than third tergite (fig. 28); length of ovipositor sheath 0.5-1.5 times fore wing.

Distribution.— Palaearctic: four species.

Biology.— Uncertain, may be parasites of larvae of Curculionidae (Coleoptera).

Key to species of the genus *Foersteria*

1. Length of ovipositor sheath 1.2-1.5 times fore wing; subapical antennal segments of female slender (figs. 36, 41); hind femur dark brown or infuscated, if completely yellowish then second metasomal tergite completely and densely rugose-reticulate (cf. fig. 35); hind femur extremely compressed, nearly blade-like; length of eye in dorsal view 0.7-0.8 times temple and temples parallel-sided or slightly widened behind eyes 2
- Length of ovipositor sheath 0.5-1.1 times fore wing; subapical antennal segments of female robust (figs. 26, 56, 59); hind femur yellowish(-brown); second tergite (at least medially) punctulate or punctate (fig. 28); hind femur moderately compressed; length of eye in dorsal view 1.0-1.4 times temple and temples (roundly) narrowed posteriorly (fig. 31) 3

2. Second metasomal tergite densely rugose-reticulate; third tergite with very coarsely cellulate and protruding sculpture medio-posteriorly (fig. 35); length of ovipositor sheath about 1.3 times fore wing; hind femur with wide ventral carina (fig. 34), rugose and yellowish-brown; ventral carina of fore coxa distinct; face coarsely transversely rugose; antennal segments 29-31; apical rim of clypeus distinctly differentiated from remainder of clypeus; (C. Europe) ..... ***F. polonoca*** Fahringer
- Second tergite (finely) punctate; third tergite largely smooth (fig. 47) or punctate with subapical rugae (at least laterally: fig. 42); length of ovipositor sheath 1.4-1.5 times fore wing; ventral carina of hind femur less developed (figs. 39, 44), femur punctate and at least infuscated; fore coxa without ventral carina; face punctate(-rugose); antennal segments 26-27; clypeus with its apical rim less distinctly differentiated; (Turkey) ..... ***F. longicauda*** spec. nov.
3. Length of ovipositor sheath 0.45-0.76(-0.85) times fore wing; third metasomal tergite with coarse curved or sublongitudinal rugae or elliptically curved carina in front of transverse striae (figs. 24, 28, 48, 60), but males may have the rugae indistinctly developed; face below antennal sockets usually distinctly rugose (fig. 23); tarsal claws with minute acute lobe (fig. 32); length of hind femur 3-3.5 times its width (figs. 27, 61); hind femur yellowish-brown; ventral carina of hind femur stronger (fig. 61) ..... ***F. puber*** (Haliday)
- Length of ovipositor sheath 0.9-1.1 times fore wing; third tergite without coarse rugae or carina in front of transverse striae (figs. 54, 55), seldom rugulose and exceptionally (males only) distinctly rugose; face below antennal sockets only coarsely punctate; tarsal claws evenly curved ventrally, and without lobe; length of hind femur about 4 times its width (fig. 58); hind femur comparatively pale yellowish; ventral carina of hind femur less developed (fig. 58) ..... ***F. laeviusculus*** Szépligeti

Foersteria laeviuscula Szépligeti, 1896 comb. nov.
(figs. 53-58, 79)

Foersteria laeviuscula Szépligeti, 1896: 148; Shenefelt, 1970: 273; Papp, 1971: 58; Papp, 1983: 316; Tobias, 1986: 166.

Material.— Lectotype, ♀ (TMA) from Yugoslavia (Istria, Monte-Maggiore); 1 ♀ (RMNH): Hungary, "Hortobágy, Ujszentmargite, 13.vi.1974"; 1 ♀ (RMNH: "Museum Leiden, Belgium, Buzenol, 14-26.vii.1978, in Betuletum, B. v. Vondel"; 25 ♀♀ + 21 ♂♂ (RMNH): "Nederland, Wijster (Dr.), opposite Biol. Stat., C. v. Achterberg", collected between 10.vi.-15.vii. (exceptionally till 26.vii.) in 1972-1978 in young stand of *Betula pendula* Roth.; 2 ♀♀ (RMNH): "Netherlands: L., St. Pietersberg, ca 150 m, 13-21.vi.1988, B. v. Aartsen"; 1 ♂ (RMNH): "Netherlands, Putten (Gld.), M(alaise) T(rap), 21.vi.1973, J. v.d. Vecht"; 1 ♀ (RMNH): "Netherlands, Meijendel, nr The Hague, Bierlap, outer dunes, 4-11.vii.1974, A.P.M. van der Zon"; 1 ♀ + 1 ♂ (RMNH): "Nederland, Oostvoorne (Z.H.), Biol. Station, 28.VI-15.vii.1974 (♀) and 17-28.vi.1974 (♂), C. v. Achterberg".

Similar to *F. puber*, but has body less sculptured, legs less robust and ovipositor longer.

Variation.— Length of fore wing 2.6-3.3 mm; length of ovipositor sheath 0.90-1.06 times fore wing; antenna 0.9-1.0 times fore wing; subapical segments of antenna

of ♀ robust (fig. 56); antenna of ♀ with 28(1), 29(19), 30(10) or 31(1) segments, of ♂ with 28(3), 29(9), 30(9), 31(1) or 32(1) segments; length of eye in dorsal view about 1.2 times temple; temples directly narrowed posteriorly; pedicellus yellowish to dark brown, but usually paler than scapus; tegulae yellowish, but humeral plate may be dark brown; face more or less coarsely punctate; length of hind femur 3.7-4.0 times its width (fig. 58); second metasomal tergite only finely punctate or punctulate; third tergite only with curved striae posteriorly, without rugae in front (fig. 55), at most rugulose; tarsal claws evenly curved, without acute lobe ventrally; second metasomal suture obsolescent to rather distinct; longitudinal carina on outer lateral side of hind coxa complete or only apically present; occipital flange medium-sized, protruding forwards less than in *puber*; wing membrane slightly infuscated; palpi yellowish, usually paler than those of *puber*.

Note.— The specimens from St. Pietersberg (Netherlands) have the pedicellus blackish and the third tergite rather rugulose subapically.

Distribution.— *Belgium, Hungary, Mongolia, *The Netherlands.

Biology.— Uncertain, but probably associated with some coleopterous larvae (? Curculionidae) on *Betula pendula* Roth.; in The Netherlands mainly collected in sandy areas.

Foersteria longicauda spec. nov.
(figs. 38-47)

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (RMNH): "Turkey (Van), 30 km N. Baskale, 2700 m, 11.vii.1987, leg. R. Hensen". Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ + 1 ♂ (RMNH); 1 ♂ + 1 ♀, topotypic; 1 ♀ "Turkey, Erzurum, Pass SW. Oltu, 7.vii.1985, 2200 m, C.J. Zwakhals".

Holotype, ♀, length of body 4.0 mm, of fore wing 3.8 mm.

Head.— Antenna as long as fore wing, subapical segments slender (figs. 40, 41), with 27 segments, length of third segment 0.9 times fourth segment, length of third, fourth and penultimate segments 3.4, 3.8 and 1.5 times their width, respectively (figs. 40, 41); length of maxillary palp 0.6 times height of head; length of eye in dorsal view 0.7 times temple; temples slightly widened behind eyes; OOL:diameter of ocellus: POL = 10:4:8; frons punctate (except medially) and slightly concave; stemmaticum with medial groove, smooth; vertex densely setose and rather remotely punctate; face rugose-punctate, depressed sublaterally; clypeus flat and largely smooth, its apical rim not distinctly differentiated; length of malar space 0.7 times basal width of mandible; malar suture deep and straight; occipital flange medium-sized.

Mesosoma.— Length of mesosoma 1.2 times its height; pronotal side punctate dorsally, rugose medially and antero-ventrally and smooth postero-ventrally; surface of propodeum largely rugose-punctate between carinae.

Wings.— Fore wing: 1-R1 nearly as long as pterostigma (fig. 38); r : 3-SR+SR1 : 2-SR = 6:43:12.

Legs.— Hind femur extremely compressed, nearly blade-like, punctate and its ventral carina medium-sized (fig. 39); fore coxa without ventral carina; hind coxa partly rugose dorsally, without distinct dorsal carina, carina on outer side distinct and ventrally only sparsely punctate; tarsal claws simple and slender; length of

femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 3.3, 10, and 6 times their width, respectively; length of both hind spurs 0.4 times hind basitarsus.

Metasoma.— Length of first tergite 0.6 times its apical width, its surface coarsely rugose, slightly convex and dorsal carinae nearly reaching to apex of tergite; second tergite, epipleuron and anterior half of notum of third tergite distinctly punctate, with interspaces wider than punctures; posterior half of third tergite largely distinctly rugose medially, coarsely and densely punctate laterally, smooth subapically and with fine striae near its apical rim (fig. 42); length of ovipositor sheath 1.53 times of fore wing.

Colour.— Black; fore tibia; apex of fore femur, base of hind tibia, and metasoma ventrally largely, yellowish brown; hind coxa nearly completely black; remainder of legs, palpi, tegulae, pterostigma and veins, first tergite laterally, second and third nota of tergites dark brown; wing membrane slightly infuscated.

Variation.— Male very similar to holotype-female, but metasoma completely blackish and fore tibia brown. The topotypic paratype-female is less sculptured (whole third tergite finely and remotely punctate (fig. 47)), hind coxa with distinct longitudinal carina dorsally; hind femur largely and fore femur partly infuscated only; propodeum between carinae largely smooth. Length of fore wing 3.3-3.8 mm, length of ovipositor sheath 1.53 times fore wing, temples parallel-sided behind eyes or somewhat widened; antennal segments of female 26(1) or 27(2), of male 26(1).

Foersteria polonoca Fahringer, 1934 stat. nov.
(figs. 33-37)

Foersteria flavipes Szépligeti var. Niezabitowski, 1910: 70.
Foersteria flavipes var. *polonoca* Fahringer, 1934: 366; Shenefelt, 1970: 273.
Foersteria flavipes; Tobias, 1976: 96; Tobias, 1986: 166 (nec Szépligeti, 1896).

Material.— 2 ♀♀ (LC, RMNH): "ČSSR-Slovakia mer., M. Karpaty, Dev. Kobyla, 7.vi.1976, J. Lukás lgt., vrch."; 1 ♂ (LC), same locality, 24.vi.1976; 1 ♀ (LC): ČSSR-Slovakia, Bratislava, 15.v.1981, J. Lukás lgt.".

Similar to *F. puber*, but *F. polonoca* differs by the long ovipositor, and the extensive and strong sculpture of the metasoma. The examined female specimens have 29(1), 30(1) or 31(1) antennal segments, and subapical segments slender (fig. 36); antenna as long as fore wing; length of body 3.4-3.9 mm, of fore wing 3.2-3.6 mm; length of eye in dorsal view 0.8 times temple; temples parallel-sided behind eyes; occipital flange medium-sized; occipital carina far removed from hypostomal carina; clypeus smooth and with distinct apical rim; face very coarsely transversely rugose; frons largely rugose, but punctate posteriorly; vertex sparsely punctate; stemmaticum with median groove and finely crenulate; mesoscutum and scutellum punctulate; mesosternal suture very deep and wide; fore coxa with ventral carina; length of hind femur 2.9-3.1 times its width, with wide ventral carina (fig. 34), and rugose; inner spur of hind tibia somewhat longer than outer spur; hind coxa dorsally, laterally (outer side) and ventrally with longitudinal carinae; three basal segments of metasoma coarsely and densely rugose-reticulate; third tergite very coarsely cellulate and its sculpture protruding dorsally (fig. 35), and its epipleuron strongly folded under; length of ovipositor sheath 1.24-1.29 times fore wing; body and coxae black;

trochanters, trochantelli, apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus largely dark brown; remainder of legs yellowish-brown; metasoma brown ventrally; pedicellus, palpi, tegulae and pterostigma dark brown. The male is very similar to the female, length of fore wing 4.2 mm.

Distribution.— *Czechoslovakia, Poland, USSR (Southern European part; Kazakhstan).

Note.— The type of *F. polonoca* is the female from Bienkowice (Poland) in the Niezabitowski collection, but this specimen could not be found (yet). The very brief description leaves little room for doubt about its identity, however.

Foersteria puber (Haliday, 1835) comb. nov.
(figs. 48-50, 59-63)

Helcon (Calyptus) puber Haliday, 1835: 130.
Eubadizon puber; Shenefelt, 1970: 244 (but most references refer to *Eubazus nigricoxis* (Wesmael, 1935).
Calyptus opacus Reinhard, 1867: 374. **Syn. nov.**
Eubadizon opacus; Shenefelt, 1970: 242.
Foersteria flavipes Szépligeti, 1896: 148; Shenefelt, 1970: 273. **Syn. nov.**
Foersteria talitzkii Tobias, 1961: 156-157, figs.; Shenefelt, 1970:273; Tobias, 1971: 220 (transl. 1975: 91); Tobias, 1976; 96; Tobias, 1986: 166. **Syn. nov.**

Material.— Lectotype of *F. puber* (here designated), ♂ (NMI): bears no labels, obviously an Irish specimen, glued by Haliday on a quadrangular card; 1 paralectotype, ♂ (NMI), glued on triangular card; lectotype of *F. opaca* (here designated), ♂ (ZMB): "Wien", "Type", "Coll. H. Rhd.", "29214"; holotype of *F. flavipes*, ♀ (TMA): "Budapest, Szépligeti", "Holotypus, ♀ *Försteria flavipes* Szépl., det. Papp, 1967", "Hym. Typ. No. 508, Mus. Budapest"; holotype of *F. talitzkii*, ♂ (ZIL): "Kishinev [= Moldavian SSR], 10.vi.[19]57, v. T[alitzkij]", "Holotypus *Foersteria talitzkii* Tobias"; 1 ♀ (ZMA): "Espana, Malaga, 5 km Z. v. Ronda, 29.v.1967, M.J. & J.P. Duffels"; 2 ♀♀ (RMNH): "Espana, Soria, M.J. Gijswijt", "10 km S. Abejar (1000 m), 24-27.vi.1987"; 7 ♀♀+ 6 ♂♂ (ZC, RMNH): Bulgaria, Markovo, Rodopi, A. Zaykov, collected between 5-17.vi.1977; 5 ♀♀ (RMNH): "Netherlands: L., St. Pietersberg, ca 150 m, 21-27.vi.1988 (1), 1-6.vii.1988 (2) and 20-25.vii.1988 (1), B. van Aartsen"; 1 ♀ (RMNH): "Netherlands, Lexmond, 15-30.vi.1986, C. Gielis"; 1 ♀ (RMNH): "Museum Leiden, Nederland, Oostkapelle (Z.), 25-30.vii.1974, J.B. Wolschrijn"; 1 ♂ (RMNH); "Nederland, Crailo, 13.vi.1969, J.B. Wolschrijn "; 1 ♂ (RMNH): "Sweden, Hallandsl., Särö-Hamra, swept: 26-6-1977, leg. H.J. Vlug"; 1 ♂ (RMNH), "Ellas, Pelopon., prov. Argolida, M.J. Gijswijt", "P. Epidauros, 15.iv.1989".

Holotype of *F. flavipes*, ♀, length of body 4.5 mm, of fore wing 3.8 mm.

Head.— Antenna as long as fore wing, with 27 segments, subapical segments robust (figs. 214, 26), length of third, fourth and penultimate segments 4.0, 4.0 and 1.3 times their width, respectively; length of maxillary palp 0.7 times height of head; length of eye in dorsal view 1.4 times temple (fig. 31); temples roundly narrowed posteriorly (fig. 31); OOL:diameter of ocellus:POL = 13:7:9; frons rugose (except laterally, fig. 31); vertex densely setose and largely smooth; face irregular and coarsely rugose, somewhat depressed sublaterally; clypeus slightly convex and rather finely rugose; length of malar space 0.8 times basal width of mandible; occipital flange large, distinctly protruding forwards (fig. 23).

Mesosoma.— Length of mesosoma 1.3 times its height; pronotal side largely rugose-crenulate (fig. 24); surface of propodeum coarsely reticulate-rugose (fig. 30).

Wings.— Fore wing: 1-R1 1.1 times pterostigma (in fig. 25 wing tip flexed down!); r: 3-SR+SR1:2-SR = 5:38:12.

Legs.— Hind femur distinctly rugose dorsally and remaining surface densely punctate (fig. 27); length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 2.8, 7.1 and 5.4 times their width, respectively; both hind tibial spurs 0.4 times hind basitarsus; tarsal claws with minute acute lobe (fig. 32); hind coxa with dorsal carina and a complete longitudinal carinaa on its outer face (fig. 24); fore coxa with distinct ventral carina.

Metasoma.— Length of first tergite 0.5 times its apical width, its surface coarsely irregularly reticulate, its dorsal carinae up to basal half of tergite and rather convex medially (fig. 28); second tergite partly finely punctate, but basally and apically coarsely punctate and with some rugae (figs. 24, 28), its epipleuron strongly sclerotized and punctate; third tergite largely rugose, with some very coarse rugae in front of curved transverse striae (fig. 28); length of ovipositor sheath 0.67 times fore wing.

Colour.— Black; antenna largely, clypeus ventrally, pterostigma, veins of fore wing, hind coxa basally, dark brown; pedicellus, apex of hind tibia and metasoma ventrally, brown; palpi, tegulae, legs (except hind coxa basally) pale yellowish; scapus somewhat darker than pedicellus; wing membrane subhyaline.

Variation.— Antennal segments of ♀ 26(1), 27(4), 28(1), 29(5), 30(6) or 31(1), of ♂ 27(1), 28(1), 29(4) or 30(2); length of fore wing 2.9-3.8 mm; length of ovipositor sheath 0.45-0.85 times fore wing; length of eye in dorsal view 1.0-1.4 times temple; length of vein 1-R1 of fore wing 1.0-1.2 times fore wing (figs. 50, 62); second tergite punctulate (fig. 49) to coarsely punctate and rugose anteriorly (fig. 28); third tergite with at least some coarse rugae in front of curved striae (fig. 48) to largely rugose (fig. 28); surface of propodeum between carinae usually largely smooth but may be distinctly rugose (fig. 30); face coarsely punctate (Spain) to (coarsely) rugose medially (fig. 23); wing membrane hyaline (Spain, Ireland, The Netherlands) to rather infuscated (Bulgaria), tegulae often dark brown but may be yellowish, especially in W. Europe; pedicellus usually as dark as scapus; all coxae are usually largely dark brown or blackish; length of hind femur of ♀ 2.8-3.3 times its width (♂ up to 3.5 times).

Notes.— The sculpture of the second and third metasomal tergites of *F. puber* is very variable, the lectotype of *F. opaca* and the holotype of *F. flavipes* belong to one extreme (figs. 24, 28) and the holotype of *F. talitzkii* and the lectotype of *F. puber* belong to the other (more common) extreme. The yellowish tegulae of *talitzkii* are also present in the types of *puber*, *flavipes* and *opaca*, but frequently the tegulae are (dark) brown.

Distribution.— Austria, *Bulgaria, *Greece, Hungary, Ireland, *The Netherlands, *Spain, *Sweden, USSR (European part, Kazakhstan, Siberia).

Biology.— The host record of this species (*Magdalis violacea* Linnaeus) by Györfi (1959) could not be checked, because the Györfi Collection is lost due to neglect (Dr J. Papp, in litt.). The only two other records (Rudow, 1918) concern also Curculionidae (*Rhynchites* spec. and *Furcipes rectirostris* (Linnaeus) (as *Anthonomus druparum* Linnaeus), but the reared specimens were not available.

Genus **Polydegmon** Foerster, 1862

Polydegmon Foerster, 1862: 242; Shenefelt, 1970: 273

Type-species: *Polydegmon sinuatus* Foerster, 1862. (Monobasic).

Diagnosis.— Antennal segments 24-34, antenna of ♀ 0.8-1.1 times length of fore wing; maxillary and labial palpi with 6 and 3 segments, respectively; occipital carina remain far removed from hypostomal carina; mandibles not distinctly twisted; pronotum long and with small pronope (fig. 67); precoxal sulcus absent, except for a shallow depression (fig. 65); hind trochanter and fore coxa without ventral carina; ventral carina of hind femur present in basal 0.6-0.7 of femur; tarsal claws with small acute lobe (fig. 73); hind femur distinctly compressed; inner spur of hind tibia slightly longer than outer spur (fig. 72); hind coxa with dorsal tooth (fig. 66) and at most finely punctate, its dorsal carina short or obsolescent; first epipleuron of metasoma distinctly sculptured, at least as strong as sculpture of second epipleuron (fig. 65); only three basal metasomal segments exposed (fig. 65); third tergite closed posteriorly (fig. 65), above its ventral rim with curved rugae, its epipleuron similarly sclerotized and sculptured as its notum; ventral rim of third metasomal epipleuron largely differentiated from epipleuron and crenulate (figs 65, 76); second suture absent between second and third epipleura (fig. 76), and dorsally obsolescent (fig. 65); length of ovipositor sheath 0.97-1.33 times fore wing; length of fore wing 3-4 mm.

Distribution.— C. Europe and S. Palaearctic: three species.

Biology.— Unknown.

Key to species of the genus *Polydegmon*

1. Metasoma slender (fig. 74), its third tergite in lateral view rather slender (fig. 65); antennal segments 30-34; length of antenna of female 1.0-1.1 times fore wing; length of vein 1-R1 of fore wing 1.2-1.3 times length of pterostigma (fig. 68); length of ovipositor sheath 1.2-1.5 times fore wing; clypeus usually largely punctate or with elongate depressions dorsally and rather flat (figs. 65, 69); face usually (largely) densely punctate (fig. 69) ..... *P. sinuatus* Foerster
- Metasoma more robust (fig. 74), its third tergite in lateral view comparatively short (figs. 76, 83, 88); antennal segments 23-27; length of antenna of female about 0.8 times fore wing; length of vein 1-R1 of fore wing 1.0-1.2 times length of pterostigma (figs. 75, 84); length of ovipositor sheath 0.7-1.2 times fore wing; clypeus variable, largely smooth, punctulate or punctate and convex (figs. 77, 90) or rather flat (fig. 86); face largely smooth and only punctulate 2
2. Length of ovipositor sheath 0.7-0.8 times fore wing; ventral carina of hind femur wide (fig. 87); tooth of hind coxa large and subapically widened (fig. 85); clypeus flattened (fig. 86) and distinctly punctate; ventral half of mesopleuron punctulate ..... *P. intermedius* Szépligeti
- Length of ovipositor sheath 1.0-1.2 times fore wing; ventral carina of hind femur rather narrow (fig. 89); tooth of hind coxa slender apically (figs 91, 92) or minute (fig. 93); clypeus convex and usually largely smooth (fig. 90); ventral half of mesopleuron (except anteriorly) smooth ..... *P. foveolatus* (Herrich-Schäffer)

Polydegmon foveolatus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838) (figs. 75-78, 88-93)

Sigalphus foveolatus Herrich-Schäffer, 1838: 153, fig. 21a.
Polydegmon foveolatus; Shenefelt, 1970: 274; Tobias, 1976: 98; Tobias, 1986: 167.
Polydegmon marshalli Szépligeti, 1896: 145; Shenefelt, 1970: 2174; Tobias, 1971: 220 (transl. 1975: 91); Tobias, 1976: 98; Tobias, 1986: 167. **Syn. nov.**

Material.— Lectotype of *P. marshalli*, ♀ (TMA): "Budapest, "Ö-Buda", "[18]95.v.22, Szépligeti", "Lectotypus *Polydegmon marshalli* Szépligeti, det. Papp 1967", "Hym. Typ. No. 500, Mus. Budapest"; 3 paralectotypes of *P. marshalli*, ♀ (TMA), from Budapest (2) and Peszér; 2 ♀♀ (RMNH); Hungary, Ägasegyháza, 1957, v.21", "leg. Mihályi"; 1 ♀ (RMNH): "Turkey; (Nevsehir); Ürgüp; 1200 (m); 24.vi.1987; leg. R. Hensen"; 2 ♀♀ + 1 ♂ (RMNH), "Ellas, Pelopon., prov. Lakonia, M.J. Gijswijt", "Platanos, 6 km W. Githio, 8.v.1989".

Similar to *P. sinuatus*; differs by the less developed sculpture (especially of face and clypeus, but other species may have weakly sculptured specimens), the metasoma more robust (especially the third tergite, figs. 76, 88), the narrower rim of the third tergite, the clypeus more evenly convex (figs. 77, 90), the antenna shorter (of female about 0.8 times fore wing) and with less segments (23-27, of male up to 28), the vein 1-R1 of fore wing 1.0-1.2 times length of pterostigma (fig. 75), the ventral carina of hind femur present on basal 0.7 of femur, ovipositor sheath shorter (0.97-1.14 times fore wing) and the usually darker colour (especially of hind leg and metasoma). Length of fore wing 3.0-3.2 mm, and antennal segments of ♀ 23(1), 25(3) or 26(2), of ♂ 28(1).

Note.— It is obvious from the description of *P. foveolatus* (of which the types are lost) that it is the same as *P. marshalli* because of the length of the ovipositor and number of antennal segments. According to Herrich-Schäffer (1838) the ovipositor is hardly shorter than the body (thus at least as long as fore wing which is distinctly shorter than the body) and the number of antennal segments is 24.

Distribution.— *Greece, Hungary, *Turkey, USSR (European part, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Transcaucasia), W. Germany (south), Yugoslavia.

Polydegmon intermedius Szépligeti, 1896 stat. nov. (figs. 83-87)

Polydegmon intermedius Szépligeti, 1896: 147; Shenefelt, 1970; 274; Tobias, 1971: 220 (transl. 1975: 91); Tobias, 1976: 98 (syn. with *foveolatus*).

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (TMA): "Budapest, Szépligeti", "Holotypus, ♀ *Polydegmon intermedius* Szépl., det. Papp, 1967", "Hym. Typ. No. 592, Mus. Budapest"; 1 ♀ (LC): "ČSSR-Slovakia occ., Trenčin-Zlatovce, 2.6[= vi.] 1973, J. Lukás legt., lst.".

Very similar to *P. foveolatus*, but differs by the shorter ovipositor, the wide ventral carina of hind femur (fig. 87), the flattened and punctate clypeus (fig. 86), the punctulate ventral half of mesopleuron, and the shape of the tooth on the hind coxa (fig. 85). Antennal segments 26 (1) or 27 (holotype; according to original description), length of fore wing 3.1 mm, length of antenna 0.7-0.8 times length of fore wing, length of ovipositor sheath 0.7-0.8 times fore wing, and ventral carina of hind femur

present on basal 0.55 of femur (fig. 87). The holotype has the middle and hind legs (except coxae) and ventral half of mesosoma largely pale brownish. However, the specimen from Trencin has the middle and hind legs (but middle tibia (excluding apex) largely yellowish) and metasoma ventrally dark brown.

Distribution.— Hungary, *Czechoslovakia.

Polydegmon sinuatus Foerster, 1862
(figs 64-74)

Polydegmon sinuatus Foerster, 1862: 242; Szépligeti, 1896: 147 (as new species); Shenefelt, 1970: 274; Tobias, 1971: 221 (transl. 1975: 91); Abdinbekova, 1975: 146; Tobias, 1976: 98: Papp, 1983: 316; Tobias, 1986: 167.

Pambolus pillichi Zilaki-Kiss, 1915: 27; Shenefelt, 1975: 1162; Belokobylskij, 1986: 18 (synonymy with *P. sinuatus*).

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (ZMB): "Minw."[= ?W. Germany], "*Polydegmon* m. *sinuatus* m."(in Foerster's handwriting; head missing); lectotype of *P. sinuatus* Szépligeti, ♀ (TMA): "Budapest, Zugliget", "95.vi.4, Szépligeti", "Lectotypus, ♀ *Polydegmon sinuatus* Szépligeti, det. Papp, 1967" "*Polydegmon sinuatus* Szépl.", " Hym. Typ. No. 593, Mus. Budapest"; 2 paralectotypes of *P. sinuatus*, ♀ (TMA) from Budapest and Szegzard, 29.5.84, respectively; lectotype of *P. pillichi*, ♀ (TMA): "Simontornya, Hung oc. 1911, 5.25, W.", "Lectotypus ♀ *Pambolus pillichi* Z.-Kiss, 1915, Papp 1979", "Hym. Typ. No. 7068, Mus. Budapest"; 1 ♀ (RMNH): "Yugoslavia, Nizopôle, Pelister, Baba mts., 1000 m, (Macedonia), 13.vi.1965, W. Vervoort"; 1 ♀ (LC): "ČSSR-Slovakia occ., B. Karpaty-Mestkyvrch, H. Cúcá, 14.6.1973, J. Lukás lgt., h.l."; 1 ♀ (LC): "ČSSR-Slovakia occ., Trencin-Zlatovce, 2.6. [= vi.] 1973, J. Lukás lgt, lst"; 2 ♀♀ (LC, RMNH): "ČSSR-Slovakia, D. Kobyla, 4. & 24.vi.1976, J. Lukás lgt, st."; 2 ♀♀ (RMNH): "Turkey; (Kayseri); Pinarbasi; 1500 m, 25.vi.1987; leg. R. Hensen"; 1 ♀ (RMNH): Bulgaria", 7.6.(= vi).1978, Rhodopi, Batskvovo, leg. A. Zaykov".

Figured and redescribed specimen from Jugoslavia, ♀, length of body 4.0 mm, of fore wing 3.4 mm.

Head.— Antenna 1.1 times as long as length of fore wing, subapical segments moderately slender (fig. 64), with 32 segments, length of third segment 0.9 times fourth segment, length of third, fourth and penultimate segments 3.9, 4.2, and 1.4 times their width, respectively; length of maxillary palp 0.6 times height of head; length of eye in dorsal view equal to temple (fig. 71); temples slightly narrowed posteriorly (fig. 71); depression in front of anterior ocellus present; OOL:diameter of ocellus:POL = 9:3:6; frons slightly concave behind antennal sockets and rugose, remainder finely punctate (fig. 71); stemmaticum punctate; vertex densely punctate and setose; face punctate-rugose medially, and densely punctate laterally (fig. 69); clypeus rather flat (fig. 65) and with coarse longitudinal depressions and punctures (fig. 69), with ventral rim distinctly differentiated; length of malar space 1.3 times basal width of mandible; malar suture distinct; occipital flange rather large.

Mesosoma.— Length of mesosoma 1.3 times its height; propleuron flattened; pronotal sides densely punctate anteriorly and dorsally, remainder largely coarsely rugose (fig. 65); mesoscutum largely setose and finely punctate; mesopleuron sparsely finely punctate, but medially slightly depressed and largely smooth; surface of propodeum largely rugose, with subbasal carina, part of wide medial area and without median carina.

Wings.— Fore wing: 1-R1 1.3 times length of pterostigma; pterostigma wide (fig. 68); r:3-SR+SR1:2-SR = 7:78:24.

Legs.— Hind coxa densely finely punctate, with short and distinct carina baso-

dorsally; hind femur densely granulose and shiny, with its ventral carina present on basal 0.6 of femur; length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 4.4, 9.8, and 8 times their width, respectively; length of hind spurs 0.25 and 0.35 times hind basitarsus; hind tibia with short bristles on its outer face.

Metasoma.— Length of first tergite 0.7 times its apical width, its surface densely rather coarsely reticulate, and rather shiny, rather flat, and its dorsal carinae obsolescent (figs. 65, 74); second and third tergite very densely and finely reticulate, rather matt and densely short setose; second suture obsolescent; third tergite in lateral view comparatively slender (fig. 65), with anteriorly widened crenulate ventral rim, largely slightly sinuate, except anteriorly (fig. 65) and with transverse curved rugae above ventral rim; second epipleuron irregularly punctate; length of ovipositor sheath 1.22 times fore wing.

Colour.— Black; palpi, tegulae, coxae, base of fore and middle femur, hind coxa, trochanters and trochantelli, hind femur, metasoma largely, pterostigma and most veins dark brown; remainder of legs yellowish-brown; wing membrane rather infuscated.

Variation.— Antennal segments of ♀ 30(1), 32(3), 33 (4), or 34(1); length of fore wing 2.9-4.0 mm; length of ovipositor sheath 1.21-1.51 times fore wing; length of vein 1-R1 of fore wing 1.2-1.3 times length of pterostigma; length of antenna 1.0-1.1 times fore wing; clypeus coarsely punctate, with elongate depressions or largely smooth; face smooth or densely punctate; tooth of hind coxa rather long (fig. 60) to short triangular (cf. fig. 92); metasoma often brown, sometimes body completely yellowish-brown and the dark brown parts of the legs may be black. The Turkish specimens have the face only finely punctate and the first-metasomal epipleuron similarly irregularly punctate as the second epipleuron. The lectotype of *P. pillichi* is a small specimen with comparatively long ovipositor sheath (1.5 times fore wing) and with clypeus and face largely smooth.

Distribution.— *Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, *Turkey, USSR (steppes: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Gruzia, Azerbajdzhan, Caucasia, W. Siberia), ?W. Germany, *Yugoslavia.

Excluded species

Eubazus minuta (Papp, 1971) comb. nov.

Foersteria minuta Papp, 1971: 58-60, figs. 4-6.

Material.— Paratype, ♀ (TMA): "Mongolia: Cojbalsan aimak, 15 km N. von Somon Galuut, 850 m, Exp. Dr. Z. Kaszab 1965", "No. 433, 17.viii.1965", "Paratypus ♀ *Foersteria minuta* sp. n. Papp '69", "Hym. Typ. No. 1836, Mus. Budapest".

The examined paratype belongs to the genus *Eubazus* Nees, 1814 and is a junior synonym of *Eubazus nigripes* (Ruthe, 1867). **Syn.nov.**

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Abbreviations

LC = Lukás Collection, Trenčin.
NM = National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.
RMNH = Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden.
TMA = Természettudomanyi Múzeum Allatára, Budapest.
ZC = Zaykov Collection, Plovdiv.
ZIL = Zoological Institute, Akademia NAUK SSSR, Leningrad.
ZMA = Zoologisch Museum, Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoologie, Amsterdam.
ZMB = Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin.

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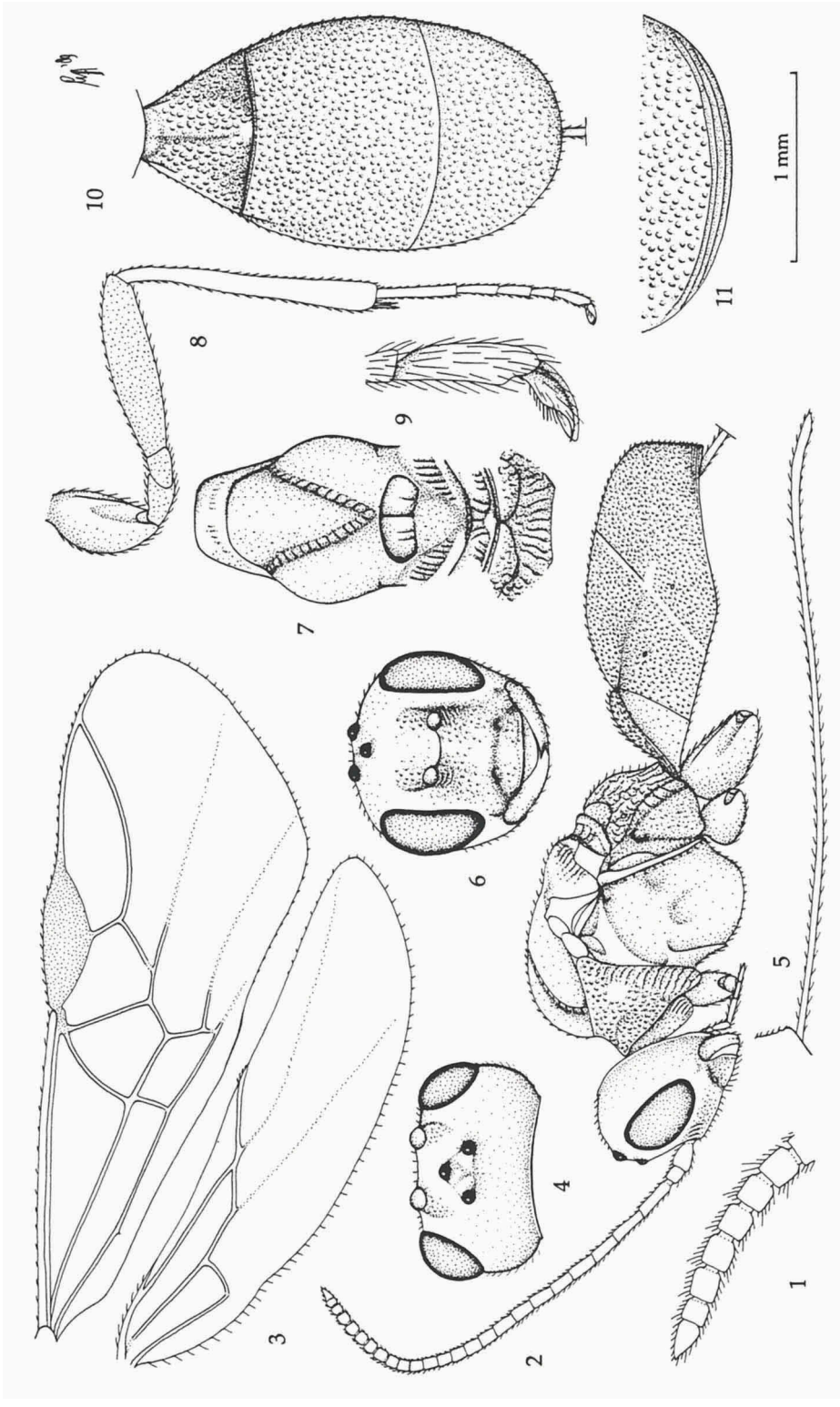
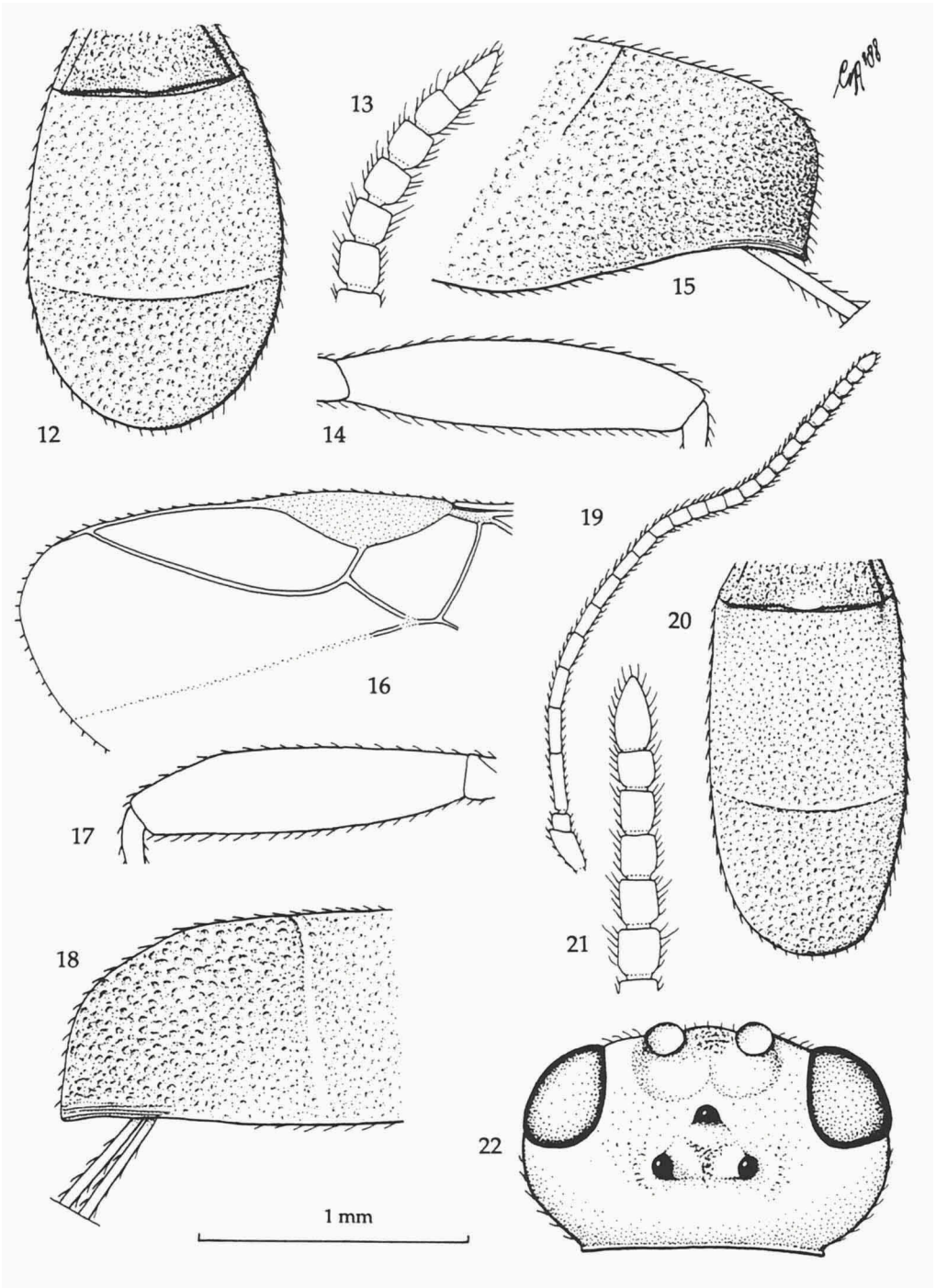
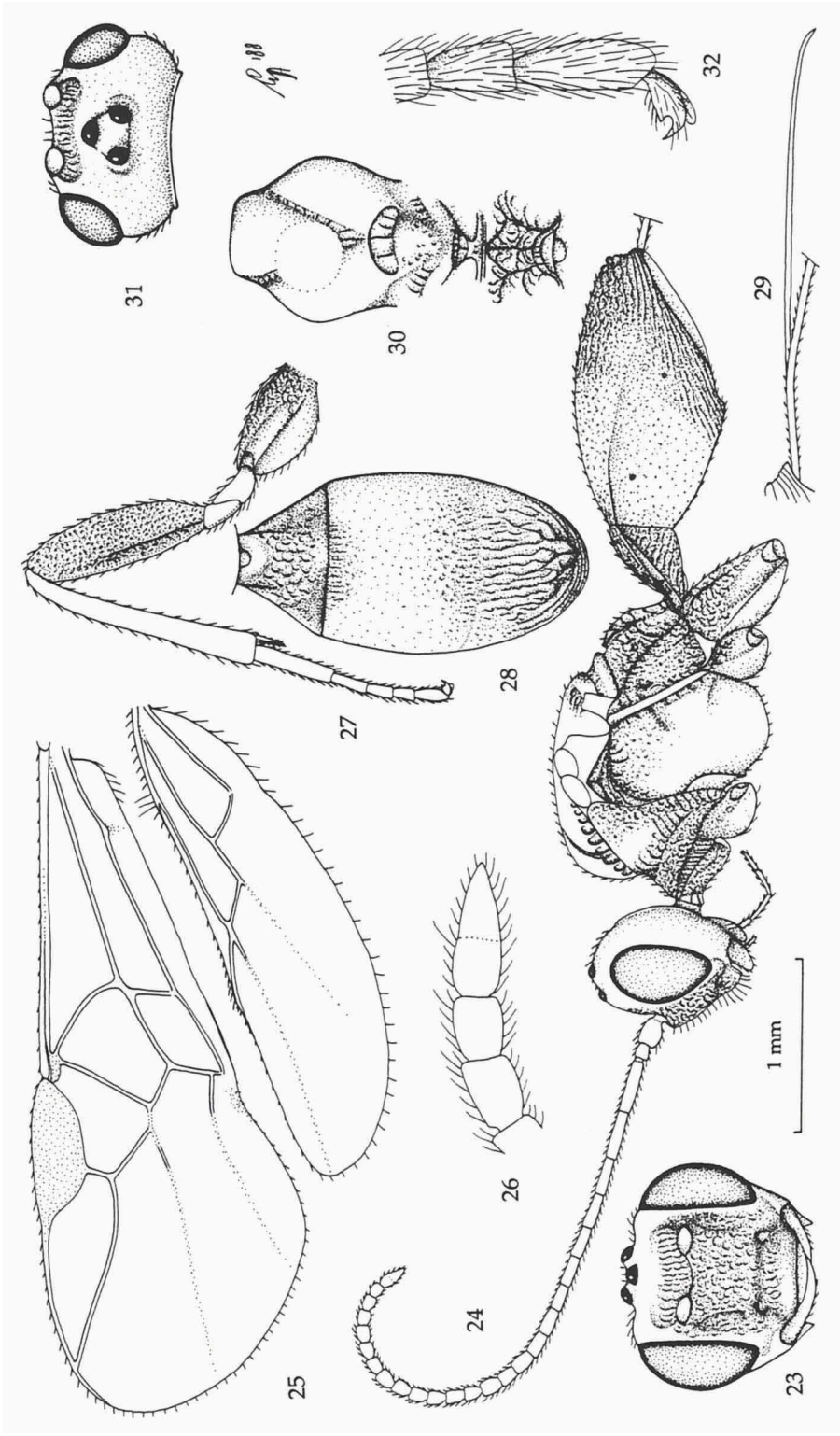


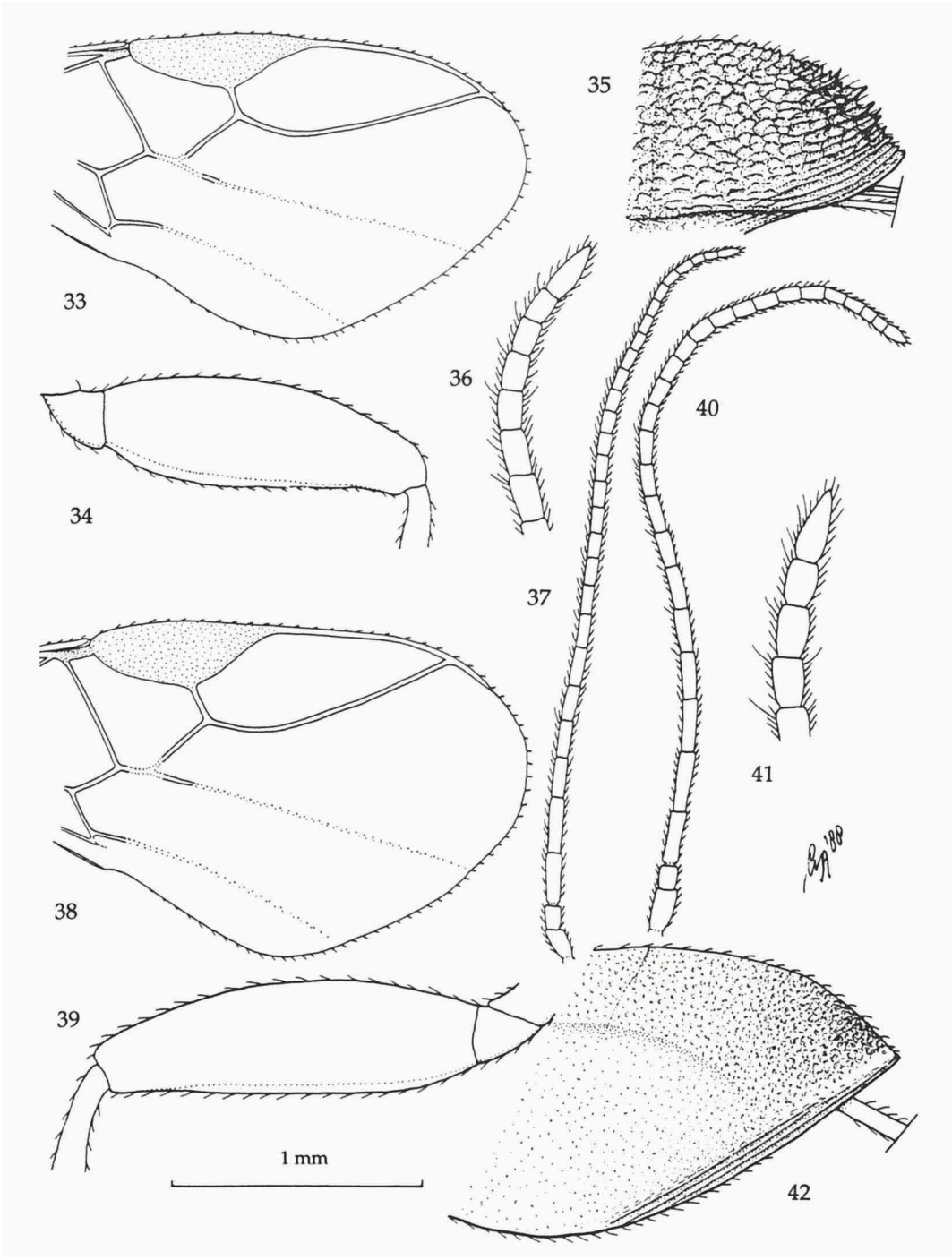
Figs. 1-11, *Chelostes robustus* gen. nov., spec. nov., ♀, holotype. 1, apex of antenna; 2, habitus, lateral aspect; 3, wings; 4, head, dorsal aspect; 5, ovipositor sheath; 6, head, frontal aspect; 7, mesosoma, dorsal aspect; 8, hind leg; 9, hind claw; 10, metasoma, dorsal aspect; 11, apex of third tergite, postero-dorsal aspect. 2, 3, 5, 8: scale-line (= 1 ×); 1: 2.5 ×; 4, 6, 7, 10: 1.3 ×; 9: 3.7 ×; 11: 1.5 ×.



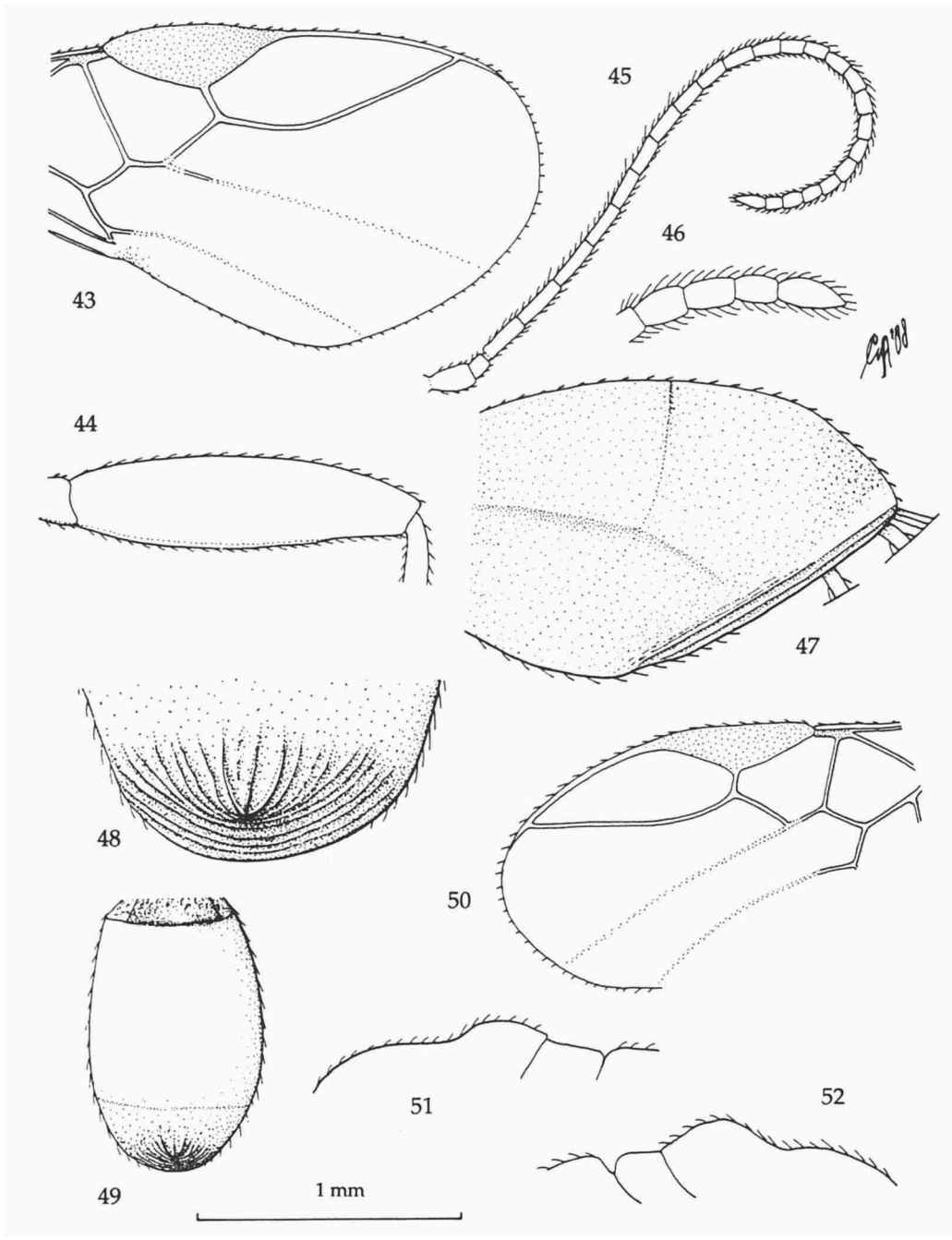
Figs. 12-15, *Chelostes robustus* gen. nov., spec. nov., ♀, holotype; figs. 16-22, *C. vardzia* (Enukidze), ♀, holotype. 12, 20, second and third metasomal tergites, dorsal aspect; 13, 21, apex of antenna; 14, 17, hind femur; 15, 18, third metasomal tergite, lateral aspect; 16, antero-apical part of fore wing; 19, antenna; 22, head, dorsal aspect. 12, 16, 19, 20: scale-line (= 1 ×); 13, 21: 3.3 ×; 14, 15, 17, 18, 22: 1.4 ×.



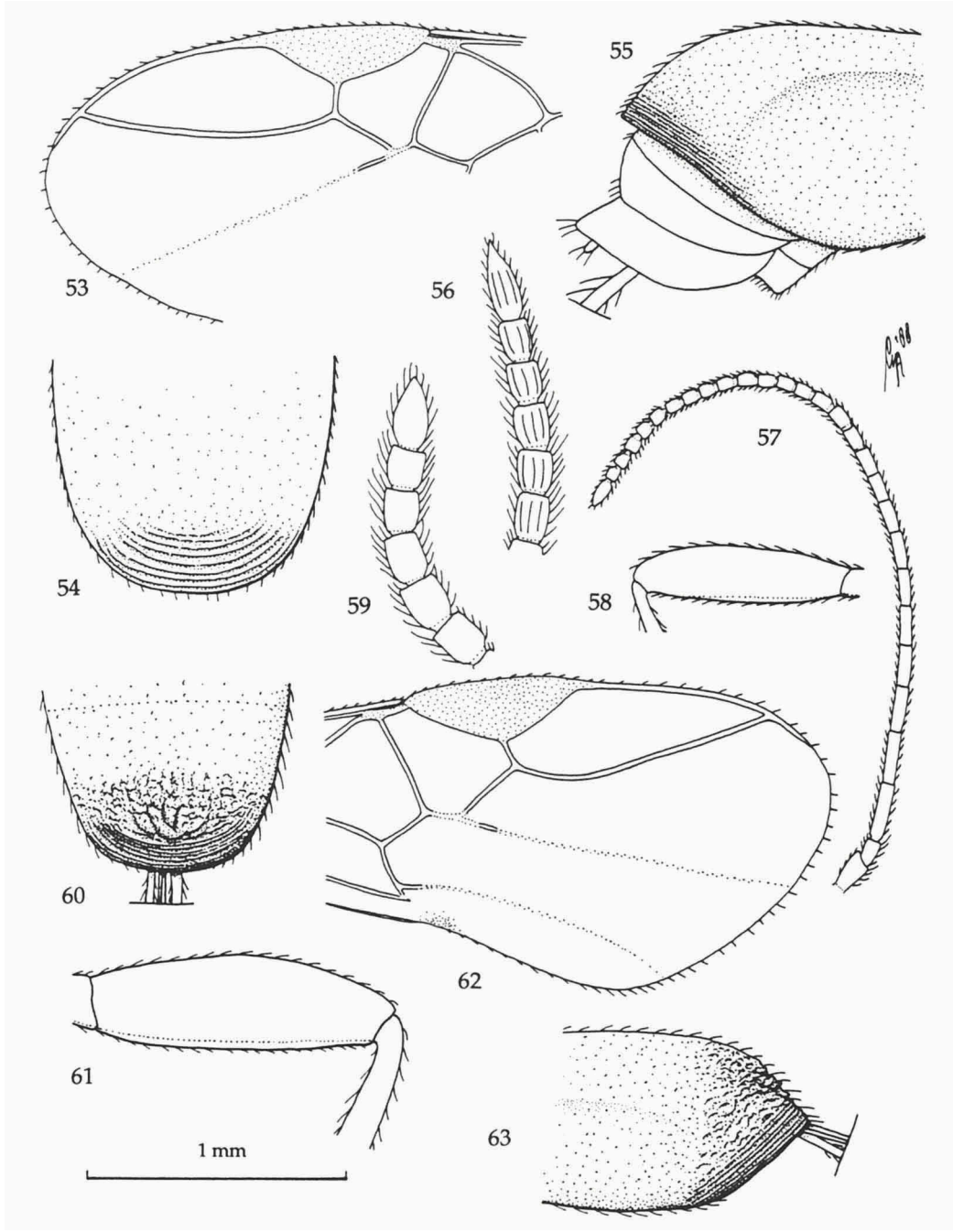
Figs. 23-32, *Foersteria puber* (Haliday), ♀, holotype of *F. flavipes* Szépligeti. 23, head, frontal aspect; 24, habitus, lateral aspect; 25, wings; 26, apex of antenna; 27, hind leg; 28, metasoma, dorsal aspect; 29, ovipositor; 30, mesosoma, dorsal aspect; 31, head, dorsal aspect; 32, hind claw. 24, 25, 27-29: scale-line (= 1 ×); 23, 30, 31: 1.1 ×; 26, 32; 5 ×.



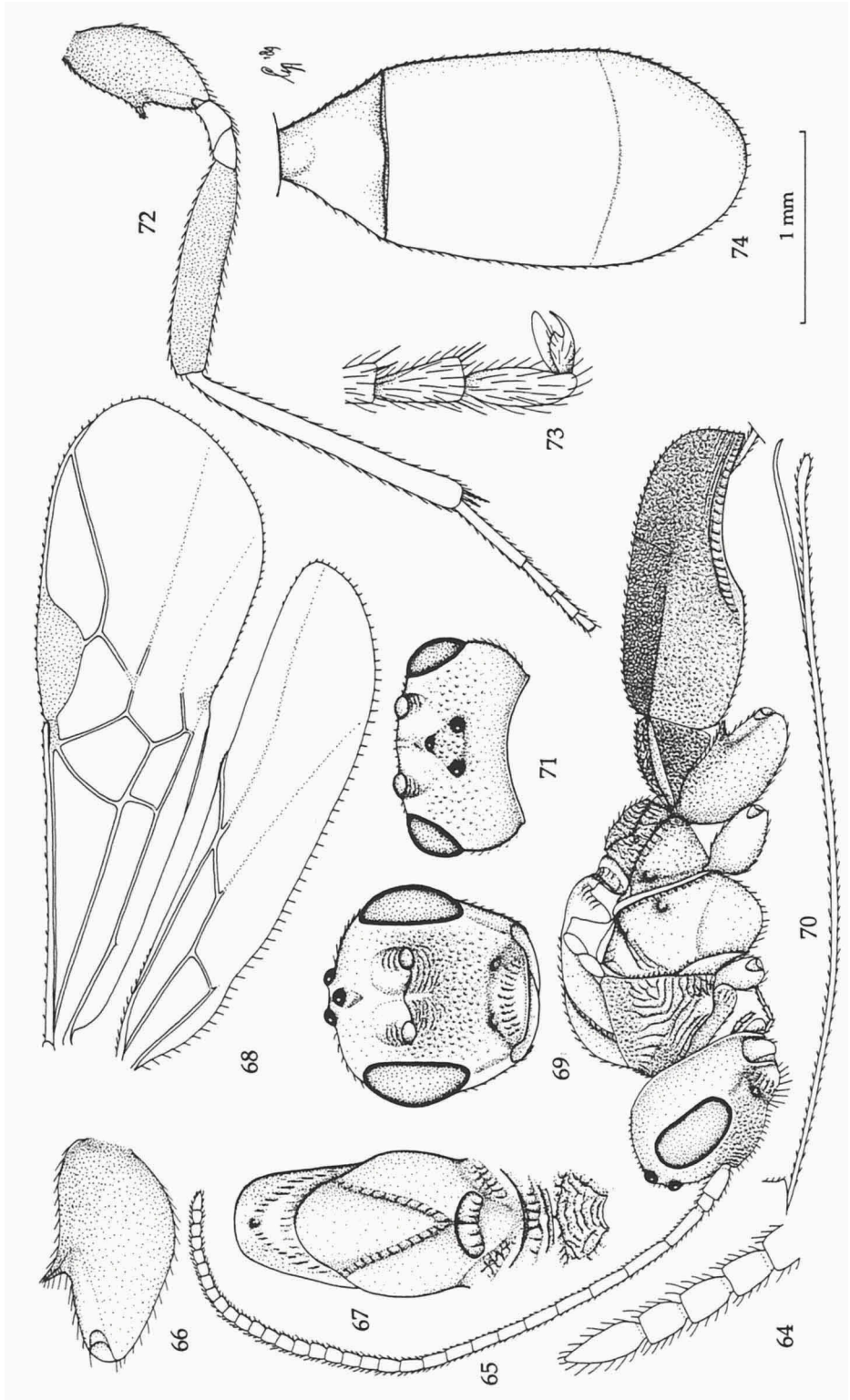
Figs. 33-37, *Foersteria polonoca* Fahringer, ♀, Czechoslovakia, Dev. Kobyla; figs. 38-42, *F. longicauda* spec. nov., ♀, holotype. 33, 38, apical half of fore wing; 34, 39, hind femur; 35, 42, third metasomal tergite, lateral aspect; 36, 41, apex of antenna; 37, 40, antenna 33, 37, 38, 40; scale-line (= 1 ×); 34, 35, 39, 42: 1.4 ×; 36, 41: 3.3 ×.



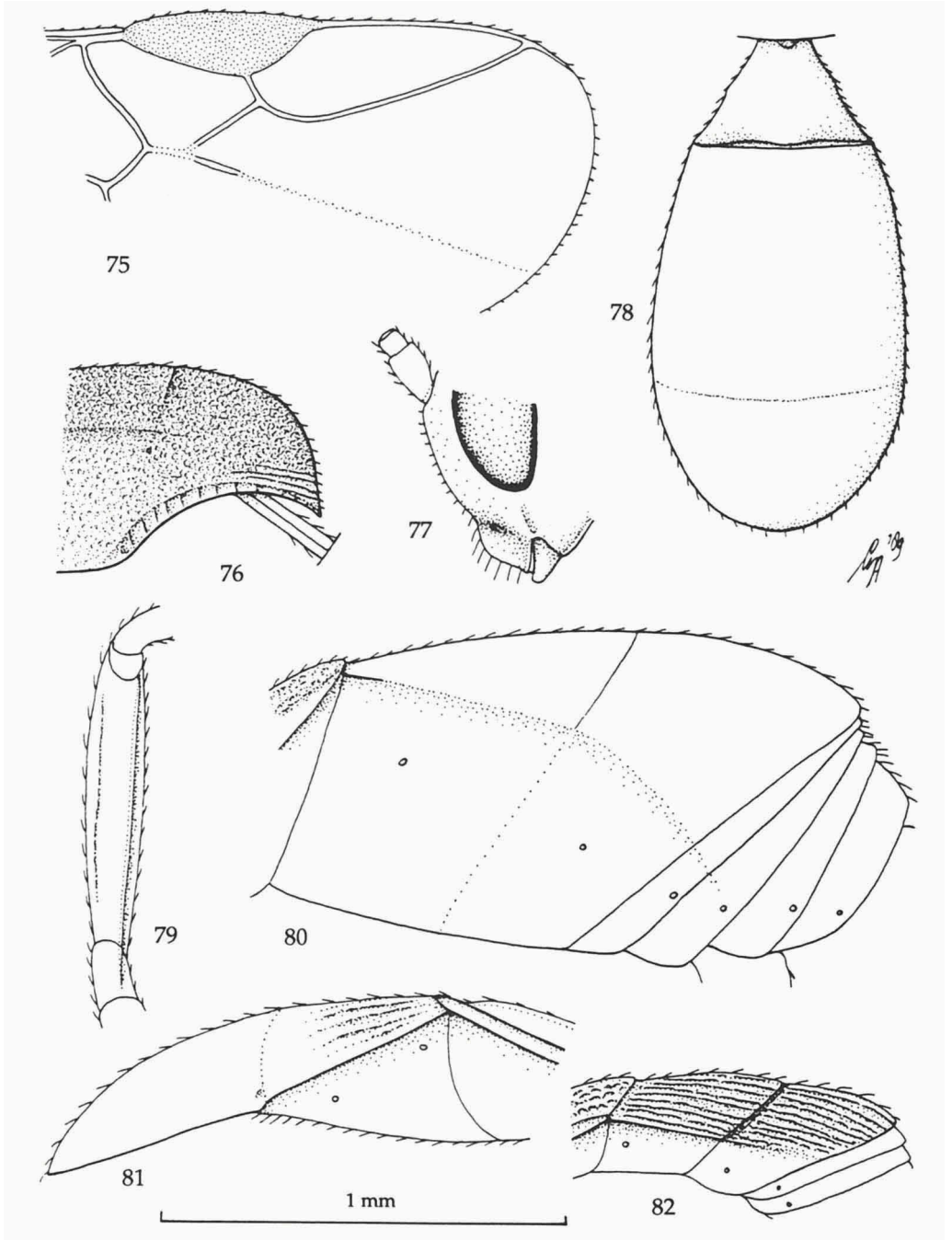
Figs. 43-47, *Foersteria longicauda* spec. nov., ♀, holotype; figs. 48-50, *F. puber* (Haliday), ♂ holotype of *F. talitzkii* Tobias; fig. 51, *Chelostes robustus* gen. nov, spec. nov., ♀, holotype; fig. 52, *C. vardzia* (Enukidze), ♀, holotype. 43, 50, apical half of fore wing; 44, hind femur; 45, antenna; 46, apex of antenna; 47, third metasomal tergite, lateral aspect; 48, third tergite, apico-dorsal aspect; 49, second and third metasomal tergites, dorsal aspect; 51, 52, scutellum, lateral aspect. 43, 45: scale-line (= 1 ×); 44, 47, 51, 52; 1.4 ×; 46; 3.3 ×; 48: 2.3 ×; 49, 50: 0.9 ×.



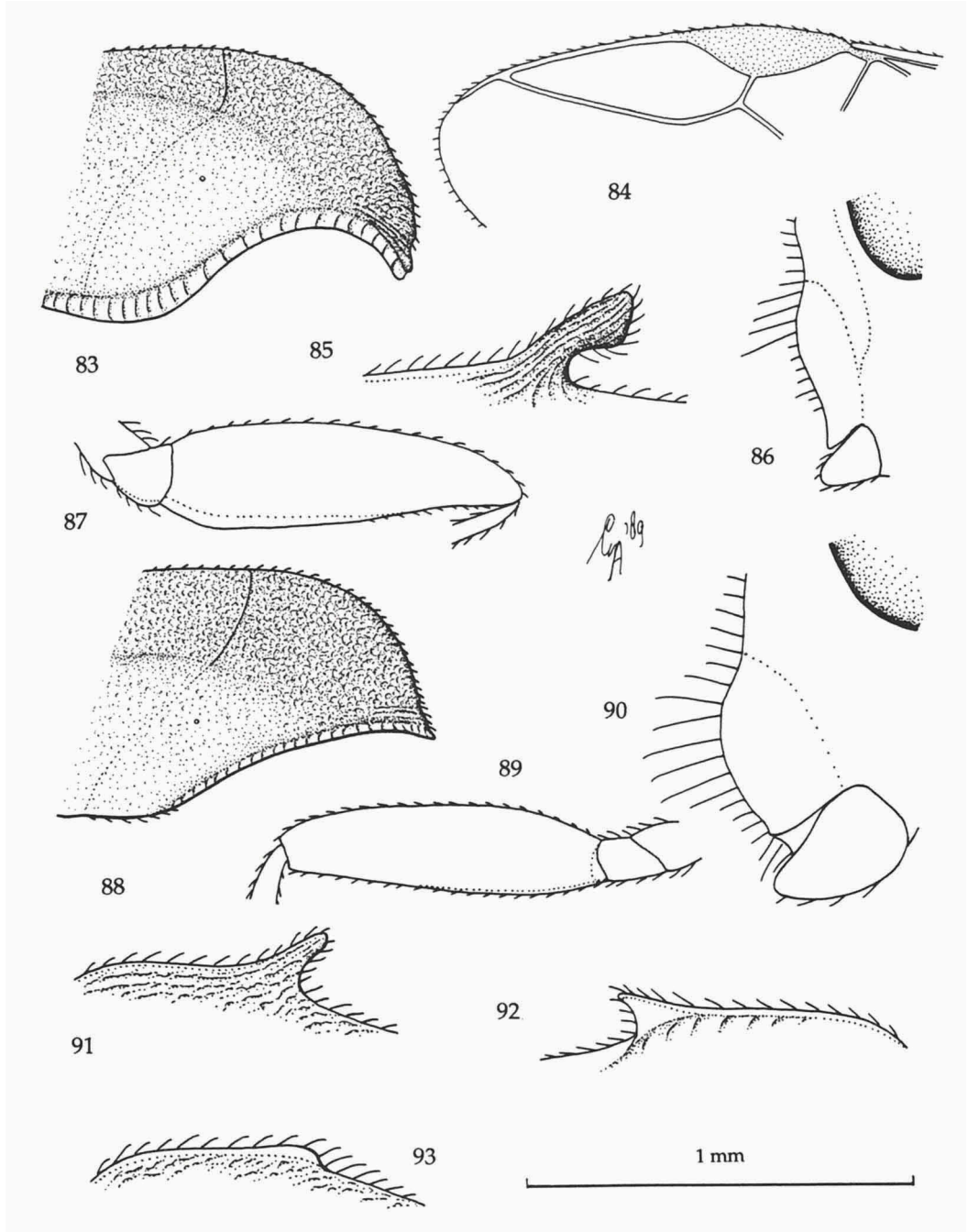
Figs. 53-58, *Foersteria laeviuscula* Szépligeti, ♀, The Netherlands, Wijster; figs. 59-63, *F. puber* (Haliday), ♀, 59: Bulgaria, Markovo, 60-63: Spain, Soria. 53, 62, apical half of fore wing; 54, 60, third metasomal tergite, apico-dorsal aspect; 55, 63, third tergite, lateral aspect; 56, 59, apex of antenna; 57, antenna; 58, 61, hind femur. 53, 57, 58, 62: scale-line (= 1 ×); 54, 55, 60, 61, 63: 1.4 ×; 56, 59: 3.3 ×.



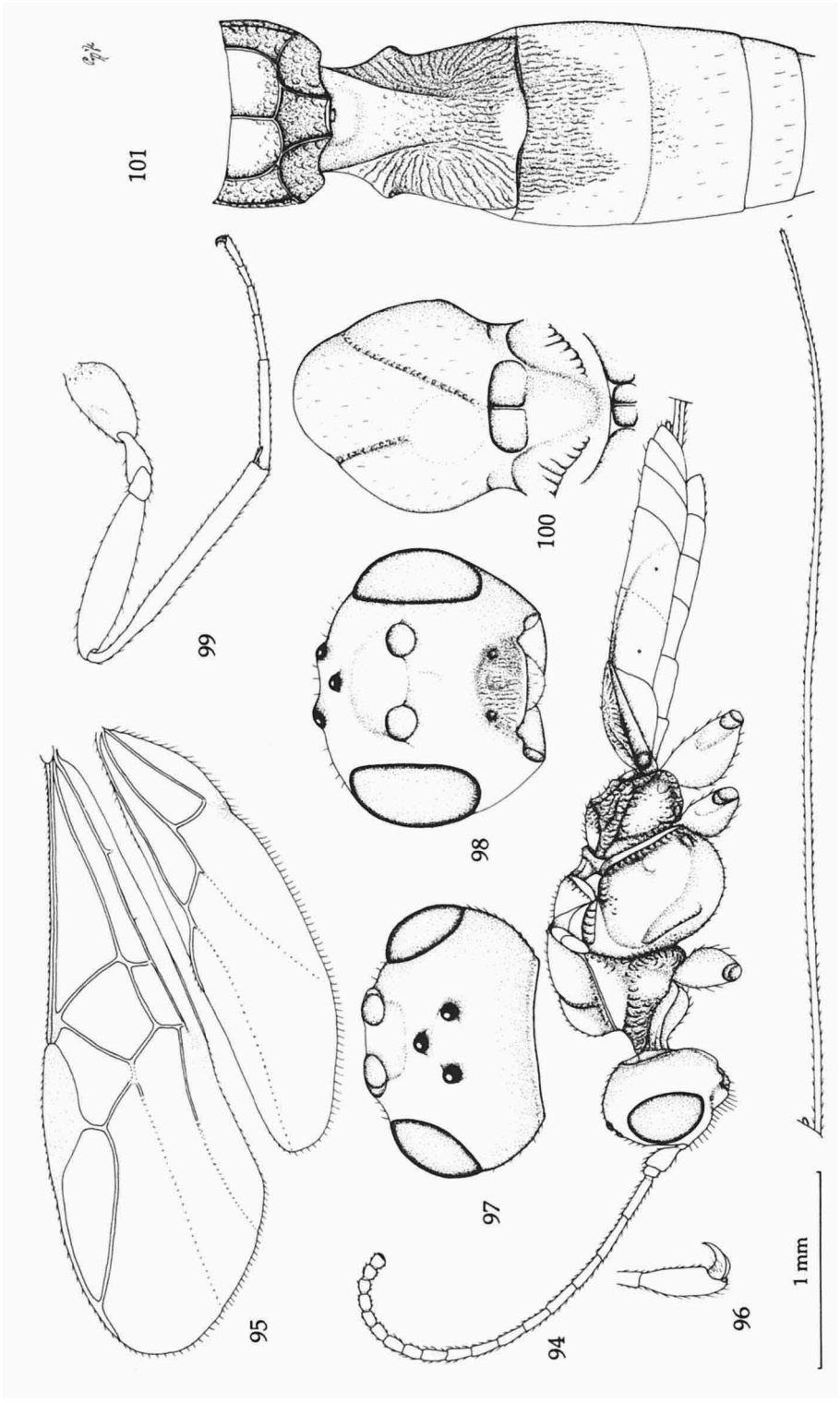
Figs. 64-74, *Polydegmon sinuatus* Foerster, ♀, Yugoslavia, Nizopôle. 64, apex of antenna; 65, habitus, lateral aspect; 66, hind coxa; 67, mesosoma, dorsal aspect; 68, wings; 69, head, frontal aspect; 70, ovipositor; 71, head, dorsal aspect; 72, hind leg; 73, middle claw; 74, metasoma, dorsal aspect (sculpture omitted). 65, 68, 70, 72; scale-line (= 1 ×); 64, 73: 3.7 ×; 66: 1.5 ×; 67, 69, 72, 74: 1.3 ×.



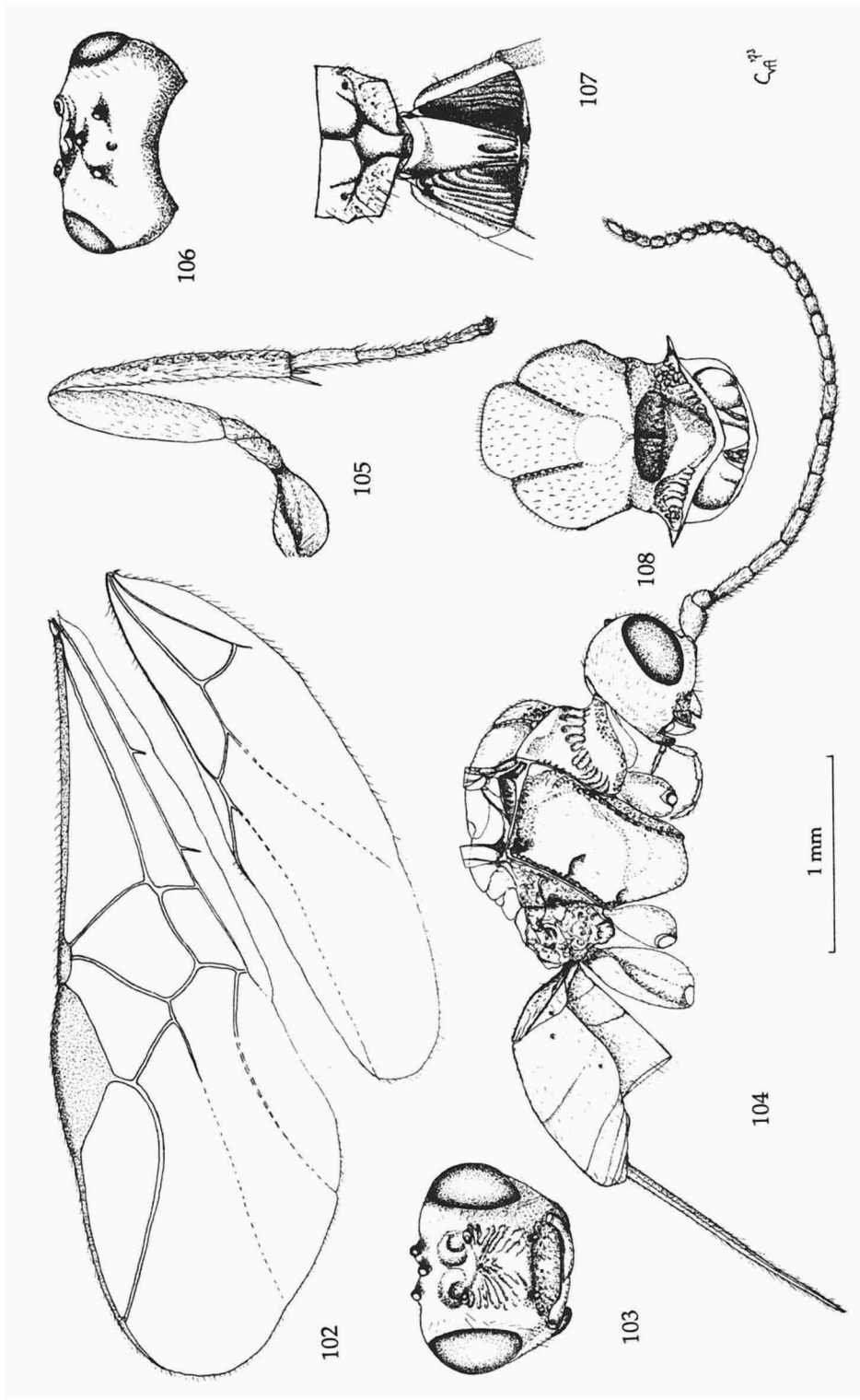
Figs. 75-78, *Polydegmon fovеolatus* (Herrich-Schäffer), ♀, Hungary, Agahégyháza; fig. 79, *Foersteria laeviuscula* Szépligeti, ♂, Sweden, Särö-Hamra; fig. 80, *Eubazus (Brachistes) tibialis* (Haliday), ♀, The Netherlands, Wijster; fig. 81, *Nealiolus* spec., ♀, Surinam, Paramaribo; fig. 82, *Eubazus (Aliolus) lepidus* (Haliday), ♀, The Netherlands, Wijster. 75, apical half of fore wing; 76, third metasomal tergite, lateral aspect; 77, clypeus, lateral aspect; 78, metasoma, dorsal aspect (sculpture omitted); 79, hind femur, ventral aspect; 80-82, second and third metasomal tergites, lateral aspect. 75-78: 0.8 ×; 79-82: scale-line (= 1×).



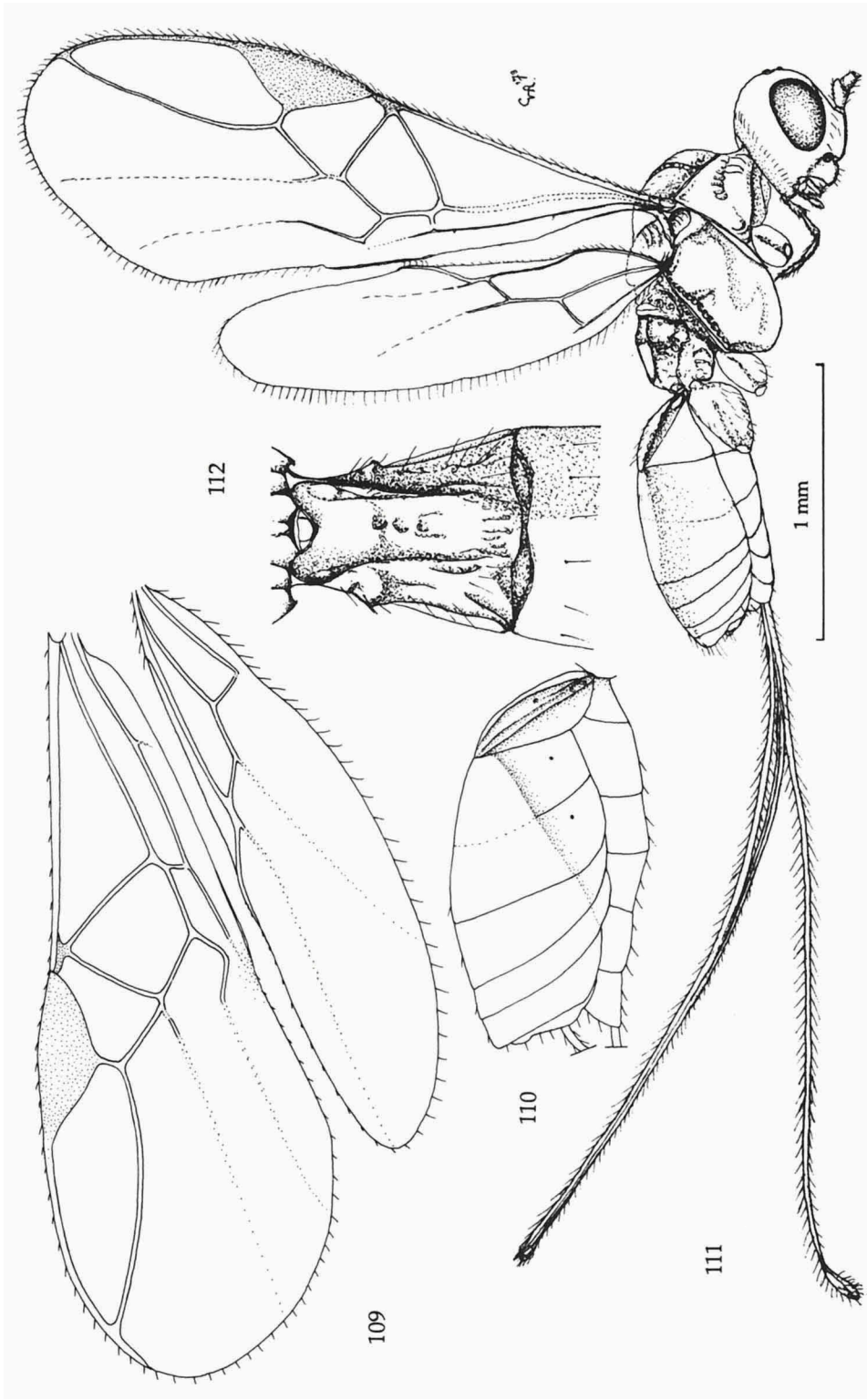
Figs. 83-87, *Polydegmon intermedius* Szépligeti, ♀, holotype; figs. 88-93, *Polydegmon foveolatus* (Herrich-Schäffer), ♀, 88-90, 92 of lectotype of *P. marshalli* Szépligeti, 91 and 93 of paralectotypes from Budapest and Peszér, respectively. 83, 88, third metasomal tergite, lateral aspect; 84, detail of marginal cell of fore wing; 85, 91-93, dorsal tooth of hind coxa, lateral aspect; 86, 90, clypeus, lateral aspect; 87, 89, hind femur, lateral aspect. 83, 87-89: scale-line (= 1 ×); 84: 0.7 ×; 85, 86, 90-93: 2.3 ×.



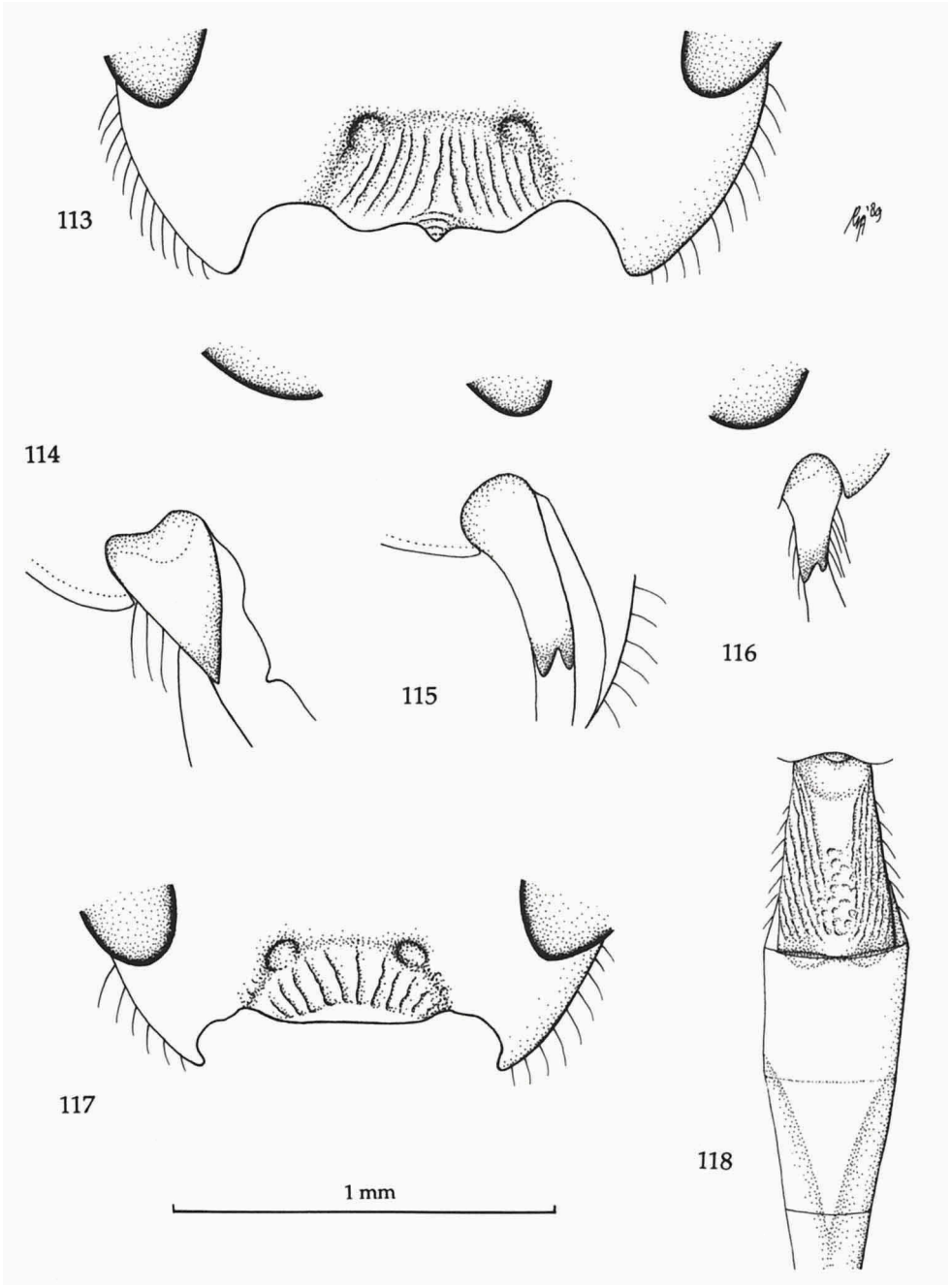
Figs. 94-101, *Eubazus (E.) pallipes* Nees, ♀, England (no locality). 94, habitus, lateral aspect; 95, wings; 96, hind claw; 97, head, dorsal aspect; 98, head, frontal aspect; 99, hind leg; 100, mesothorax, dorsal aspect; 101, propodeum, first-fourth metasomal tergites, dorsal aspect. 94, 95, 99: scale-line (= 1 ×); 96: 2.5 ×; 97, 98, 100, 101: 1.7 ×.



Figs. 102-108, *Eubazus (Brachistes) lapponicus* (Thomson), ♀, lectotype. 102, wings; 103, head, frontal aspect; 104, habitus, lateral aspect; 105, hind leg; 106, head, dorsal aspect; 107, propodeum and first metasomal tergite, dorsal aspect; 108, meso- and metathorax, dorsal aspect. 102, 104, 105: scale-line (= 1 ×); 103, 106-108: 1.2 ×.



Figs. 109, 110, *Eubazus (Calyptus) chinensis* (Watanabe), ♂, paratype, but 110 of ♀, holotype; figs. 111, 112, *E. (C.) macrurus* (Thomson) comb. nov., ♀, lectotype. 109, wings; 110, metasoma, lateral aspect; 111, habitus, lateral aspect; 112, first metasomal tergite, dorsal aspect. 109, 110: 1.2 ×; 111, 112: scale-line (= 1 ×).



Figs. 113, 114, *Eubazus (Allodorus) semirugosus* Nees, ♀, W. Germany, Neuenburg; fig. 115, *E. (Brachistes) nigricoxis* (Wesmael), ♀, The Netherlands, Wijster; figs. 116, 117, *E. (Aliolus) lepidus* (Haliday), ♀, The Netherlands, Wijster; fig. 118, *E. (Calyptus) macrocephalus* Nees, ♀, The Netherlands, Waarder. 113, 117, clypeus, frontal aspect; 114-116, mandible, ventro-lateral aspect; 118, first-third metasomal tergites, dorsal aspect. 113-117: 1.6 ×; 118: scale-line (= 1 ×).