On some new or otherwise interesting
Torymidae, Ormyridae, Eurytomidae
and Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera), mainly
from the Mediterranean subregion
E S T R A T T O

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On some new or otherwise interesting

_Torymidae, Ormyridae, Eurytomidae_ and _Pteromalidae_ (Hymenoptera), mainly
from the Mediterranean subregion

The paper contains descriptions of the following new species of _Torymidae_: _Ameromicrus confluens_ from Transcaucasia, _Paraholaspis robusta_ from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, _Liodontomerus arcus_ from Bulgaria, _Megastigmus amicorum_ from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, _Palachia pulchra_ (n. gen. n. sp.) from Yugoslavia; of a new species of _Ormyridae_: _Ormyrus longicornis_ from Bulgaria and Transcaucasia; of a new species of _Eurytomidae_: _Buresum rufum_ (n. gen. n. sp., with _Buresiini_, n. tribe) from Italy, Bulgaria and Azerbaidzhan; and of new species of _Pteromalidae_: _Picroscytoides laevis_ from Central Asia and _P. albiventris_ from France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the Crimea, Turkey, Transcaucasia and Tadzhikistan. Palaeartic species of _Glyphomerus_ Först. are keyed out, various new data are recorded on _Glyphomerus carinatus_ Nik. (possibly synonymous with _G. signifer_ Steff.), _G. stigma_ (Fabr.), _G. tibialis_ (Först.), _G. europaeus_ (Erd.) (n. comb., transferred from _Ditropinotus_ Crawf.; female described), _Ameromicrus violaceus_ Nik.; species of _Ameromicrus_ Nik. are keyed out. With descriptions of new taxa which are being compared with the related forms, some data on the latter are mentioned, e.g. on _Picroscytoides guyoni_ (Giraud) (n. comb., transferred from _Arthrolysis_ Först.), _P. cerasiops_ Masi etc. Where known, bionomical data are mentioned and stressed.
Family TORYMIDAE

Genus Glyphomerus Förster
Key to the palearctic species

1 — Malar space short, only 0.25 to 0.33 the length of eye; body mainly bluish-black, rarely somewhat greenish; wings extensively infumate, with a dark macula below stigma and usually another one on the disc level with basal third of marginal vein, venation dark brown; antennal ring segment strongly transverse; in Cynipid galls on Rosa . . . . . 2

— Malar space 0.38 to 0.5 the length of eye; body usually not bluish; wings usually not strongly infumate, venation paler brown; ring segment transverse or elongate; in various galls on herbaceous plants . . . . . . . . . . 3

2 — Pronotum in dorsal view with sides diverging forwards, anterior corners prominent, lateral panel just below the corner with a deep hollow subdivided by one or two irregular vertical laminae; scapes dirty yellow, at least below; propodeum with median carina and fairly regularly reticulate in median part; Central Asia, Austria . . . . . . .
   . . . . . . . G. carinatus Nik. and G. signifer Steffan
   — Sides of pronotum subparallel posteriorly, rounded anteriorly, no prominent corners; lateral panel without any striking hole or irregular depression; scapes black, often with a bluish tint; holarctic . . . . . . . . . . . . G. stigma (Fabr.)

3 — Body testaceous; ring segment of antenna longer than broad, flagellum very slender, first funicle segment much narrower and shorter than pedicellus; ovipositor less than half the length of hind tibia; forewing not maculate . . . . .
   . . . . . . . . . . . . G. europaeus (Erd.)

— At least head and thorax metallic greenish; gaster usually blackish with a slight bluish-green, tint, rarely reddish ventrally or also dorsally at base; ring segment transverse, flagellum rather stout, first funicle segment at least as broad as pedicellus; forewing usually slightly maculate . . . . . . . . . . . . G. tibialis (Först.)
Glyphomerus carinatus Nikolskaja, 1952
and G. signifer Steffan, 1962

I have examined a paratype of G. carinatus Nik., along with two further specimens. All three agree well with Steffan's description of G. signifer, although the short original description of G. carinatus does not mention the peculiar form of the pronotum. Steffan's material came from Austria, from galls of Diplolepis mayri Schlecht. collected on Rosa spinosissima. The material of G. carinatus seen by me comes from Central Asia. It is very probable that the two names are synonymous and that the species was introduced to Austria from Central Asia.

The type-locality mentioned in the original description is «Central Asia». The mentioned paratype received through the kindness of Prof. Nikolskaja comes from Tadzhikistan, Kondara gorge of the Varzob River valley, 7.VIII.1946 (Gussakovskij leg.). Further material: Tehatkal Range between Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kirghizia, ex Diplolepis mayri, V.1951 (Makhnovskij leg.); Ak-Tash in Tashkent district, 1000 m., 6.VI.1959 (Dlabola leg.).

Glyphomerus stigma (Fabricius, 1793)

This species is well known, but in my experience in the past more than once similarly coloured specimens of G. tibialis (Först.) were mistaken for G. stigma. I have found a reliable distinguishing character in the relatively shorter head. Malar space in female is always slightly shorter than the width of clypeus and about 3.8 times shorter than the length of the eye. The clypeus is nearly twice as broad as high (measured up to the tentorial pits) and its surface in upper half is usually densely hairy as is also the supraclypeal area. Except for the body size this species is much less variable than G. tibialis (Först.).

Glyphomerus tibialis (Förster, 1859)

This species varies greatly. Body length in females (measured without ovipositor) varies from 2.1 to 3.3 mm., length of ovipositor sheaths in relation to the length of hind tibia varies from 0.95 to 2.14
(the individual specimens show the following rates: 0.95, 1.0, 1.08, 1.14, 1.16, 1.18, 1.25, 1.27, 1.30, 1.38, 1.42, 1.48, 1.57, 1.60, 1.63, 1.73, 2.07 and 2.14). Length of the scutellum in relation to its width 0.94 to 1.1. The first funicle segment is 0.7 to 1.2 times as long as broad. The forewing usually has no speculum at all, but in some specimens there is a bare area along the lower half of basal vein, which extends sometimes narrowly towards the wing disc as far as level with base of marginal vein. The wing maculae are sometimes rather dark, sometimes weaker or barely conspicuous. Whilst in some bigger specimens the colour of head and thorax may be bluish green, in some others it is more green. The gaster is usually black with a weak metallic gloss, but in some smaller specimens the ventral side or even the dorsal side near base is reddish. The terga of gaster are densely punctured but specimens with a more superficial sculpture also occur, sometimes with hind margins of terga more or less broadly smooth. The species name is derived from the usually pale tibiae, but these may be extensively infuscate. It seems possible that an aggregate of sibling species is involved, but, as e.g. the quoted variation of the relative length of the ovipositor shows, so far no gap could be found.

In spite of this great variation, however, I leave unidentified one female specimen from the Moldavian SSR. This specimen seems to exceed even the loose limits of the variation mentioned. Head and thorax are rather bright green, gaster apically green, but ventrally and above on hinder part of first postpetiolar tergum and the second tergum wholly, red; length of body 2.2 mm., ovipositor 1.38 the length of hind tibia, scutellum as long as broad, width of clypeus in relation to length of malar space and to length of eye as 7:10:24. With all these characters the specimen would fall within the range of variation of G. tibialis, it has, however, decidedly longer antennae: the slender flagellum combined with pedicellus is fully 1.2 times as long as width of head, pedicellus in profile 1.6 times as long as broad, ring segment only very slightly transverse, the funicle segments subquadrate, the second and the third even very slightly longer than broad; clava as long as three preceding segments combined.

G. tibialis is widely distributed in central and southern Europe. I possess also one male from England (Wytham Wood nr. Oxford, 26.VI.1964, Boucek leg.), specimens from Yugoslavia (Biograd na moru nr. Zadar and Durmitor Mts. nr. Zabljak), from the Moldavian SSR and from Transcaucasia: Gori in Georgia, VI.1957, Hoffer leg., and from near Tbilisi, VI.1957, Dlabola leg. In Bohemia (Czechoslovakia)
I reared this species also from galls of *Tetramesa brevicornis* (Walk.) or *T. brevicollis* (Walk.) on *Festuca ?ovina* in June 1959.

*Glyphomerus europaeus* (Erdös), **comb. n.**


Thanks to Dr. Erdös and Dr. Móczár I was enabled to examine the original Hungarian material of the species. This examination together with the recent discovery of the female (allotype) makes it possible to recognize the correct place of *D. europaeus* within the genus *Glyphomerus* Förster.

The **female** (Fig. I) is very similar to the male described and (twice) nicely figured by Dr. Erdös, but differs mainly in the form of...
the gaster. The antennae are barely different in the two sexes, in female only barely longer than in male; the ovipositor sheaths scarcely half as long as hind tibia. The species does not have two submedian carinae and hence cannot belong to *Ditropinotus* Crawford (the latter is very near to *Eridontomerus* Crawford). The biology remains unknown.

Distribution: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia.

New material: Mohelno in Moravia, 10.VI.1963, 1 ♂ (Strejček leg.); Rošijana, Deliblat Sands in NE. Yugoslavia, 28.VI.1968, 1 ♀ (Bouček leg.).

Fig. II.
1. Forewing of *Ameromicrus confluens* sp. n. - 2. Hind leg of *Paraholaspis robusta* sp. n. - 3. Forewing of *Liodontomerus arcus* sp. n.

**Genus Ameromicrus** Nikolskaja, 1954

*Ameromicrus confluens* sp. n.

Female. — Body dark green to bluish-green; antennae, tibiae and tarsi dark testaceous, tibiae sometimes slightly infuscate; forewing with a characteristic dark infumation in form of a broad ring (Fig. II, 1).
Length of body 1.8 - 2.0 mm. (the latter the holotype), sheaths of ovipositor 1.1 - 1.2 mm.

In many respects very similar to *A. violaceus* Nik. (in *Nikolskaia & Kjao*, 1954), from which it differs mainly by the characters mentioned in the key below. There is little of importance to be added or stressed: Thorax hardly more than 1.3 times as long as mesoscutum broad (1.4 so in *A. violaceus*). Propodeum between spiracles almost smooth, hind margin of sclerite only very shallowly emarginate at petiolar foramen, length of propodeum in middle twice the length of metanotum. Forewing measurements: length 103, width 47, costal cell 40:5, *m:pm:st* as 19:6:5.

**Male and bionomics unknown.**

**Distribution**: Transeucaasia.

Holotype (female): Baku, Azerbaidzhan SSR, 15.VII.1967, swept from semidesert vegetation (Bouček leg.); deposited in Prague Nat. Museum, No. 26.208. - Paratype female: Tbilisi-Xanisi, Georgian SSR, VI.1957 (Dlabola leg.).

*Ameromicrus violaceus* Nikolskaja, 1954

Described from western Kazakhstan, where it was reared from galls of *Asphondylia miki* Wachtl (*Cecidomyiidae*) on alfalfa. There are no new host records since, but the species has been found in further countries. I have already recorded it from the Moldavian SSR (Boucek, 1961); here a few new records:

Bulgaria: Sandanski, VI.-VII.1966 (Kocourek leg.).

Transeucaasia: Georgian SSR, Lisie ozero nr. Tbilisi, VI.1957 (Dlabola leg.); Azerbaidzhan SSR, Baku, 20.VII.1967 (Bouček leg.).

**Key to species of *Ameromicrus* Nik.**

1 — Ovipositor sheaths 1.2 to 1.5 times as long as the body; forewing immaculate, basal cell anteriorly and distally pilose, cubital fold with a hair-line; propodeum deeply emarginate at petiole, in the middle only 0.5 as long as laterally; Japan, from seeds of *Picea* spp. . . . . *A. piceae* Kamijo, 1963

— Ovipositor sheaths at most as long as the body; forewing maculate, its basal part up to level with middle of para-stigma completely bare; propodeum more shallowly emarginate; S. Europe and Central Asia . . . . . . . . . .
2 — Forewing with two separate dark cross-fasciae attached to parastigma and stigma; body dark bluish-violaceous, mid and hind tibiae concolorous with femora; flagellum plus pedicellus combined 1.15 times as long as width of head; first funicle segment quadrate, as long and as broad as the following segment (or nearly), scarcely shorter than the pedicellus, the latter about 1.6 times as long as broad; ovipositor sheath nearly or quite as long as the body . . . . . . . . . . . . A. violaceus Nikolskaja, 1954

— Forewing infumation forming a ring (Fig. II, 1), the parastigmal and stigmal macula broadly archedly connected on wing disc; body bluish-green, mid and hind tibiae dark testaceous, only slightly infuscate; flagellum plus pedicellus combined as long as 0.95 the head breadth; third flagellar (first funicle) segment transverse, shorter and narrower than the following segment, much shorter than pedicellus which is twice as long as broad; ovipositor sheaths shorter than abdomen combined with half thorax . . . A. confluens sp. n.

Paraholaspis robusta sp. n.

Female. — Dark metallic green, in places more bluish, particularly on gastral dorsum. Short base of scapes, front tibiae, knees and narrow apices of mid and hind tibiae, front and mid tarsi except apically, and basal half or hind basitarsi, reddish testaceous. Wings hyaline, venation pale testaceous. Thin pubescence of body whitish.

Length of body 2.1 - 2.8 mm. (holotype 2.8 mm.).

Head barely broader than mesoscutum (53:52), in dorsal view twice as broad as long, temples slightly receding, terete, one-third the eye in dorsal view. POL 2.5 times as long as OOL. Occipital carina barely conspicuous, extremely fine. Head in facial view 1.1 times as broad as high. Relative measurements: width of head 53.5, width of frons 32, eye 32:18.5, malar space 11, width of mouth 25; antennal toruli removed 14 from lower margin of clypeus, 24 from anterior ocellus. Clypeus along the truncate lower margin depressed, smooth. Antennal scapus not reaching ocellus, pedicellus in profile 1.8 times as long as broad, ring segment barely twice as broad as long; second flagellar segment only slightly narrower and shorter than the following
one, 1.4 times as broad as long, not deprived of sensilla; the following funicle segments slightly transverse (about 1.3:1), imperceptibly, hardly increasing in width; clava as long as three preceding segments combined, bluntly pointed apically.

Thorax 1.6 times as long as width of mesoscutum, very densely reticulate-punctulate, dull, densely pubescent, but hairs very short. Pronotum dorsally short, rounded. Notaulices posteriorly very distinct, though shallow. Scutellum moderately convex, barely 1.2 times as long as broad, its apical margin very narrow. Propodeum in middle nearly smooth, with median carina shortly indicated anteriorly, surface otherwise shallowly reticulate, the meshes lengthened radially from dorsellum, forming transverse striation mesad of and behind spiracles; postspiracular furrow indistinct; length of propodeum in middle hardly one-third the length of scutellum. Metapleuron and anteroventral aspect of mesopleuron pilose; anterior part of mesopleuron deeply reticulate only in depressions, the hinder part smooth with curved cross-furrow. Anterior femora thickened, length (less trochantellus) to width as 41:14, mid femur only slightly so (37:10), hind femur very strongly enlarged (53:22.5; Fig. II, 2). Forewing venation: \( m : p m : s t \) as 27:14:10, basal cell closed on cubital and basal folds and hairy along submarginal vein and basal fold.

Gaster 0.9 the length of thorax about 1.6 times as long as broad. Terga shallowly broadly reticulate, the first with hind margin broadly excised, the second very slightly so. Ovipositor sheaths barely half as long as gaster, 0.6 the length of hind tibia.

**Male and biromics not known. Swept from wood-steppe vegetation.**

**Distribution:** S. Yugoslavia, S. Bulgaria.

*Holotype (female)*: Sandanski, Bulgaria, 1.VI.1967 (Kecourek leg.); deposited in my own collection. *Paratypes* : Sandanski, 1 ♀ with the holotype; S. Yugoslavia, Stari Dojran, 9.VI.1966, 2 ♀ ♀; and Novi Dojran, 8.VI.1966, 1 ♀ (Königsmann leg).

From all the other species of *Paraholaspis* Masi (= *Plastotorymus* Masi) the new species may be readily separated, apart from the short antennae, mainly by the unusually enlarged hind femora (Fig. II, 2) along with the short ovipositor and the pale wing venation.

The American *Antistrophoplex* Crawford, 1914, must be very near to genus *Paraholaspis* Masi.
Liodontomerus arcus sp. n.

Female. — Head and thorax golden-green to coppery; lower face and ventral side of thorax testaceous (sometimes pale colour extending on sides even on dorsal aspect of pronotum), also gaster, scapes (rarely flagellum), tegulae and legs, testaceous. In darker specimens, e.g. in the holotype, lower face only laterally to clypeus and mouth margin yellow; hind femora and hind tibiae (except for whitish knees) and gaster infuscate. Forewing subhyaline, with a brown stripe running semicircularly from parastigma to stigma and postmarginal vein (Fig. II, 3).

Body length 1.2 - 2.3 mm. (holotype 1.7 mm.).

Head in dorsal view 2.1 times as broad as long, 1.2 times as broad as mesoscutum, in facial view 1.2 times as broad as high. Relative measurements: width of head 36, width of frons 20, eye 17:13, malar space 9.5, mouth width 14. Lower edge of antennal toruli on lower ocular line. Scapes not nearly reaching anterior ocellus, relative length of flagellum plus pedicellus combined 32. Pedicellus twice as long as broad; the two short ring segments taken together barely shorter than the first funicle segment; flagellum moderately clavate, all funicle segments transverse; clava without stylus.

Thorax barely 1.5 times as long as breadth of mesoscutum, as well as head dull, deeply finely reticulate; whitish pubescence very short, but usually quite conspicuous. Scutellum 1.1 times as long as broad. Propodeum almost smooth, at least in median part, here 0.3 as long as distance between spiracles; base of sclerite with a row of coarse alveolae, this belt as broad as metanotal dorsellum. Front and hind femora enlarged, the front ones 3.1, the hind ones 2.6 times as long as broad. Forewing measurements: length 86, width 36, costal cell 32, m:pm:st as 17:7:5. Basal cell densely hairy except for a bare stripe along cubital hair line, the latter complete even below speculum which extends to level with base of marginal vein.

Gaster as long as thorax plus half length of head. Length of ovipositor sheaths in relation to gaster and hind tibia as 37:52 or 37:30, respectively.

Male. — Very similar to female, except for the gaster which is shorter, of normal shape for the sex, and for the antennae which are also shorter: the basal funicle segments not distinguishable from the ring segments. Body length 1.1 - 1.4 mm.
Bionomics not known; occurs in wood-steppe habitat. Distribution: Bulgaria.


This species differs from all the known members of the genus (see ŠZELÉNYI, 1959 and Erdős, 1964) by the unusual arch-like (or ring-like) pattern on the forewings (hence the specific name). Sculpturally it is near to L. variegatus Szélenyi, 1959 (which was collected near Sandanski in S. Bulgaria together with L. arcus), L. augustini Erdős, 1964, and also L. africanus Erdős, 1964, may also be near to it.

**Megastigmus amicorum sp. n.**

Female. — Dark testaceous, gaster usually darker brown, also head a bit darker than the thorax which is quite uniformly testaceous including the sutures; ovipositor sheaths blackish. Wings subhyaline, venation brown, parastigma and stigma usually darker than the rest. Hairs on thorax black, but those on propodeum and on hind coxae whitish, arising from black points.

Body length 2.5 - 3.7 mm. (holotype 3.7 mm., ovipositor 2.2 mm.). Head in facial view 1.2 times as broad as high, in dorsal view 1.6 times as broad as long, 1.3 times as broad as pronotum and 1.13 times as broad as mesoscutum. POL twice the OOL, the latter scarcely longer than the long diameter of lateral ocellus. Eye 31:23, malar space 12.5. Lower face finely radiately rugulose. Antennal scapus 4 times as long as broad, reaching middle of anterior ocellus; flagellum plus pedicellus about 1.4 times the width of head. Pedicellus in profile fully twice as long as broad, ring segment scarcely longer than wide.

Pronotum 1.1 times as broad as long in median line, with sharp transverse carinae and rugae. Thorax from anterior margin of pronotum down to apex of scutellum twice as long as width of mesoscutum, the latter with transverse rugae similar to those on pronotum. Scutellum 1.1 times as long as broad, only very slightly convex, the frenal line almost effaced, the disc anterior to line mainly transversely wrinkled, frenal longitudinally so, but its rugulae low, medially indistinct. Curved row of bristles on either side of scutellum usually with 6, the posterior
bristle placed on frenum. Propodeum exactly 3 times as broad as long in the middle, with fine transverse carinulae concentrically arranged around the foramen, carinulae often intermixed with granulation; postspiracular furrow very deep, broad. For wing venation see Fig. III, 1; stigma barely 1.5 times as long as broad, relatively broader than in

Fig. III.
1. and 2. Forewing venation of *Megastigmus amicorum* sp. n., female and male.

the other juniper species except for *M. somaliensis* Hussey. Hind coxa twice as long as propodeum in the middle. Ovipositor sheaths 2.4 - 2.6 times as long as hind tibia.

**Male.** — Similar to female, but usually darker in colour, in particular ventrally and on sides of head and thorax, also gaster and parastigma and stigma of forewing darker, piceous. Front and hind femora usually more or less infuscate on external aspect. Funicle segments more than twice as long as broad. Stigma larger, 1.25 times as long as broad (Fig. III, 2), relatively still broader in bigger specimens; distance between anterior wing margin and distal margin of stigma always inferior to length of marginal vein. Body length 2.7 - 4.2 mm.

Develops in seeds of *Juniperus oxycedrus* L.
Distribution: Yugoslavia, Bulgaria.

Holotype (female): Biograd nr. Zadar, Dalmatia, 12.VII.1968 (Boucek leg.); deposited in the Prague Nat. Museum, No. 26.211. Paratypes: many specimens collected in the same locality, mostly around Juniperus oxycedrus, some of them observed ovipositing; 10.VII.1965, 1 ♂ 12-20.VII.1968, 53 ♀ ♀ and 44 ♂ ♂ (Boucek leg.), also 22.VII.1966, 2 ♀ ♀ and 1 ♂ (Hoffer leg.); Dalmatia, nr. Zadar, 30.VII.1966, 2 ♀ ♀ (Hoffer leg.); Kali, Ugljan island, 17-23.VII.1966, 8 ♀ ♀ , 3♂ ♂ (Hoffer leg.); Neum S. of the Neretva mouth, 8.VII.1968, 1 ♀ and Sutomore N. of Bar, 6.VII.1968, 1 ♀ 2 ♂ ♂ (Boucek leg.); S. Bulgaria, Sandanski, VII.1966, 1 ♀ (Kocourek leg.).

From the common European Megastigmus bipunctatus (Swederus, 1795) (= kuntzei Kapuscinski, 1946) which develops in seeds of Juniperus communis L., the new species differs mainly in having a much longer ovipositor, broader stigma, longer antennae, uniformly testaceous thorax, usually larger body and in some other minor details. From the other palaearctic species, mainly from those described by Nikolskaja from the USSR (see Nikolskaja, 1966), only M. certus Nik. from Juniperus semiglobosa Rag. and J. sabina L. in Kirghizia has the ovipositor about as long as M. amicorum, but the stigma of forewing is quite different, much slenderer. In all the other species the ovipositor is at most only twice as long as the hind tibia, often shorter.

Named in honour of our friends in Yugoslavia.

*Palachia* genus n., Podagrioninae

Head subglobose, finely reticulate, pubescence extremely short, inconspicuous. Occipital carina strong. Scrobes fairly deep in lower part, but not nearly reaching ocellus. Frons and face in profile regularly convex. Lower margin of elyopeus with a blunt median tooth; subocular sulcus finely indicated; eyes bare. Antenna of male of moderate length, 1117(3); scapus linear, exceeding level of median ocellus; pedicellus elongate, about as long as first funicle segment; ring segment fully as long as broad; proximal funicle segments elongate, distal ones subquadrate; clava indistinctly divided, asymmetrical, pointed at apex, shorter than three preceding segments combined.

Thorax with fine but deep reticulation. Pronotum transverse, in dorsal view sides of the subrectangular collar slightly diverging forwards; lateral pancei with distinct but shallow subhorizontal depression. Notaulices complete, not very deep. Scutellum convex, the narrow frenum almost smooth, marked off only by much shallower sculpture; hind
margin of sclerite not protruding. Metanotum narrow, dorsellum smooth. Propodeum transversely convex, without any carinae, as well as metapleuron (which is triangular) deeply reticulate, except for a smooth transverse band along dorsellum. Mesopleuron in anterior part strongly reticulate, in postero-dorsal part more finely so, the oblique depression shallow. Prepectus moderately large, triangular, reticulate. Coxae rather large, front and hind femora enlarged, mid femora slender; front femur unarmed, hind one with a few teeth in distal third only. Hind tibia only slightly curved, perpendicularly truncate at apex; the single spur not longer than width of tibia. Tarsi normal, slender, basitarsi about as long as two following segments combined. Wings narrow, with hairs extremely short; marginal ciliation of forewing very short. Marginal vein fully as long as 3/5 the costal cell, much longer than the postmarginal vein; stigmal vein very short, but uncus lengthened along the postmarginal vein.

Gaster of male compressed from sides, with a short narrow petiole. The first, second and fourth postpetiolar terga larger than the others. hind margin of the first excised in the middle.

Named in memory of Jan Palach.

Type-species: *Palachia pulchra* sp. n.

*Palachia pulchra* sp. n.

Male (Fig. IV, 3). — Head and thorax with bright metallic colours: mainly green-golden but a broad cross-band on frontovertex dark violet, then lateral lobes of mesoscutum dorsally and axillae, violet-blue, as well as a broad cross-band at base of propodeum. Lower part of lateral panels of pronotum, base of antennae, all legs except hind coxae, and base of gaster, light rufous; hind coxa with a small violaceous macula. Wings subhyaline.

Length of body 2.2 mm.

Head in facial view as broad as high, in dorsal view 1.48 times as broad as long, 1.37 times as broad as the mesoscutum. POL fully twice as long as OOL, distance between lateral ocellus and occipital carina slightly less than POL (8:9). Eye 23:15, malar space 9, width of frons 20. Clypeus small, smooth, indistinctly delimited. Flagellum plus pedicellus 1.5 times as long as width of head.

Pronotal collar 2.6 times as broad as long in the middle, anteriorly step-like, not sharply edged. Mid lobe of mesoscutum almost twice as
long as the shortest distance between notaulices. Scutellum broadly touching mesoscutum, 1.2 times as long as broad. Propodeum in median line barely shorter than the scutellum; spiracles very small, oval, removed from metanotal margin by slightly more than their own length. Forewing (Fig. IV, 1) measures: length 92, width 32, costal cell 36, m:pm:st as 24:8:3. Hind femur (Fig. IV, 2) with two sharp teeth, the distal one situated near apex and followed by three very small translucent denticles. For other characters see Fig. IV, 3.

Female and bionomies unknown.
Distribution: Yugoslavia, on coast.


In my opinion this form belongs to Torymidae, subfamily Podagrioninae. The cerci are longer than broad, hind coxae large, hind femora also enlarged, hind tibia bears only one spur, etc. It shows, however, several peculiar characters which separate it from all the known genera. The propodeum (similarly to Pachytomoides Girault) shows no carinae, but the mesopleuron and metapleuron are all over reticulate, the wing pubescence is greatly reduced, hind femur is only moderately enlarged in comparison to the other Podagrionins and its teeth are reduced in number and confined to the distal part of ventral margin only, the hind tibia does not run out in a sharp tooth, etc. The moderately enlarged hind femora and truncate apex of hind tibiae may be regarded as plesiomorphic characters within the subfamily. Certainly more light will be thrown on the problem, when the female sex and bionomics of the species are known.

Family ORMYRIDAE

Ormyrus longicornis sp. n.

Female. — Fairly bright green; hind margin of the first tergum and the distal gastral terga all over, bluish or blackish, as well as the sides of body. Antennal flagellum black; legs concolorous with body, knees and apices of tibiae and whole front tarsi, dark testaceous; mid and hind tarsi paler, whitish at base. Wings subhyaline, venation dark brown.

Length of body 2.7 - 3.5 mm. (holotype 3.3 mm.).

Head and thorax in shape and sculpture similar to the other European species of the genus. Sculpture on head fairly strong, frons and face reticulate-striate, the striae arranged almost concentrically around the scrobes. Relative measurements: width of head 60, height 46, length 26, width of frons 36, eye 28:20, malar space 16, mouth width 23, length of scapus 22 (this reaching ventral margin of median ocellus), flagellum plus pedicellus 59. Pedicellus in dorsal view 1.8 times as long as broad, first ring segment thin, about 4 times as broad as long, the second 0.6 times as long as broad; flagellum barely
thickened apically, funicle segments subequal, subquadrate, the first and the second slightly longer than broad, two distal ones subtransverse; clava rounded apically, slightly longer than two preceding segments combined (12:11), its sutures perpendicular.

Thorax strongly convex, 1.5 times as long as width of mesoscutum. Mesoscutum and scutellum densely reticulate, with fine but conspicuous transverse rugae. Scutellum 1.1 times as long as broad, only slightly convex longitudinally, its apex truncate and only slightly jutting above the dorsellum. The latter narrow, reticulate, nearly 6 times shorter than propodeum in the middle. Propodeum longitudinally striate, more coarsely so in middle above the foramen, with some cross-lines indicating longitudinal reticulation in places; broad median part almost flat, laterally behind spiracles broadly convex; distance between spiracles 2.2 times greater than length of propodeum in middle; posterior margin of propodeum laterad to foramen deeply narrowly depressed, the fovea very transverse. Forewing on basal cell with a row of several hairs on both surfaces, the cell distally beneath closed by the cubital hair-line. Stigma lengthened along postmarginal vein, about as long as distance of its lower margin from anterior wing margin.

Gaster 1.1 to 1.2 times as long as head plus thorax combined. strongly convex; abruptly blunted at apex (Fig. V, 1), epipygium unusually short. Gastral dorsum without any carina, first tergum covering about one-third the gaster, shallowly reticulate-punctured, the following segments without coarse pits, fairly densely hairy, thin hairs arising from low longitudinal tubercles which are slightly elevated above the irregular reticulation, the tubercles forming barely conspicuous rows. The second postpetiolar tergum dorsally covered by the first, the third very narrowly visible dorsally, the fourth here about twice as long as the third, the fifth the longest, more than twice as long as the sixth; epipygium very steeply sloping, straight in profile.

Male. — Very similar to female, also in the sculpture, including the dorsum of gaster. Antennae (Fig. V, 2) differ in being longer, 1.33 times as long as width of head, with flagellum very stout, subcylindrical or (more often) slightly tapering to apex. Scapus not nearly reaching the ocellus; pedicellus subglobular; both ring segments subequal, strongly transverse; all funicle segments slightly longer than broad, or the distal ones subquadrate, the second usually very slightly longer and narrower than the first funicle segment. Middle terga of gaster on sides bluntly edged longitudinally. Length of body 2.4 - 3.1 mm.

Bionomics unknown. Occurs in wood-steppe habitats.
Distribution: Bulgaria, Transcaucasia.


Fig. V.
1. and 2. Ormyrus longicornis sp. n., body of female in side view and antenna of male.

Ormyrus longicornis sp.n. belongs to subgenus Ormyrus s. str., to the species-group in which the females possess no median keel on gastral terga. It may be easily separated from all the known species by the relatively long antennae (hence the name), in both sexes, but in particular in males, and in females by the unusually short epipygium which is much shorter than in the nearest species, O. wachtli Mayr.
Family EURYTOMIDAE

_Buresium, genus n._

Body extremely finely sculptured, sculpture more conspicuous only in smaller specimens; head and thorax almost bare, only gaster with sparse hairs. Head stout; occiput immargined; temples and genae terete; scrobes shallow, not margined; eyes broad, bare; subocular sulcus indistinct; lower face with tentorial pits distinct, supraclypeal area vertically elongate, clypeus small, subtransverse, its lower margin broadly truncate, indented on sides. Mandibles with 3 small teeth, the upper one blunt and broad. Antennae inserted in middle of face, above lower ocular line, 11173 in both sexes, without conspicuous bristles. Scapes sublinear, not nearly reaching (female) or slightly exceeding (male) the vertex level. In female pedicellus subglobular, ring segment transverse; basal funicle segments elongate, decreasing in length distally, each with one row of linear sensilla; clava not acuminate, not distinctly asymmetric. In male pedicellus globular, ring segment extremely short, all funicle segments very long, the basal ones with several rows and the distal segments with at least two rows of linear sensilla; clava long, its three segments rather loosely put together.

Thorax cylindrical, nearly smooth. Pronotal collar quadrangular, anteriorly step-like, but rounded on the edge; lateral panels not depressed except for a small deep groove at antero-ventral margin; hind margin of this panel distinctly produced to cover the spiracle. Mesoscutum medially shorter than pronotum, notaules complete, but very shallow, hardly conspicuous. Axillae large, almost meeting medially. Scutellum without cross-line, posteriorly rounded, its margin distinctly set off. Metanotum narrow, simple. Propodeum long, only slightly declivous, nearly smooth, with a broad median groove which is carinaceously bordered anteriorly; posterior part restricted to a short nucha; supracoxal flange rather broad, thin; lateral callus covered with dense adpressed silvery pubescence that extends laterad on the broadly triangular metapleuron. Similar silvery pubescence on bossy elevation on mesopleuron, anteriorly below femoral depression; posterior part of mesopleuron not divided. Prepectus large, smooth, forming a broad belt from one side to the corresponding part on the other side of thorax. Legs normal, hind coxae fairly large, femora moderately thickened, but not armed; mid tibia with spur slightly longer than
width of tibial apex; hind tibia straight, apically with a row of fine bristles along inner margin of tibial apex. Tarsi at least as long as tibiae, basitarsi slightly lengthened. Wings narrow. Forewing bare in proximal quarter, pubescent beyond basal fold; costal cell narrow; venation normal; submarginal vein smoothly joined to parastigma; marginal vein moderately long, longer than the postmarginal, this longer than the curved stigmal; knob not enlarged, but with a short uncus.

Gaster sessile, convex, in dorsal view subclavate; hind margins of segments straight. Second postpetiolar tergum very short, often hidden under the first tergum, in particular in males. In female the fourth tergum the longest, the first subequal in length to the fifth or the sixth; epipygium short, its basal segment, except in middle, separated from the cerci-bearing posterior part by a deep slot-like furrow; cerchi short, tubercle-like, removed from hind margin of sclerite. Ovipositor sheaths barely protruding. Hypogynium not reaching middle of gaster. In male first large tergum longer than any of the following ones.

Named in honour of Dr. Ivan Bures, former Director of the Bulgarian Scientific Institutes, who during his fruitful life greatly encouraged and helped the Czechoslovak naturalists in investigation of the Bulgarian fauna.

Type-species: Buresium Rufum sp. n.

**Buresium Rufum sp. n.**

Female (Fig. VI). — Rufous; segments 1-4 of mid and hind tarsi, and base of hind tibia, whitish; mid and hind tibiae medially fusaceous; often also gastric terga 3-5 posteriorly, the mesopleuron under the silvery hairs, hind coxa on postero-dorsal margin and tip of hind femur, infuscate. Forewing with two brown fasciae, both narrowing anteriorly, attached to parastigma and to postmarginal vein.

Length of body 2.4 - 2.9 mm. (holotype 2.9 mm.).

Head in facial view 1.2 times as broad as high. Relative measurements: width of head 41, width of frons 25, eye 20:16, malar space 13, mouth width 16, scapus 15, flagellum plus pedicellus 43. Antennal pedicellus dorsally 1.3 times as long as broad, ring segment strongly transverse; first funicle segment much longer than pedicellus, almost twice as long as broad, the fifth subquadrate, the seventh slightly
transverse; clava slightly longer than two preceding segments combined (10:8.5).

Head, pronotum, mesoscutum and propodeum very finely, mainly transversely reticulate, on median lobe and on scutellum meshes broader and surface fairly smooth. For some characters see also Fig. VI. Dor-

sellum smooth, short, broadly trapezoidal. Propodeum medially 0.8 times as long as distance between the small, oval spiracles; base of sclerite with several short keels. Forewing measurements: length 116, width 38, costal cell 48, \( m:pm:st \) as 24:11:6.5; longest marginal ciliae of forewing 1.5. Hind tibia at apex narrower than length of the longer spur (as 6.5:9), length of tibia and tarsus as 35:37, hind basitarsus dorsally 14.

Visible part of abdominal petiole strongly transverse. Gaster 2.5 times as long as broad, first postpetiolar tergum convex, dorsally smooth.
covering one-fifth of gastral surface; the following segments very densely shallowly engraved-reticulate.

**Male.** — Similar to female, but antennae longer, gaster as long as thorax and rounded at apex. Length of flagellum plus pedicellus combined 0.6 - 0.7 the length of body; scapus slightly narrowed apically; first funicle segment 3 times, the seventh fully twice as long as broad, each segment narrowed at ends; clava as long as two preceding segments combined. Epipygym part behind cerci in dorsal view semicircularly protruding, its margin sharp, slightly reflexed. Body length 1.5 - 2.1 mm.

**Biology** unknown.

**Distribution:** Italy, Bulgaria, Azerbaizhan.

Holotype (female): Sandanski, S. Bulgaria, VII.1966 (Kocourek leg.); deposited in my own collection.

Paratypes: Italy, Mte. Gargano, nr. Vieste, 11.VII.1966, 1 ♂ (Boucek leg.); Sandanski, Bulgaria, VII.1966, with holotype 7 ♀ 4 ♂ (Kocourek leg.); Azerbaizhan SSR, Baku, 2. and 15.VII.1967, 2 ♂ (Boucek leg.).

It is rather difficult to place this form. The body characters seem to point to *Eurytomidae*, but, except for the general body form which may be due to the convergence in development in similar habitat, it might almost as well be considered as a member of *Cleonyminae*. In my opinion it is best placed in *Eurytomidae*, subfamily *Rileinae*, where it may form a tribe of its own (*Buresiini*, tribus n.). This is characterized by the single ring segment clearly differentiated in both sexes from the funicle, while in *Rileini* there are at least two ring segments that often do not differ much from the following flagellar segments. On the other hand the shape of clypeus, the presence of a supraclypeal area and the shape of abdomen seem to unite the two tribes (another one in *Rileinae* may be the *Heimbrini* from South and Central America). The broad belt-like prepectus, the 13-segmented antennae with one ring segment, the shortened second postpetiolar tergum occur also among the mentioned *Cleonyminae*.

**Family PTEROMALIDAE**

*Picroscytooides laevis* **sp. n.**

**Female.** — Head and thorax and apex of gaster metallic blue, middle terga of gaster usually greenish, the basal ones blackish with a metallic green tint, but often pale rufous. Eyes red. Antennal scape
concolorous with head, pedicel and flagellum fuscous, apex of antenna testaceous, in some specimens also the ring segments pale, or even the proximal segments of the funicle. Coxae and femora bluish, tibiae pale yellow, tarsi reddish, basitarsi of mid and hind legs whitish. Wings subhyaline, venation brown.

Body length 7.5 - 8 mm.

Head and thorax anterior of metanotum fairly densely covered with long, thin, white hair. Head almost smooth, traces of reticulation distinct only on the occiput. In dorsal view head 1.1 - 1.2 times as broad as long, with temples one-third as long as eyes, moderately converging backwards. POL slightly less than OOL. Eye subtriangular-oval, 30 : 22, malar space as long as width of eye. Subocular sulcus not distinct; gena posteriorly above base of mandible not sharp. Antennal scapeus slender, reaching middle of median ocellus. Length of flagellum plus pedicellus about 0.85 the width of head. Pedicellus 1.6 times as long as wide; first ring segment strongly transverse, the second subquadrate; first funicle segment 2.5 times, the sixth only 1.1 times as long as wide; clava not distinctly segmented, as long as two preceding segments combined, sharply acuminate at apex, but without any conspicuous stylus.

Thorax robust, convex, when measured from anterior collar edge to apex of propodeum 1.5 times as long as width of mesoscutum. Reticulation very coarse but very shallow, mostly irregular and in the following places completely effaced (these parts smooth, hence the specific name): a broad stripe along posterior margin of pronotum, anterior half of mid lobe of mesoscutum, broad discs of scapulae with an extension on the anterior part of axillae; these parts usually very shiny but pilose as the rest of the sclerite. Thin hairs here as long as half the width of one axilla, obliquely distant, on scutellum and on median lobe of mesoscutum directed headwards. Scutellum only 0.75 times as long as wide. Dorsellum of metanotum flat, finely densely reticulate, as well as the propodeum. The latter fully 3 times as broad as long medially; nucha only indicated by a slightly convex boss, but posterior margin of propodeum distinctly margined, the narrowly laminar margin slightly sinuate on either side of foramen, the part forming the supracoxal flange also narrow; in place of median carina a broad depression; anterior sublateral depressions fairly deep; spiracle reniform, as long as width of lateral smooth stripe of metanotum; callus abundantly hairy, hairs extended along supracoxal flange. Mesopleuron on the convex oblique boss behind pronotal panel smooth, but bearing
here some hairs. Forewing venation (Fig. VII, 2) similar to that of *P. cerasiops* Masi (Fig. VII, 3), but lighter-colored; postmarginal vein about twice as long as the stigmal and slightly longer than the marginal vein. Hind coxa only 1.5 times as long as broad, its inner aspect flat, pilose as also is its dorsal edge.

Gaster 1.2 to 1.35 times as long as head plus thorax combined. Hind margin of first postpetiolar tergum subangularly produced in the middle, distinctly excised sublaterally; margin of the second tergum also slightly produced in the middle.

Male not known.

**Biology:** Parasite of Pyralid *Myelois cinctipalpella* Christ, pest of *Carthamus tinctorius* L.; also reared from an unknown host in stems of *Ferula soongarica* Pall.

**Distribution:** Central Asia.


Paratypes: Kammashi, ex *Myelois* (as the holotype); Kinelley, 30 km. SE. of Jean-Arc in Kazakhstan, 21.VI.1958, stems of *Ferula soongarica*, 1 ♂ (Ponomareva leg.); Kara-Yazyl in Transcaspia, 1.VI.1923, 1 ♂ (B. Rohdendorf, Moscow Mus.).

*P. laevis* sp. n. comes nearest to *P. cerasiops* Masi (see Masi, 1922); another related species is *Picroscytoides guyoni* (Giraud, 1869)(comb.
n! , originally described as *Arthrolysis guyoni*) known in North Africa. From all known species of the genus the new species may be readily separated by its long pilosity and the obliterate sculpture on head and thorax. A slight obliteration of sculpture on the head may occur also in some larger specimens of *P. cerasiops*, e.g. from Bulgaria, Cyprus, Israel, but the thorax is always distinctly regularly reticulate.

*Picrocytoides albiventris* sp. n.

Female. — Head and thorax mainly bluish-black, sometimes in places with a weak bronzy tint; gaster more blackish, usually also slightly bronzy. Antennal flagellum black, apically brownish. Outer edge of front tibiae, kness and tips of all tibiae, the tarsi except apically, whitish. Eyes dark reddish-brown. Wings subhyaline, venation brown.

Length of body 4.7 - 5.5 mm. (holotype 4.7 mm.).

Head and thorax rather dull, densely reticulate, its pubescence abundant, but hairs short, barely longer than length of ocellus. Head nearly 1.3 times as broad as mesoscutum, in dorsal view 2.1 times as broad as long, with temples moderately receding, almost 0.4 as long as eye. POL:OOL as 18:16, width of frons 60, eye 42:30, malar space 29, width of mouth (from below) 43. Antennal toruli with their upper edges exactly in middle of distance between anterior ocellus and lower margin of clypeus. Reticulation on lower face turning to striation radiately situated to lower margin of clypeus. Subocular sulcus finely indicated. Lateral margins of mouth opening shortly subparallel but in a lateral view they are hidden by a genal lamina; this lamina is connected anteriorly, at the upper mandibular condyle, with the anterior mouth margin, posteriorly it bends upwards and becomes obliterated before reaching the eye level; at bending place the margin distinctly reflexed, sharp. Antennal scapus slightly exceeding the vertex level; flagellum as long as width of head; pedicellus dorsally 1.9 times as long as broad; first ring segment very short, pale; the second slightly longer than broad; first funicle segment 2.5 to 3 times, the sixth 1.1 times as long as broad; clava as long as two preceding segments together, with distinct narrow stylus and oblique sutures.

Thorax length nearly 1.4 times the width of mesoscutum, the latter 1.85 times as broad as long; scutellum nearly 1.3 times as broad as long. Dorsellum convex, strongly finely reticulate as well as propodeum, 5 times as broad as long. Propodeum as long as distance
between anterior sublateral depressions, in the middle 2.1 times shorter than distance between spiracles. Hind margin of propodeum not set off on the part above foramen, but laminaform laterad of the middle and produced far beyond the short supracoxal flange. Mesopleuron reticulate except for a triangular smooth area above behind femoral depression. Forewing similar to that of the preceding species, but marginal vein relatively longer: costal cell 68.8, m : pm : st as 39:30:14; stigmal vein very distinctly arched.

Gaster 2.4 times as long as broad, only 1.1 to 1.2 times as long as head plus thorax combined; dorsally flat or weakly convex. Hind margin of first large tergum archedly produced medially, distinctly excised sublaterally; margins of the second and third tergum also slightly produced.

**Male.** — Head and thorax bronzy-black; gaster except for basal part of first tergum and apex, whitish (hence the specific name). Otherwise as in female, but in some paler-coloured specimens antennal scapes and hind tibiae are pale. Antennae very distinct; very long, with funicle 7-segmented, whole flagellum beset with long, thin, outstanding hairs which are slightly whorled (Fig. VII, 1). Flagellum plus pedicellus about 1.5 - 1.6 times as long as width of head; pedicellus subglobular; both ring segments strongly transverse; funicle slightly tapering to apex, each segment subcylindrical and terminating with a narrow smooth peduncle; segments decreasing in length, all elongate, the first about twice as long as the seventh; clava not distinctly divided, narrow, pointed, slightly shorter than first funicle segment. Body length 2.3 - 3.9 mm.

**Biology not known.**

**Distribution:** France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Crimea, Turkey, Transcaucasia, Tadzhikistan.

Holotype (female): Cajkov nr. Levice, Czechoslovakia, VIII.1961 (Kocourek leg.); deposited in my own collection.

By the laminar genal carina this species differs from all the other members of Picroscytoides Masi. The male is very similar to P. guyoni (Giraud), also in the form of the antennae which greatly differ from the compact stout antennae of P. cerasiops Masi or P. obscurus Masi. The female is more alike P. obscurus, but has much less stout head. The antennae of P. albiventris are similar to those of the species of Norbanus Walker. From the latter genus Picroscytoides Masi differs mainly by the form of the first postpetiolar tergum, the hind margin of which is distinctly excised sublaterally, while in the Norbanus species it is entire.

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RIASSUNTO

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