

A review of the European species of *Phradis* (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Tersilochinae), with a description of a new species from Spain

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Abstract. European species of the genus *Phradis* Förster, 1869 are reviewed. A new species from Spain, *Phradis mediterraneus* sp. n., is described and illustrated. A key to all 24 European species and data on distribution and biology of these species are provided.

INTRODUCTION

Phradis Förster is a moderate sized genus comprising 38 Palearctic species (Khalaim, 2007a), including a new species described in this paper, a single described Nearctic species (Khalaim, 2002) and two species from the Afrotropical region (Khalaim, 2007b). Undescribed species are also reported from Australia (Gauld, 1984), China and Vietnam (A.I. Khalaim, unpubl.). Most species occur in the Holarctic region, but Nearctic species are mostly undescribed (Townes, 1971). Twelve European species were revised and keyed by Horstmann (1971). Moreover, eleven new species were described after the revisions by Horstmann (1981), Aubert (1986), Horstmann & Kolarov (1988) and Khalaim (2004, 2007a). Studying material from a mountainous area on the East Mediterranean coast of Spain, one more species, *Phradis mediterraneus* sp. n., was found. An original key to all 24 European species is provided. In addition, the data on distribution and biology of the European species is updated.

The genus *Phradis* gives name to a generic group which also includes the genera *Heterocola* Förster, 1868 and *Palpator* Khalaim, 2006. All of them are characterised by the first metasomal segment without glymma, propodeum with basal area, mesosoma without or with weak sternaulus, and forewing with the second recurrent vein usually interstitial or antefurcal (Horstmann, 1971). Within this group, *Phradis* is easily recognized by the interstitial second recurrent vein and the short maxillary and labial palpi, which are extremely elongate in both of the other two genera. *Phradis* includes mostly small sized species with body length usually not exceeding 2.0–4.0 mm. Some species of the genus are known as common parasitoids of sap beetle larvae (Nitidulidae: *Meligethes* spp.) on rape. Flight period of adults is from early spring

to the middle of summer, but some species fly until autumn.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A large number of *Phradis* specimens were examined from the collections of the Natural History Museum, London, UK (BMNH), Zoologischen Staatssammlung München, Germany (ZSM), Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain (MNCN), Entomological Collection of the University of Alicante, Spain (CEUA), Institute of Zoology, Kiev, Ukraine (SIZK), Institute of Ecology, Vilnius, Lithuania (IEV), Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZISP), Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMUM). Some type and non-type specimens were also borrowed from K. Horstmann (Würzburg, Germany; HC), M. Schwarz (Kierchlag, Austria; SC), A. Lozan (Czech Republic; LC), J. Sawoniewicz (Białystok, Poland; SWC) and A.E. Humala (Petrozavodsk, Russia; HMC). To save space, we have omitted the abbreviation for the material from ZISP.

Types of the following species were studied: *Phradis corsicator* Aubert and *Phradis toreador* Aubert (Musée Cantonal de Zoologie, Lausanne, Switzerland; MZLS), *P. decrescens* (Thomson), *Thersilochus temporalis* Thomson [= *Phradis brevis* (Brischke)] and *P. morionellus* (Holmgren) (Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Sweden; MZLU), *P. denticulatus* Khalaim, *P. longibasalis* Khalaim, *P. pesenkoi* Khalaim and *P. vinosus* Khalaim (ZISP).

Material of *P. mediterraneus* sp. n. was collected by means of Malaise traps in several habitats in the Sierra Mariola Natural Park, Sierra Carrasqueta and Font Roja Natural Park (Spain). The Malaise traps operated from May to September 2001 and from April to October 2002. In all cases, trapped insects were removed fortnightly. A specimen collected in Sierra Carrasqueta by mean of a hand net in 2006, was also included.

Type material of the new species is preserved in CEUA and ZISP.

Scanning electron microscopy studies were done using a Hitachi S-3000N in low vacuum mode. Terms used in descrip-

tions for surface microsculpture of sclerites were adapted from Eady (1968). Terminology for morphological structures mainly follows Townes (1969), and Gauld & Bolton (1988) for insect body divisions. The term “basal area” is used for the combined basal area and areola (area superomedia). These areas, if present, are combined in the Tersilochinae. Taxonomy and distribution are as in the catalogue TaxaPad (Yu et al., 2005). Geographic data listed in “Material” are given by countries, arranged in alphabetic order. Place-names are mainly those used in the atlas Microsoft Encarta Premium 2006.

RESULTS

Genus *Phradis* Förster, 1869

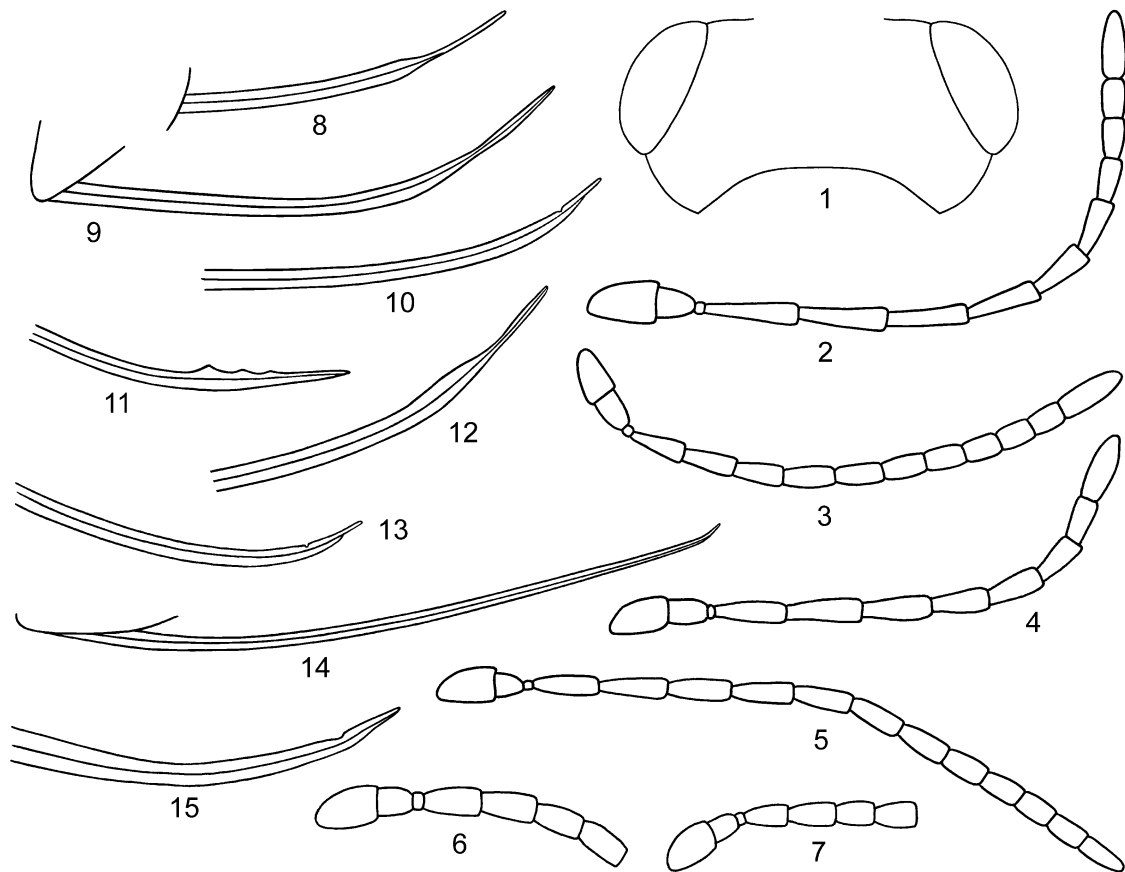
Phradis Förster, 1869: 148. Type species: *Thersilochus (Phradis) brevis* Brischke, 1880.

Eutomus Förster, 1869: 148 (nec Hope, 1838, Carabidae; nec Lacordaire, 1866, Curculionidae). Type species: *Isurgus lanceolatus* Szépligeti, 1899 (= *Thersilochus morionellus* Holmgren, 1860).

Isurgus Förster, 1869: 148. Type species: *Isurgus lanceolatus* Szépligeti, 1899 (= *Thersilochus morionellus* Holmgren, 1860).

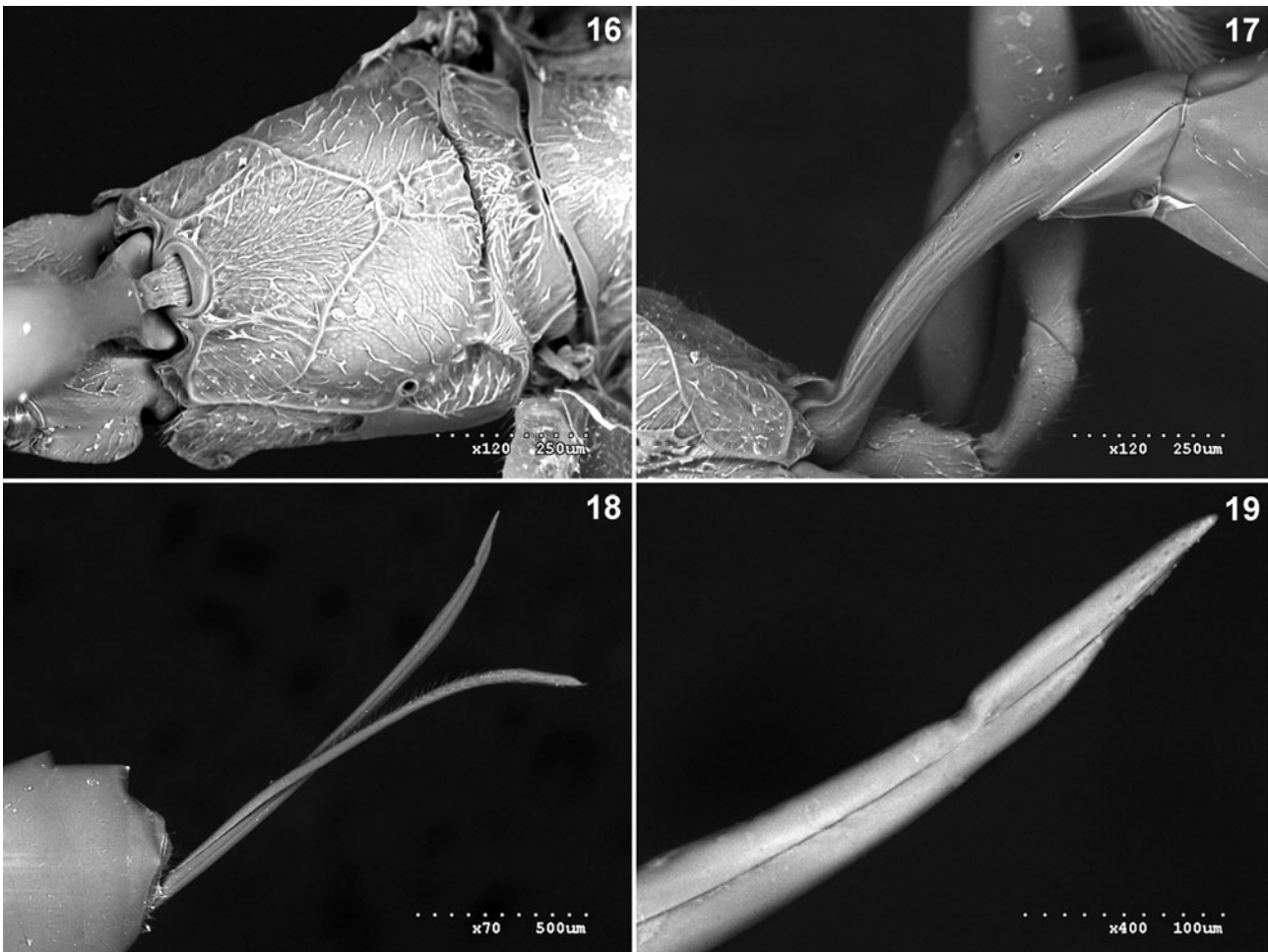
Key to European species of *Phradis* (females only)

- 1 Flagellum of antenna with 19–22 segments. Ovipositor sheath about 1.2 times as long as first tergite. Body length usually 5–6 mm. 2
- Flagellum with 8–17 segments. Length of ovipositor sheath variable. Body length usually 2–4 mm. 3
- 2 Malar space longer than basal width of mandible. Temple almost as long as eye width in dorsal view. Frons and mesopleuron densely granulate, impunctate. Metacarpus not reaching apex of fore wing, ending far from it. Petiole of first tergite compressed, strongly striate laterally. Antenna entirely dark; metasoma dark brown to black. Ovipositor with very thin needle-like tip (Fig. 8) *P. gibbus*
- Malar space shorter than basal width of mandible. Temple about 0.6 times as long as width of eye (Fig. 1). Frons densely punctate, granulate; mesosoma distinctly punctate, predominantly smooth and shining. Metacarpus almost reaching apex of fore wing. Petiole of first tergite round in transverse section, entirely smooth. Antenna yellowish basally; metasoma behind first tergite yellow ventrally to dark brown dorsally. Ovipositor with weak dorsal subapical depression, without needle-like tip. *P. longibasalis*
- 3 Ovipositor sheath at least 2.4 times as long as first tergite. Ovipositor with small and narrow dorsal subapical notch (Fig. 13), distinctly upcurved. Flagellum of antenna with 9–14 segments, slender (Fig. 2). Mesopleuron granulate, impunctate. Metasoma dark brown to black. 4
- Ovipositor sheath twice as long as first tergite, or shorter. Other characters varied. 5
- 4 Flagellum with 9–11 segments, basal flagellomeres very slender (Fig. 2). Basal area of propodeum narrow, distinctly elongate. *P. minutus*
- Flagellum with 13–14 segments, basal flagellomeres moderately slender. Basal area of propodeum wide, about as wide as long. *P. pesenkoi*
- 5 Second recurrent vein entirely absent (Fig. 36). Basal area of propodeum as long as apical area (Figs 34, 35). Upper tooth of mandible much shorter than lower tooth. Flagellum with 13 segments (Fig. 32). Clypeus entirely smooth. Sternaulus distinct, linear, reaching middle of mesopleuron. *P. toreador*
- Second recurrent vein present, only unpigmented in its anterior part. Basal area of propodeum shorter than apical area. Upper tooth of mandible longer than or subequal to lower tooth. Other characters variable. 6
- 6 Flagellum with 8–12 segments. 7
- Flagellum with 13–17 segments. 16
- 7 Dorsolateral areas of propodeum smooth and shiny. Flagellum with 11 segments (rarely with 12 segments), usually yellowish basally. Propodeum with narrow and short basal area, which is usually indistinct or represented by a furrow. Malar space shorter than 0.3 the basal width of mandible. First metasomal segment entirely smooth. Ovipositor sheath about 1.6–1.8 times as long as first tergite. 8
- Dorsolateral areas of propodeum granulate. Other characters variable. 9
- 8 Basal flagellomeres slender, 4th flagellomere twice as long as wide. Ovipositor with roundish dorsal subapical notch. *P. obscuripes*
- Basal flagellomeres stouter (Fig. 3), 4th flagellomere shorter. Ovipositor with narrow dorsal subapical notch (Fig. 10). *P. nigritulus*
- 9 Flagellum with 8–10 segments, basal flagellomeres very slender (Fig. 4). Antenna yellow basally. Ovipositor sheath almost twice as long as first tergite. Metasoma behind first segment yellow to dark brown, never black. Second recurrent vein usually slightly antefurcal. *P. decameron*
- Flagellum with 11–12 segments. Antenna entirely black or ovipositor sheath shorter. Metasoma sometimes entirely black. Second recurrent vein variable. 10
- 10 Ovipositor tip distinctly denticulate dorsally (Fig. 11). Basal area of propodeum indistinct, about as long as wide, often substituted by rugulose furrow. *P. denticulatus*
- Ovipositor tip not denticulate dorsally. 11
- 11 Mesopleuron finely punctate on a smooth or finely granulate surface. Sternaulus distinct. Ovipositor with a very thin needle-like tip (Fig. 9), its sheath somewhat longer than first tergite. *P. terebrator*
- Mesopleuron granulate, impunctate. Sternaulus absent or indistinct. Ovipositor not as above. 12
- 12 Base of antenna slender (Fig. 5); first flagellar segment usually more than 3 times as long as wide. 13
- Base of antenna stout (Fig. 7); first flagellar segment usually not reaching 2.7 times as long as wide. 14
- 13 All trochanters and hind femur black or strongly darkened. Antenna entirely black. Ovipositor sheath 1.7–1.8 times as long as first tergite. *P. monticola*
- Trochanters and hind femur not darkened (sometimes hind femur brownish). Antenna yellowish or brownish basally. Ovipositor sheath shorter, about 1.1–1.2 times as long as first tergite. *P. rufiventris*
- 14 Ovipositor sheath short, 0.9–1.1 the length of first tergite. Flagellum stumpy, 3rd and 4th flagellomeres usually less than 1.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 7). Trochanters, hind femur and antenna black or strongly infusate. *P. brevicornis*
- Ovipositor sheath longer, usually 1.3–1.6 the length of first tergite. Flagellum slender, if stumpy, then trochanters, hind femur and antenna basally more or less yellowish. 15
- 15 Flagellum with 12 segments. Trochanters and hind femur not darkened (sometimes hind femur brownish). Antenna yellowish or brownish basally. Ovipositor sheath 1.5–1.6 the length of first tergite. *P. thyridialis*
- Flagellum with 11 segments. All trochanters and hind femur black or strongly darkened (hind femur much darker than tibia). Antenna entirely black. Ovipositor sheath 1.3–1.4 the length of first tergite. *P. decrescens*



Figs 1–15: Morphology of females of *Phradis* species. *P. longibasalis* (1), *P. minutus* (2, 13), *P. nigritulus* (3, 10), *P. decameron* (4), *P. monticola* (5), *P. polonicus* (6), *P. brevicornis* (7), *P. gibbus* (8), *P. terebrator* (9), *P. denticulatus* (11), *P. punctus* (12), *P. interstitialis* (14), *P. brevis* (15). 1 – head, dorsal view; 2–7 – antenna, lateral view; 8–15 – apex of ovipositor, lateral view.

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| <p>16 Ovipositor with long and very thin needle-like tip (Figs 9, 12), its sheath 1.0–1.5 times as long as first tergite. 17</p> <p>– Ovipositor without thin needle-like tip, length of sheath variable. 20</p> <p>17 Legs yellow except for black hind coxa. Antenna with scape and pedicel yellow and flagellum brownish. Dorsolateral areas of propodeum very finely granulate. <i>P. vinosus</i></p> <p>– All coxae, trochanters and hind femur (except apex) strongly darkened. Antenna entirely black. Dorsolateral areas of propodeum sometimes irregularly wrinkled. 18</p> <p>18 Flagellum with 13 segments. Dorsolateral areas of propodeum finely granulate. <i>P. terebrator</i></p> <p>– Flagellum with 15–17 segments. Dorsolateral areas of propodeum as a rule irregularly wrinkled. 19</p> <p>19 Mesopleuron entirely granulate or sometimes with a smooth central area, finely punctate (sometimes indistinctly). Ovipositor sheath usually not longer than first tergite. <i>P. punctipleuris</i></p> <p>– Mesopleuron smooth, densely and entirely punctate. Ovipositor sheath 1.5 times as long as first tergite. <i>P. punctus</i></p> <p>20 Thyridia transverse, rarely as long as wide. Flagellum with 13–15 segments, all flagellomeres distinctly elongate. First tergite more or less depressed, distinctly striate laterally. Metasoma behind first segment dark brown. Ovipositor sheath 1.4–1.8 times as long as first tergite. <i>P. morionellus</i></p> <p>– Thyridia more or less elongate, if about as long as wide, then other characters not as above. 21</p> <p>21 Antenna entirely black, flagellum slender (Figs 5, 22). Ovipositor with dorsal subapical notch (Figs 19, 27). 22</p> | <p>– Antenna yellowish basally, if black (sometimes in <i>P. interstitialis</i>), then ovipositor very thin and without dorsal subapical notch (Fig. 14). 24</p> <p>22 Basal area of propodeum transverse, about twice as wide as long. Ovipositor sheath about as long as first tergite (Fig. 26). Flagellum with 13–14 segments (Fig. 22). <i>P. mediterraneus</i> sp. n.</p> <p>– Basal area of propodeum distinctly elongate, about 1.5 times as long as wide (sometimes indistinct). Ovipositor sheath almost twice as long as first tergite. 23</p> <p>23 Flagellum with 13 segments. <i>P. monticola</i></p> <p>– Flagellum with 15–16 segments. <i>P. corsicator</i></p> <p>24 Ovipositor thin, evenly narrowing towards a very thin strongly upcurved apex (Fig. 14); sheath 1.4–2.0 times as long as first tergite. Flagellum with 14–16 segments, dark, basal flagellomeres short. <i>P. interstitialis</i></p> <p>– Ovipositor moderately thick (Fig. 15); sheath at most 1.6 times as long as first tergite. Other characters varied. 25</p> <p>25 Basal area of propodeum long and narrow, about twice as long as wide. Antenna strongly darkened (almost black); flagellum with 15 segments, basal flagellomeres moderately slender (Fig. 6). Ovipositor sheath somewhat shorter than first tergite. <i>P. polonicus</i></p> <p>– Basal area of propodeum about as long as wide. Antenna more or less yellowish or pale-brown basally, rarely entirely dark; flagellum with 13–14 segments (very rarely with 15 segments), basal flagellomeres sometimes more slender. Ovipositor sheath 1.0–1.6 times as long as first tergite. 26</p> |
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Figs 16–19: Morphology of *P. corsicator*, female, holotype (SEM photos). 16 – propodeum, dorsal view; 17 – first metasomal segment, lateral view; 18 – ovipositor, lateral view; 19 – apex of ovipositor, lateral view.

- 26 Ovipositor sheath 1.4–1.6 times as long as first tergite. Temple more or less evenly granulate, without a shiny area. Basal area of propodeum about as long as wide. *P. thyridialis*
- Ovipositor sheath 1.0–1.3 times as long as first tergite. Temple finely granulate, partly almost smooth and shiny. Basal area of propodeum more or less elongate, usually about 1.5 times as long as wide. *P. brevis*

***P. brevicornis* Horstmann, 1971**

Phradis brevicornis Horstmann, 1971. Holotype ♀.

Material. 139 ♀ and ♂ examined. Austria: Steiermark (Haus, Kemeterhof, 1200 m [ZSM]). Hungary: Kétvölgy. Italy: Trentino-Alto Adige [Südtirol] (Parcines [Partschins], 700–1050 m, 2 ♀, paratypes [ZSM]; 35 km E Trento, Castello Tesino, 1200 m, 1 ♀, paratype [ZSM]; 15 km W Rovereto, Riva del Garda, 800–1000 m, 3 ♂, paratypes [ZSM]), Veneto (N Vicenza, Piovene, 900–1300 m [ZSM]). East Kazakhstan: Tarbagatay Mts, Staropyatigorskoye. Lithuania [IEV]: Pasvalys; Panevėžys; NE Vilnius, Raudondvaris; Smalvos. Russia: Karelia (N Onega lake, Povenets), Novgorod reg. (20 km NW Pestovo, Tychkino), Smolensk reg. (Smolenskoe Pohozerye national park, Przheval'skoye), Yaroslavl' reg. (25 km S Yaroslavl', "Berditsino"), Krasnodar reg. (NW Sochi, Lazarevskoe), Bashkortostan reg. (Belebey), Chelyabinsk reg. (Il'menskiy nature reserve), Chita reg., Amur reg., Jewish Autonomous Region, Primorskiy reg., Kurile Islands (Kunashir Is., Shikotan Is.),

Magadan reg., Chukotka. Spain: Madrid (El Ventorrillo, 1480 m [MNCN]). Ukraine: Poltava reg. (Alexandrovka), Crimea (S Simferopol', Chatyrdag Mts), Donetsk reg. (N Slov'yans'k, Bogorodichnoe).

Distribution. Transpalearctic species. Europe, Kazakhstan, Russian Siberia and Far East.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period in Europe from May to early August.

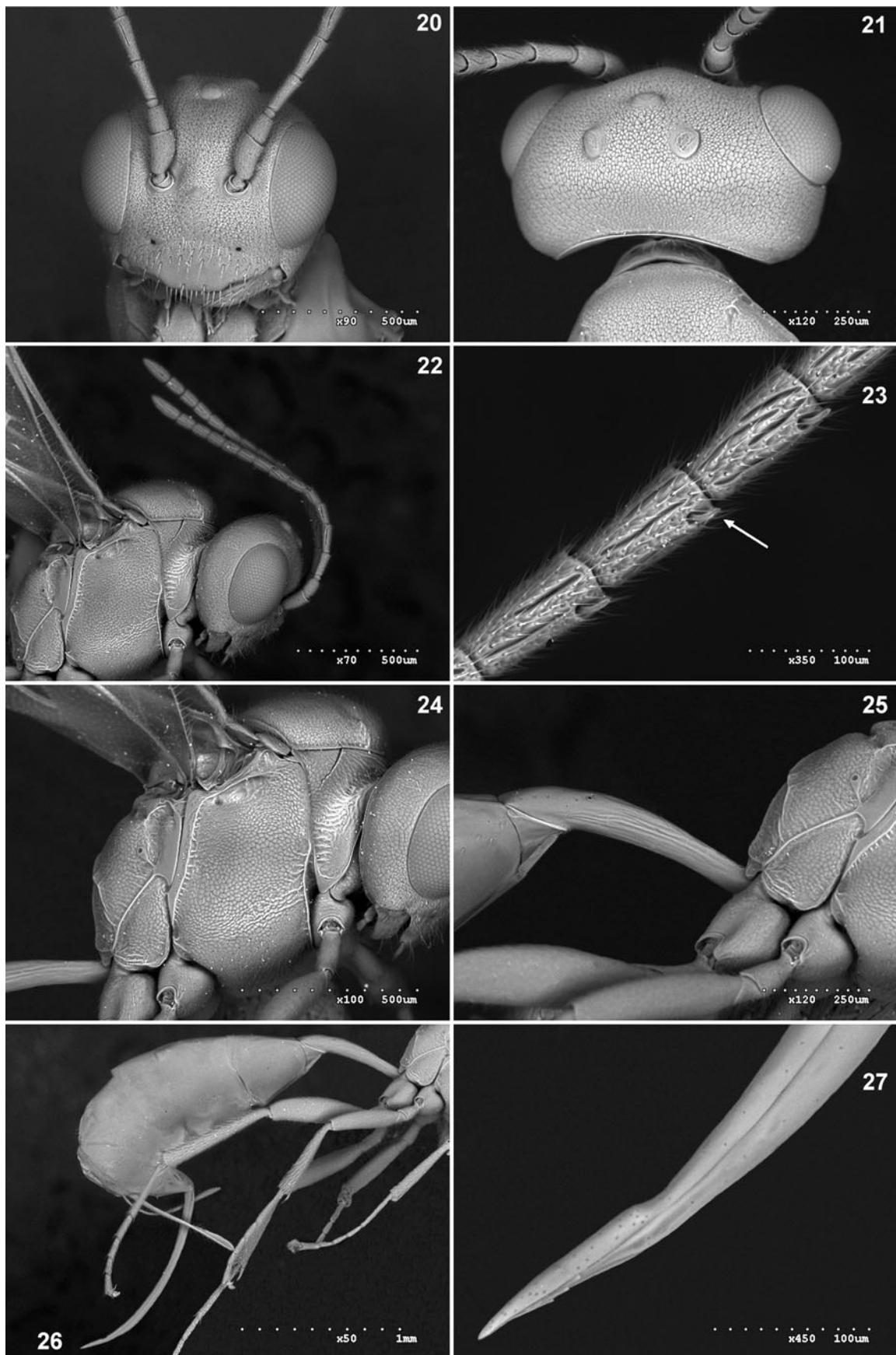
***P. brevis* (Brischke, 1880)**

Thersilochus (Phradis) brevis Brischke, 1880. Type lost.

Thersilochus (Thersilochus) temporalis Thomson, 1889. Lectotype ♀.

Thersilochus styriacus Strobl, 1904. Syntypes 2 ♂. Lectotype not designated.

Material. 198 ♀ and ♂ examined. Armenia: Tsav. Austria: Niederösterreich [Lower Austria] (SW Reichenau, Semmering pass [BMNH]). East Azerbaijan: Altyagach, 1200–1400 m [SIZK]. Bulgaria [ZSM]: Rhodope Mts (Sadovo; Rila Monastery; Bachkovo; "Tšervena skala"; "Bezovo"; "Er-kjupria"). England: NE Cambridge, Wicken [BMNH]. Georgia: 10 km W Adigeni, Goderdzi pass. Germany: Type of *Thersilochus temporalis* Thomson [MZLU], Lower Saxony (Göttingen [ZSM]), Bavaria (Würzburg [ZSM]; Nürnberg [ZSM]; Peissenberg [ZSM]; Starnberg, Kerschlach [ZSM]; env. Freising, Erching [ZSM]), Baden-Württemberg (Stuttgart [ZSM]; Bad Herrenalb, Schwarzwald [Black Forest] [ZSM]). Kazakhstan: Eastern-



Figs 20–27: Morphology of *P. mediterraneus* sp. n., female (SEM photos). 20 – head, frontal view; 21 – head, dorsal view; 22 – mesosoma and head with antennae, lateral view; 23 – middle flagellar segments; 24 – mesosoma, lateral view; 25 – first metasomal segment, lateral view; 26 – metasoma with ovipositor, lateral view; 27 – apex of ovipositor, lateral view.

Kazakhstan reg. (18 km SE Zaysan, Saur Temirsu Mts; 10 km SE Zaisansk, 1800 m); Staropyatigorskoe, Tarbagatay Mts, 1200–2200 m. Lithuania [IEV]: Alytus; Žuvintai; near Vilnius, Pilaitė. Mongolia. East Poland: Hajnówka [SWC]. Russia: Leningrad reg. (50 km S St. Petersburg, Susanino), Novgorod reg. (20 km NW Pestovo, Tychkino), Krasnodar reg. (Gelendzhik [IEV]; NW Sochi, Lazarevskoe [IEV]; Krasnaya Polyana, 2000 m [SC, SIZK]), Adygea (Caucasian nature reserve, Guzeripl'), Karachay-Cherkessia (Arkhyz), Stavropol' reg. (Teberda nature reserve), Kabardino-Balkaria (Verkhnyaya Balkariya), Alania [North Ossetia] (Ardon; Vladikavkaz [SIZK]), Voronezh reg. (Borisoglebsk [ZMUM]), Irkutsk reg., Chita reg., Khabarovsk reg., Primorskiy reg., Kurile Islands (Kunashir Is.), Kamchatka reg. Switzerland: "Schwaba" [ZSM]. Ukraine [SIZK]: Ternopil' reg. (Medobory nature reserve), Kiev.

Distribution. Common transpalaeartic species. Present in almost the whole of Europe, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russian southern Siberia and Far East.

Biology. Parasitoid of *Meligethes difficilis* Heer (Horstmann, 1981; Williams et al., 1984). Flight period from April to July.

***P. corsicator* Aubert, 1969**

Phradis minutus corsicator Aubert, 1969. Holotype ♀.

(Figs 16–19)

Material. France: Corsica (Bastia, 1♀, holotype [MZLS]). Spain: Castilla-La Mancha (Cabañeros National Park, 1♀ [CEUA]).

Distribution. Western Europe (Spain, France).

Biology. Host unknown. Flight in May.

***P. decameron* Khalaim, 2004**

Phradis decameron Khalaim, 2004. Holotype ♀, lost.

Material. Armenia: Meghri, 1500–2000 m, 2♀ [SIZK, ZISP]. Russia: Stavropol' reg. (Teberda nature reserve, 1♀). Ukraine: Sumy reg. (Mikhailovskaya Tselina nature reserve, 2♀, holotype and paratype).

Distribution. Eastern Europe (Ukraine) and Caucasus.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight in June and July.

***P. decrescens* (Thomson, 1889)**

Thersilochus (Thersilochus) decrescens Thomson, 1889. Lectotype ♀.

Material. 20♀ and ♂ examined. Bulgaria: Rhodopi [ZSM]. France: "Kofa". Germany: "Germany" (type) [MZLU], Bavaria (Siglohe [ZSM]). Georgia: Borjomi. Kazakhstan: Western-Kazakhstan reg. (Mirgorodki), Eastern-Kazakhstan reg. (Buran – Akzhar; 18 km SE Zaysan, Saur Temirsu Mts). Russia: Leningrad reg. (S St. Petersburg, Mozhayskiy).

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus (Georgia), Kazakhstan.

Biology. Flight period from late May to late July.

***P. denticulatus* Khalaim, 2007**

Phradis denticulatus Khalaim, 2007a. Holotype ♀.

Material. 11♀ and 3♂ examined (holotype and paratypes). Kazakhstan: Qaraghandy [Karaganda] reg. (Karkarala Mts [ZISP, SIZK]). Russia: Bashkortostan (Bashkiriya nature reserve [ZISP, SIZK]). Slovenia: Bohinjska Bela [BMNH]. Ukraine: Ternopil' reg. (Medobory nature reserve [ZISP, SIZK]).

Distribution. Eastern Europe, Kazakhstan.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period from late May to early July.

***P. gibbus* (Holmgren, 1860)**

Thersilochus gibbus Holmgren, 1860. Holotype ♂.

Phradis grandis Hellén, 1958. Holotype ♀.

Material. Finland: 30 km E Hämeenlinna, Lammi, 1♂ [HMC]. Russia: Leningrad reg. (55 km S St. Petersburg, 1♀; NW St. Petersburg, Levashevo, 1♀), Novgorod reg. (Tigoda, 1♀), Primorskiy reg. (1♂).

Distribution. Transpalaeartic species. Europe, Russian Siberia and south of Far East, ?China (Shanxi reg.: Chao, 1976).

Biology. Host unknown. Flight in Europe from mid April to early June.

***P. interstitialis* (Thomson, 1889)**

Thersilochus (Thersilochus) interstitialis Thomson, 1889. Lectotype ♂.

Isurgus brachygaster Szépligeti, 1899. Lectotype ♀.

Material. 58♀ and ♂ examined. Austria: Niederösterreich (SW Reichenau, Semmering pass [BMNH]). Belarus: S Minsk, Loshitsa [ZMUM]. Bulgaria: Rhodope Mts (Vitosha national park [ZSM]). England: S Cambridge, Trumpington, on *Brassica juncea* infested with *Meligethes aeneus* & *Ceuthorrhynchus* sp. [BMNH]. Georgia: 20 km NE Adigeni; Borjomi. Germany [ZSM]: Lower Saxony (Hedemünden; Wiershausen), Bavaria (Würzburg; Polling; Gauting; Herrsching, Widdersberg; Zorneding), Hessen (Lahntal; Staufenberg). Italy: Lombardy (Brescia, 370 m), Basilicata ("Tremosine Vesio, Nalbo", 800–1060 m [ZSM]). Lithuania [IEV]: Ažuoliniai [Bambininkai]; Karkliniškės. Moldova: Kotovsk [Kotovskoe]. Poland [SWC]: Hajnówka; Mielnik; Siemiatycze. Russia: Leningrad reg. (70 km N St. Petersburg, Sosnovo), Alania (Vladikavkaz [SIZK]), Dagestan (Rutul). Spain: Madrid (Sierra de Guadarrama; Villaverde) [MNCN]. Tadjikistan: Gissarskiy Mts, Kondara canyon. Ukraine: Luhans'k reg. (15 km E Sverdlovs'k, Proval'skaya steppe nature reserve; Anratsit).

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia (Tadjikistan).

Biology. Parasitoid of *Meligethes aeneus* F., *M. coracinus* Sturm, *M. difficilis* Heer, *M. nigrescens* Stephens (= *picipes* Sturm) and *M. viridescens* F. (Nitidulidae) (Horstmann, 1981; Nilsson & Andreasson, 1987; Šedivý, 1983; Williams et al., 1984). Flight period in Europe from late April to mid of July.

***P. longibasalis* Khalaim, 2007**

Phradis longibasalis Khalaim, 2007. Holotype ♀.

Material. 15♀ and 1♂ examined (holotype and paratypes). Poland: "Topiło FD94 at Hajnówka", 1♀ [SWC]. Russia: Smolensk reg. (Smolenskoe Pohozerye national park, Przheval'skoye, 1♀), Khabarovsk reg., Primorskiy reg., Kurile Islands (Kunashir Is.).

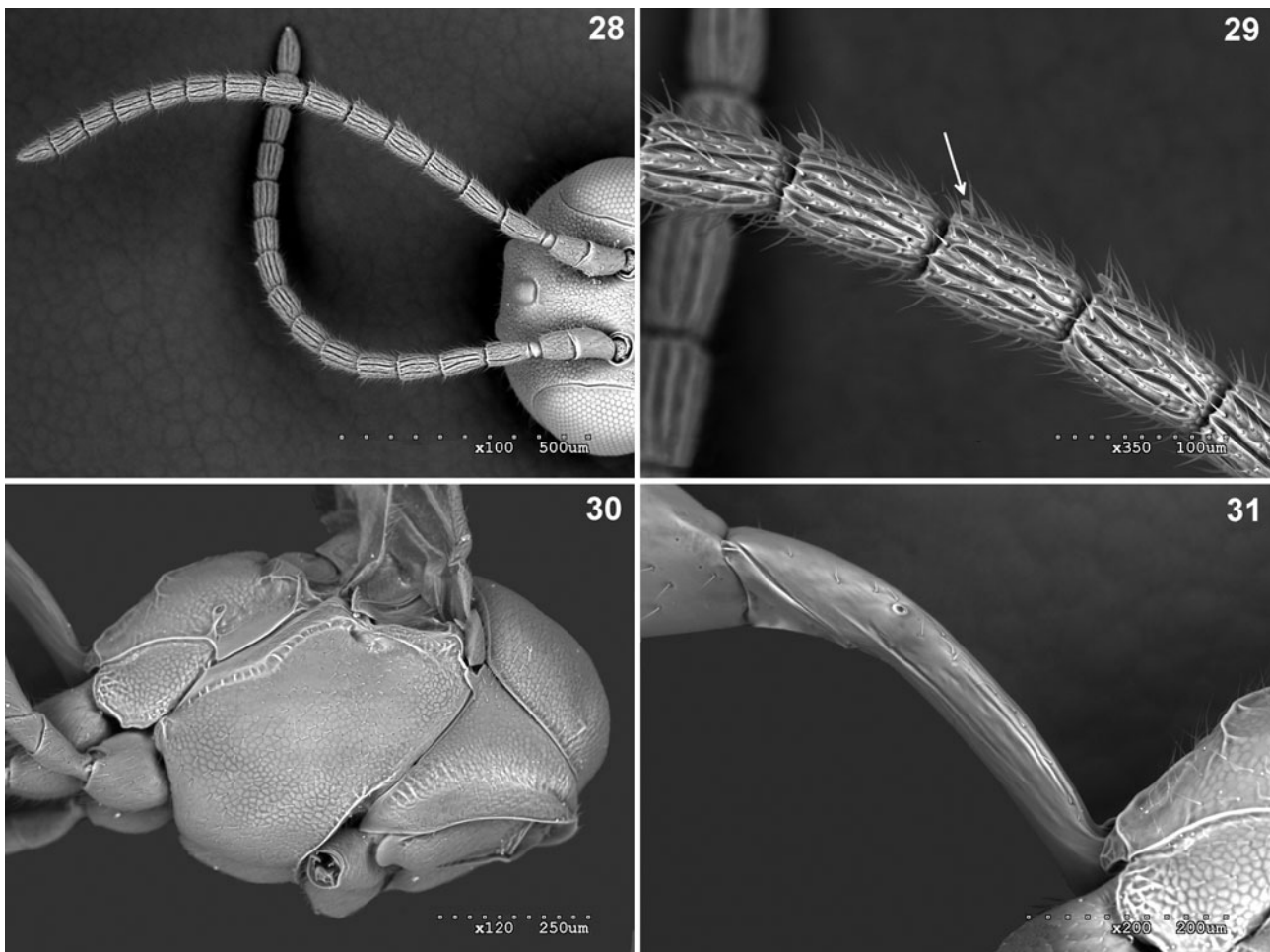
Distribution. Transpalaeartic species. Rare in Europe (Poland and Smolensk reg. of Russia) and more abundant in the Russian Far East.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight in Europe from May to June.

***P. mediterraneus* sp. n.**

(Figs 20–31)

Diagnosis. This new species resembles *P. monticola* and *P. corsicator* in having entirely black antenna with a



Figs 28–31: Morphology of *P. mediterraneus* sp. n., male (SEM photos). 28 – antennae, frontal view; 29 – middle flagellar segments; 30 – mesosoma, lateral view; 31 – first metasomal segment, lateral view.

slender flagellum of 13–14 segments (Fig. 22), second recurrent vein entirely present, basal area of propodeum shorter than apical area, thyridia elongate, ovipositor with conspicuous dorsal subapical notch (Fig. 27). It differs from them by the basal area of propodeum, which is transverse, about twice as wide as long, and by its ovipositor sheath which is about as long as first tergite (Fig. 26).

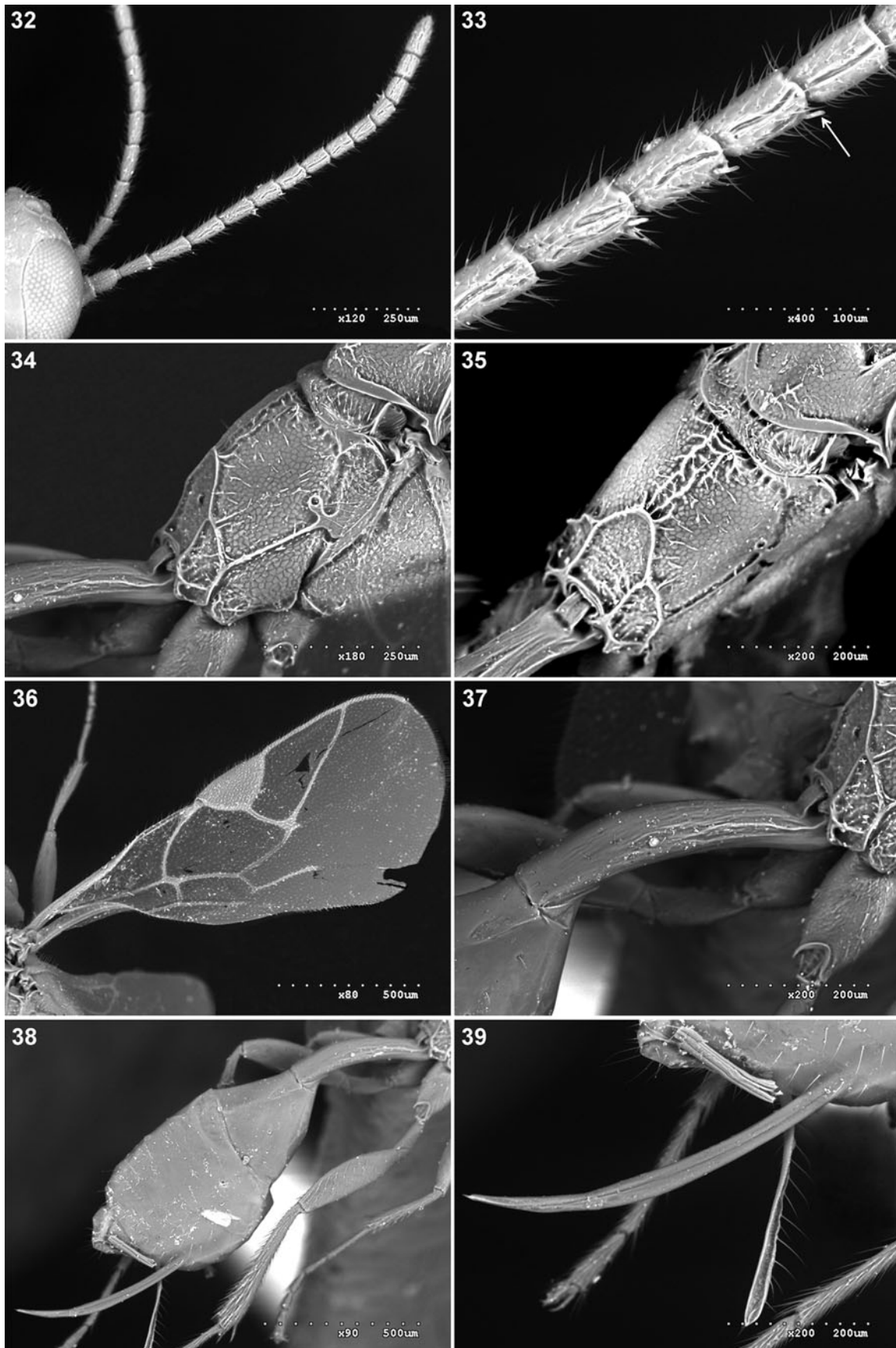
Description. Female (Figs 20–27): Body length (without ovipositor) 3.0–4.0 mm. Forewing 2.0–2.4 mm long.

Measurement of holotype. Body length 3.7 mm. Forewing 2.5 mm long. Head 0.4 mm long and 0.8 mm wide. Mesosoma 1.1 mm long, 0.7 mm wide (mesoscutum). First tergite 0.6 mm long; postpetiole 0.2 mm long and 0.1 mm wide. Second tergite 0.4 mm. Ovipositor sheath 0.7 mm long.

Head transverse in dorsal view, 1.8–2.0 times as wide as long, slightly constricted behind eyes (Fig. 21). Temple rounded, 0.7–0.9 times as long as width of eye (viewed from above) (Fig. 21). Vertex, frons, temple, face and cheek slightly but densely punctate on a strongly granulate background. Occiput smooth and shiny. Malar space about 0.7–0.8 times as long as basal width of mandible. Clypeus 2.8–3.1 times as wide as long, slightly convex

with thick and dense punctures on a granulate background on the upper half, where long silver setae are present; lower half smooth and shiny, its lower margin straight centrally with a dense line of long and strong silver setae. Mandible very long, with subparallel rims, teeth of equal length and dense setiferous punctures at base, rest smooth and polished. Antennal flagellum with 13–14 segments (Fig. 22), distinctly widened from base to apex; first flagellomere twice as long as wide; fourth to sixth flagellomeres with apical finger-shaped external structures (Fig. 23). Hind ocellus separated from eye by a distance about 2.0–2.3 times its diameter. Space between hind ocelli 2.2–2.6 times their diameter.

Mesosoma (Fig. 24) slightly but densely punctate on a strongly granulate background (Fig. 24). Pronotum longitudinally strigose on lower lateral side. Epomia absent. Notaulus weak and short, its length about 0.2–0.3 the distance to scutellum. Scutellar groove without longitudinal carinae. Scutellum with lateral carinae present along its basal half. Upper division of metapleurum smooth and shiny. Sternaulus indistinct. Propodeal spiracle very small, rounded, separated from pleural carina by 3.0–4.0 times its diameter. Propodeum with a pair of median longitudinal carinae bounding the basal area laterally. Pleural carina, lateral parts of apical transverse carina and dorsal



Figs 32–39: Morphology of *P. toreador*, female, holotype (SEM photos). 32 – antennae, lateral view; 33 – middle flagellar segments; 34 – propodeum, dorso-lateral view; 35 – propodeum, dorsal view; 36 – forewing; 37 – first metasomal segment, dorso-lateral view; 38 – metasoma with ovipositor, dorso-lateral view; 39 – apex of ovipositor, lateral view.

part of basal transverse carina conspicuously defined. Basal area rugose, small and transverse, 2.0–2.2 times as wide as long, its length 0.2–0.3 the length of apical area.

Wings. Ramulus absent. Metacarpus long and strongly sclerotized, reaching 0.8 the distance to apex of fore wing. Pterostigma very big, triangular and strongly sclerotized. Second recurrent vein interstitial, weakly inclivous and with one bulla. Nervulus opposite basal vein. Nervellus reclivous, not intercepted by discoidella, which is absent. Mediella unpigmented, indistinct in basal half. Brachiella absent.

Legs slender. Tarsal claws not pectinate. Hind femur 3.6–3.7 times as long as broad.

Metasoma strongly compressed. First tergite smooth and shiny dorsally with few sparse setiferous punctures laterally. Petiole sometimes with long lateral longitudinal striae (Fig. 25); longitudinal carinae indistinct. Glymma absent. Postpetiole 1.5–1.7 times as long as its maximum width (measured dorsally), spiracle placed clearly behind middle. Second to last metasomal segments smooth and shiny. Thyridia long and narrow, 3.5–4.0 times as long as its maximum basal width. Ovipositor upcurved, with distinct dorsal subapical notch and two or three inconspicuous small teeth at apex of ventral valve (Fig. 27). Ovipositor sheath as long as hind tibia and about the same length as first tergite (Fig. 26). Ovipositor tip short, thin and very sharp, 2.5–2.8 times as long as depth of middle section of ovipositor.

Coloration. Body black. Mandible, palpi, tegula, legs except coxae and trochanters, metasoma behind first segment and sometimes lower half of clypeus red-brown. Pterostigma and sometimes hind femur, and basal part of front and middle femora dark brown. Wings hyaline.

Male (Figs 28–31): Body length 2.2–2.5 mm. Forewing 1.2–1.8 mm long. Head transverse, 1.8–2.1 times as wide as long; temple 0.7–0.9 times as long as eye. Malar space about 0.6–0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible. Clypeus 2.9–3.0 times as wide as long, with long silver setae at base, central part of apical margin straight and with a dense line of long and strong silver setae as in female. Antennal flagellum with 14 segments (Fig. 28); first flagellomere 1.8–2.3 times as long as wide, fourth to sixth flagellomeres with apical external finger like structures as in female. Tyloids absent. Hind ocellus separated from eye by about twice its diameter. Space between hind ocelli about twice their diameter. Other head features and mesosoma microsculpture as in female. Hind femur 3.7–3.8 times as long as broad. Metasoma strongly compressed, tergites smooth and shiny. First tergite with few sparse setiferous punctures laterally. Petiole sometimes with long longitudinal striae laterally (Fig. 31). Postpetiole 1.5 times as long as its maximum width. Thyridia elliptic, 1.7–2.0 as long as its maximum width. Body coloration as in female.

Habitat. This species was found in Caveta del Buitre (Sierra Mariola, U.T.M coordinates: 30SYH161937), an area located 1200 m a.s.l. with a vegetation dominated by *Pinus halepensis* Miller, isolated trees of *Quercus ilex* L. subsp. *rotundifolia* (Lam.) Schwartz ex T. Morais and

shrubs of *Quercus coccifera* L., all in herbaceous pasture dominated by *Brachypodium retusum* Pers. In Sierra de Carrasqueta the species was found in habitats in Mas de San Ignacio (940 m, U.T.M.: 30SYH187766) and Venta Carrasqueta (980 m, U.T.M.: 30SYH191770), in both cases, the cultivated areas were abandoned about ten and twenty years ago respectively. In the former the dominant vegetation is brushwood belonging to the *Teucrio-Ulicetum dianii* Mesomediterranean association, and in the latter, the dominant vegetation is a residual Mesomediterranean holm-oak wood of *Quercetum rotundifoliae* association with *Quercus rotundifolia* Lam., *Rubia peregrina* L. and *Smilax aspera* L. and an herbaceous stratum of *Brachypodium retusum* Pers.

In Font-Roja Natural Park, the species was collected on the Menejador Peak (1352 m, U.T.M.: 30SYH143819). In this habitat, the dominant vegetation belongs to the association *Salvio-Erinaceetum anthyllidis*.

The climate in all these mountains is Mediterranean, characterised by a dry summer, annual mean temperatures between 14–16°C, with absolute minimum temperatures in winter of –12°C and maximum in summer of 40–44°C. Rainfall is about 500–700 mm per year with maximums in spring and autumn.

Type material. Holotype: ♀, Sierra de Mariola (Alicante, Spain), Caveta de Buitre, 23.v.2001, 1200 m, leg. CIBIO [CEUA]. Paratypes: Sierra de Mariola: Caveta de Buitre (1200 m.s.n.m), 23.v.2000, 2♀, leg. CIBIO (1♀ in CEUA, 1♀ in ZISP). Sierra de Carrasqueta-Font Roja (Alicante, Spain): Mas de San Ignacio (940 m.s.n.m), 23.v.2001, 1♂, leg. CIBIO [CEUA], Menejador (1352 m.s.n.m), 23.v.2001, 1♂, leg. CIBIO [CEUA], 15.v.2002, 1♂, leg. CIBIO [ZISP], Malaise trap. Mas de San Ignacio (940 m.s.n.m), 21.v.2006, 1♂, leg. S. Bordera [CEUA], hand net.

Distribution. Spain.

Etymology. The species name refers to the Mediterranean Spanish Region, the area where the material was collected.

Biology. Hosts unknown. This species seems to be univoltine, with a maximum flight activity in May.

P. minutus (Bridgman, 1989)

Thersilochus minutus Bridgman, 1889. Lectotype ♀.

Material. 75♀ and ♂ examined. Armenia: Art'ik, 1600 m [SIZK]. Austria [ZSM]: Tirol (Imsterberg, 1250 m; Kössen, 600 m; "Obsteig", 1000 m). Bulgaria: Rhodope Mts [ZSM]. England: Leicester; near London, Dorking [BMNH]. Georgia: 20 km NE Adigeni, 1800 m; Borjomi; SW Akhalts'ikhe, Vale [SIZK]. Germany [ZSM]: Lower Saxony (Hedemünden), Bavaria (Andechs; Walchensee). Italy [ZSM]: Trentino-Alto Adige (W Rowereto, Riva del Garda, 80 m), Veneto reg. (Verona distr., Garda, 300–450 m). Latvia: Aizpute; Bauska. Lithuania [IEV]: Vilnius; Jurbarko. Russia: Smolensk reg. (Smolenskoe poozer'e National Park), Stavropol' reg. (20 km E Stavropol'; Shpakovskoe), Stavropol' reg. (Teberdinskiy Nature Reserve), Saratov reg. (Krasnyy Kut, Dyakovka). Slovenia: Bohinjska Bela [BMNH]. Spain: Valencia (Jijona, 980 m [CEUA]). Ukraine: Sumy reg. (Mikhailovskaya Tselina nature reserve), Kherson reg. (Chernomors'kij nature reserve [SIZK]), Crimea (Crimean nature reserve [SIZK]).

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus, Turkey.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period from late April to late July.

P. monticola Szépligeti, 1899

Phradis monticola Szépligeti, 1899. Lectotype ♀.

Material. 57 ♀ and ♂ examined. Bulgaria: Rhodopi [ZSM]. Germany: Hessen (Frankfurt [ZSM]). Italy [ZSM]: Trentino-Alto Adige (“St. Peter/Ahrntal”, 1275–1380 m; Partschins, 1000 m). Lithuania [IEV]. Poland: Pieniny [SWC]. Russia: Karachay-Cherkessia (Arkhyz), Alania (Tsey, 2200 m). Slovakia: Bratislava, Devinská Kobyla nature reserve. Ukraine: Ternopil’ reg. (Medobory nature reserve [SIZK]), Crimea (SE Simferopol: Pereval’noye; Chatyr-Dag Mts; General’skoye; Crimean nature reserve [SIZK]).

Distribution. Europe and Russian Caucasus.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period from May to late August.

P. morionellus (Holmgren, 1860)

Thersilochus morionellus Holmgren, 1860. Lectotype ♀.

Isurgus lanceolatus Szépligeti, 1899. Syntypes ♂. Lectotype not designated.

Isurgus oudemansi Smits van Burgst, 1913. Holotype ♀.

Material. 216 ♀ and ♂ examined. Austria: Vienna. Belarus: NE Brest, Pruzhany [ZMUM]; “Priluki”. Bulgaria [ZSM]: Rhodopi; SE Plovdiv, Katunitsa. England: N Cambridge, Manea, on *Brassica juncea* infested with *Meligethes aeneus* & *Ceuthorrhynchus* sp.; near Cambridge, Trumpington, on *Brassica juncea* infested with *Meligethes aeneus* & *Ceuthorrhynchus* sp. [BMNH]. Germany [ZSM]: Hessen (Witzenhausen), Lower Saxony (Hedemünden; Lippoldshausen), Baden-Württemberg (Emmendingen, 310–360 m), Bavaria (Munich, Schloss Nymphenburg; Oderberg). Kazakhstan: Staropyatigorskoe, Tarbagatay Mts. Latvia: Bauska. Lithuania [IEV]: “Kowno [Kaunas] Georgenburg”; Vilnius; Trakai; SE Rokiškis, Bagdoniškis; Piktupėnai; Joniškis; Pasvalys; Žagarė. Moldova: Kishinev [SIZK]. Poland [SWC]: Trzcianne; “Batalionowa Łąka at Białyłstok”. Russia: Kaliningrad reg. (Courish spit, Rybachiy), Yaroslavl’ reg. (25 km S Yaroslavl’), Bryansk, Arkhangel’sk reg. (Maloshuyka), Moscow reg. (Kropotovo [ZMUM]; Zibrovo [ZMUM]), Kursk, Smolensk reg. (Smolenskoe poozer’e National park, Przheval’skoe), Stavropol’ reg. (Shpakovskoe), Chechnya (Itum-Kali), Alania (Nuzal, Ardon river; Vladikavkaz [SIZK]), Krasnodar reg. (Caucasus Nature Reserve, 15 km W Guzeripl’), Khabarovsk reg., Primorskiy reg. Sweden: Lectotype [MZLU]; Upland, Uppsala [ZSM]. Turkmenistan: Gyzyrlabat [Kizil-Arvat]. Ukraine: Zakarpatska reg. [SIZK], Vinnytsya reg. [SIZK], Poltava reg., Kherson reg. [SIZK], Crimea, Kharkiv reg. [SIZK].

Distribution. Common Transpalaeartic species. Tunisia, almost whole of Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Central Asia (Turkmenistan), Russian southern Siberia and south of Far East.

Biology. Parasitoid of *Meligethes aeneus* F., *M. diffilis* Heer, *M. viridescens* F., *M. symphyti* Heer, *M. coracinus* Sturm and *M. nigrescens* Stephens (= *picipes* Sturm) (Nilsson & Anderson, 1987; Osborne, 1960; Šedivý, 1983; Williams et al., 1984). Flight period in Europe from early May to August.

P. nigrifulus (Gravenhorst, 1829)

Porizon nigrifulus Gravenhorst, 1829. Lectotype ♀.

Ischnobatis albipennis Szépligeti, 1899. Lectotype ♂.

Material. 78 ♀ and ♂ examined. Bulgaria [ZSM]: Rhodope Mts (Rila Monastery, 1150 m; “Trajanovi vrata”). Germany: Bavaria (Gungolding [ZSM]). Italy [ZSM]: Trentino-Alto Adige (Merano [Meran], 700 m), Sicilia Is. (Etna, south slope). Kazakhstan: West-Kazakhstan reg. (Har’kin); Astana reg. (Zharkol’ and Tengiz lakes; Kökshetaū [Kokchetau] Mts; Borovoye). Mongolia: 30 km E Ulaanbaatar [SC]. Russia: Kaliningrad reg. (Baltiysk [IEV]), St. Petersburg, Karelia, Voronezh reg. (Voronezh; Voronezh nature reserve [ZMUM]), Sverdlovsk reg. (Nizhniy Tagil; Baranchikskiy), Altay reg. (Kosh-Agach), Krasnoyarsk, Chita reg., Primorskiy reg., Sakhalin Is. [SIZK]. Ukraine: Donetsk reg. (Prishib).

Distribution. Transpalaeartic species. Europe, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Russian Siberia and south of Far East, Mongolia.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period in Europe from May to August.

P. obscuripes Horstmann & Kolarov, 1988

Phradis obscuripes Horstmann & Kolarov, 1988. Holotype ♀.

Distribution. Bulgaria.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight in July.

P. pesenkoi Khalaim, 2007

Phradis pesenkoi Khalaim, 2007. Holotype ♀.

Material. Ukraine: Crimea, Karagach Mts (7 ♀, holotype and paratypes).

Distribution. Ukraine (Crimea).

Biology. Host unknown. Flight in May and June.

P. polonicus Horstmann, 1981

Phradis polonicus Horstmann, 1981. Holotype ♀.

Material. 31 ♀ and ♂ examined. Germany: Lower Saxony (Meensen [ZSM]). Lithuania [IEV]: Vilnius; Jeruzalės. Moldova: Panasheshty, Kodru nature reserve [SIZK]. Poland: Pieniny and Krościenko, 3 ♀ and 2 ♂ (paratypes) [HC, SWC]. Russia: Leningrad reg. (55 km S St. Petersburg, Krasnitsy), Novgorod reg. (20 km NW Pestovo, Tychkino), Moscow reg., Khabarovsk reg., Primorskiy reg. Ukraine: Luhans’k reg. (Anratsit; Proval’skaya steppe nature reserve, 15 km E Sverdlovs’k [SIZK]; Kondrashevka [SIZK]).

Distribution. Transpalaeartic species. Europe, south of Russian Far East.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period in Europe from April to early June.

P. punctipleuris Horstmann, 1971

Phradis punctipleuris Horstmann, 1971. Holotype ♀.

Material. 36 ♀ and 4 ♂ examined. Armenia: Yerevan [Erevan]. Bulgaria: Rhodopi [ZSM]. Georgia: 20 km NE Akhmeta, 1800 m; 20 km NE Adigeni; Mokhe; Tsagveri; 10 km W Akhalts’ikhe, Vale [SIZK]. Germany: Hessen (Frankfurt [ZSM]). Italy: Trentino-Alto Adige (W Rowereto, Riva del Garda, 250–500 m, 1 ♀ and 2 ♂, paratypes [ZSM]). Hungary: “Marmaros”. Kazakhstan: Astana reg. (Kurgal’dzhin). Kyrgyzstan: 20 km E Talas. Russia: Alania (Tsey, 2200 m), Bashkortostan (Bashkiriya nature reserve [SIZK]). Slovakia: S Ružomberok, Biely Potok [BMNH]. Slovenia: Podčetrtek [ZSM]. Ukraine: Ternopil’ reg. (Medobory nature reserve), Crimea (Crimean nature reserve [SIZK]), Kharkiv reg. (Krasnokut distr. [SIZK]), Donetsk reg. (Krivaya Luka [SIZK]).

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan).

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period in Europe from end of April to August.

***P. punctus* Khalaim, 2007**

Phradis punctus Khalaim, 2007. Holotype ♀.

Material. Azerbaijan: Ordubad, Akdara, 2000 m (1 ♀, holotype).

Distribution. Caucasus (Azerbaijan).

Biology. Host unknown. Flight in May.

***P. rufiventris* Horstmann, 1981**

Phradis rufiventris Horstmann, 1981. Holotype ♀.

Material. 22 ♀ examined. Kazakhstan: S Almaty, Almaarasan; Tarbagatay Mts, Staropyatigorskoe. Lithuania: Zuninto nature reserve [IEV]. Moldova: Kishinev. Poland [SWC]: Czarna Białostocka, “Jesionowe Góry”; Kulikówka. Russia: Kemerovo reg. (Prokop'yevsk), Irkutsk reg. Ukraine: Luhans'k reg. (Derkul river, Nizhnyaya Il'enka [SIZK]; 15 km E Sverdlovs'k, Proval'skaya steppe nature reserve; Anratsit).

Distribution. Europe, Kazakhstan, Russian southern Siberia.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period from early May to late June.

***P. terebrator* Horstmann, 1981**

Phradis terebrator Horstmann, 1981. Holotype ♀.

Material. 11 ♀ examined. Bulgaria: NE Asenovgrad, Gornoslav [HC, ZSM]. Kazakhstan: Quaraghandy reg. Kyrgyzstan: Aryslyanbob [Arslanbob]. Lithuania: “Biszis” [IEV]. Russia: Bashkortostan (Bashkiriya nature reserve [SIZK]). Ukraine [SIZK]: Ternopil' reg. (Medobory nature reserve), Crimea (Crimean nature reserve, Svetlaya Polyana).

Distribution. Europe, Kazakhstan and Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan).

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period from end of May to July.

***P. thyridialis* Horstmann, 1981**

Phradis thyridialis Horstmann, 1981. Holotype ♀.

Material. 7 ♀ and 6 ♂ examined. Georgia: 20 km NE Adigeni, 1800 m. Hungary: Diósjenő, 1 ♀, paratype [HC]. Italy: Lombardy (Pizzighettone), Veneto (N Vicenza, Piovene, 900–1300 m [ZSM]). Kazakhstan: Kókshetaū [Kokchetav] reg. (Vorob'yevka [SIZK]). Russia: Karelia, Moscow reg. (Mamon-tovka), Chelyabinsk reg. (Il'menskiy nature reserve).

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus, Urals, North Kazakhstan.

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period from May to early July.

***P. toreador* Aubert, 1986**

Phradis toreador Aubert, 1986. Holotype ♀.

(Figs 32–39)

Material. France: Vendée (Longeville, 1 ♀ [BMNH]). Spain: Valencia (Alberique, 1 ♀, holotype [MZLS]).

Distribution. Western Europe (Spain, France, Italy).

Biology. Host unknown. Flight in August and September; type specimen was collected in Spain (Valencia) at the end of February.

***P. vinosus* Khalaim, 2007**

Phradis vinosus Khalaim, 2007. Holotype ♀.

Material. Georgia: 20 km NE Adigeni (1 ♀, holotype).

Distribution. Caucasus (Georgia).

Biology. Host unknown. Flight period in June.

DISCUSSION

In this paper a new illustrated key to 24 European species is provided, which is thirteen species more than were included in the last key to the European species of *Phradis* published by Horstmann (1971). The aim of this contribution is to provide a complementary key to the Russian Far East species key published by Khalaim (2007a) so that all Palaearctic species can be identified.

The new species *P. mediterraneus* is similar to *P. monticola* and *P. corsicator*, but differs in having a propodeum with the basal area transverse, about twice as wide as long, and the ovipositor sheath about as long as first tergite, but of special interest is the series of apical external finger like structures on the fourth to sixth flagellomeres in both sexes (Figs 23, 29). These structures are also found in *P. toreador* (Fig. 33) and they are probably present in many other Tersilochinae (e.g., *Barycnemis* sp., S. Bordera, unpublished). Similar hook-like small structures on the subbasal flagellomeres have been recorded in species of the subfamily Phrudinae (Vikberg & Koponen, 2000). The finger like structures on the flagellum of *Phradis* could be sensory structures, but their function is unknown and further studies are needed to demonstrate whether they are common in Tersilochinae and their function, both in males and females.

Fourteen species of *Phradis* that occur in the Far East of Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have not been recorded from Europe (Khalaim, 2007a). Of the twenty four species recorded from Europe, seven have a transpalaearctic distribution (29%), nine occur in Europe including Caucasus (38%), two species are known from Caucasus only (8%), and six occur in Europe but their areas of distribution reach Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan, or southern Siberia (25%). Generally the European fauna of *Phradis* is well studied so these ratios are more or less an accurate reflection of the real distribution of the European species.

Five species, *P. brevicornis*, *P. brevis*, *P. interstitialis*, *P. minutus* and *P. morionellus*, are widely distributed in Europe (probably Pan-European), and among them two species, *P. brevis* and *P. morionellus*, are the most abundant. The following species are rare or have a rather restricted distribution: *P. mediterraneus* sp. n. (Spain), *P. corsicator* and *P. toreador* (Spain and France), *P. obscuripes* (Bulgaria), *P. pesenkoi* (Ukraine), *P. punctus* and *P. vinosus* (Caucasus), and *P. decameron* (Ukraine and Caucasus).

Adults of almost all *Phradis* species are most active from April to July, but may be collected until autumn, except *P. toreador* which has a flight period in August, September and February.

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