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## **A contribution to the braconid fauna of Israel (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) 4. Braconinae**

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### **Abstract**

Ninety-seven Braconinae species are reported from Israel belonging to 13 genera. The material was collected by 60 naturalists during the last five decades. Forty-six species proved to be new to the fauna of Israel. Three species are new to the science: they are described under the names *Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi*, *Bracon (Bracon) furthi* and *Bracon (Bracon) israelicus*, and are related to their nearest allies. Holotypes are deposited in the Tel Aviv University, one paratype in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. In the List of the Species the faunistic novelties are disclosed, the entities cover the following data: species name, number of specimens, locality, ecological observation, collecting time, collector. With 64 line-drawn figures.

Key words: Generic names, new species, description, nearest allies, faunistic novelties, depository.

### **Introduction**

Ninety-seven braconine species are reported taken in Israel. The species divide in among 13 genera (in brackets the respective species-number): *Aphrastobracon* ASHMEAD, 1896

(1), *Atanycolus* FÖRSTER, 1862 (1), *Brayproctus* ASHMEAD, 1900 (2), *Bracon* FABRICIUS, 1798 (57), *Curriea* ASHMEAD, 1900 (1), *Glyptomorpha* HOLMGREN, 1868 (4), *Habrobracon* ASHMEAD, 1895 (5), *Iphiaulax* FOERSTER, 1862 (8), *Pseudovipio* SZÉPLIGETI, 1896 (7), *Rhadinobracon* SZÉPLIGETI, 1906 (1), *Soter* SUSSURE, 1892 (1), *Teraturus* KOKUJEV, 1898 (1) and *Vipio* LATREILLE, 1804 (8).

The Braconinae species were identified applying TELENGA's (1936), TOBIAS's (1986) and TOBIAS's & BELOKOBYLSKIJ's (2000) monographic books of the Braconidae of the former Soviet Union. The number of the species new to science is three: *Bracon* (*Lucobracon*) *freidbergi* nov.sp., *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *furthi* nov.sp. and *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *israelicus* nov.sp. Their descriptions with their nearest allies are presented in the section Description of the New Species.

The braconid material has been collected by roundly 60 naturalists (entomologists, zoologists etc.). The majority of the material was taken by A. FREIDBERG, L. FRIEDMAN and W. KUSLITZKY. Subsequently the collectors's name with their abbreviated monograms applied in the faunistic list are presented in alphabetic order according to the family (or second) names

P. Amitai = PA.

Q. Argaman = QA.

E. Askhenazi = EA.

Blondheim = B.

Bytinski-Salz = BS.

D. Camot = DC.

S. Chaviv = SC.

Draishpun = D.

H. Eini = HE.

N. Feuerstein = NF.

L. Fishelson = LFi.

E. Fonio = EF.

A. Freidberg = AF.

L. Friedman = LFr.

D. Furth = DF.

Fux = F.

B. Galil = BG.

D. Gerling = DG.

C. Grach = CG.

N. Greenman = NG.

Grinberg = Gr.

M. Guershon = MG.

Gurevich = Gu.

Y. Hadar = YH.

J. Halperin = JH.

F. Kaplan = FK.

V. Kravchenko = VK.

Kugler = K.

W. Kuslitzky = WK.

D. Lavee = DL.

M. Lazara = ML.

T. Levanony = TL.

J. Macklis = JM.

A. Maklakov = AM.

O. Mainheim = OM.

M. Meier = MM.

E. Morgulis = EM.

F. Nackbar = FN.

Nitzan = N.

Penerlal = P.

S. Plotkin = SP.

O. Ritter = OR.

C. Schmid-Egger = CSE.

M. Shemesh = ES.

E. Shney-Dor = ESD.

D. Simon = DS.

R. Stern = RS.

I. Susman = IS.

Swirski = S.

O. Theodor = OT.

M. Tintpulver = MT.

V. Tir = VT.

G. Tsabar = GT.

J. Wahrman = JW.

M. Wechsefish = MW.

Werner = W.

G. Wizen = GW.

O. Yarkani = OY.

I. Yarom = IY.

I. Zonstein = IZ.

V. Zwick = VZ.

The overwhelming majority of the braconine material, including the three holotypes, herewith published is deposited in the National Collection of Invertebrates, Department of Zoology, The University, Tel Aviv; duplicates and one paratype (1♀: *Bracon freidbergi* nov. sp.) in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

### List of the species

In the list of the species the faunistic entries are arranged according to the following sequences: Species name: number of the specimens: locality, possible ecological datum, time of collection (day / month / year), collector's (abbreviated) name.

The distributional figure characterized the respective species are applied after YU et al. 2012. The quite recent faunistic data (not included in YU et al. 2012) are quoted following the contributor authors. The species new to the fauna of Israel are indicated by an asterisk close before the generic name (e.g. \**Bracon*). The number of the braconid species new to the fauna of Israel is fairly high: 46, i.e. 47 % of the entire number (97) of the species reported here.

Each entry of the faunistic contribution is composed of the following data: name of the species, number of the specimens, locality, height above sea-level if given, time of collecting (day / month / year), ecological comment if given, collector's abbreviated name.

\**Aphrastobracon antefurcalis* SZÉPLIGETI, 1915: 1♂, Herzliyya, hill, 28 IV 2010, AF. 1♂, Nahal Oren, 7 VI 2010, AF. 1♂, Ya'ar Shekhanya, 23 IX 2010, EM. – Nearest to Israel reported from Croatia (introduced), known in tropical Africa (Cape Verde Islands, Cameroon, Democratic Republic Congo, Mozambique).

\**Atanycolus neesi* (MARSHALL, 1897): 1♀, Baniass, 6 VI 1984, AF. 1♀, Bitilu (West of ZarKa), 30 V 1973, MT. 1♀, Ein Farra, 5 X 1973, MT. 1♀, El Arish, 26 XII 1956, JM. 1♀, Haifa, 27 VII 1946, BS. 1♀, Herzlia, 27 XI 1975, MK. 1♀, Jerusalem Wadi Ruas, 25 V 1957, OY. 1♀, Kjar Shoumai, 30 IX 1975, AF. 1♂, Nahr Rubin, 1 IX 1954, OT. 1♀, Negev, 15 V 1965, F. 1♀, Panyas, 18 VII 1996, AF. 2♀♀, Tabor, 17 III 1946 (1♀) and V 1946 (1♀), BS. 1♂, Tel Dan, 13 IV 1983, AF. – Widely distributed in the western Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Israel known in Turkey.

\**Baryproctus barypus* MARSHALL, 1885: 1♀, Hof Rotem Shezaf, 3 km S of 'EnGev, 200 m, 21 III 2010, AF. 1♂, Zeelon Beach, 8 VIII 1997, LFr. – Fairly frequent in the western Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Israel known in Turkey and Azerbaijan.

\**Baryproctus turanicus* TELENGA, 1936: 1♀, Ein Tureiba, 8 IX 1974, FK. 1♀, 'En'Agrabbim, –36 m, 7 III 2010, AF. 2♀♀, Neot Hakikar, 20 V 1974, AF. – In eastern Palaearctic Region reported from Mongolia and Uzbekistan. The Israeli localities are its third known occurrence.

*Bracon (Glabrobracon) abbreviator* NEES, 1834: 1♀, Merom Golan, Bental reservoir, 9 V 2006, WK. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 2011-2012: 170).

*Bracon (Palpibracon) atrator* NEES, 1834: 1♀, En Shaviv, 18-19 IV 2001, LFr. 2♀♀ + 1♂, Herzliyya, hill, 8 IV 2006 (1♀) and 17-18 IV 2009 (1♀ + 1♂), AF. 1♀ + 2♂♂, Jerusalem, 13 VI 1943, BS. 1♀, Nizzanim, 18 IV 2007, AF.

- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) conjugellae* BENGTSOON, 1924: 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Wadi Falie, 16 III 1962, K. – In Europe distributed in six countries, nearest to Israel in Hungary.
- Bracon (Palpibracon) delibator* HALIDAY, 1833 (=B. (P.) anthracinus NEES, 1834): 1 ♀, Herzliyya, 17 II 2007, AF. 1 ♀, Ma'agar Bental, 7 V 2007, WK. 1 ♂, Ma'agar Yeroham, 14 VIII 2008, AF. 1 ♀, Ma'alot, 25 V 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Meron Golan, Bental reservoir, 9 V 2006, WK. 1 ♀, Nahal Oazrin, 7 V 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Nahal Soreq sands, 20 III 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Park Canada, 13 II 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, taken with Malaise trap, 15 IV 2007, WK.
- Bracon (Glabrobracon) dichromus* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♂, Bet Dagan, 20 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Har Karmel, summit 540 m, 25 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Jerusalem, 20 VI, BS. 1 ♂, Ma'agan Micha'el, 21 V 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Meron Mt., 24 VII 1968, DG. 3 ♂ ♂, Nahal Qana reserve, 5 km SW Oarne Shomeron, 290 m, 9 VII 2007, AF.
- Bracon (Glabrobracon) dichromus* var. *maculiger* (WESMAEL, 1838): 1 ♀, Hermon Mt., 1500 m, 15 IX 1970, BG. 1 ♂, Jericho, 7 V 1970, BS. 1 ♀, Ma'ayan Zevi, 28 III 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Magan Michael, 2 I 1960. 1 ♂, Nahal Tananim, 4 V 2010, WK.
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) ductor* TELENGA, 1936: 1 ♀, Har Meron, 26 V 1999, OM. – The species shows a disjunct distribution: Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria (in Europe) and Mongolia, Asiatic Russia: Chita oblast (in Asia).
- Bracon (Lucobracon) erraticus* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♂, Mishmar Dawid, 22 V 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Palmahim, 20 III 2010, WK.
- Bracon (Lucobracon) erraticus* var. *confinis* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1901): 1 ♂, Har Karmel, summit 540 m, 25 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Ma'agan Micha'el, 20 IX 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Nahal Tananim, 4 V 2010, WK. 1 ♂, Rehovot, 28 IV 2007, WK. 1 ♂, Tel Aviv, taken with Malaise trap, 1 V 2007, WK.
- Bracon (Lucobracon) erraticus* var. *superciliosus* (WESMAEL, 1838): 1 ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 3 IV 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Nahal Perat, Kefar Adummini, north-facing slope, 27 II 2007, AF.
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) exhilarator* NEES, 1834: 1 ♀, Devira, 12 IV 2009, LFr. – Sporadic to frequent in the Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Israel known in Turkey.
- \**Bracon (Bracon) extasus* PAPP, 1990: 1 ♂, Har Meron, 1100 m, 26 V 1999, OM. 1 ♂, Nizzanim dunes, 13 III 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Palmahira, 2 II 1975, FK. – Described from Tunisia (PAPP 1990: 92), reported surprisingly from China (Fujian province) (YU et al. 2012).
- Bracon (Lucobracon) femoralis* BRULLÉ, 1832 (=B. (L.) *hedwigae* SCHMIEDEKNECHT, 1897): 2 ♀ ♀, 'En Zetim, 10 V 2006 (1 ♀), RS and 18 V 2009 (1 ♀), WK. 1 ♀, Har Hermon, 1700 m, 17 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, HaYarden, 25 III 2001, LFr. 1 ♀, Hermon Mt., 1200 m, 14 V 1971, BS. 1 ♀, Jericho, 10 IV 1978, DF. 2 ♀ ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 23 III 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Ramat Raziél, 8 V 1972, AF. 1 ♀, Tavor shore, 25 III 2001, LFr. – Reported first from Israel under the name *B. (L.) hedwigae* SCHMIEDEKNECHT (PAPP 1989: 48). In the Mediterranean Subregion widely distributed and fairly frequent.
- Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi* nov.sp.** – Its description see in the chapter Description of the New Species.

*Bracon (Bracon) fulvipes* NEES, 1834: 1 ♀, Herzliyya, swamp, 27 III 2008, AF. 1 ♀, Park HaYarden, 17 V 2009, WK.

Remark: Recently the name *Bracon kiritshenkoi* TELENGA, 1936 was revalidated, this species is very near to *B. fulvipes*. The occurrence of *B. kiritshenkoi* in Israel may be noticed; its known distribution is in European Russia (Daghestan, Volgograd and Astrakhan provinces). The taxonomic discrimination between *B. fulvipes* and *B. kiritshenkoi* is presented and further details are given in SAMARTSEV & BELOKOBYLSKIJ (2013).

*Bracon (Glabrobracon) fumatus* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: 1 ♂, Nizzanim, 6 VI 2005, WK. 1 ♂, Qesarya, 13 V 2005, AF. – In Europe distributes rather sporadically. Reported from Israel (PAPP 2011-2012: 171); nearest to Israel known in Cyprus, Turkey and Greece.

***Bracon (Bracon) furthi nov.sp.*** – Its description see in the chapter Description of the New Species.

*Bracon (Glabrobracon) gusaricus* TELENGA, 1933 (=B. depressus TELENGA, 1936; B. pulcherimus TELENGA, 1936): 1 ♂, 'Enot Samar, 6 X 2008, AF. 1 ♂, Kesalon, 21 VII 2002, AF. – First reported from Israel by PAPP (2011-2012: 171), known in Switzerland (ČAPEK & HOFMANN 1997:36) and in ten countries of the Palaearctic region. It seems a steppicol species.

*Bracon (Glabrobracon) hemiflavus* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: 2 ♂ ♂, Bet Dagan, 10 VI 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Nizzanim, 18 IV 2007, AF. – First reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 48).

\**Bracon (Cyanopteroobracon) illyricus* MARSHALL, 1888: 1 ♀, 'En Zetim, 18 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Golan Aniam, 18 V 1983, IY. 1 ♂, Zomet Lehavim, 15 IV 1997, LFr. – Widely distributed and fairly frequent in the southern half of the western Palaearctic region. Nearest to Israel known in Cyprus, Turkey and Iran.

*Bracon (Bracon) intercessor* NEES, 1834: 1 ♀, Bet Dagan, 19 V 2008, WK. 1 ♀, Ein Farra, 5 X 1973, MT. 1 ♀, 'En Zetim, 18 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Gilgal, 16 III 2005, IZ. 1 ♀: Gvulet, XI 1984, ESD. 1 ♀, Herzliyya, hill, 5 V 2007, AF. 1 ♀, Ma'agan Mikha'el, 23 IV 2009, WK. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Har Meron, 1100 m, IV 1999 (1 ♂), 22 XI 2008 (1 ♀), 30 IV 2007 (1 ♀), TL. 1 ♀, Mezudat Nimrod, 810 m, 19 IV 2010, AF. 1 ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 23 III 2010, WK. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Nizzanim, 25 m, taken with Malaise trap, 17 XII 2008, CG et OR. 1 ♂, Sataf, 11 III 2001, LFr. 2 ♀ ♀, Tel Aviv, taken with Malaise trap, 15 III 2007 (1 ♀) and 1 V 2007 (1 ♀), WK.

*Bracon (Bracon) intercessor* var. *laetus* (WESMAEL, 1838): 2 ♀ ♀, Bet Shemesh, forest, 19 IV 2008, WK. 1 ♀, Givat Brenner, 10 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Hadera, 26 IX 2004, IZ. 1 ♀, Herzliyya, hill, 19 IV 2006, AF. 12 ♀ ♀, Nizzanim, 13 V 2003 (1 ♀) LFr. and 6 VI 2006 (11 ♀ ♀) WK. 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, University camp, taken with Malaise trap, 15 VIII 2006, WK.

*Bracon (Bracon) intercessor* var. *subtilis* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1901): 1 ♀, Almagor, 29 IX 2010, WK. 1 ♂, Hadera, 26 IX 2004, IZ. 1 ♀, Moledet, 21 V 2005, AF. 2 ♀ ♀, Nizzanim, 6 VI 2006 (1 ♀) WK., 18 VI 2009 (1 ♀) LFr. – One of the most frequent to common braconid species in the Palaearctic region.

***Bracon (Bracon) israelicus nov.sp.*** – Its description see in the chapter Description of the New Species.

- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) kirgisorum* TELENGA, 1936: 1 ♀, Herzliyya, hill, 7 VII 2008 (1 ♀) and 17-18 IV 2009 (1 ♀), AF. – The species shows a disperse distribution: nearest to Israel known in Turkey, furthermore reported from Lithuania, Moldova, Iran and Kyrgyzstan (locus typicus).
- \**Bracon (Bracon) kozak* TELENGA, 1936: 1 ♂, Nizzanim, 6 VI 2006, LFr. – Distributed in Moldova, Turkey and Azerbaijan (nearest to Israel), furthermore in Russia and Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan).
- \**Bracon (Bracon) leptus* MARSHALL, 1897: 1 ♀, Birket Ram, 4 VI 1974, DF. 1 ♀, Haela Jun., 22 II 1984, ESD. 1 ♂, Har Hermon, 1500 m, 17 V 2009, WK. 2 ♂ ♂, summit of Her Karmel, 540 m, 25 V 2008, AF. 1 ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 23 III 2010, WK. 2 ♂ ♂, Nizzanim, dunes, 13 III 2009, WK. 2 ♂ ♂, Nizzanim, 26 IV 2009, AF. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Nahal Soreg, sands, 20 III 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Palmahin, 20 III 2010, WK. 1 ♂, Yasur, 8 V 1979, DF. – In the western Palaearctic Region widely distributed in the steppe / forest steppe belt. First reported from Israel by PAPP (2011-2012: 172).
- Bracon (Bracon) leptus* var. *rufipedator* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: 1 ♀, Amad, 31 X 1972, MK. 1 ♀, Devira, 14 IV 2003, LFr. 1 ♀, Dishon, 5 V 1973, BS. 1 ♀, Ein Karem, 12 V 1976, AW. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Giv'at Brenner, 12 VII 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Haifa, 21 VIII 1976, AF. 2 ♀ ♀, Har Karmel, summit, 540 m? 25 V 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Hatal Farm, near Yehi'am, 26 IV 2005, MM. 3 ♀ ♀ + 3 ♂ ♂, Hermon Mt., 1900 m 27 VII 1971 (1 ♀) BS, 1900 m 12 VIII 1973 (1 ♀) DF, 2000 m 16 VIII 1976 (1 ♀) AF, 3 IX 2008 (3 ♂ ♂) AF. 2 ♀ ♀, Ma'agan Mikha'el, 15-29 XI 2009 (1 ♀) WK and 20 IX 2009 (1 ♀) WK. 1 ♀, Nahal, 27 XI 1997, LFr. 1 ♀, Nizzanim, 26 IV 2009, AF. 2 ♀ ♀, Qeren Naftali, 18 V 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Sattaf, 19 V 1998, AF.
- \**Bracon (Bracon) longicollis* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♀, Mishmer Dawid, 3 IV 2009, WK. – Frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Israel known in Turkey and Iran.
- \**Bracon (Bracon) longigenis* TOBIAS, 1957: 4 ♀ ♀ + 3 ♂ ♂, Ga'ash, 10 III 1976, AF et PK. 1 ♀, Herzliyyan swamp, 27 III 2008, AF. – Described from European Russia (Sochi), reported from Ukraine.
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) longulus* THOMSON, 1894: 1 ♂, Haifa, 17 II 1973, DF. 2 ♂ ♂, Tur'an Peak, 555 m, 18 IV 2010, AF. – Frequent to common in Europe, nearest to Israel known in Turkey.
- Bracon (Bracon) luteator* SPINOLA, 1808: 1 ♀, Alumim, taken on water-melon field, 4 VII 1997, DG. 1 ♂, Bet Dagan, 10 V 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Bet Gorni, 27 V 1969, K. 1 ♂, Emeq Shiloh, 5 VII 1969, K. 3 ♀ ♀, Gaza: Tebalya, 11 VII 1972 (2 ♀ ♀) and 6 VIII 1972 (1 ♀), MT. 1 ♂, Givat Brenner, 14 X 1971, DG. 1 ♀, Haela Jun., 22 II 1984, ESD. 2 ♀ ♀ + 3 ♂ ♂, Har Kena'an, near Zafat, 26 V 1999, A. 1 ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂, Hay-Bar Karmel, 21 V 2010, AF. 5 ♀ ♀, Hermon Mt., 27 VII 1971 (4 ♀ ♀) BS and 18 VII 1995 (1 ♀) IY. 1 ♂, Jericho, 2 VI 1943, BS. 2 ♀ ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂, Mishmar Dawid, 22 VI 2010, WK. 2 ♀ ♀, Nahal Qana Reserve, 5 km SW Qame Shomeron, 9 VII 2007, LFr. 3 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Nes Ziyona, 29 VII 2010 (3 ♀ ♀) and 19 VIII 2010 (1 ♂) WK. 1 ♂, Ramot Naftali, 10 V 2006, WK. 2 ♀ ♀, Rehovot, 11 VII 2010, WK. 2 ♀ ♀, Wadi Faria, 28 II 1971 (1 ♀) BS and 3 III 1973 (1 ♀) DF.

- Bracon (Bracon) luteator* var. *nigripedator* (NEES, 1834): 1 ♂, Isfiya, 450 m, 21 V 2010, AF. 1 ♀, Meiron, 13 VI 1973, MK. 1 ♂, Nahal Oren, 14 IV 2005, AF. 2 ♂ ♂, Rosh Ha' Ayin, 31 III 2006, WK.
- Bracon (Bracon) mariae* DALLA TORRE, 1898: 1 ♀, Har Meron, 1120 m, 25 V 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Ma'alot, 25 V 2009, AF. 1 ♂, Montfart, 24 VI 1972, K. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 49).
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) megapterus* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♂, Har Meron, 1120 m, 25 V 2009, WK. – Known in eight countries of Europe, nearest to Israel in Serbia (BRAJKOVIĆ 1988-1989: 131).
- Bracon (Glabrobracon) minutator* (FABRICIUS, 1798): 1 ♀, Bet Dagan, 11 V 2008, WK. 1 ♀, Hermon Mt., 27 VI 1973, DF. 1 ♀, Herzliyya, hill, 17-17 IV 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 24 IV 2009, WK. 1 ♂, NahalSoreq, Sanda, 20 III 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Nizzanim, 26 IV 2009, AF. 1 ♂, Palmahim, 20 III 2010, WK. 2 ♂ ♂, Ramot Naftali, 10 V 2006, WK. 1 ♀, Tel Barukh, 26 III 1997, LFr.
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) monticola* KOKUJEV, 1899: 1 ♀, Hermon Mt., 1600 m, 16 X 1972, DF. – Distributed in France and former Czechoslovakia. Israel is its third known occurrence.
- Bracon (Glabrobracon) obscurator* NEES, 1811: 1 ♂, Hahoterim, 5 VIII 1987, IS. 1 ♀, Haifa, 12 VIII 1973, DF. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Herzliyya, hill, 7 III 2009 (1 ♀) and 2 IV 2010 (1 ♂), AF. 1 ♂, Nahal Zedim, Bitronot Ruhama, 5 IV 2005, AF. 1 ♂, Qazrin, 9 V 2006, WK. 1 ♂, Rehovot, 28 IV 2007, WK. 1 ♂, Shoham, 2 III 2004, LFr. 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, taken with Malaise trap, 20 IV 2007, WK.
- Bracon (Bracon) obscuricornis* SZÉPLIGETI, 1896: 1 ♂, Adam, 27 II 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Amud, 15 VII 1972, K. 3 ♂ ♂, Bet Dagan, 30 V 2009 (1 ♀), 29 VII 2010 (1 ♀), 5 IX 2010 (1 ♀), WK. 1 ♂, 'Emeq haEla, 10 IV 2005, WK. 1 ♀, En Perat, 28 II 2007, WK. 1 ♂, Giv'at Brenner, 3 IX 2010, WK. 1 ♂, Har Hermon, 1700 m, 9 VII 2009, LFr. 1 ♂, Har Hillel, 1000 m, 2 IX 2008, AF. 3 ♂ ♂, Hertliyya, hill, 15 VI 2002 (1 ♂), 12-13 V 2006 (1 ♂), 2 IV 2010 (1 ♂), AF. 1 ♀, Jebalya, Gaza, 12 VII 1972, MT. 1 ♂, Kefar Barukh, 1 VII 2010, WK. 2 ♀ ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 9 IV 2009 (1 ♀), 2 VIII 2010 (1 ♀), WK. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Nahal Oren, 25 VII 2002 (1 ♂) AF, 4 V 2010 (1 ♀) WK. 2 ♀ ♀ + 4 ♂ ♂, Nahal Qana Reserve, 116 m, 9 VII 2007, AF. 4 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Nes Ziyona, VII-VIII 2010, WK. 5 ♂ ♂, Nizzanim, 6 VI 2006 (3 ♂ ♂), 18 VI 2008 (2 ♀ ♀), LFr et WK. 2 ♀ ♀, Pardes Mushlim, 31 VI 1968, ? 1 ♀, Ramat Yishay, 22 VII 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Ramle, 18 IV 1955, JW. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Rehovot, 7 VII 2009 (1 ♂) and 18 VIII 2010 (2 ♀ ♀), WK. 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, 2 V 1970, BS. 1 ♂, Yokneam, 1 VIII 1971, BS. – Distributed in seven countries of Europe, nearest to Israel in Turkey. In Israel a frequent species. Its redescription and taxonomic position see in PAPP (2008a 1771).
- Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) ophthalmicus* TELENGA, 1933: 1 ♂, Ein Yahav, 30 III 1975, DG. 1 ♀, Hazeva Field School, 18 V 1998, EA. 1 ♂, Har Meron, 26 V 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Makhtesh Gadol, 300 m, 23 V 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Nahal Shahaq, taken with Malaise trap, 1 VII 1997, AM. 1 ♀, Ras Feshka, 11 XI 1976, MK. 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, 2 VI 2007, WK. – It seems a semidesert / desert inhabitant of the Palaearctic Region. Reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 50, HALPERIN 1986).

- Bracon (Osculobracon) osculator* NEES, 1811: 1 ♀, Har Meron, taken with Malaise trap, 20 V 2007, TL. 1 ♀, Nizzanim, dunes, 13 III 2009, WK. – Description of the subgenus *Osculobracon* see in PAPP (2008a: 1749).
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) otiosus* MARSHALL, 1885: 1 ♀, Bet Dagan, 28 IV 2008, WK. 1 ♀ + 2 ♂♂, Herzliyya, hill, 25 IV 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Nizzanim, 26 IV 2009, AF. 1 ♂, Pura Reserve, 8 IV 2002, LFr. 1 ♀, Qagrín, 9 V 2006, WK. – Widely distributed in Europe. Nearest to Israel known in Greece and Turkey.
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) parvulus* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♀, Bet Shemesh, taken in forest, 19 IV 2008, WK. 1 ♀, Palmahim, 20 III 2010, WK. – Widely distributed in Europe. Nearest to Israel reported from Greece and Turkey. Also reported from eastern Palaearctic Region (Asiatic Russia: Irkutsk oblast, Yakutsk, Kamchatka, Primorye Krai and China: three provinces).
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) pauris* BEYARSLAN, 1996: 1 ♂, Herzliyya, hill, 12-13 V 2006, AF. 1 ♂, Hulda, 30 V 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Yavne, IX 1993, QA. – Distributed in Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey (locus typicus). It seems a frequent species.
- Bracon (Bracon) pectoralis* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♀, Bet Dagan, 14 VII 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Ez Efrayim, 30 V 1997, LFr. 1 ♀, Gat, 21 VIII 1946, BS. 2 ♀♀ + 3 ♂♂, Giv'at Brenner, 14 IX 1971 (3 ♂♂) DG., 12 VII 2009 (1 ♀) and 3 IX 2011 (1 ♀) WK. 1 ♀, Hedera dunes, Coastal plain, 18 VII 1949, OT. 1 ♂, Hermon Mt., 1600 m, 25 X 1977, DF. 1 ♂, Har Kefir, 900 m, 2 IX 2008, AF. 2 ♀♀, Herzliyya, hills, 6 VI 2007, AF. 1 ♂, Kefar Adummin, north-facing slope of Nahal Perat, 27 II 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Ma'agan Mikhael, taken with Malaise trap, 1 IX 2008, WK. 1 ♀, Meron Mt., 24 VII 1968, DG. 2 ♀♀, Nahal, Qana Reserve, 200 m, 5 km SW Qarne Shomeron, 9 VII 2007, LFr. 1 ♀, Nahal Zedim, Bitronot Ruhana, 5 IV 2005, AF. 1 ♀ + 3 ♂♂, 12 X 2004 (1 ♀) AF. and 6 VI 2006 (3 ♂♂) WK. 1 ♀, Nizzanim Nature Reserve, Nahal Ectah, 28 VII 2008, AF. 2 ♀♀, Nizzanim, dunes, 13 III 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Ramle, 18 IV 1955, JW. 1 ♀, Rehovot. 10 VII 2009, WK. – Frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region; it seems a steppicol / forest-steppicol species.
- Bracon (Bracon) pectoralis* var. *fumigatus* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1901): 1 ♂, Arad, 24 X 1972, MT. 1 ♀, Ein Yahov, 30 III 1975, DG. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Emeq ha'Elá, 10 IV 2006, WK. 1 ♀, Eshkolot, 29 V 2002, AF. 1 ♀, Haifa, Carmel, 26 X 1970, BS. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Har Hermon, 1900, 27 V 1973 (1 ♀) and 12 VIII 1973 (1 ♂), DF. 2 ♀♀, Har Meron, 1100 m, 26 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Hatal Farm, near Yehi'am, 26 IV 2005, MM. 2 ♀♀, Herzliyya, hill, 15 VI 2002 (1 ♀) and 4 VIII 2007 (1 ♀), AF. 1 ♀, Isfiya, 450 m, 5 V 2010, MG. 1 ♂, Jerusalem, 20 VI 1943, BS. 4 ♀♀, Mishmar Dawid, III-IV 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Nahal Hazav, Bitronot Ruhampa, 5 IV 2005, AF. 2 Nahal Soreq, sands, 20 III 2009, WK. 9 ♀♀ + 1 ♂, Nizzanim, III-VII 2006-2009, AF, LFr, AW. 1 ♂, Nofim, 10 III 2003, LFr. 1 ♀, 5 km W No'omi saline, 16 III 2005, IZ. 1 ♀, Park HaYarden, 17 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, SaHaf, 21 XI 1997, LFr. 1 ♀, Sde Boqer, 4 VIII 1970, BS. 2 ♀♀, Tel Aviv, taken with Malaise trap, V-VI 2007, WK. 1 ♂, Tikhora Ya'akov, 20 V 1973, K.
- Bracon (Pigeria) piger* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♀, Dor, 26 V 1967, IS. 1 ♂, Giv'at Brenner, 20 V 2006, WK. 1 ♀, Hermon Mt., 1500 m, 21 V 1973, DF. 2 ♂♂, Herzliyya, hill, 11 V 2007 (1 ♂) and 7 III 2009 (1 ♂), AF. 1 ♀, Huida, 12 IV 2008, WK. 2 ♀♀, Ma'ayen Zevi, 28 III 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Meiron, 15 VI 1971, K. 1 ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 24 IV



- 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Nahal Oren, 25 V 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Netanya, 10 V 2004, GW. 1 ♂, Ramle, 18 IV 1955, JW. 1 ♂, Ramot Naftali, 8 V 2007, LFr. 2 ♀ ♀, Shoham, 16 IV 2008, WK. 2 ♀ ♀, Tel Aviv, taken with Malaise trap, 1 V 2007, WK. – Frequent in the Palaearctic Region. It seems a sylvicol species.
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) pineti* THOMSON, 1894: 1 ♂, Bet Dagan, taken with Malaise trap, 30 V 1992, WK. 1 ♂, Devira, 13 IV 2009, WK. 1 ♂, 'Emeq haEla, 4 IV 2007, DG. 1 ♂, West to Har Shipon, 30 IV 2006, LFr. 1 ♂, Kefar Adummim, north-facing slope of Nahal Parat, 27 II 2007, WK. 4 ♂ ♂, Mishmar Dawid, 3-9 IV 2009 (3 ♂ ♂) and 23 III 2010 (1 ♂), WK. – Widely distributed and frequent in the Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Israel known in Greece and Turkey.
- \**Bracon (Lucobracon) pliginskii* TELENGA, 1936: 6 ♀ ♀ + 8 ♂ ♂, Devira, IV 2007-2009, DG et WK. 1 ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 23 III 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Remot Naftali, 10 V 2008, WK. – In Europe reported from ten countries, nearest to Israel from Georgia and Armenia.
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) popovi* TELENGA, 1936: 1 ♀, Allone Abba, taken from *Quercus ithaburensis*, 14 IV 1999, OM. 1 ♂, Bet Dagan, 20 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Ein Gedi, 16 VIII 1957, JW. 1 ♀ (a melanic form: tergites almost entirely black), Hazeva Field School, taken with Malaise trap, 12 III 1998, EA. 1 ♀, Nahal Oren, 8 X 1996, LFr. – Distributed in ten countries of western Palaearctic Region; nearest Israel known in Cyprus (PAPP 1998: 247). Supposedly a semidesert / desert inhabitant species.
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) praecox* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♀, Avedat, 19 V 2005, AF. 1 ♂, Devira, 12 IV 2009, LFr. 3 ♀ ♀, Ein Gedi, 9 V 1974, DF. 1 ♂, En Perat, 28 II 2007, WK. 1 ♂, Har Hermon, 3 IX 2008, AF. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Herzliyya, hill, III-IV 2009, AF. 2 ♀ ♀, Kefar Adummim, southern slope, 28 II 2007, LFr. 1 ♂, Mishmar Dawid, 23 III 2010, WK. 1 ♂, Nahal Keziv, 5 III 2008, AF. 2 ♀ ♀, Nahal Oren, 4 III 1975 (1 ♀) MK and 2 V 2002 (1 ♀) AF. 1 ♀, Nahal Soreq, sands, 20 III 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Ramot Naftali, 10 V 2006, WK. 1 ♀, Ravid, 17 V 2009, AF. 1 ♀ + 3 ♂ ♂, Rehovot, 23 II 2007 (2 ♂ ♂) and 28 IV 2007 (1 ♀ + 1 ♂) WK. 1 ♀, Rosh Ha' Ayin, 31 III 2006, WK. 1 ♂, Segula, 9 III 1973, DF. 1 ♀, Shoham, 16 IV 2008, WK. 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, 15 IV 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Tel Dan, 26 VI 1974, AF. – A frequent to common species in Europe. Nearest to Israel known in Cyprus (PAPP 1998: 247).
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) pulcher* BENGTTSSON, 1924: 1 ♀, 'Emeq haEla, 10 IV 2006, WK. – Described from Sweden, reported from Denmark, Germany, Austria, Poland and Hungary.
- Bracon (Asiabracon) quadrimaculatus* TELENGA, 1936: 1 ♂, Bir Hannah, 8 VII 1986, IS. 1 ♀, Fim Feshka, 25 II 1979, MK. 1 ♀, Kalia, 8 III 1976, MK. 1 ♀, Vaqum, 4 VIII 1987, IS. – Described from Turkmenistan, reported from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey and Greece. Known in Israel (PAPP 2011-2012: 173).
- Bracon (Bracon) subrugosus* var. *subglaber* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1901): 1 ♂, Hermon Mt., 1900 m, 12 VIII 1973, DF. 1 ♂, Jericho, 31 III 1975, DG. 1 ♂, Nahal Tananim, 4 V 2010, WK. 1 ♂, Palmahim, 20 III 2010, WK. – In the western Palaearctic Region widely distributed. Its taxonomic position was recently defined (PAPP 2008a: 1779).
- \**Bracon (Glabrobracon) tekkensis* TELENGA, 1936: 1 ♂, Merom Golan, Bental Reservoir, 9 V 2006, WK. – Described from Turkmenistan (TELENGA 1936: 152,

156, 354, 358 (in key) and 223, 393 (description). Reported from Iran, Turkey, Serbia, Macedonia and Hungary.

\**Bracon (Glabrobracon) terebella* WESMAEL, 1838: 1 ♀, Ma'agan Mikhael, 1 IX 2008, WK. 1 ♂, Ma'agar Bental, 7 V 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 23 III 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Nahal Qazrin, 7 V 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Ramla, 24 V 1959, W. – In Europe frequent to fairly common. Nearest to Israel known in Syria and Cyprus (PAPP 1998: 248).

\**Bracon (Bracon) trucidator* MARSHALL, 1888: 3 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Har Meron, 1120 m, 25-26 V 2009, AF. et WK. 2 ♂ ♂, Hermon Mt., 2000 m, 7 VIII 1974, FN. 1 ♀, Jerusalem, 19 III 1955, JW. 1 ♀, Ma'alot, 25 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Mezudat Nimrod, 27 V 1999, OM. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Nahal Oren, 31 V 2002 (1 ♀) and 25 V 2009 (1 ♂), AF. 1 ♂, Nahal Zedim, Bitronot Ruhama, 5 IV 2005, AF. 1 ♂, Rehovot, 28 IV 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, 6 V 1973, BS. 1 ♀, Umm el-Ghanem, 31 V 2008, AF. – Frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Israel known in Turkey and Iran.

*Bracon (Glabrobracon) tschitscherini* KOKUJEV, 1904: 1 ♀, Allone Abba, taken from *Quercus ithaburensis*, 14 IV 1999, OM. 9 ♀ ♀ + 5 ♂ ♂, Bet Dagan, V-VI 2008-2009, WK. 3 ♀ ♀, Bet Govria, 27 V 1969, K. 1 ♀, Charmon, 1100 m, 27 VII 1967, N. 1 ♀, Devira, 14 IV 2003, LFr. 1 ♂, Gaza, Jebalya, 6 VIII 1977, MT. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Giv'at Brenner, 10 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Har Dov, 250 m, 25 V 2010, MG. 1 ♀, Har Dov Karst, 1380 m, 25 V 2010, MG. 2 ♀ ♀, Hatal Farm, near Yehi'am, 26 IV 2005, MM. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Har-Bar Karmel, 21 V 2010, AF. 1 ♀, Hedera, 23 IV 2005, MM. 1 ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂, Herzliyya, hill, 12-13 V 2006 (1 ♀) and 11 V 2007 (2 ♂ ♂), AF. 1 ♀, Isfiya, 4 V 2010, WK. 1 ♀, Ma'agan Mikhael, 20 IX 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Ma'alot, 25 V 2009, AF. 6 ♀ ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 22 V 2010, WK. 2 ♂ ♂, Nahal Oren, 20 VIII 2007, AF. 3 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Nahal Qana Reserve, 6.5 km SW Qama Shomeron, 120 m, 9 VII 2007, LFr. 1 ♀, Pa'ar Cave, near Sasa, 810 m, 2 IX 2008, AF. 1 ♂, Qeren Naftali, 18 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Rehovot, 20 V 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Zikhron Ya'aka, 20 V 1973, K. – A semidesert / steppicol species in the Palaearctic Region. Reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 49), in Israel a common species.

*Bracon (Cyanopterobracon) urinator* (FABRICIUS, 1793): 1 ♂, West Amud, 15 VII 1972, K. 1 ♀, Avaro 17 IV 1987, ESD. 1 ♀, Bar Geyyona, 31 X 1978, P. 4 ♀ ♀ + 4 ♂ ♂, Bet Dagan, IV-V 2008-2009, WK. 3 ♂ ♂, Boker W., 13 VI 1986 (2 ♂ ♂) and 8 VI 1987 (1 ♂), ESD. 1 ♀, Bson W., 17 IV 1984, ESD. 1 ♂, 15 km S of Bur. Steba, sand dunes, 28 X 1972, AF. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Devira, 14 IV 2003 (2 ♀ ♀) and 12 IV 2009 (1 ♂), LFr. 1 ♀, Ein Fuar, 11 IV 2004, GW. 5 ♂ ♂, Emeg Shiloh, 5 VII 1969, K. 5 ♀ ♀, 'En Zetim, 25 V 2005 (1 ♀) NF. and 2 VI 2008 (4 ♀ ♀) LFr. 2 ♀ ♀, Gamla, 26 V 1985, ESD. 1 ♀, Golan, Birket Ran, 27 V 1972, MT. 1 ♀, Har Dov Mizpe, Ramta, 16 VI 1999, LFr. 4 ♀ ♀, Har Meron, 1120 m, 25-26 V 2009, AF et WK. 1 ♂, Har Meron, M. Altaratz, 10 VI 1991, ?. 1 ♀, Har Meron, Field School, 900 m, 26 V 2009, AF. 1 ♀, Park HaYarden, 17 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Hazeva, Field School, taken with Malaise trap, 11 XI 1997, SP. 1 ♀, Hermon Mt., 10 VII 1975, MK. 1 ♀, Herzliyya, hill, 11 V 2007, AF. 1 ♀, Husan, 5 VI 1976, DG. 1 ♀, Jatt, 20 IV 1978, DF. 1 ♀, Jerusalem, 14 V 1971, BS. 1 ♀, Kazerin, 9 V 1983, ESD. 1 ♀, Kisra-Sumei, 25 V 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Kunetra, 8 VI 1992, ML. 3 ♀ ♀, Ma'agar Bental, 31 V 2008, AF. 1 ♂, Merom Golan, 27 V 2003 (1 ♀) IZ. and 7 V 2007 (1 ♂) NG et SC. 1 ♀, Nahal Oazrin, 7 V 2007, AF. 1 ♂, Nahal Oren, Karmiyya Ridge, 2 V 2002, LFR. 1 ♀, Qala'at Nimrod, 28 VI 1977, DS. 2 ♀ ♀, Qeren Naftali, 18 V 2009, WK. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Qiryat Shemona, 28 V 2003,

IZ. 3 ♀ ♀, Ramot Naftali, 10 V 2006 (1 ♀) HE., 8 V 2007 (2 ♀ ♀) AF, DL. et SS. 1 ♀, Ravid, 17 V 2009, AF. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Rehovot, 30 III 2006 (1 ♀) and 20 V 2009 (1 ♀ + 1 ♂), WK. 1 ♂, Shoham, 24 V 2008, AF. Umm el'Gharam, 7 V 2000, EF. 1 ♀, Wadi Qill, 7 VII 1970, BS. 1 ♀, Wadi Ujja. 28 IV 1976, DS. 1 ♀, Zavbata Eztaït, 17 VII 1967, B. 1 ♂, Zichron ya'acov, 20 V 1975, K. – Frequent to common in steppe / forest-steppe belt of the Palaearctic Region.

*Bracon (Glabrobracon) variator* NEES, 1811: 2 ♂ ♂, Adam, 500 m, 27 II 2007, AF. 1 ♂, 'En Perat, 28 II 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Gilgal, 16 III 2005, IZ. 1 ♂, Giv'at Brenner, 20 V 2006, WK. 1 ♂, Herzliyya, hill, 19 IV 2006, AF. 1 ♀, Ma'agar Bental, 7 V 2007, AF. 1 ♂, Mishmar Dawid, 3 IV 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Nahal Senir, 7 V 2007, WK. 1 ♂, Nofe Perat, 28 II 2007, WK. 1 ♂, Park haYarden, 14 IV 1999, OM. 1 ♀, Q. Amavim, 17 IV 1974, DF. 1 ♂, Qazrin, 9 V 2006, WK. 1 ♂, Ramot Naftali, 10 V 2006, WK. 1 ♀, Rehovot, 23 II 2007, WK. 1 ♀, Wadi Ahmar, near Yaerden, 15 III 2005, AF. – Frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region.

*Bracon (Glabrobracon) variator* var. *bipartitus* (WESMAEL, 1838): 1 ♂, Har Meron, 1100 m, 26 V 1999, OM. 1 ♂, Meiron Mt., 18 IX 1976, AF. 1 ♀, Merom Golan, Bental Reservoir, 9 V 2006, WK. 1 ♂, Ramot Naftali, 10 V 2006, WK. 1 ♂, Rosh ha'Ayin, 31 III 2006, WK. 1 ♀, Senir, 9 V 2006, WK.

*Bracon (Glabrobracon) variator* var. *kotulai* (NIEZABITOWSKI, 1910): 1 ♀, Herzliyya, hill, 17-18 IV 2009. AF. 1 ♀, Rosh ha'Ayin, 31 III 2006, WK.

*Bracon (Bracon) variegator* SPINOLA, 1808: 1 ♀, Herzliyya, hill, 19 IV 2006, AF. 1 ♂, Ma'agar Yeroham, 7 III 2007, AF. 1 ♀, Nahal Soreq, sands, 20 III 2009, WK.

\**Curriea jacobsoni* (TOBIAS, 1968) (= *Aphrastobracon jacobsoni* TOBIAS, 1968): 1 ♀, Kessalon, 21 VII 2002, AF. 1 ♀, Nahal Oren, 25 VII 2002, AF. – The species shows a disjunct distribution: Described from Uzbekistan (Syr-Darya) (TOBIAS 1968: 304-305), reported from Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan (Central Asia); from France, Spain, Croatia (Europe), and from Senegal, Morocco, Cape Verde Islands, Canary Islands (Palaearctic Africa).

\**Glyptomorpha gracilis* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1901): 1 ♂, 'En Zetim, 18 V 2009, WK. – Distributed in ten countries of the western Palaearctic Region, nearest to Israel known in Turkey, Greece and Turkmenistan.

*Glyptomorpha irreptor* (KLUG, 1817) (= *Vipio avunculus* KOHL, 1906): 1 ♀ (compared with female lectotype in 1990), 7 km E of Arad, 21 V 1970, MT. 1 ♂, 15 km W of Arad, 30 VI 1970, BS. 3 ♀ ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂, Boker, 8 V 1982 (1 ♂), 29 VIII 1982 (1 ♀) and 22 V 1988 (2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂), ESD. 1 ♀, Ezuz, near Nizzana, 17 V 1998, AF. 1 ♂, Golan, Qusbil, 7 VII 1973, MK. 1 ♂, Gvulet, 6 VII 1985, ESD. 1 ♀, Jerusalem, 18 VIII 1952, S. 1 ♂, Scole Boger, 4 VIII 1970, BS. – One female reported earlier from Israel under the name *Gl. avunculus* KOHL (and PAPP 1989: 50). The species is distributed in Croatia, Serbia, Italy, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

*Glyptomorpha pectoralis* (BRULLÉ, 1832): 1 ♂, Abu aviv, 25 VII 1955, LF. 1 ♀, Arad Mezada, 2 VII 1971, BS. 1 ♂, Avdat, 14 IV 1975, AF. 2 ♀ ♀, Bet Shean, 2 VI 1969, K. 1 ♀, Bir Reshme, 4 VI, BS. 1 ♂, Bursheba, 28 IV 1940, BS. 1 ♀, Einat, 23 VI 1970, BS. 1 ♀, 10 km South of Haifa, Har Karmel / Bet Oren, 14 V 1996, CSE. 1 ♀, Jenin, 28 VI 1969, K. 1 ♀, Jaffa, 24 VI 1962, BS. 1 ♂, Malale Edomim, 19 VII 1976, AF. 6 ♀ ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂, Meron Mt., 26 VII 1968 (1 ♀) DG., 8 VIII 1972 (5 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂) and

10 IX 1972 (1♂) MK. 1♂, Ram Hasharon, 10 VII 1947, BS. 1♀, Rehania, 11 VI 1991, DC. 1♀, Sinai, Bir Srir, 2 IX 1970, BS. 1♀, Sinai, South Katherina, 18 V 1970, BS. 1♀, Zilchron, 4 VI 1968, K. – A steppi- / forest-steppicol species in the Palaearctic Region, in Israel fairly frequent.

\**Glyptomorpha sicula* (MARSHALL, 1888): 1♀, Mehlaq Zikhron, Ya'aqov, 7 VI 2010, AF. – Distributed in southern half of Europe, nearest to Israel known in Turkey.

\**Habrobracon concolorans* (MARSHALL, 1900): 2♂♂, Bet Shermesh, forest, 19 IV 2008, WK. 3♂♂, Emeq haEzla, 10 IV 2008, WK. 1♀, 'En Zetim, 10 V 2006, WK. 1♀, Har Harif, junction, 8 V 2003, AF. 7♀♀ + 6♂♂, Har Hermon, 1400-1700 m, V 2009-2010, AF et WK. 2♀♀, Har Teyyasim, 21 VII 2002, AF. 2♀♀, Hermon Mt., 22 V 1973 (1♀) DF., 27 VI 1973 (1♀) DK., 20 V 1983 (1♀) VZ. 5♀♀ + 9♂♂, Herzliyya, hill, IV 2006-2009, AF. 1♂, Lefkara, 600 m, 7 V 2008, AF. 1♀, Ma'agar Yeroham, 7 III 2007, AF. 1♀, Merom Golan, Bental Reservoir, 9 V 2006, WK. 1♀, Nahal Parsa, taken from *Atriplex* sp., 11 IV 2008, WK. 6 m, Nahal Shiqma, 4 IV 2010, AF. 1♂, Oazrin, 9 V 2006, WK. 1♀ + 9♂♂, Ramot Naftali, 10 V 2006, WK. 1♂, Rehovot, 28 IV 2007, WK. 1♂, Samar, taken with Malaise trap, 25 II 2007, WK. – Distribution: Reported from nine countries in the western Palaearctic Region, nearest to Israel from Turkey, Greece and Turkmenistan (PAPP 2008b: 166, redescription, taxonomic position).

*Habrobracon crassicornis* (THOMSON, 1894): 15♀♀ + 4♂♂, Har Hermon, 900-1650 m, V and IX 2008-2009, AF., DF. et WK. 1♀, Herzliyya, 13 IV 2007, AF. 2♀♀ + 2♂♂, Hermon Mt., 2000 m, 22 V 1973, DF. 1♀, Nahal Hazav, Bitronot Ruhama, 5 IV 2005, AF. 1♂, Nahal Shiqma, 4 IV 2010, AF. 1♀, Pa'ar Cave, 26 V 2009, WK. – In the western Palaearctic Region widely distributed albeit rather sporadically. Nearest to Israel known in Jordan and Cyprus, reported from Israel recently (PAPP 2011-2012: 173).

*Habrobracon hebetor* (SAY, 1836): 1♀, Bet Guvrin, 4 IV 2007, DG. 3♀♀ + 3♂♂, Ha Sharon, 20 V 2000, DG. 5♀♀, "Israel summer", ex *Phyllonorycter lautella* ZELLER (Lep. Lithocollethidae). 2♀♀, Mishmar Dawid, 10 VII 31987, IS. 1♀, Moledet, taken from *Sorgum* sp., 21 V 2005, AF. 1♂, Nahal Zin, taken from *Tamarix* sp., 2 III 1998, LY et VK. 1♀ + 1♂, Nizzanim, VII 2008, AF. 17 m, Ramat Aviv, 20 IX 1973, YH. 1♂, Tel Aviv, 20 IX 1973, YH. 20 f + 11♂♂, Zichron Yaakov, IX 1967, Gu. – A Holarctic frequent to common species.

*Habrobracon simonovi* KOKUJEV, 1914: 1♀, Bet Dagan, 12 VIII 1987, IS. 1♀, Meron, 10 IX 1973, DF. 1♂, Nahal Oren, taken from *Cerantonis siliqua*, 28 X 1996, LFr. 3♀♀ + 1♂, Nahal Zin, taken from *Tamarix* sp., 6 IV 1998, IY. et VK. – Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region. It seems a semidesert / steppicol species. Reported from Israel under the name *H. (H.) semenovi* KOKUJEV, 1914 (PAPP 2011-2012: 174, slip of pen).

*Habrobracon telengai* MULYARSKAYA, 1955: 1♀, Har Hillel, 1000 m, 2 IX 2008, AF. 1♀, Har Meron, 18 IX 1976, AF. 2♀♀ + 2♂♂, Nahal Oren, V-VI 2003-2005, AF., WK. et IZ. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 51, 2011-2012: 174). Known sporadically to frequently in Nederland, Germany, Moldova, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

- \**Iphiaulax (Iphiaulax) hians* PÉREZ, 1907: 1 ♀, Eilath, 30 VIII 1960, K. 1 ♀, Ej Gedi, 5 X, BS. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Hazeva, 23 VI 1958, JH. 1 ♂, Jerusalem, Mishot Rotem, 29 II 1964, MW. – Its known distribution restricting to Iran and Oman.
- \**Iphiaulax (Euglyptobracon) impeditor* (KOKUJEV, 1899): 1 ♀, Tel Aviv, taken with Malaise trap, 23 V 2007, WK. – Described from "Turkестania" (in ?Kazakhstan, KOKUJEV 1899: 139), reported from NE China, Asiatic Russia (Krasnoyarsk Krai), Kazakhstan, Turkey, Moldava, Latvia and former Czechoslovakia.
- Iphiaulax (Iphiaulax) impostor* (SCOPOLI, 1763): 2 ♂ ♂, Herzliyya, hill, 17 III 2008 (1 ♂) and 3 XII 2009 (1 ♂), AF. 1 ♂, Ma'agan, Mikha'el, 23 IV 1998, LFr.
- Iphiaulax (Iphiaulax) impostor* var. *rufosignatus* (KOKUJEV, 1898): 1 ♀, Emeq, haEla, 10 IV 2006, WK. 1 ♂, Golan, S of Tel Abu Nidar, taken from *Quercus boissieri*, 20 V 1968, JH. 1 ♂, Herzliyya, hill, 17-18 IV 2009, AF. 1 ♂, Ma'agan Mikha'el, 7-16 VII 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Nahal Gidron, 5 km W of Arrawa, 12 III 1998, EA. 3 ♀ ♀, Nizzanim, V-VI 2002-2003 and 2009, LFr. 2 ♀ ♀, Oedumin, IV 2005 (1 ♀) and 5 VII 2006 (1 ♀), LFr. 2 ♀ ♀, Park HaYarden, 20-24 VI 1982, AF. 5 ♂ ♂, Tel Aviv, IV and VI-VIII 2006-2010, AF et WK.
- \**Iphiaulax (Iphiaulax) jacobsoni* SHESTAKOV, 1927: Binyamina, 20 V 1973, BS. – Distributed in Uzbekistan (locus typicus) and Turkey.
- \**Iphiaulax (Iphiaulax) mactator* var. *pictus* (KAWALL, 1865): 1 ♀, Merom, 23 II 1973, DF. – Widely distributed and fairly common in the Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Israel known in Syria.
- \**Iphiaulax (Iphiaulax) perezi* FAHRINGER, 1926 (= *I. variipennis* PÉREZ, 1907 nec SZÉPLIGETI, 1901): 1 ♀, Har Dov, 250 m, road to Ghajar, 25 V 2010, AF. 1 ♀, Qazrin, 9 V 2006, WK. – Distributed in Oman (type locality) and Iran.
- Iphiaulax (Euglyptobracon) tauricus* SHESTAKOV, 1927 (= *Bracon incisus* MARSHALL, 1897 nec BRULLÉ, 1846; =*I. incisorius* SHENEFELT, 1978 unnecessary nom. n.): 1 ♀, Ma'agan Mikha'el, 20 IX 2009, WK. 1 ♂, Park haYarden, 21 III 2000, OM. – Its taxonomic position was recently detected (PAPP 2001: 171); reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 51, 2011-2012: 174).
- Iphiaulax (Euglyptobracon) umbraculator* (NEES, 1834): 1 ♀, Ez Efrayim, 31 V 1996, LFr. 2 ♀ ♀, Golan, Qazrin, 4 V 1999 (1 ♀) and 27 V 2003 (1 ♀), LFr. 1 ♂, Haela Jun., 21 IV 1984, WSD. 1 ♀, Har Hermon, 1500-1600 m, 6 VI 2002, LFr. 1 ♂, Rosh ha'Ayin, 31 III 2006, WK. 2 ♀ ♀, Tiberias, 12 IV, BS. – Reported from Israel under the name *Pseudovipio umbraculator* (NEES) (PAPP 1989: 53, 2011-2012: 174). A fairly frequent species in the southern half of the western Palaearctic Region.
- \**Pseudovipio baeticus* (SPINOLA, 1843): 1 ♀, Natal Qatrin, 7 V 2007, AF. – Described from Spain, reported from Portugal, Morocco, Greece and Turkey.
- Pseudovipio castrator* (FABRICIUS, 1798): 1 ♀, Golan, Qazrin, 4 V 1999, AF. 2 ♂ ♂, Hermon, 900 and 2000 m, 28 VI 1971 (1 ♂) and 8 IX 1971 (1 ♂), BS. 1 ♂, Nahal Yitav spill, 16 III 2005, IZ. 1 ♂, Safed, 17 VII 1970, BS. 1 ♀, Tel Fara, Wadi Shallal, 21 V 1953, OT. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 51, 2011-2012: 174). In the western Palaearctic Region frequent to common, it seems a steppicol species.
- \**Pseudovipio gorgoneus* (MARSHALL, 1897): 1 ♂, Ein Geddi, 31 V 1966, BS. 1 ♀, Har Meron, 1100 m, 26 V 1999, OM. 1 ♀, Heron Mt., 1600 m, 22 VI 1974, WK. 1 ♂,

Sedé Boqué, 29 V 2002, LFr. – Distributed in Spain, Greece and Turkey; perhaps a Mediterranean species.

*Pseudovipio inscriptor* (NEES, 1834): 1 ♂, Beit Dju, 25 X 1973, AF. 1 ♂, Bitilu, Wadi Zarka, 30 V 1973, MT. 1 ♀, Emeq, haEla, 10 IV 2006, WK. 4 ♀ ♀ + 3 ♂ ♂, Hermon Mt., 2000 m, VI-IX 1970-1977, DF., K., MK., DS. 1 ♀, Jerusalem, 10 VII, BS. Meiron Mt., 30 IX 1976, AF. 1 ♀, Metullah, 13 VIII 1971, MT. 1 ♀ (var. *corsica*), Nahal, Qana Reserve, 5 km SW Qame Shomeron, 290 m, 9 VII 2007, AF. 1 ♂, Wadi Nataf, 30 V 1973, GT. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 51). A steppe- / forest-steppical species in the Palaearctic Region.

\**Pseudovipio kirmanensis* (KOKUJEV, 1905): 1 ♂, Jerusalem, 13 VI 1941, BS. – Distributed in Iran (type locality), Turkmenistan and Afghanistan.

*Pseudovipio siculus* (MARSHALL, 1888): 1 ♀, Kazerin, 9 VIII 1991, M. Shemesh. – Distributed in ten countries of Europe, nearest to Israel known in Turkey and Greece.

*Pseudovipio tataricus* (KOKUJEV, 1899): 1 ♂, Bah Zam, 6 V, BS. 1 ♂, Beitoren, 18 VI 1981, ESD. 4 ♀ ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂, Gvulot, 19 VI 1981 (1 ♀), 22 IV 1983 (1 ♀ + 1 ♂), 20 VII 1985 (1 ♀ + 1 ♂), 30 VII 1986 (1 ♀), ESD. 1 ♀, Ma'agan Mikha'el, 29 IV 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Nahal Oren, 1 V 2001, LFr. 1 ♂, Yokueam, 1 VIII 1971, BS. 1 ♀, Wadi Watir, 5 VIII 1975, AF. 1 ♀, Zomet Adam, 232 m, 8 IV 2010, AF. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 51). Its westernmost occurrence is in Moldova, eastwards distributed from Armenia to Mongolia in nine countries.

*Rhadinobracon zarudnyi* (TELENGA, 1936): 1 ♀, 'En 'Aqrabbim, 7 III 2010, LFr. 1 ♀, Newe Zohar, 24 IV 2000, EF. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 2011-2012: 174). Besides Israel known only in Iran (locus typicus).

\**Soter abyssinicus* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1913): 1 ♀, "Israel", 14 X 1988, ? 1 ♀, Sheluhah, Qadésh Barnéa, 7 V 1998, AF. – Described from Ethiopia, known in Egypt.

\**Teraturus semenovi* KOKUJEV, 1899: 1 ♀, Dlmona, 14 IV 1986, ESD. 1 ♀, Maaleh, haAdumin, 6 III 1971, BS. 1 ♀, Nahal Ya'helim, 17 IV 1997, LFr. 1 ♀, Sede Boger, 30 IV 1959, JW. – Nearest to Israel known in Turkmenistan, reported from further four Palaearctic countries: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Mongolia.

*Teraturus semenovi* var. *kokujevi* (SHESTAKOV, 1925): 1 ♀, Elot, 10 IV 2002, AF. 1 ♀, EW Gedi, 2 VI 1985, ESD.

*Vipio abdelkader* SCHMIEDEKNECHT, 1897: 1 ♀, Avdat, 19 IV 1975, AF. 1 ♀, En E'Tureba, 2 IV 1970, PA. 1 ♀, Jerusalem, 21 III 1969, Gr. 2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂, Mizpe Ramon observatory, 17 III 1995, AF. 2 ♀ ♀, Mu'ule Adumim, 9 III 1973 (1 ♀) MT. and 10 III 1978 (1 ♀) VT. 1 ♀, near W Raman, 23 III 1954, PA. 1 ♂, Tel-Jerucham, 19 II 1962, BS. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 1989: 52). Besides Israel known in Algeria, Libya, Tunisia. Perhaps a semidesert / desert inhabitant species.

\**Vipio cinctellus* (BRULLÉ, 1832): 1 ♂, Knochmiye, 17 IV 1973, DF. – Since its description nearly two centuries ago known only in Greece. Israel is its second known occurrence.

\**Vipio humerator* (A. COSTA, 1885): 1 ♂, Bet Shemesh, forest, 19 IV 2008, WK. 1 ♂, Ez Efrayim, 31 V 1996, LFr. 1 ♀, Jerusalem, 1 VIII 1984, BS. – Distributed in the western Palaearctic Region, in South Europe frequent, here known almost in every country.

\**Vipio intermedius* SZÉPLIGETI, 1896: 1 ♀, Metrom Golan, 27 V 2003, IZ. 1 ♀, Nahal Lavan, 17 IV 1998, AF. – Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region, nearest to Israel reported from Egypt, Turkey and Greece.

*Vipio longicauda* var. *maculator* (BRULLÉ, 1832): 1 ♂, Shoham, 17 III 2010, LFr. – Reported from Israel under its nominate name (PAPP 2011-2012: 174). A fairly frequent to common species in the western Palaearctic Region.

*Vipio mlkossewicz* KOKUJEV, 1899: 1 ♀, Bet Dagan, 20 II 1974, DF. 1 ♀, Har Horesha, 900-1000 m, 18 IV 1998, AF. 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, Jericho, 18 II 1971 (1 ♀) BS and 3 IX 1975 (1 ♂) FK. 1 ♂, Jerusalem, 30 XI 1974, DF. 1 ♀ + 2 ♂ ♂, Kefar Adummim, 3 III 1981 (1 ♀ + 1 ♂) FK. and 28 II 2007 (1 ♂) LFr. 1 ♂, West Kelt, 8 III 1970, B. 2 ♀ ♀, Ma'ale Adummim, 9 III 1973, MT. 1 ♂, Meron Golan, 28 IV 1974, DF. 1 ♂, Mishmar Dawid, 2 III 2010, WK. 2 ♀ ♀, Naale Adummim, 26 III 1970, BS. 1 ♀, Nahal Ye'ehim, 5 IV 2007, DL. et SS. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 1970: 72, 1989: 52, 2011-2012: 174). Known in eleven countries of the Middle Palaearctic Region, nearest to Israel in Cyprus (PAPP 1998: 249).

\**Vipio striolatus* TELENGA, 1936: 1 ♀, Bet Shean, 2 VI 1961, K. 1 ♀, Emeq haEla, 10 IV 2006, WK. 1 ♀, Fazqel, 28 IV 1976, AF. – Distributed in Morocco, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

*Vipio tentator* (ROSSI, 1790): 1 ♀, Mishmar Dawid, 24 IV 2009, WK. 1 ♀, Tulkerm, 1 V 1969, K. – Reported from Israel (PAPP 1970: 72, 1989: 52, 2011-2012: 174). Frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region; it seems a forest-steppic species.

### Description of the new species

In the description of the new species the following abbreviations are applied (after VAN ACHTERBERG 1993: 5 Figs H-K):

Eye – OOL = shortest distance between hind ocellus and compound eye, POL = shortest distance between hind two ocelli.

Fore wing veins – *m-cu* = transverse medio-cubital vein, *r* = first section of the radial vein, *r-m* = transverse radio-medial vein, *I-M* = basal vein, *I-R1* = first section of the metacarpal vein, *2-SR* = first transverse cubital vein, *3-SR* = second section of the radial vein, *I-SR-M* = first section of the cubital vein, *SRI* = third section of the radial vein.

Surface sculpture terminologies are used after HARRIS (1979); structural terminologies after GAULD & BOLTON (1988: 58-74).

### ***Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi* nov.sp. (Figs 1-11)**

Material examined (2 ♀ ♀ + 1 ♂): Female holotype and one female + one male paratypes: Israel, Har Hermon, 32°59'N / 35°24'E, 3 September 2008, leg. A. FREIDBERG.

Types condition: Holotype is in good condition: micropinned laterally through two mesopleura. Female and male paratypes micropinned as the holotype, both specimens in good condition: antenna of the female paratype distally deficient.

Type depository: Female holotype and the male paratype are deposited in National Collection of Invertebrates, Department of Zoology, The University, Tel Aviv and the female paratype in Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 12140.

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to Prof. Dr Amnon Freidberg (Tel Aviv), collector of the type specimens of the new species and keen explorer of the insects of Israel.

Description of the female holotype: Body 4 mm long. Antenna as long as head, mesosoma and tergites 1-2 combined and with 25 (right antenna) and 24 (left antenna) antennomeres. First flagellomere 2.2 times as long as broad, further flagellomeres gradually shortening so that penultimate flagellomere 1.3 times as long as broad. Head in dorsal view 1.6 times as broad as long, temple rounded and somewhat longer than eye (20:18), occiput just excavated (Fig. 1). Ocelli small, just elliptic, OOL twice as long as POL. Eye in lateral view 1.7 times as high as wide, temple beyond eye 1.2 times as wide as eye, temple evenly broad beyond eye (Fig. 2, see arrows). Horizontal diameter of oral opening twice longer than shortest distance between opening and eye (Fig. 3). Face 1.5 times as wide (close below pair of toruli) as high, inner margin of eyes converging ventrally (Fig. 3, see arrows). Head polished.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.6 times as long as high, polished. Notaulix indistinct. Propodeum polished, its medio-longitudinal carina weak and along it rugulose-uneven, laterally uneven (Fig. 4). Hind femur thick, 2.5 times as long as broad proximally (Fig. 5). Claw downcurved and its basal lobe as in Fig. 6.

Fore wing slightly shorter than body. Pterostigma (Fig. 7) three times as long as wide, issuing *r* distally from its middle, *r* 0.7 times as long as width of pterostigma. Pterostigma as long as *1-R1* (Fig. 7, see horizontal arrows). *SR1* straight, 1.8 times as long as *3-SR* and ending far before tip of wing (Fig. 7, see oblique arrow). First discal cell: *1-SR-M* curved and 1.9 times as long as *1-M* and 2.6 times as long as *m-cu*, *1-M* somewhat (1.2 times) as long as *m-cu* (Fig. 8).

First tergite (Fig. 9) as long as broad behind, beyond pair of spiracles subparallel-sided; scutum unusually wide: margin laterally from scutum relatively narrow. Third tergite 1.3 times longer than second tergite, suture between them fairly shallow and characteristically pointed antero-medially (Fig. 9). Tergites polished. Hypopygium rather small, pointed, ovipositor sheath as long as hind tibia.

Body testaceous. Antenna proximo-distally dark rusty to dark brown, blackish. Ocellar field more or less black(ish). Palpi brown. Three maculae of mesoscutum and mesosternum black. Tergites 3-7 with blackish suffusion medially. Legs testaceous. Coxae partly brown to blackish. Femora 2-3 with little black pattern. Hind tarsus light brown. Wings subhyaline, pterostigma and veins brown.

Description of the female paratype: Similar to the female holotype. Body 3.6 mm long. Antenna distally deficient, right antenna with 20 and left antenna with 17 antennomeres. First flagellomere twice as long as broad. Head in dorsal view 1.55 times as broad as long. Hind femur 2.4 times as long as broad proximally. Fore wing: pterostigma 2.8 times as long as wide, *1-R1* just longer than pterostigma (43:40). *1-SR-M* slightly less curved. First tergite somewhat longer than broad behind (40:37). Third tergite somewhat longer than second tergite (40:35).



Description of the male paratype: Similar to the female types. Body 3.5 mm long. Antenna somewhat longer than body and with 31 (right antenna) and 30 (left antenna) antennomeres. First flagellomere twice and penultimate flagellomere also twice as long as broad, flagellum distally attenuating. Head in dorsal view cubic, 1.5 times as broad as long, eye and temple equal in length (Fig. 10). Mesosoma in lateral view 1.7 times as long as high. Propodeum without medio-longitudinal carina, polished. Hind femur 2.8 times as long as broad proximally. Pair of spiracles before middle of first tergite, tergite broadening up to spiracles, beyond spiracles parallel-sided (Fig. 11). Third tergite 1.3 times as long as second tergite, suture between them somewhat less shallow. Tergites entirely testaceous.

Host unknown.

Distribution: Israel.

Taxonomic position: The new species, *Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi*, is nearest to *Bracon (Lucobracon) akmolensis* TOBIAS (TOBIAS 1959: 796) considering their elongate mesosoma, short marginal cell, suture between tergites 2-3 characteristically pointed medio-anteriorly (Figs 9, 13). The distinctive marks between the two species are as follows:

- 1 (2) In frontal view inner margin of eyes parallel (Fig. 12). Tergites 1-2 sculptured posteriorly (first tergite) and medially (second tergite), third tergite just longer than second tergite (Fig. 13). Fore wing: *I-R1* short than length of pterostigma, *r* issuing less distally from middle of pterostigma (Fig. 6 in TOBIAS 1959: 888; Fig. 14). First discal cell less long: *I-SR-M* 1.6 times as long as *I-M* (Fig. 15). Claw less downcurved, its basal lobe less distinct (Fig. 16). Body entirely black. ♀: 2.3-2.5 mm. – Kazakhstan .....*Bracon (Lucobracon) akmolensis* TOBIAS, 1959
- 2 (1) In frontal view inner margin of eyes converging ventrally (Fig. 3). Tergites 1-2 entirely polished, third tergite 1.3 times longer than second tergite (Fig. 9). Fore wing: *I-R1* as long as pterostigma, *r* issuing distally from middle of pterostigma (Fig. 7). First discal cell long: *I-SR-M* 1.9 times as long as *I-M* (Fig. 8). Claw more downcurved, its basal lobe more distinct (Fig. 6). Body testaceous, mesosternum and three maculae of mesoscutum black. ♀: 3.6-4 mm, ♂: 3.5 mm. – Israel .....  
.....*Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi* nov.sp.

The new species is also near to *Bracon (Lucobracon) kasachstanicus* TOBIAS (TOBIAS 1959: 795) and *Bracon (Lucobracon) beviradius* BEYARSLAN (BEYARSLAN 2011: 506) viewing their common features: short antenna, elongate mesosoma, short marginal cell of fore wing and suture between tergites 2-3 characteristically pointed medio-anteriorly (Figs 9i, 20). The two species are distinguished each from the new species:

1.) Distinction between *B. kasachstanicus* and *B. freidbergi*:

- 1 (2) Propodeum of female rugose with a medio-longitudinal carina, anteriorly smooth and shiny (Fig. 17); propodeum of male polished with a medio-longitudinal weak carina and close along it rugulo-uneven (Fig. 18). Tergites 2-3 equal in length (or third tergite just longer); tergites 1-2 rugose, tergite 3 faintly uneven (Fig. 20). Fore wing: pterostigma somewhat longer than *I-R1* (40:35, 40:32), pterostigma itself 2.2 times as long as wide (Fig. 19); first discal cell relatively less narrow, *I-M* 1.4 times as long as *m-cu* (Fig. 21). Claw somewhat more pointed and its basal lobe large (Fig. 22). Head in dorsal view transverse, 1.7 times as broad as long (Fig. 23). Hind

femur 2.7-2.9 times (female, Fig. 24) and 3 times (male, Fig. 25) as long as broad medially. Antenna with 29-31 (female) and 29-32 (male) antennomeres. Body black, legs dark brownish to blackish. ♀: 3.2-3.5 mm, ♂: 2.9-3 mm. – Kazakhstan.....  
 ..... *Bracon (Lucobracon) kasachstanicus* TOBIAS, 1959

- 2 (1) Propodeum of female and male polished, along its medio-longitudinal carina rugulose-uneven (Fig. 4). Third tergite 1.3 times longer than second tergite, tergites 1-3 polished (Fig. 9). Fore wing: pterostigma as long as *1-R1*, pterostigma itself 3 times as long as wide (Fig. 7); first discal cell relatively narrow, *1-M* somewhat (1.2 times) longer than *m-cu* (Fig. 8). Claw somewhat less pointed and its basal lobe less large (Fig. 6). Head in dorsal view subcubic (female holotype, Fig. 1) and cubic (male paratype, Fig. 10), 1.6-1.5 times as broad as long. Hind femur 2.4-2.5 times (female, Fig. 5) and 2.8 times (male) as long as broad medially. Antenna with 24-25 (female) and 30-31 (male) antennomeres. Body testaceous, mesosternum and three maculae of mesoscutum black. ♀: 3.6-4 mm, ♂: 3.5 mm. – Israel.....  
 ..... *Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi* nov.sp.

2.) Distinction between *B. breviradius* and *B. freidbergi*:

- 1 (2) Propodeum rugose, first tergite granulose, second and third tergite finely granulose. Fore wing: pterostigma wide, 1.6 times as long as wide (Fig. 12 in Beyarslan 2011: 507). Horizontal diameter of opening 0.8 times length of eye (Fig. 8 l.c.). Eye in dorsal view as long as temple; in frontal view inner margin of eyes parallel (Fig. 8 l.c.). ♀ ♂: 2.6 mm. – Turkey ..... *Bracon (Lucobracon) breviradius* BEYARSLAN, 2011
- 2 (1) Propodeum along medio-longitudinal weak carina rugulose-uneven, latero-posteriorly uneven, otherwise propodeum smooth and shiny (Fig. 4). Tergites polished. Fore wing: pterostigm. a less wide, 2.8 times as long as wide. Horizontal diameter of oral opening 0.5-0.6 times length of eye; or twice as long as shortest distance between opening and eye (Fig. 3). Eye in dorsal view somewhat longer than temple (female holotype, Fig. 1) or as long as temple (male paratype, Fig. 10), in frontal view inner margin of eyes converging ventrally (Fig. 3). ♀: 3.6-4 mm, ♂: 3.5 mm. – Israel..... *Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi* nov.sp.

***Bracon (Bracon) furthi* nov.sp. (Figs 26-34)**

Material examined – Female holotype: Israel, Yasur, 8 May 1979, leg. D. Furth. Type condition: Holotype is in good condition: (1) specimen glued on right side (mesopleuron etc.) of mesosoma on a card point, (2) right flagellum, except first flagellomere, missing, (3) tarsomeres 3-5 of hind left leg missing. Type depository: National Collection of Invertebrates, Department of Zoology, The University, Tel Aviv.

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to its collector, Dr D. Furth, naturalist, resolute explorer of the insect fauna of Israel.

Description of the female holotype: Body 5 mm long. Antenna as long as body and with 38 antennomeres. First flagellomere 2.3 times as long as broad, flagellum distally attenuating. Head in dorsal view 1.6 times as broad as long, eye somewhat longer than temple (21:17), temple weakly rounded, occiput excavated (Fig. 26). Ocelli small, elliptic, POL almost twice as long as diameter of an ocellus (7:4), OOL twice as long as POL (15:7). Eye in lateral view 1.6 times as high as wide and slightly less wide than temple, temple ventrally broadening (Fig. 27, see arrows). Horizontal diameter of oral

opening as long as shortest distance between opening and eye, face 1.65 times as wide as high, inner margin of eyes parallel (Fig. 28, see arrows). Head polished, face laterally very feebly granulose.

Mesosoma in lateral view twice as long as high, polished. Notaulix faintly distinct, smooth. Propodeum with a medio-longitudinal carina, laterally from carina propodeum striate to rugulose. Hind femur 2.7 times as long as broad medially, parallel-sided (Fig. 29). Claw faintly downcurved and with a weak basal lobe (Fig. 30).

Fore wing as long as body. Pterostigma (Fig. 31) 3.3 times as long as wide and issuing  $r$  from its middle,  $r$  somewhat shorter than width of pterostigma (10:12). Second submarginal cell long; 3- $SR$  1.3 times as long as 2- $SR$ ,  $SR1$  also 1.3 times as long as 3- $SR$ , straight and reaching tip of wing (Fig. 31, see arrow); first discal cell less high,  $1-M$  twice as long as  $m-cu$ ,  $1-SR-M$  1.3 times as long as  $1-M$  and just bent (Fig. 32).

First tergite (Fig. 33) subquadrate in form, distinctly broadening posteriorly, 1.2 times as broad behind as long; scutum somewhat emerging (seen well in lateral view) and carinulate margined, its hind part rather transversely striolate; tergite laterally from scutum almost smooth with weak transverse striolae. Second tergite 2.6 times as broad posteriorly as long laterally and slightly longer than third tergite (35:30), suture between them straight and smooth. Tergites posteriorly with weakening sculpture (Fig. 33): second tergite medially rugose with striolate elements, laterally rugulose-granulose, third tergite granulose, fourth tergite subgranulose and fifth tergite uneven to smooth, shiny. Hypopygium pointed, ovipositor sheath as long as hind tibia (Fig. 34).

Ground colour of body yellow. Antenna blackish. Head above blackish to black. Palps pale yellow. Blackish to black: hind corner of mesoscutum (close to tegula), margin of scutellum, antero-median and postero-median margin of propodeum; run of propodeal carina dark. Sternites light yellow. Legs yellow. Telotarsi and claws black(ish). Wings faintly brownish fumous. Pterostigma and veins brown.

Male and host unknown.

Distribution: Israel.

Taxonomic position: The new species, *Bracon (Bracon) furthi*, is nearest to *Bracon (Bracon) longicollis* WESMAEL (PAPP 2012: 42) considering their weakening sculpture of tergites, ovipositor sheath as long as hind tibia, propodeum with medio-longitudinal carina; the two species are separated by the following features:

- 1 (2) Head in dorsal view transverse (1.7-)1.8-1.9 times as broad as long, temple usually receded and at most half as long as eye (12:20, Fig. 35), exceptionally temple moderately rounded (Fig. 36). Hind femur 1.6 times, exceptionally 1.9-2 times, as long as broad medially, not parallel-sided (Figs 37-38). Claw strongly downcurved and with distinct basal lobe (Fig. 39). Mesosoma in lateral view 1.6 times, exceptionally 1.9-2 times, as long as high. Tergites 2-3 equal in length, tergites 2-3(-4) with weakening sculpture; first tergite slightly longer than broad behind (Fig. 40) or, rarely, slightly broader behind than long (Fig. 41). Ground colour of body dark (dark brown to black), tergites with light colour pattern. ♀: 2.4-5, usually 2.8-4.5, mm long. – Palearctic Region, a frequent species .....  
 .....*Bracon (Bracon) longicollis* WESMAEL, 1838

2 (1) Head in dorsal view less transverse, 1.6 times as broad as long, temple weakly rounded and one-fifth shorter than eye (17:20, Fig. 26). Hind femur 2.7 times as long as broad medially, parallel-sided (Fig. 29). Claw faintly downcurved and with weak basal lobe (Fig. 30). Mesosoma in lateral view twice as long as high. Second tergite slightly longer than third tergite (35:30), tergites 2-4 with weakening sculpture, first tergite somewhat broader behind than long (48:40, Fig. 33). Body yellow, head above blackish to black. ♀: 5 mm. – Israel.....  
 ..... *Bracon (Bracon) furthi* nov.sp.

The new species is also near to *Bracon (Bracon) fulvipes* NEES (PAPP 2012: 122) considering their common features: propodeum sculptured, head less transverse in dorsal view (Figs 26, 42), basal lobe of claw weak (Figs 30, 49), ground colour of body more (*B. furthi*) or less (*B. fulvipes*) yellow to testaceous. The two species are distinguished by the marks keyed:

1 (2) Eye in dorsal view 1.8 times as long as temple, temple receded (Fig. 42). First tergite weakly broadening posteriorly and slightly broader behind than long (43:40), sculpture of tergites 2-3 strong (Fig. 43). Mesosoma in lateral view 1.5 times as long as high. Claw downcurved (Fig. 44). Hind femur broadest distally (Fig. 45). Ovipositor sheath longer than hind tibia, usually as long as hind tibia + tarsomeres 1-2 combined. Body black with more or less yellow / testaceous pattern. ♀: (2.5) 3-5(-5.5) mm. – Palaearctic Region, frequent to common.....  
 ..... *Bracon (Bracon) fulvipes* NEES, 1834

2 (1) Eye in dorsal view somewhat longer than temple (20:17), temple weakly rounded (Fig. 26). First tergite distinctly broadening posteriorly and clearly broader behind than long (48:40), sculpture of tergites 2-3 less strong (Fig. 33). Mesosoma in lateral view twice as long as high. Claw faintly downcurved (Fig. 30). Hind femur broadest medially (Fig. 29). Ovipositor sheath as long as hind tibia (Fig. 34). Body yellow, head above blackish to black. ♀: 5 mm. – Israel.....  
 ..... *Bracon (Bracon) furthi* nov.sp.

***Bracon (Bracon) israelicus* nov.sp. (Figs 46-54)**

Material examined (2♀ ♀): Female holotype: Israel, Rehovot, 31°52'N / 34°48'E, 28 April 2007, leg. W. Kuslitzky. – Holotype is in good condition: (1) micropinned laterally through two mesopleura, (2) left flagellum apically deficient. Holotype is deposited in National Collection of Invertebrates, Department of Zoology, The University, Tel Aviv.

**Eymology:** The name "israelicus" refers to the type locality of the new species.

**Description of the female holotype:** Body 3 mm long. Antenna about as long as head, mesosoma and first tergite combined and with 25 antennomeres. First flagellomere twice and penultimate flagellomere 1.7 times as long as broad. Head in dorsal view (Fig. 46) transverse, twice as broad as long, eye one-third (or 1.5 times) longer than temple, temple rounded, occiput weakly excavated. Ocelli rather small, elliptic, POL somewhat shorter than OOL (8:11). Eye in lateral view 1.6 times as high as wide and almost 1.3 times as wide as temple, temple ventrally just narrowing (Fig. 47, see arrows). Horizontal diameter of oral opening as long as shortest distance between opening and eye (Fig. 48). Face 1.7 times as wide (close below pair of toruli) as high, inner margin of eyes parallel (Fig. 48, see arrows). Head polished, face coriaceous, frons laterally finely granulose.

Mesosoma in lateral view stout, 1.25 times as long as high, polished. Notaulix indistinct. Propodeum polished, around lunule with short rugulae. Hind femur parallel-sided, 3.3 times as long as broad medially (Fig. 49). Claw less downcurved, its basal lobe pointed (Fig. 50).

Fore wing slightly longer than body (70:60). Pterostigma 2.6 times as long as wide and issuing *r* just proximally from its middle; *1-R1* 1.5 times as long as pterostigma and approaching tip of wing (Fig. 51, see arrow). Second submarginal cell: *r* 0.6 times as long as width of pterostigma or *3-SR* 2.5 times as long as *r*, *3-SR* 1.4 times as long as *2-SR*, *SRI* twice as long as *3-SR*; *2-SR* faintly S-like, *SRI* straight. First discal cell: *1-SR-M* somewhat longer than *1-M* 2.1 times as long as *m-cu*, cell above somewhat pointed (Fig. 52, see arrow).

First tergite (Fig. 53) somewhat broader posteriorly than long, pair of spiracles near to middle of tergite, sides of tergite beyond spiracles parallel; scutum triangle-like and longitudinally rugulose. Second and further tergites densely granulose with striolate elements. Second tergite 2.6 times as broad behind as long laterally and tergites 2-3 equal in length, suture between them distinct and faintly bisinuate (Fig. 53). Granulose sculpture of tergites somewhat weakening posteriorly. Hypopygium pointed, ovipositor sheath somewhat shorter than hind tibia (50:60, Fig. 54).

Ground colour of body testaceous. Antenna black. Prosternum partly, mesosternum entirely black. Propodeum rusty, antero-medially blackish. Tergites 3-4 medially with a pair of black maculae. Legs testaceous, hind tibia and all tarsi yellowish, hind tibia apically blackish. Wings hyaline, pterostigma yellow, veins brownish yellow.

Male and host unknown.

Distribution: Israel.

**Taxonomic position:** The new species, *Bracon (Bracon) israelicus*, is nearest to *Bracon (Bracon) kozak* TELENGA (TELENGA 1936: 240, 395) considering their common features: light ground colour of body, short ovipositor sheath, yellow pterostigma, hyaline wings; the two species are separated by the following features:

- 1 (2) Hind femur thick, 2.5-2.6 times as long as broad medially, not parallel-sided (Figs 55-56). Head in dorsal view subcubic, 1.6 times as broad as long (Fig. 57). Tergites rugose to subrugulose, second tergite 1.4 times longer than third tergite (Fig. 58). Fore wing: pterostigma issuing *r* from its middle, *SRI* reaching tip of wing (Fig. 59, see arrow); first discal cell not pointed above, less to more elongate in form (Figs 60-61, see arrow). Claw more downcurved (Fig. 56a). Hind tibia 1.5 times as long as ovipositor sheath. Possibly black: propodeum, maculae of tergites 1-4. ♀: 2.5-3.5 mm. – European Russia (Stavropol area), Turkmenistan.....  
 .....*Bracon (Bracon) kozak* TELENGA, 1936
- 2 (1) Hind femur not thick, 3.1 times as long as broad medially, parallel-sided (Fig. 49). Head in dorsal view transverse, 1.8 times as broad as long (Fig. 46). Tergites densely granulose with striolate elements, tergites 2-3 equal in length (Fig. 53). Fore wing: pterostigma issuing *r* just proximally from its middle, *SRI* approaching tip of wing (Fig. 51, see arrow). Claw less downcurved (Fig. 50). Hind tibia 1.3 times as long as ovipositor sheath (Fig. 54). Pro- and mesosternum black. ♀: 3 mm. – Israel.....  
 ..... *Bracon (Bracon) israelicus* nov.sp.

The new species is also near to *Bracon (Bracon) intercessor* var. *fulvus* (SZÉPLIGETI) (SZÉPLIGETI 1896: 363) viewing their testaceous corporal colour, yellow pterostigma and relatively wide first tergite; the distinction between the two species is keyed:

- 1 (2) Fore wing: *SRI* reaching tip of wing (Fig. 62, see arrow). Metasoma from second tergite rugo-rugulose (Fig. 63). Basal lobe of claw more pointed and claw itself somewhat downcurved (Fig. 64). Antenna with 29-35(-40) antennomeres. Ovipositor sheath somewhat longer than hind tibia (60:40-50). Propodeum usually (almost) entirely black. ♀: (2.5-)2.8-3.5(-4) mm. – Palearctic Region, frequent to common..... *Bracon (Bracon) intercessor* var. *fulvus* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896)
- 2 (1) Fore wing: *SRI* approaching tip of wing (Fig. 51, see arrow). Metasoma from second tergite densely granulose with striolate elements (Fig. 53). Basal lobe of claw pointed, claw itself less downcurved (Fig. 50). Antenna with 25 antennomeres. Ovipositor sheath shorter than hind tibia (50:60). Propodeum rusty, antero-medially blackish. ♀: 3 mm. – Israel..... *Bracon (Bracon) israelicus* nov.sp.

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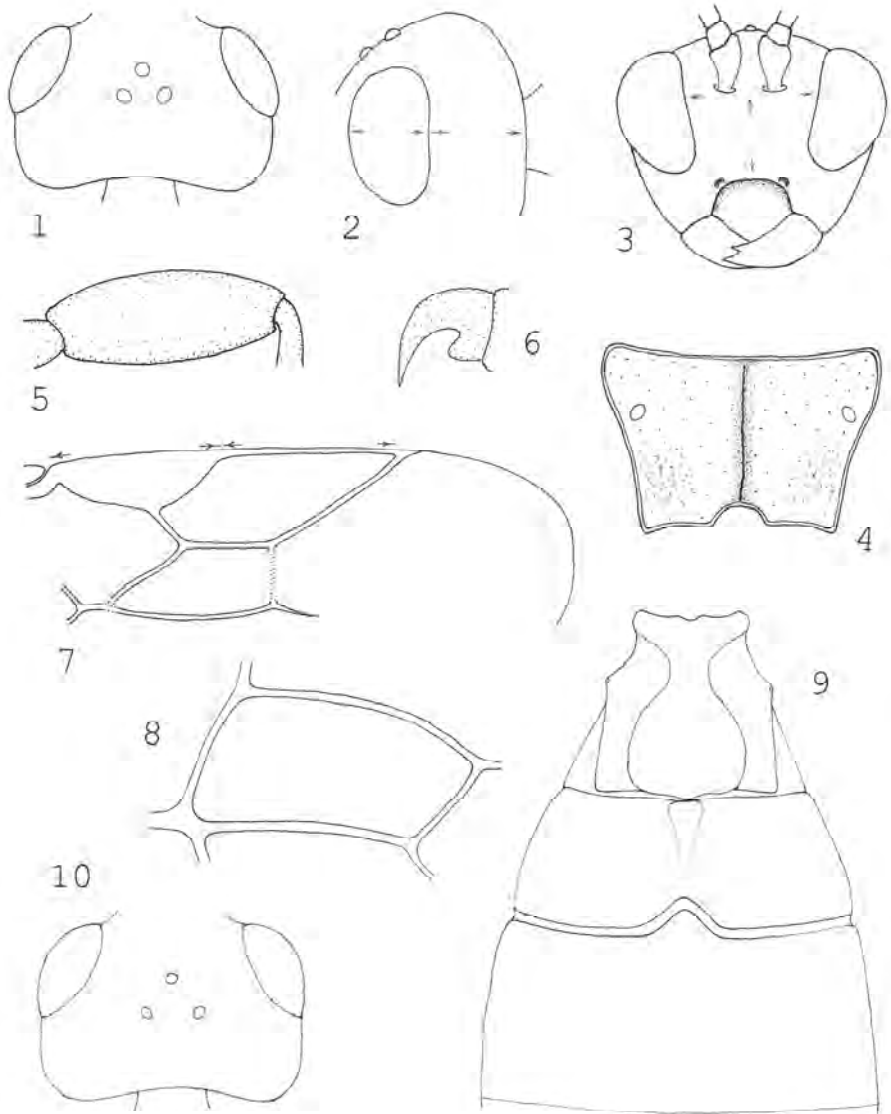
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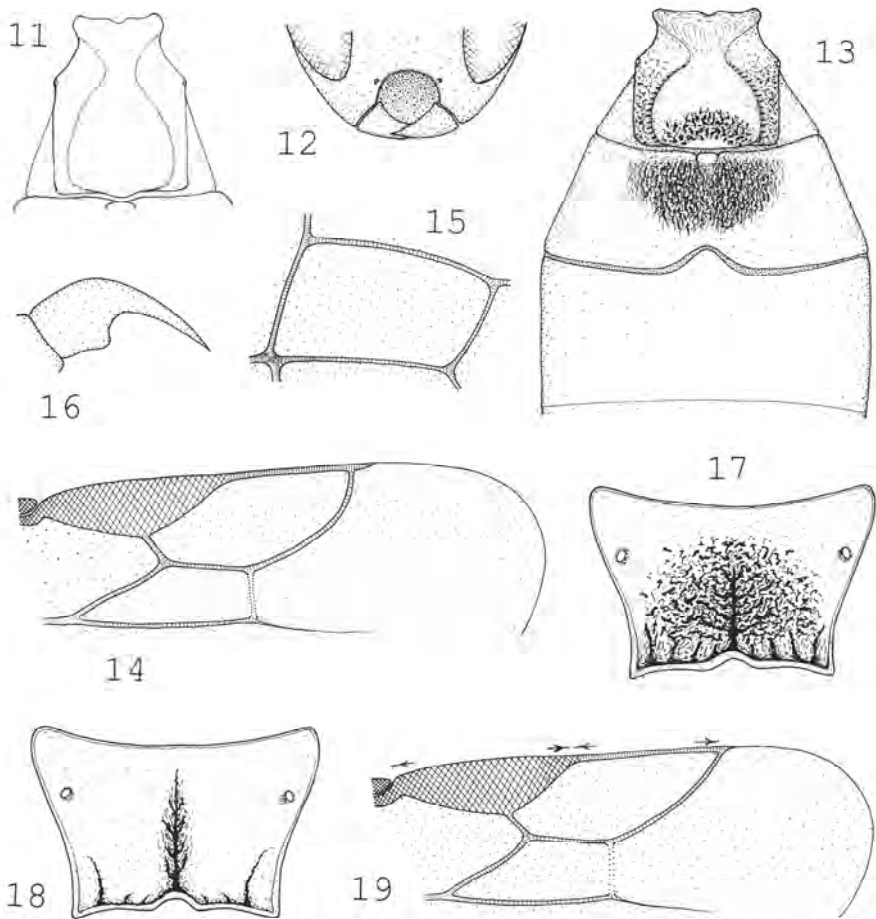
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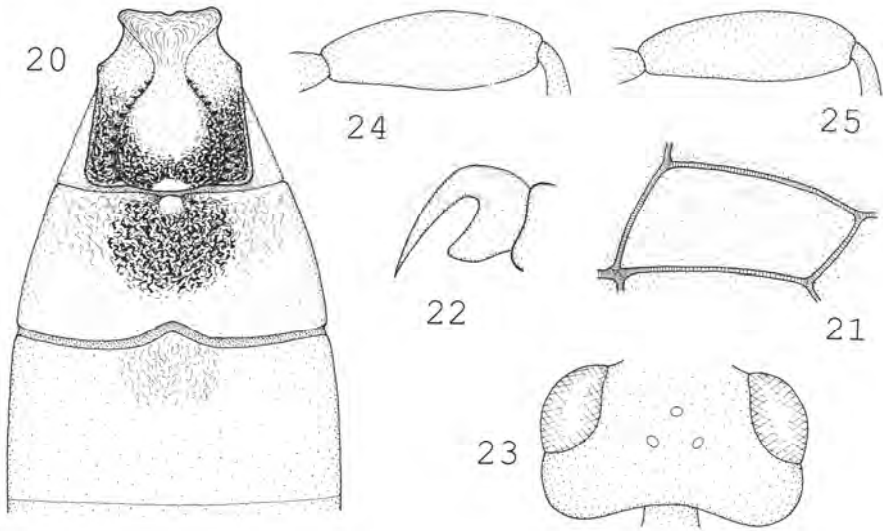




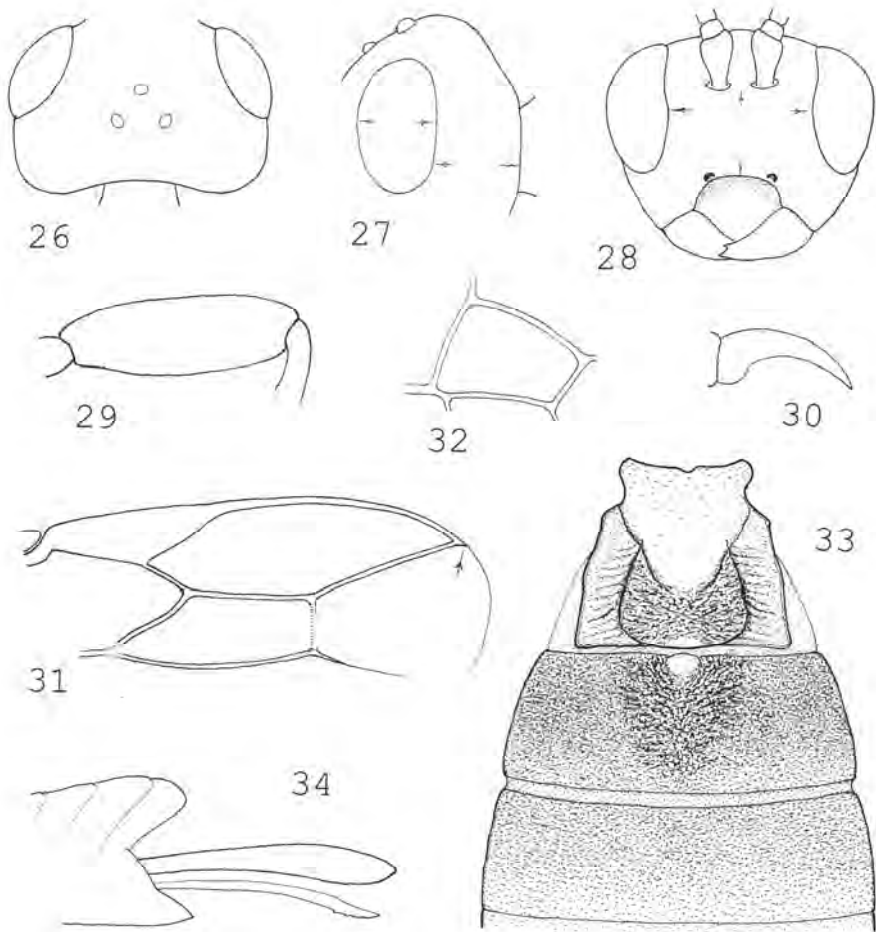
**Figs 1-10:** *Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi* nov.sp. (female holotype): (1) head in dorsal view, (2) head in lateral view, (3) head in frontal view, (4) propodeum, (5) hind femur, (6) claw, (7) distal part of right fore wing, (8) first discal cell, (9) tergites 1-3, (10) head in dorsal view (male paratype).



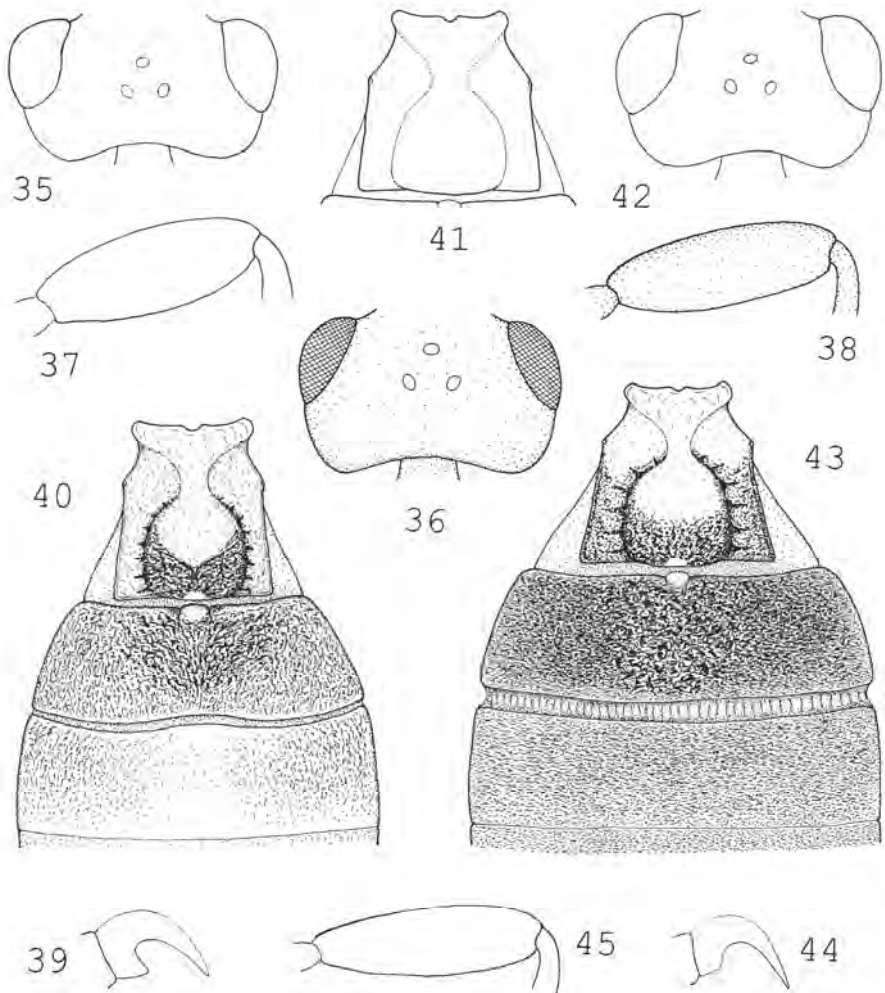
**Figs 11-19:** Fig. (11) *Bracon (Lucobracon) freidbergi* nov.sp. (male paratype): first tergite. – Figs 12-16. *Bracon (Lucobracon) akmolensis* TOBIAS, 1959 (female): (12) ventral half of head in frontal view, (13) tergites 1-3, (14) distal part of right fore wing, (15) first discal cell, (16) claw. – Figs 17-19. *Bracon (Lucobracon) kasachstanicus* TOBIAS, 1959 (female): (17-18) propodeum, female (17) and male (18), (19) distal part of right fore wing.



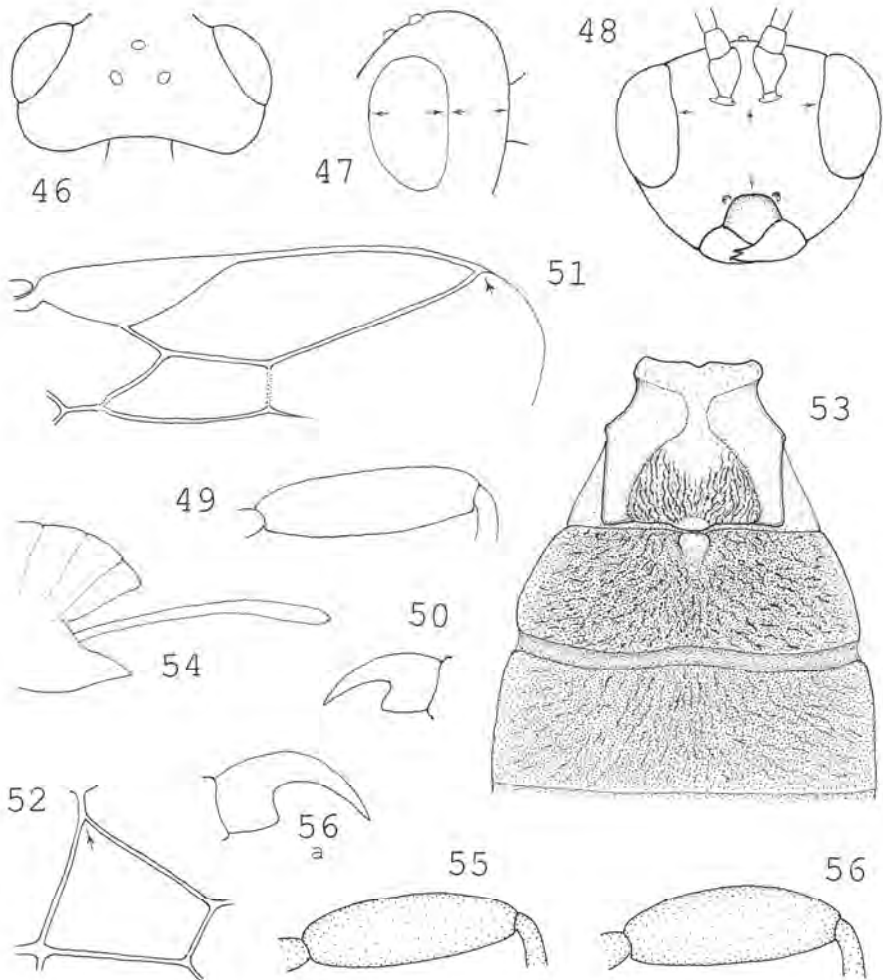
**Figs 20-25:** *Bracon (Lucobracon) kasachstanicus* TOBIAS, 1959 (♀): **(20)** tergites 1-3, **(21)** first discal cell, **(22)** claw, **(23)** head in dorsal view, **(24-25)** hind femur, female **(24)** and male **(25)**.



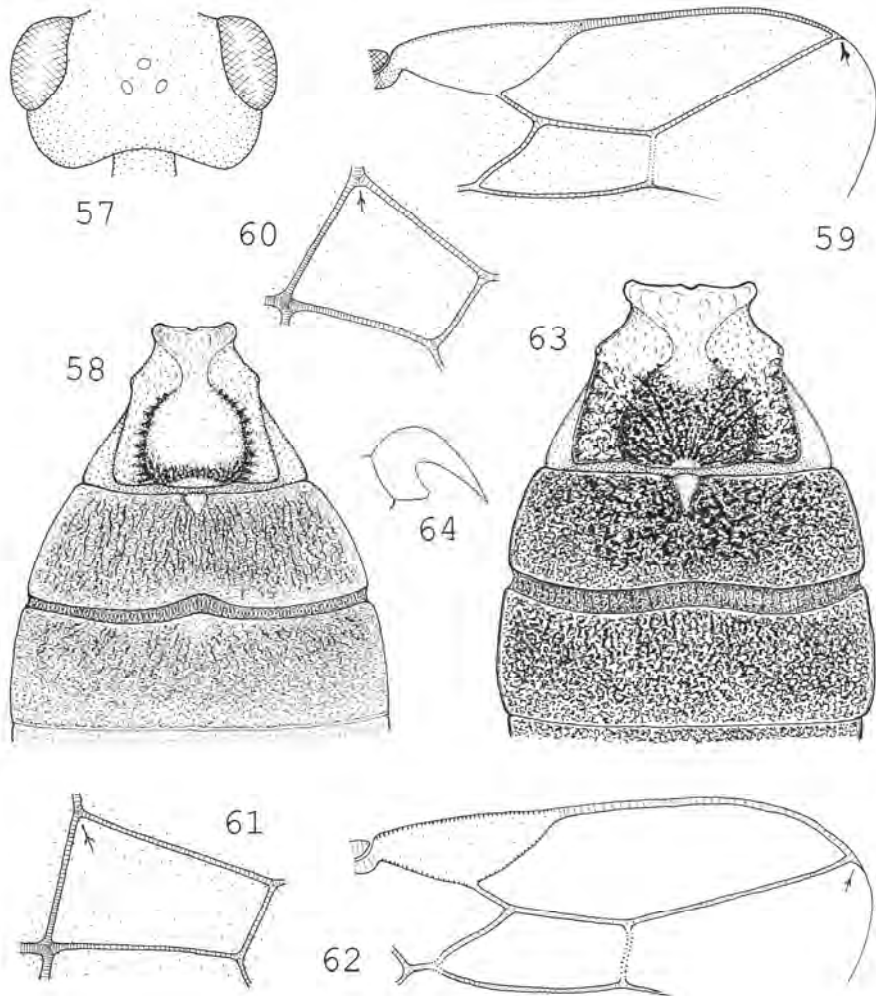
**Figs 26-34:** *Bracon (Bracon) furthi* nov.sp. (female holotype): (26) head in dorsal view, (27) head in lateral view, (28) head in frontal view, (29) hind femur, (30) claw, (31) distal part of right fore wing, (32) first discal cell, (33) tergites 1-3, (34) posterior half of metasoma with ovipositor apparatus.



**Figs 35-45:** Figs 35–41. *Bracon (Bracon) longicollis* WESMAEL, 1838 (female neotype and female): (35–36) head in dorsal view female neotype (35) and female (36), (37–38) hind femur female neotype (37) and female (38), 39 claw, (40) tergites 1–3 (female neotype), (41) first tergite (female). – Figs 42–45. *Bracon (Bracon) fulvipes* NEES, 1834 (female neotype): (42) head in dorsal view, (43) tergites 1–3, (44) claw, (45) hind femur.



**Figs 46–56:** Figs 46–54. *Bracon (Bracon) israelicus* nov.sp. (female holotype): (46) head in dorsal view, (47) head in lateral view, (48) head in frontal view, (49) hind femur, (50) claw, (51) distal part of right fore wing, (52) first discal cell, (53) tergites 1–3, (54) posterior part of metasoma with ovipositor apparatus. – Figs 55–56. *Bracon (Bracon) kozak* TELENGA, 1936: (55–56) = hind femur, female lectotype (55) and female (56), 56a = claw.



**Figs 57–64:** Figs 57–61. *Bracon (Bracon) kozak* TELELNGA, 1936 (female lectotype and female): (57) head in dorsal view, (58) tergites 1–3, (59) distal part of right fore wing, (60–61) first discal cell female lectotype (60) and female (61). – Figs 62–64. *Bracon (Bracon) intercessor* var. *fulvus* (SZÉPLIGETI, 1896) (female): (62) distal part of right fore wing, (63) tergites 1-3, (64) claw.

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