

New data and corrections to the fauna of scelionid wasps (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae) of Russia

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Новые данные и уточнения по фауне наездников семейства Scelionidae (Hymenoptera) России

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Abstract. The new records of 24 species of scelionid wasps in the regions of Russia and adjacent countries, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Mongolia, are given. Of them, *Apegeus kerteszi* Kieffer, 1908 is recorded for the fauna of Russia for the first time. A new generic combinations is suggested: *Phanuromyia moldoviana* (Özdikmen, 2011), **comb. nov.** Doubtful distribution records of Scelionidae in Russia are discussed including five species erroneously reported for the fauna of Russia.

Key words. Parasitoids, Scelionidae, distribution, Palaearctic region.

Резюме. Приводятся новые находки 24 видов наездников-сцелионид в регионах России и сопредельных стран – Грузии, Казахстана, Монголии. Из них *Apegeus kerteszi* Kieffer, 1908 впервые указывается для фауны России. Предложена новая родовая комбинация для *Phanuromyia moldoviana* (Özdikmen, 2011), **comb. nov.** Обсуждены сомнительные указания по распространению наездников семейства Scelionidae в России; показано, что 5 видов ошибочно отмечены в фауне России.

Ключевые слова. Паразитоиды, Scelionidae, распространение, Палеарктика.

Introduction

The Scelionidae is a large and fairly diverse group of parasitic wasps distributed throughout the world and widely represented in the fauna of Russia. All known scelionids are endoparasitic idiobionts of the eggs of arthropods, primarily insects but also arachnids, and a number of its species are important as biocontrol agents. Herein we use the traditional concept of the family, according to which it is divided into three sub-families, Scelioninae, Teleasinae, and Telenominae (Masner, 1993; Austin et al., 2005), with slightly updates implying the transfer of the *Psix* group of genera (including *Paratelenomus* Dodd, 1914) from Telenominae to Scelioninae by Taekul et al. (2014). The purpose of this study is to document several previously unpublished records of species of Scelionidae from various regions of Russia.

The article is based on materials from the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St Petersburg) as well as materials collected by the author and housed at the Department of Entomology, Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow). Actual list of species of Scelionidae in

the Russian fauna will be published in the forthcoming second volume of the “Annotated catalogue of Hy-menoptera of Russia” (Timokhov, 2019).

Material and methods

The distribution of considered species is given mainly according to Kozlov (1967, 1971, 1978), Kozlov, Kononova (1977, 1990), Kononova (1986), Kononova, Kozlov (2001, 2008), Kononova, Proshchalykin (2012) with some additions according to Fabritius (1970), Mineo (1979), Sharkey (1981), Ryu, Hirashima (1985), Pintureau, al-Nabhan (2003), Johnson, Masner (2004), Notton (2006), Mikó et al. (2010), Talamas et al. (2017) and Tortorici et al. (2019). Some scelionid specimens from ZISP collection were identified by M.A. Kozlov and provided with proper labels, however those distribution data has not been published so far. The following abbreviations are used below: IZANU – I.I. Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev; MSU – Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow; ZISP – Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg. New distribution records are marked with an asterisk (*).

List of species

Subfamily Scelioninae

Apegus kerteszi Kieffer, 1908

Material examined. RUSSIA. Perm Territory: 1 male, Kisherti, “uchleskhoz Predur.” [= Predural'e Reserve], sweeping on Pimpinella saxifraga L., 31.VII.1961 (Ponomareva leg.) (det. M. Kozlov, 1966) (ZISP).

Distribution. *Russia: Ural (Perm Territory). – Europe (E), Turkey.

Apegus minor Kieffer, 1913

Material examined. RUSSIA. Chelyabinsk Province: 1 male, “Троицк.[ий] у.[езд], Оренбург.[ская] г.[губерния], между пос. Беловскимъ и Токмасскимъ” [= Chelyabinsk Province, Uyskiy District, between Belovo and Tokmasskiy], 12.VII.1916 (Kuznetsov leg.), “collection of Kuznetsov-Ugamskiy” (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (Republic of Crimea), *Ural (Chelyabinsk Province). – Europe (S, E), Kazakhstan.

Dicroscelio frequens (Priesner, 1951)

Material examined. RUSSIA. Orenburg Province: 1 male, Akbulak District, 2 km SE of Mezhgorny, 51°15.106' N, 55°37.798' E, 3.VII.2007 (T. Kostromina leg.) (MSU).

Distribution. Russia: European part (South, Republic of Crimea), *Ural (Orenburg Province), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (E), Egypt, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Israel, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Japan, ? Vietnam.

Encyrtoscelio apterus (Szelényi, 1941)

Material examined. RUSSIA. Republic of Crimea: 1 female, Simferopol, 16.VI.1971 (E. Shuvakhina leg.) (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: *European part (Republic of Crimea), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (S, E), Georgia, Egypt, Japan, India.

Eremioscelio cydnoides Priesner, 1951

Material examined. RUSSIA. Stavropol Territory: 1 male, Yessentuki, Bely Ugol' Station, hillsides, 8.VIII.1960 (E. Sugonyaev leg.) (det. M. Kozlov, 1961). Kabardino-Balkaria Republic: 1 male, south slope of Elbrus, vicinity of Terskol, 2200 m a.s.l., 19.VII.1960 (E. Sugonyaev leg.) (det. M. Kozlov, 1961). Republic of Crimea: 1 female, “Sebastopol, Krim” [= Sevastopol], Inkerman, 2.3.1911 (W. Pliginskiy leg.) (det. M. Kozlov, 1960); 1 male, Kara Dag Mountain, in the grass, 6.VII.1962 (E. Sugonyaev leg.). Primorskiy Territory: 1 female, 1 male, vicinity of Vladivostok, Akademgorodok, 19.VI.1962 (M. Kozlov leg.) (all in ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (Central, South, *North Caucasus, *Republic of Crimea), *Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (W, S, E), Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Georgia, Armenia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia.

***Exon artum* (Kozlov, 1963)**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Republic of Crimea: 1 male, Kara Dag Mountain, 8.VII.1962 (E. Sugonyaev leg.) (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (South, North Caucasus, *Republic of Crimea). – Europe (S, E), Georgia, Israel, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia.

***Gryon fasciatum* (Priesner, 1951)**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Leningradskaya Province: 1 male, vicinity of Leningrad [= St. Petersburg], Ladozhskoe ozero Station, 10.VIII.1975 (V. Kostyukov leg.). Voronezh Province: 1 male, Khopersky Nature Reserve, Varvarino, 1.VIII.1975 (V. Triapitsyn leg.). KAZAKHSTAN. West Kazakhstan Province: 2 males, “Uralskaya obl., Dzhanibek” [= Zhanybek], “Stationar lab. lesovedeniya AN USSR” [= Station of Forestry Laboratory], 15.VIII.1974 (V. Kostyukov leg.). East Kazakhstan Province: 5 females, “Yu Zap. Altai, otr. Kolbinskogo” [= SW Altai, spurs of the Kalbinskiy Ridge], 25.VI.1973 (M. Kozlov leg.). MONGOLIA. Uvs Aymag: 1 male, Togtohiyn-Shil Mountain, 50 km ESE of Ulangom [= Ulaangom], 7.VIII.1970 (M. Kozlov leg.) (all in ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*North-West, *Central, North Caucasus, Republic of Crimea). – Europe (W, E), Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Iran, *Kazakhstan, *Mongolia, Somalia.

***Paratelenomus saccharalis* (Dodd, 1914)**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Volgograd Province: 1 male, Novoanninsky District, 6 km NNE of Alimov-Lyubimovsky, 50°17'06" N, 42°51'18" E, sweeping, 22.VII.2018 (A. Timokhov leg.) (MSU).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*South, North Caucasus), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (W, S, E), Iran, Japan, N America, India, Indonesia.

***Plesiobaeus hospes* Kieffer, 1913**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Voronezh Province: 1 female, Khopersky Nature Reserve, Varvarino, 29.VII.1975 (V. Triapitsyn leg.) (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*Central, Republic of Crimea). – Europe.

***Psilanteris bicolor* (Kieffer, 1908)**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Kaliningrad Province: 1 male, Khrabrovo, 54°52'48" N, 20°36'00" E, yellow-pan trap, 23.VIII.2013 (K. Tomkovich leg.). Moscow Province: 3 females, 6 males, Odintsovskiy District, vicinity of Razdory, 55°44'49" N, 37°18'47" E, yellow-pan trap, 2.VIII.2013 (A. Timokhov leg.); 1 female, 1 male, ibid., 4.VII.2014 (A. Timokhov leg.); 1 male, Odintsovsky District, 1 km W of Sharapovo, 55°39'21" N, 36°43'20" E, yellow-pan trap, 31.VII.2012 (A. Timokhov leg.); 1 male, ibid., 21.VII.2014 (A. Timokhov leg.); 1 female, ibid., 3.VIII.2014 (A. Timokhov leg.) (all in MSU). *GEORGIA. 1 male, vicinity of Tbilisi, Kodjori, 15.7.1973 (V. Triapitsyn leg.) (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*North-West, *Central, Republic of Crimea), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (W, N, E), *Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Japan (Hokkaido, Kyushu), N America, Vietnam.

***Thoron metallicus* Haliday, 1833**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Moscow Province: 12 females, 3 males, Odintsovsky District, 1 km W of Sharapovo, 55°39'21" N, 36°43'20" E, yellow-pan trap, 20.VIII.2014 (A. Timokhov leg.); 22 females, 2 males, Prioksko-Terrasny Nature Reserve, bank of the Tadenka River, 54°51'26" N, 37°38'28" E, yellow-pan trap, 8.VII.2015 (A. Timokhov leg.); 8 females, ibid., 11.VI.2018, (A. Timokhov leg.); 3 females, Prioksko-Terrasny Nature Reserve, Protokskoe Lake, 54°51'32" N, 37°35'40" E, yellow-pan trap, 5.VI.2018 (A. Timokhov leg.) (all in MSU).

Distribution. Russia: European part (Central: *Moscow and Yaroslavl Provinces), Eastern Siberia (Khakassia Republic). – Europe, Tunisia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, N America.

***Tiphodytes gerriphagus* (Marchal, 1900)**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Kaliningrad Province: 1 female, 1 male, Primorsk, 54.725° N, 20.004° E, saltish water, *Alnetum*, yellow-pan trap, 20–21.VIII.2013 (K. Tomkovich leg.). Moscow Province: 14 females, 9 males, Odintsovsky District, 1 km W of Sharapovo, 55°39'21" N, 36°43'20" E, yellow-pan trap, 20.VIII.2014 (A. Timokhov leg.); 1 female, 2 males, Prioksko-Terrasny Nature Reserve, Protokskoe Lake, 54°51'32" N 37°35'40" E, yellow-pan trap, 5.VI.2018 (A. Timokhov leg.); 12 females, 10 males, Prioksko-Terrasny Nature Reserve, bank of the Tadenka River, 54°51'26" N, 37°38'28" E, yellow-pan trap, 11.VI.2018 (A. Timokhov leg.) (all in MSU). Yaroslavl Province: 1 male, vicinity of Borok, Il'd River, 29.VII.2010 (N. Zhgareva leg.), on slide (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: *European part (North-West, Central), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe, Uzbekistan, Japan (Honshu, Shikoku), N America.

Remarks. This species seems to be very common and widespread but it has not been recorded from European part of Russia so far. It is easily collected with yellow-pan traps set along banks of water bodies.

Subfamily Teleasinae

Teleas lamellatus Szabó, 1956

Material examined. RUSSIA. Leningradskaya Province: 1 male, vicinity of Leningrad [= St. Petersburg], Dibuny Station, 12.VII.1975 (V. Kostyukov leg.). Astrakhan Province: 1 male, Kharabali, rice field margin, 5.VIII.1974 (V. Kostyukov leg.). Volgograd Province: 1 male, Volgograd, vicinity of Radiostation, 24.VIII (year not specified) (V. Kostyukov leg.) (all in ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*North-West, *South, Republic of Crimea), Eastern Siberia (Zabaykalskiy Territory). – Europe (E), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia.

Teleas quinquespinosus Szabó, 1956

Material examined. RUSSIA. Voronezh Province: 1 male, Khopersky Nature Reserve, Varvarino, 11.VIII.1974 (V. Triapitsyn leg.); 1 male, Khopersky Nature Reserve, Alferovka, 5.VIII.1974 (V. Triapitsyn leg.) (both in ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*Central, North Caucasus, Republic of Crimea), Eastern Siberia (Irkutsk Province, Zabaykalskiy Territory). – Europe (E), Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan.

Teleas reticulatus Kieffer, 1908

Material examined. RUSSIA. Astrakhan Province: 2 males, Kharabali, rice field margin, 5.VIII.1974 (V. Kostyukov leg.) (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*South, Republic of Crimea). – Europe (E).

Teleas rugosus Kieffer, 1908

Material examined. RUSSIA. Moscow Province: 1 female, vicinity of Moscow, field margin, VIII.1982 (Inyaeva leg.). Magadan Province: 1 male, Lazo, 50 km N of Seymchan, 7.VII.1975 (V. Marshakov leg.) (both in ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*Central, East, North Caucasus, Republic of Crimea), Ural, Far East (Primorskiy Territory, *Magadan Province). – Europe (S, E), Armenia, Turkey, Kazakhstan.

Teleas sibiricus Kieffer, 1908

Material examined. RUSSIA. Karachai-Cherkess Republic: 1 male, Uch-Kulan, canyon of Kuban River, 5.VII.1973 (V. Triapitsyn leg.). Irkutsk Province: 1 male, Bunbuy, “Канск.[ий] у[езд] / Енис.[ейская] г.[уберния]” [Irkutsk Province, Chunskiy District], 16.VII.1915 (Varaksina leg.) (det. M. Kozlov, 1961) (both in ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (Central, *North Caucasus), Eastern Siberia (*Irkutsk Province, Zabaykalskiy Territory), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (W, E), Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Canada.

Teleas sulcatus (Kozlov, 1961)

Material examined. RUSSIA. Volgograd Province: 1 male, Volgograd, Oroshaemoe, bank of Volga-Don canal, 26.VIII.1974 (V. Kostyukov leg.) (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*South, North Caucasus, Republic of Crimea), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (E), Georgia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Korean Peninsula, Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Trimorus argillosum Kozlov et Kononova, 2002

Material examined. RUSSIA. Primorskiy Territory: 1 female (holotype), “Tachingou bay” [Lazovsky Nature Reserve, Proselochnaya bay], 18.VIII.1961 (M. Kozlov leg.); 1 female (paratype), ibid., 18.VIII.1961; 1 female (paratype), ibid., 7–10.VIII.1972; 1 female (paratype), Khorol’, 1.VIII.1961; 5 females (paratypes), vicinity of Vladivostok, Akademgorodok, 25.VI.1972; 2 females (paratypes), ibid., 19.VII.1972; 11 females (paratypes), Suputinskiy [= Ussuriskiy] Nature Reserve, 26–30.VII.1972. Sakhalinskaya Province: 3 females (paratypes), Sakhalin I., Novoalexandrovsk (env. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk), 9.VI.1972 (all paratypes are supplied with red labels) (for all M. Kozlov leg.).

Non-type material. RUSSIA. Primorskiy Territory: 1 female, Khorol', 1.VIII.1961; 2 females, "Tachingou bay" [= Lazovsky Nature Reserve, Proselochnaya bay], 18.VIII.1961; 2 females, ibid., 7–10.VIII.1972; 4 females, Suputinskiy [= Ussuriskiy] Nature Reserve, 26–30.VII.1972; 1 female, vicinity of Vladivostok, Akademgorodok, 20.VII.1972; 1 female, Molchanovka on Suchan [= Partizanskaya] River, 27.VI–1.VII.1972 (for all M. Kozlov leg.) (all in ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: Far East (Primorskiy Territory, *Sakhalin Island). – Europe (E).

Remarks. In the original description of *Trimorus argillous*, complete geographic data was reported for the holotype only, but for all numerous paratypes only a brief distribution information was provided (Kozlov, Kononova, 2002). Sixty type specimens collected by S.V. Kononova and V.N. Fursov in the Primorskiy Territory, as well as 3 specimens from Ukraine (Kiev, Kherson, and Zakarpatskaya Provinces) are deposited in IZANU (Kiev). For twenty five type specimens (including the holotype) collected by M.A. Kozlov and deposited in the ZISP only Primorskiy Territory was mentioned as collecting area: «В коллекции ЗИН хранятся 25 экз. [including the holotype, AT], собранных М.А. Козловым в Приморском крае в 1961 и 1972 гг.» (Kozlov, Kononova, 2002). Obviously, the authors considered the Primorskiy Territory incorrectly in a broad sense, including Sakhalin Island, but did not specifically mention it. In subsequent publications, *T. argillous* was not reported for Sakhalin either (Kononova, Proshchalykin, 2012).

***Trimorus rufipes* (Thomson, 1859)**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Altai Republic: 7 females, "Chiket Aman Pass" [= Chike-Taman Pass], 17.VII.1964 (M. Kozlov leg.) (det. M. Kozlov, 1964) (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (North-West), *Western Siberia (Altai Republic), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (N).

Remarks. Because of the Chike-Taman Pass was incorrectly indicated to be located in Tajikistan, *T. rufipes* was erroneously reported for this country (Kononova, Kozlov, 2001).

***Xenomerus ergenna* Walker, 1836**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Perm Territory: 1 male, S Lys'va, Kamenka, 28.VIII.1963 (V. Zherikhin leg.). Vladimir Province: 1 male, Petushinskiy District, Ostrovishchi, VII.1971 (V. Alexeev leg.) (both in ZISP). Moscow Province: 1 male, Odintsovo District, vicinity of Zvenigorod Biological Station of MSU, sweeping in forest, 14.VIII.2011 (T. Kostromina leg.) (MSU).

Distribution. Russia: European part (North-West, *Central, Republic of Crimea), *Ural (Perm Territory), Western Siberia (Altai), Far East (Primorskiy Territory, Kuril Islands). – Europe, Korean Peninsula, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku), India.

Subfamily Telenominae

***Phanuromyia moldoviana* (Özdikmen, 2011), comb. nov.**

Telenomus minimus Kozlov, 1967: 369, junior primary homonym, not *Telenomus minimus* Ashmead, 1893.

Telenomus moldovianus Özdikmen, 2011: 774 (replacement name for *Telenomus minimus* Kozlov).

Phanuromyia minima (Kozlov, 1967): (Taekul et al., 2014: 31; generic transfer, rejection of *Telenomus moldovianus* Özdikmen as replacement name for *Telenomus minimus* Kozlov).

Material examined. MOLDOVA. 1 female (holotype), Kishinev [= Chișinău], on sweet cherry [= Prunus avium], 14.VII.1960 (M. Kozlov leg.); additional label "Telenomus female / minimus Kozlov, / M. Kozlov det. sp.n."; red label "Holotypus / *T. minimus* Kozlov" (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: Western Siberia (Altai), Far East (Primorskiy Territory). – Europe (E).

Remarks. Kozlov (1967) described in the genus *Telenomus* Haliday a new species *T. minimus* from Moldova, however a species with the name *T. minimus* has already been described in this genus by Ashmead (1893) from Nearctic region. Because both homonyms did not belong to different genera since 1899, and *T. minima* Kozlov, 1967 did not have junior synonyms and was not preserved, this name is the primary junior homonym, invalid forever and subject to irreversible renaming. Özdikmen (2011) correctly proposed a replacement name, *T. moldovianus* Özdikmen, 2011 based on the same nomenclature type and corresponding to the same volume. However *T. moldovianus*, along with twenty-eight other species of *Telenomus*, was later transferred to *Phanuromyia* Dodd, 1914 as new combinations and the replacement name for the species was rejected in favour of the original epithet, *Ph. minima* (Kozlov), according to article 59.4

of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, as the authors claimed (Taekul et al., 2014). However this article of the ICZN treats secondary homonyms, whereas *T. minimus* Kozlov, 1967 is the primary junior homonym and should have been renamed irreversibly according to article 57.2 of the ICZN. The valid name should be *Phanuromyia moldoviana* (Özdikmen, 2011), **comb. nov.**

***Telenomus acrobates* Giard, 1895**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Moscow Province: 20 females, 12 males, Moscow, Leninskie Gory, reared from eggs of *Chrysopa* sp. on *Anthriscus sylvestris*, 30.VI.2016 (A. Timokhov leg.); 14 females, 6 males, Odintsovo District, Zvenigorod Biological Station of MSU, 55°41'59" N, 36°43'22" E, reared from eggs of *Chrysopa* sp. on *Acer platanoides*, 22.VI.2018 (A. Timokhov leg.) (all in MSU).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*Central, North Caucasus). – Europe (W, S, E), Caucasus, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku).

***Telenomus russianicus* Özdikmen, 2011**

Telenomus impressus Kononova, 1986: 60, junior primary homonym, not *Telenomus impressus* Ashmead, 1894.

Telenomus russianicus Özdikmen, 2011: 774 (replacement name for *Telenomus impressus* Kononova).

Phanuromyia impressa (Ashmead, 1894): Taekul et al., 2014: 30; generic transfer, rejection of *Telenomus russianicus* Özdikmen as replacement name for *Telenomus impressus* Kononova.

Telenomus ashmeadi Kononova, 2014: 288, unnecessary replacement name for *Telenomus impressus* Kononova; junior homonym, not *Telenomus ashmeadi* Morrill, 1907.

Distribution. Russia: Far East (Kuril Islands). – Japan.

Remarks. Since *T. impressus* Ashmead was transferred to *Phanuromyia* Dodd, 1914, the replacement name *T. russianicus* Özdikmen was incorrectly abandoned in favour of the original epithet, *T. impressus* Kononova (Taekul et al., 2014). However *T. impressus* Kononova is a junior primary homonym and is permanently invalid according to Article 57.2 of the ICZN.

***Trissolcus kozlovi* Ryachovsky, 1975**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Moscow Province: 44 females, 9 males, Prioksko-Terrasny Nature Reserve, quarter 40, 54°51'24" N, 37°38'40" E, reared from eggs of *Palomena prasina* L. (Pentatomidae), 7.VI.2016 (A. Timokhov leg.) (MSU).

Distribution. Russia: European part (Central: Voronezh and *Moscow Provinces). – Europe (E), Kazakhstan.

***Trissolcus manteroi* (Kieffer, 1909)**

Material examined. RUSSIA. Volgograd Province: 4 females, 35 km NW of Mikhaylovka, valley of Kumylga River, 50°17'5.736" N, 042°51'18.222" E, sweeping, 11.VII.2016 (A. Timokhov leg.) (MSU).

Distribution. Russia: European part (*Volgograd Province and Chuvashia Republic). – Europe (W, S, E), Turkey, Armenia, Iran, Turkmenistan.

Corrections

The following species of Scelionidae have been erroneously reported for Russia or its particular regions.

***Baeoneurella mirabilis* (Kozlov et Kononova, 1977)**

Material examined. KAZAKHSTAN. East Kazakhstan Province: 1 female (holotype), "Yu.-Zap. Altai, otr. Kolbinskogo (sic!) hr." [= SW Altai, spurs of the Kalbinskiy Ridge], 20 km N of Nikitinka [= Bozanbay, Ulan District], 25.VI.1973 (M. Kozlov leg.), red label "Holotypus / *Eumicrosoma mira-* / *bilis* Kozlov et Kononova" (ZISP).

Distribution. Europe (Greece, Romania) (Popovici et al., 2018), Kazakhstan.

Remarks. In original description the species was recorded from the fauna of USSR, Altai. In some further publications the distribution of the species is mentioned as "Russia, Altai" (Kononova, 2014; Popovici et al., 2018), however Kalbinskiy Ridge is entirely located in Kazakhstan. The species has not been reliably recorded for fauna of Russia so far.

***Gryon dubium* Kozlov et Kononova, 2004**

Material examined. KAZAKHSTAN. East Kazakhstan Province: 1 male, “Yu-Zap. Altai, otr. Kolbinskogo” [= SW Altai, spurs of the Kalbinskiy Ridge], 25.VI.1973 (Kozlov leg.), red label “Paratype *Gryon / dubium / Kononova / S. Kononova*” (ZISP).

Distribution. Russia: European part (Astrakhan Province). – *Kazakhstan.

Remarks. Kalbinskiy Ridge is entirely located in Kazakhstan. Incorrect data on distribution of the species “Russia (Astrakhan Province, SW Altai)” are provided by Kononova and Kozlov (2008).

***Gryon kozlovi* Özdkmen, 2011**

Replacement name for *Gryon oculatum* Kozlov et Kononova, 2004, nom. praeocc., nec *Gryon oculatum* Mineo, 1983; non *Gryon kozlovi* Mineo, 1990, unnecessarily proposed replacement name.

Material examined. MONGOLIA. 1 female (holotype), “25 км Ю.В. / Алтай / Козлов 12.7.70” [25 km SW of Altai, 12.VII.1970 (M. Kozlov leg.)]; red label “HOLOTYPE *Gryon / oculatus* Kozlov, / Kononova” (ZISP).

Distribution. Mongolia.

Remarks. The species is described from two specimens, female (holotype) and one male (paratype). The following data are reported for the types in the original description: Holotype, female, Russia (sic!), SE of Altai, spurs of the Kolbinskiy Ridge [Kalbinskiy Ridge is entirely located in Kazakhstan, see above], 26.VI.1973 (Kozlov) (ZISP); paratype, 1 male, Mongolia, Togtokhiyn-Shil, 50 km ESE of Ulangom [= Ulaangom,Uvs Province], 7.III.1970 (Kozlov) (IZANU) (Kozlov, Kononova, 2004).

The label data for the holotype were reported incorrectly in the original description (Kozlov, Kononova, 2004). Toponym “Altai” is very common for some regions of Russia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia. In 1970, M.A. Kozlov participated in studies of the entomological fauna of the Mongolian Republic, and according to expedition reports he collected in Mongolia, Gobi-Altai Aymag [= Govi-Altai Province] on July 12, 1970 (Emelianov et al., 1973). Thereby, matching holotype label data and the expedition reports, it should be concluded that the type locality is as follows: Mongolia, Govi-Altai Province, 25 km SE of Altai (= Yusun-Bulak), Tayshiryn-Ula Range [= Khan Tayshiryn Nuruu], 2600 m a.s.l., mountain steppe and mountain wasteland.

This species has not been reliably recorded for the fauna of Russia or Kazakhstan so far.

***Gryon texanum* Kozlov et Kononova, 2004**

Material examined. KAZAKHSTAN. East Kazakhstan Province: 1 male (holotype), “Yu-Zap. Altai, otr. Kolbinskogo” [= SW Altai, spurs of the Kalbinskiy Ridge], 25.VI.1973 (M. Kozlov leg.), red label “Holotype *Gryon / texanus / Kozlov, Kononova*”; 1 male (paratype), the same label as holotype, additional red label “Paratype *Gryon / texanus / Kozlov, Kononova*”, (ZISP).

Distribution. *Kazakhstan.

Kalbinskiy Ridge is entirely located in Kazakhstan. Incorrect data on distribution of the species “Russia (SW Altai)” are provided by Kononova, Kozlov (2008).

***Scelio nikolskyi* Ogloblin, 1927**

Material examined. KAZAKHSTAN. Atyrau Province: 4 females, Gur’evskaya Obl. [=Atyrau Province], Prikaspiy [= Caspian lowland], 4.VI.1962 (Mal’kovskiy leg.), the opposite side of label “from eggs of asian locust *Locusta migratoria*” (ZISP).

Distribution. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

Remarks. The species was described from two damaged female specimens bred from eggs of *Locusta migratoria* L. (Acrididae) from “Perovsk District of Turkestan” [= Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda Province] and also communicated from the Central Asian Station for Plant Protection in Tashkent, Uzbekistan (Ogloblin, 1927). In subsequent faunistic reviews, the species was not reported from Kazakhstan or Uzbekistan, but from Russia: “Gor’kovskaya [= Nizhegorodskaya] Province, 5 females, 9 VI 962 (Ogl.) [sic!]” (Kozlov, Kononova, 1990; Kononova, Kozlov, 2008). The mistake obviously occurred due to a slip during reprinting of an illegible handwritten label. The species has not been reliably recorded for fauna of Russia.

***Sparasion cupratus* Kozlov et Kononova, 2008**

Replacement name for *Sparasion punctulatus* Kozlov et Kononova, 1990, nom. praeocc., nec *Sparasion punctulatus* Kieffer, 1906.

Material examined. TAJIKISTAN. 1 female (holotype), “Кондара, 1100 м / д. Варзоба, Тадж. / Гуссаковский 12.VII.38” [Kondara, 1100 m a.s.l., Varzob valley, Tajikistan, 12.VII.1938 (V. Gussakovsky leg.)], red label “Holotypus *Sparasion punctulatus* / Kozlov et Kononova”, (ZISP).

Distribution. *Tajikistan.

Remarks. The Kondara is a tributary of the Varzob River in Tajikistan. *S. punctulatus* has been described and known until now (valid name *S. cupratus*) only for the holotype. In the original description, the following label information was erroneously given “Leningradskaya Province, Sivoritsy, 1 female, 21, 22.IX.1920 (Fridolin)“ (Kozlov, Kononova, 1990: 144–145). The same incorrect distribution data was reported in subsequent publications for *S. punctulatus* (Kononova, Petrov, 2001) and then for *S. cupratus* (Kononova, Kozlov, 2008). The mistake may have arisen due to the fact that the authors indicated label data related to another *Sparasion* specimen. The original description of *S. punctulatus* published in Kozlov and Kononova monograph (1990) was directly followed by a redescription of *Sparasion rufipes* Ruthe, 1859 with the only female specimen mentioned, the locality data for which was absolutely the same (Kozlov, Kononova, 1990: 145–146). Having examined *Sparasion* materials in ZISP collection, I found the only *S. rufipes* specimen provided with the following labels “Sivoritsy [= Nikol'skoe] / Ts. S. u. [Tsarsko-Selsky uezd] 21.22.IX.20 / V. Fridolin”, “*Sparasion rufipes* Ruthe ♀ / M. Kozlov det. [1]966”.

Because *S. cupratus* is not represented in the extensive material of *Sparasion* collected by the author in the European part of Russia and adjacent territories or in any collections examined and the holotype of *S. punctulatus* is fully consistent with the original description by Kozlov and Kononova (1990), the Varzob valley is undoubtedly the type locality and correct distribution of the species should be restricted to Tajikistan.

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