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# Contribution to the knowledge of the Palaearctic Meriini (Hymenoptera, Tiphiidae, Myzininae) 

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#### Abstract

New taxa belonging to the old genera Meria and Poecilotiphia from Palaearctic Region are described: Meria iucunda, Meria concinna, Meria diplochora, Meria elamita, Meria oriarcha, Meria origena, Poecilotiphia aramaica, Poecilotiphia hoplomera, Poecilotiphia kerena and Poecilotiphia turanica. The synonymy of Meria thoracica GuÉrin 1839 with Myzine arabica Guérin 1837 and Myzine laeta E. SAUNDERS 1901 with Meria iucunda has been established. Lectotypes of Meria thoracica GUÉRIN 1839 and Myzine rugosopunctata TOURNIER 1895 are designated.


K ey words : Tiphiidae, Myzininae, Meria, Poecilotiphia.

## Introduction

From the examination of a lot of material from Palaearctic Region preserved at several european museums many new species are described and at the same time some new arrangements and combinations have been performed. The persevering paucity of data and the uncertainty about the sex association due to the sharp sexual dimorphism within the tribe produce a somehow "fluid" taxonomical situation about some taxa, further modified by new additional records and probably still not definetely settled. The Palaearctic Region is here settled as in Boni Bartalucci (2004).

## Material and methods

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Abbreviations
\(\mathbf{A}=\) height (Altitudo)
\(\mathbf{C a}=\) head (Caput)
\(\boldsymbol{C B}=\) basal cell (Cella Basalis)
\(\boldsymbol{C C}=\) costal cell (Cella Costalis)
\(\boldsymbol{C D}=\) discoidal cell (Cella Discoidalis)
\(\mathbf{c H y}=\) hypostomal keel (carina Hypostomae)
\(\boldsymbol{C M}=\) marginal cell (Cella Marginalis)
\(\mathbf{c O c}=\) carina Occipitis (-alis)
\(\boldsymbol{C P M}=\) paramarginal cell (Cella Para Marginalis)
\(\boldsymbol{C S M}=\) sub marginal cell (Cella Sub Marginalis)
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$\mathbf{M}=$ Male (Mas)
$\mathbf{N}_{1}=$ proNotum
$\mathbf{N}_{3}=$ metaNotum
p. = puncture (-s), punctured
$\mathbf{P}=$ Propodeum
Pal = labial palpus (Palpus labialis)
$\mathbf{P a m}=$ maxillary palpus (Palpus maxillaris)
$\mathbf{P o G}=$ genal bridge (Pons Genarum)
$\mathbf{S c}_{\mathbf{1}}=$ Scutum
$\mathbf{S c}_{2}=$ Scutellum

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\(\mathbf{D}=\) diameter (Diametros)
\(\mathbf{E m}=\) Epimeron
Es \(=\) Episternum
\(\mathbf{F}=\) female (Foemina).
\(\mathbf{F o O}=\) oral cavity (Fossa Oris)
\(\mathbf{G}=\) Gena
\(\mathbf{H y}=\) Hypostoma
\(\mathbf{I}=\) distance (Intervallum)
\(\mathbf{L}=\) length (Longitudo)
\(\mathbf{L A}=\) width (LAtitudo)
\(\mathbf{L a S t}_{2}=\) mesosternal lobes (Lamellae mesoSterni)
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\(\mathbf{s P}=\) propdeal spiracle (spiraculum Propodei)
Secu \(=\) Sensilla curvata
\(\mathbf{S s a}=\) subantennal sclerite (Scleritis subantennalis
\(\mathbf{S t}_{3}=\) metaSternum
\(\mathbf{s u}_{3}=\) metapleural line (sulcus metapleurae)
\(\mathbf{s u l}=\) lateral furrow (sulcus lateralis)
\(\mathbf{T}=\) tergum of metasoma
\(\mathbf{T} \mathbf{0}=\) Torulus
\(\mathbf{T s a}=\) supra antennal loess (Tuberculum supra
    antennam)
\(\mathbf{X}=\operatorname{coXa}\)
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Abbreviations about terminology are in bold characters; those referred to wing structures are in italics and those about the wing veins are excluded.
$!=$ Types examined; ( ) = digits between round brackets in the chorological items mean number of specimens; / / = delimit the single label. In the descriptions of labels, italic characters mean handwriting.
The frontal aspect of the head is performed perpendicularly to the virtual plane A indicated by the relative line on the fig. 1 ; dorsal and lateral aspects, perpendicular to each other, are performed along the virtual plane B on the occipital carina.
The drawings of the volsella and gonostylus show respectively their inner and outer aspect, unless otherwise indicated. Gonostylus here means one of the outermost pair of appendages of male genitalia (with its portions basi- and disti-stylus). Genitalia are settled in a solidified drop of 5,5-dimethyl hidantoin formaldheyd ( $5,5-\mathrm{DMHF}$ ) on a transparent support. Hair, punctuation and light markings have been overlooked in most of the drawings.
Here the specimens used for drawings are listed (apart those directly cited under described taxa).
Meria aurantiaca (GUÉRIN 1837). ¢: /Grecia. Rodi. Paradissi beach. 4.VIII. 1990 Boni Bartalucci leg./, MZUF (Fig. 1).
Meria sanguinicollis F. Morawitz 1893. $\uparrow$ : /Djulek Syr darya geb. L. Wollmann/ /sanguinicollis F. MOR. $q$ Wollmann det./, MSNG (Figs 14-18).
Myzine rugosopunctata (TOURNIER 1889). Lectotypus ot (here designated in order to ensure the name's proper and consistent use): /Sarept Beck/ /Coll. Tournier/ /TYPE//Myzine rugosopunctata $\widehat{\delta}$ TOURNIER 1895/ (autographic), MHNG! (Fig. 116). Actually Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata (TOURNIER 1895).
Poecilotiphia collarinata BONI BARTALUCCI 1997. 1 © : paratype /Coll. A. Mochi 15 km NNW Tor 15 may 1993 Egypt Sinai/, MZUF (Fig. 82).

## Meria Illiger 1807

This is the Old World genus with greatest distribution range. The taxa belonging to Palaearctic Region, including these here described for the first time, are the following:
Europe:


 M. latifasciata (Palma 1869) ( $\mathbf{\delta}^{\ddagger}$ ), M. anatolica Boni Bartalucci 2004 ( ${ }^{\circ}$ )........ 10 species

## N -Africa:


 iucunda nov.sp. ( $q \& \delta^{*}$ ), M. concinna nov.sp. ( $¢ \& \delta^{\text {® }}$ ), M. diplochora nov.sp. ( $q$. \& ${ }^{\text {o }}$ ) .9 species

## SW-Asia:

M. aurantiaca ( ¢ \& đ ), M. arabica ( C \& đ ), M. sabae Boni BARTALUCCI 2001 ( ¢ \&

Central Asia:

 sanguinicollis Morawitz 1890 ( \& \& © ), M. quadrimaculata CAMERON 1902 (q), M. discussa Guiglia 1966 ( q \& o ), M. flava Gorbatovsky 1981 ( ${ }^{\top}$ ), M. aprica

 origena ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) nov.sp.
Total number of palaearctic species: 28 species.
Only M. diplochora appears to have a border line distribution range with Afrotropical Region, dwelling northern Sahel (besides southern Arabian peninsula). The Palaearctic females show a remarkable uniformity in the punctuation $(\mathbf{p})$ and hair compared to $M$. tripunctata.

## Meria arabica (GUÉRIN 1837)

Myzine arabica Guérin 1837: 577, n.10, ô. Lectotypus: /Arabie Olivier/, MHNP!, established by Gorbatovsky 1981.
Meria thoracica GuÉrin 1839 Lectotypus $q$ (here designated in order to ensure the name's proper and consistent use): /Museum Paris Arabie Olivier/ /Tachus. arabic./ /Meria thoracica Guer. Voy. Coq. et mag. zool. IX/ (autographic?) /Lectotypus Meria thoracica Guérin design. Gorbatovsky 1988/ /Meria arabica (Guér.) q Gorbatovsky det. 1988/, MHNP. Figs 35-37. Syn. nov.
Meria arabica - Boni Bartalucci (2001: 10-12, figs 35-45, ơ).
Meria arabica - Boni Bartalucci (2004: 384-385, fig. 63, © only).
Meria thoracica - BONI BARTALUCCI (2001: 12-15, figs 46-50, q only.
Examined specimens:
$q: \frac{\text { Jordan }}{\text { }}=(1) /$ Jordanien al Mazraq Dead Sea 16.4.2002 lgt M. Snizer/, OLML. Syria $=(1) /$ Syria cen. Homs palmyra env. 6.6. 2000 K . Deneš jun lgt/, MZUF
 Rum 4.5.1996 leg Marek Halada/, OLML. Iran = (4) /SW Persia Escalera 1900-61/, BMNH; (2) /IRAN Khuzestan Haft tapeh 300 km N di Abadan Rivr fiume Dez 29.VI-1.VII. 1965 Giordani Soika-Mavromoustakis", MZUF. Syria $=(25) /$ Syria N ar-Raqqa ar-Rasafa env. 5.6.2000 K. Deneš jun lgt/, (23) OLML, (2) MZUF; (55)/Syria cen. Homs Palmyra env. 6.6.2000 K. Deneš jun lgt , (48) OLML, (6) MZUF; (1) /Syria cen. Homs al muharram env. 7.6.2000 K. Deneš jun lgt/, OLML
The female specimen at MHNP appears to be unique. Nevertheless GuÉrin did not specify about number of specimens examined, so me too I deem more advisable to designated it as Lectotype.
Variability: the $q$ specimen from Syria is darker than lectotype, lacking light stains on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk. The propodeal disk show transversal wrinkles along its sides. The median furrow is well expressed [it is well expressed in the lectotype too, the drawing by Boni Bartalucci (2001: fig 46) being a little inexact].

Discussion: Most of the male specimens from Syria show a little darker (black to brown black) basic colour than Lectotype and Persian specimens, nevertheless some of them too have metameri light brown coloured. The yellow colour is somehow variable especially on $\mathrm{N}_{1}$ disk. The basic body colour of the male specimens from Khuzestan is brown and slightly differ from the lectotype of M. arabica in the lateral profile of the $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ disk in dorsal aspect; four of them also have more haired volsella compared with Syrian specimens.
A lot of specimens, males and females belonging undoubtly to the same taxon (a couple taken in copula from Egypt), come from Israel to Egypt and Sudan where no typical specimens have been so far found; they have the same main character states as the lectotype of M. arabica; nevertheless they show few but stable differences from the lectotypes above quoted. The specimens from Jordan seem to be intermediate among them. Probably we are facing distinct populations, even sub species, from segregated areas by some unknown barriers, but it is still untimely to come to a decision about.
Gorbatovsky never published the designation of M. thoracica lectotype neither the synonymy M. arabica $=$ M. thoracica. Misinterpretation about the identity of the females of $M$. diplochora (see the relative item) induced me to split M. arabica from M. thoracica and couple them with females and males which actually instead have to be referred to other taxa. Among the specimens collected in Syria exists the female identical to M. thoracica lectotype, seized together with the quoted males identical to M. arabica lectotype, a datum which underlines the aforesaid misinterpretation and strengthens the Gorbatovsky‘s intuition "in litteris" about the synonymy M. arabica $=$ M. thoracica. The females previously ascribed to M. arabica (Boni Bartalucci 2004: 384-385) on the unique ground of identical labels with the males here quoted from SW Persia have to be removed because of the discovery of hitherto undescribed males (see M. elamita) at BMNH having the same labels with all of them. It appears more natural to perform new arrangements, deeming the combinations here proposed more reliable than previous ones. Nevertheless it would be very unwary to consider them conclusive and unalterable.

## Meria iucunda nov.sp.

Holotypus o - Algeria $=/ 30.1 V .95 \quad \delta^{\text {ºl }}$ (rounded label) $/$ Type/(rounded, red outer ring) /Syntype/(rounded, blue outer ring) /laeta ES/ (original, autographic) /E. Saunders Coll. 1910-266/ /B.M. TYPE HYM 15.1508/, BMNH!
Paratypi $\circ-$ Algeria $=(1) /$ Biskra 19.VI.97 $q /($ rounded label $) / E$. Saunders Coll. 1910-266/ /Myzine laeta Sand $q$ det MC Day 1978/ /Lectotypus Myzine laeta E. Saunder 1901 Gorbatovsky 1978/ /Meria laeta (E. Saund) Gorbatovsky det 1978/, BMNH !; (1) /BISKRA 28 km S 30.V.80/, MZUF !; Tunisia = (1) /Zarzis (Tunisie) le 24.8.69/ MZUF.
Paratypi ơ - (1) / Biskra 324.V.97/(rounded label) /E. Saunders Coll. 1910-266/, BMNH; (2) /Algerie Biskra 26.V. 1948 J. de Beaumont/ / /M. latifasciata f. laeta Saund. det. Dott. D. Guiglia/, MZL; (4) /Africa sept.: Algeria Biskra 24-25.V.1971/ /LI fgc 92-93 ex Coll. Z. Padr/ OLML; (2) /Africa sept.: Algeria Biskra 29-30.V.1971/ /LI fgc 92-93 ex Coll. Z. Padr/ OLML; (7) /Africa sept.: Algeria Biskra 7-8.VI.1971/ /LI fgc 92-93 ex Coll. Z. Padr/ (6) OLML, (1) MZUF. Egypt = (2) /Egypt maragi 14.VIII.1935 J. Omer Cooper/ /Armstrong college expedition BM 1935-354/ (one specimen labelled: Meria martini Vachal Gorbatovsky det.), BMNH. Morocco $=(1) /$ Maroc Boumalne (Ksar es SK a Ouarzazate) 7.VI. 1947 J. de Beaumont/ /M. latifasciata f. laeta Saund. det. Dott. D. Guiglia/, MZL. Tunisia $=(1) /$ Tunesia Tozeur (steppe) 30.V. 1973 M.C. \& G. Kruseman/ /Meria latifasciata Palma det. R. Hensen 1986/, ZMA; (1) /S. Tunisia nr Saidane Kebili area 1.VIII:1978/ /KM Guichard, GR \& AC Else BM 1978-574/ /Meria martini Gorbatovsky det 1987/, BMNH; (1) /S. Tunisia Tozeur 2.VIII.1978//KM Guichard, GR \& AC Else BM 1978-574/ /Meria martini Gorbatovsky det 1987/, BMNH; (1)/TUNISIA Tatauine 11.4.2001 leg. M. Halada/, OLML.
$\underline{\text { Morocco }}=(2) /$ MOROCCO 10 km E. Guelmin 5.5.1995 M. Halada leg/, OLML.
Meria martini VACHAL 1899: 538-539, ơ only.
Myzine laeta E. SAUNDERS 1901: 532-533 syn.nov.
Meria latifasciata laeta - Guiglia 1960: 70.
Meria latifasciata laeta - Guiglia 1961: 28.
Meria martini - GUIGLIA 1963a: 7.
Meria latifasciata m. martini - GUIGLIA 1965: 113.
Meria laeta - Gorbatovsky 1981: 386.
Female. Figs 2-3. (Specimen from Tunisia compared to the Lectotype).
Male. Figs 4-8. Holotype.
Discussion: E. SAUNDERS in the original paper described the male in the first place. Gorbatovsky (1981) instead designated the unique female as lectotype, overmissing the other specimens, and put it under the name Meria martini Vachal, actually junior synonym of Parameria femorata GuÉrin 1837 (Boni Bartalucci 1994) and therefore unavailable name. Moreover he published his designation as "Meria laeta E. SAUNDERS 1901" while the original name was "Myzine laeta". The last name was preoccupied by Myzine laeta Bingham 1897, which actually belongs to the genus Mesa SAUSSURE 1892, whose it is junior homonym and therefore undisposable. Saunders recorded 8 males and 8 females, all of them from Biskra and referred about the ferruginous colour of the basal metameri of all the males but one. At BMNH actually the above recorded specimens exist only. Guiglia $(1960,1961)$ named specimens from Northern Africa with ferruginous colour Meria latifasciata laeta, then (1963) she discovered the identity of the SAUNDER's taxon with the typical male of Meria martini and from then onward $(1965,1968)$ she named the specimens here we are dealing with like Meria latifasciata morpha M. martini Vachal". In a previous paper (BONI Bartalucci 2001) these specimens were included under the name M. latifasciata Palma 1869.

Two regular and stable differences (deemed of primary weigth in Meriini since the relative character states show no variability within the same species also in specimens coming from relatively remote areas) have been found between these red coloured specimens of M. laeta and the typical specimens of M. latifasciata present in Algeria and Morocco too: relative thickness ( $1 / 2$ the elements in M. latifasciata, about $4 / 5$ in $M$. laeta) of the longitudinal stripe of Secu on the flagellomeri and the shape of the pronotum both in dorsal and lateral aspect. Other two different character states, a bit less reliable inasmuch as more hardly settled than the formers, are the more globular $1^{\text {st }}$ tergum and the more dense and silvery hair on the head and mesosoma. Moreover no females of M. laeta have never been found so far in Sicily and Southern Italy (where in truth the female too of M. latifasciata is unknown). They are sympatric and synchronic in Northern Africa and no specimens with intermediate character states between them have been hitherto found. Waiting for data and discoveries which contradict the present action, we prefer to split specimens here recorded from the synonymy with M. latifasciata.
The males belong to the group with completely smooth, pitless and hairless fore surface of mid femurs; they are also well featured from the other palaearctic taxa by the completely smooth $\mathbf{E m}_{3}$ and anteroventral lateral $\mathbf{P}$, with very fine and simple suture $\mathbf{s u}_{3}$. The females look like females of M. arabica and M. diplochora, but greatly differ in the more transversal head in frontal aspect (Ratio LA/ $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{m}}$, in frontal aspect is 1.27 in front of
1.13 to 1.17 for other species), more shortened and regularly rounded $\mathbf{P}$ in dorsal aspect and the pterostigma with very small fenestra (larger about the latters).
Distribution: The whole of Northern Africa from Morocco to Egypt.
Ecology: The unique data are by Saunders about the visited flowers: Ziziphus lotus and Ammi visnaga.
Derivationominis: From the latin iucundus=pleasant.

## Meria concinna nov.sp.

Holotypus ¢ - Algeria $=/$ Biskra $28 \mathrm{~km} \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{30.V.80/}, \mathrm{MZUF!}$
Paratypus $\delta$ - - Algeria $=/ B i s k r a 28 \mathrm{~km} \mathrm{~S} \mathrm{30.V.80/}, \mathrm{MZUF!}$
Paratypus $¢$ - Morocco $=(2) /$ Morocco 10 km E. Guelmin 5.5.1995 M. Halada leg./, OLML.
Female (Holotype). Figs 9-13. Measurements - body length: 11 mm .
Black, brown, ferruginous, creamy white.
Brown: mandibles; most of clypeus; scape and flagellum; tegulae; $\mathbf{L a S t}_{2}$; veins of the wings; legs with $\mathbf{X}_{1}$ darker and tarsi lighter; shadows on vertex and propleurae; all the mesosoma with $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna lighter than remainder.
Ferruginous: The whole of $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ but apical posteroventral corner; $\mathbf{S c}_{\mathbf{1}}$ and $\mathbf{S c}_{\mathbf{2}}$ but narrow apical stripe which is brown.
Creamy white: two large lateral spots on $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ terga.
Brownish hair on the head and pronotum, whitish on the remainder of the body. Punctuation follows the standard within the genus. Remarkable wrinkles on the sides of the propodeal disk.
Variability: No noteworthy differences with holotype.
Male (Paratype). Figs 19-27. Measurements- body length: 12.5 mm .
Black, brown, yellow.
Brown: tip of mandibles, veins (pterostigma is light brown); lateroterga are semitransparent light brown.
Yellow: most of clypeus and mandibles; tip of Tsa; two lateral stripes along foreborder and one preapical of $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ disk; large spot on $\mathbf{E s}_{\mathbf{2}}$; and $\mathbf{L s t}_{2}$; most of tegulae; tip and ventral femurs; most of tibiae and tarsi; apical stripe ( $2 / 5$ their height, with an entire fore edge and widening at the sides) on $1^{\text {st }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ terga; lateral spots on $7^{\text {th }}$ terga; apical stripe with indented edge on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna.
Punctuation on the head and mesosoma mostly as the same as in M. tripunctata; propodeal disk regularly sculptured but in the middle with a small smooth shining area just beyond $\mathbf{s P} ; \mathbf{E m}_{3}$ and anteroventral lateral $\mathbf{P}$ regularly and densely wrinkled. Punctuation of metasoma very weak and sparse like in M. latifasciata. Hair covering underlying integument only on the Tsa and lateral propodeal disk.
Deep notch between Tsa. Thickness of the Secu stripe only about $1 / 3$ the flagellomeri. Lamella along fore border of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk well evident medially but scarcely produced laterally. Fore (outer) surface of the mid femurs completely devoid of $\mathbf{p}$ and hair.
D is cus s i on: The females looks very like M. sanguinicollis in general habitus and coloration. It can be known from the latter by the red $\mathbf{S c}_{2}$, more transversal head in frontal aspect (Ratio $\mathbf{L A} / \mathbf{A}=1.17$ vs 1.14 ), larger $\mathbf{N}_{1} \operatorname{disk}\left(\operatorname{Ratio} \mathbf{L A} / \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{m}}=2\right.$ vs 1.5), wrink-
les along lateral borders of propodeal disk, larger fenestra of pterostigma, different venation of the forewing with larger $1^{\text {st }} \boldsymbol{C S M}$ and shorter $2^{\text {nd }} \boldsymbol{C D}$, different line of the gradulus on $2^{\text {nd }}$ tergum, no microreticulation on $6^{\text {th }}$ tergum.
The male looks very like to M. tripunctata, its genitalia too, from which differs because of the deeper notch between Tsa, more transversal $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }}, 3^{\text {rd }}$ metameri, cuspis of the volsella not produced upward in lateral aspect and above all in having smooth, hairless fore surface of the median femur; M. tripunctata belongs to the group of palaearctic species having that regularly pitted and haired. From M. latifasaciata / M. laeta it differs greatly in the shape of the head, thickness of the Secu stripe, pronotum, wrinkled $\mathbf{E m}_{3}$ and genitalia; from M. volvulus because of more slender flagellum and metasoma, shape of the head and pronotum, genitalia; from M. cylindrica in the shape of the head, width of the Secu stripe, pronotum, epipygium, genitalia and foresurface of the midfemur; from the supposed male of $M$. cephalotes in the shape of the head, pronotum, basal metameri and genitalia.
Distribution:NW Africa.
Ecology: Unknown.
Derivatio nominis: From the latin "concinnus" = graceful.

## Meria diplochora nov.sp.

Holotypus $\circ$ - Mali $=/ \mathrm{N}$. MALI 350 m Tilemsi 20.X-2.XI. 81 G. Popov/ /Meria arabica (GUÈR) Gorbatovsky det/, BMNH!
Paratypi $\circ: \underline{\text { Mali }}=(4) / \mathrm{N}$. MALI 350 m Tilemsi 20.X-2.XI.81 G. Popov/, BMNH. Arabia $=(2) / \mathrm{S}$. Arabia Abu Arish 24.3.80 KMG/, BMNH. Oman = (1) /Oman J. Nuwarrah 24.3.2000 leg. Gillet/, MZUF.
Paratypi ${ }^{\text {on }}: \underline{\text { Mali }}=(4) / \mathrm{N}$. MALI 350 m Tilemsi 20.X-2.XI. 81 G. Popov/, BMNH. $\underline{\text { Arabia }}=(2) / \mathrm{S}$. Arabia Abu Arish 24.3.80 KMG/, BMNH. Oman = (5) /Oman J. Nuwarrah 24.3.2000 leg Gillet/, (4) OLML, (1) MZUF.

Female (Holotype) Figs 28-34. Measurements (mm): body length $=8.5$.
Black, brown, ferruginous, pale yellow.
Brown and transparent brown: clypeus; mandibles; flagellum; postscutellar area of $\mathbf{N}_{3}$; $\mathbf{L s t}_{2} ; \mathbf{S t}_{3}$; areas on lateral $\mathbf{P}$; most of $\mathbf{X}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{X}_{2}$; shadows on $6^{\text {th }}$ tergum and $4^{\text {th }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna. Light brown: most of the legs; Tsa; scape; veins of the wings. Semitransparent yellowish: tegulae; large apical stripe of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk. Bright ferruginous: $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk but apical stripe; the whole of metasoma. Pale yellow: two lateral spots on the anterior corner and two smaller ones at posterior upper corner of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk; two large spots, becoming smaller from $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $5^{\text {th }}$ terga. Forewing light yellow, hind wing colorless. Yellowish hair. Punctuation like in M. tripunctata; only on $\mathbf{L s t}_{2}$ and near it the $\mathbf{p}$. is more dense than it happens in M. thoracica type too, where there are large smooth areas. Evident wrinkles on lateral propodeal disk.
Discussion: In a previous paper (Boni Bartalucci 2001) the female and male specimens here quoted were ascribed to Meria thoracica GuÉrin 1839 since the females were considered identic to the lectotype of the GuÉrin's taxon. Their more careful examination revealed that it was a wrong conclusion. First of all the description of the $1^{\text {st }}$ tergum was uncorrectly referred to the lectotype of M. thoracica, which has not any darker area on $1^{\text {st }}$ tergum, instead of to females here quoted. The shape of the head of the females here described is definitively different from M. thoracica's lectotype; the ratio

LA/A in frontal aspect is about 1,12 (while in M. thoracica is about 1.16, fig. 35). The basal Pam is isometric to all the others (about 1.2/1.5 times in M. thoracica, fig. 35). $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ disk is different too, having less rounded sides and less straight apical border. Notauli and parapsidal lines on $\mathbf{S c}_{1}$ are diverging outwards (parallel to the main axis of the body in M. thoracica). The "fenestra" of pterostigma is very small and strongly angled with fore edge of the wing (in M. thoracica the fenestra is greater and subparallel to it, fig. 37). At last $M$. diplochora females lack the couple of white spots on $1^{\text {st }}$ tergum, present in M. thoracica.
Variability: One specimen from Mali and specimen from Oman lack yellow stains on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk, another one has additional light brown dorsal mesosoma (propodeal disk included). Specimens from Arabia lack yellow stains on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk and $5^{\text {th }}$ tergum.
Male. There are very few doubts about the conspecifity of the specimens here quoted; their relative description under M. thoracica (Boni Bartalucci 2001: 14-16, figs 51-62) should be referred here.
Variability: The male specimens from Mali have more extended yellow parts than those from Arabian peninsula. One specimen show yellow spots on basal flagellomeri too, besides yellow anterior genae between $\mathbf{F o O}$ and eyes, a stripe on vertex along $\mathbf{c O c}$, most of $\mathbf{E s}_{2}$, posterior and lateral $\mathbf{P}$, two spots on $\mathbf{S c}_{\mathbf{1}}$, most of $\mathbf{S c}_{2}$ and postscutellar area.
All the males show ferruginous colour on the four basal metameri. Specimens from Oman show small brown stains on the sides just before the yellow stripe of basal terga.
Distribution: Sahel to Southern Arabian peninsula.
Ecology: Unknown.
Derivationominis: From the Greek $\delta \tau \pi \lambda o ́ o s=$ double and $\chi \omega \rho \rho \rho=$ region, because inhabiting two continents.

## Meria elamita nov.sp.

Holotypus $\mathbf{o}^{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ - Persia (Iran) = /SW Persia Escalera 1900-61//K. Sepid/, BMNH!
Paratypi ${ }^{\circ}$ - Persia (Iran) = (3) /SW Persia Escalera 1900-61/ /K. Sepid/, BMNH.
Paratypi o - Persia (Iran) = (3)/SW Persia Escalera 1900-61//K. Sepid/, BMNH; (1)/SW Persia Escalera 1900-61/ /K. Sepid/ /Meria caspica RaD. Gorbatovsky det. 1978/, BMNH.
Male: Holotype. Figs 38-43. Measurements (mm): body length $=13 \mathrm{~mm}$; fore wing length $=7.5$.
Black, brown and yellow.
Brown: Ventral edge of the clypeus, apex of mandibles, most of the scape, flagellum, veins, legs but yellow stains, lateroterga.
Yellow: most of clypeal disk, tips of Tsa, base of mandibles, frontal side of the scape, two large lateral spots along foreborder and one large subapical on $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ disk, a spot on $\mathbf{E s}_{2}$, most of $\mathbf{L a s t}_{2}$, ventral X, apical and ventral femurs, all the tibiae and tarsi, apical stripe on $1^{\text {st }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ terga and $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna, two lateral spots on $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum.
Shallow notch between Tsa. PoG very well produced, much more than standard of the genus. Secu stripe as wide as flagellum.
Well impressed $\mathbf{p}$. with interspaces less than their diameter on most of the head and mesosoma, settled in rough rows on $\mathbf{S c}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{E s}_{2}$;densely packed small $\mathbf{p}$. on postscutellar
area; rough strong wrinkles on $\mathbf{E m}_{3}$; very dense rough $\mathbf{p}$. on propodeum; sparse weak pits on terga; large sparse $\mathbf{p}$. on $1^{\text {st }}$ sternum, weaker on basal half remaining sterna; smooth apical half sterna.
Hair whitish and short, longer on $\mathbf{P}$, never hiding underlying integument.
Distribution: The typical locality.
Ecology:Unknown.
Derivationominis: From the ancient kingdom of Elam, the present-day Khuzestan.
Discussion: It belongs to the group of palaearctic males with completely hairless and smooth fore (outer) surface of mid femur. It is well known species by the following combination of character states: transversal head (ratio $\mathbf{L A} / \mathbf{A}=1.15$ ) with an almost straight vertex in frontal aspect; PoG only slightly swollen and well expressed (The ratio $\mathbf{L}_{\text {Foo }} / \mathbf{L}_{\text {PoG }}$ is only about $1 / 3$; length of $\mathbf{F o O}$ measured from hypostomal basis to clypeus); $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk strongly transversal (Ratio $\mathbf{L A} / \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{m}} \sim 2,8$ ) with a short laminated keel along its for border; genitalia with stout apex of gonostylus and rather big digitus of the volsella.
The female has been described under M. arabica (Boni Bartalucci 2004: 384-385, figs 57-62). It is featured by transversal head (ratio $\mathbf{L A} / \mathbf{A}=1.23$ ), the largely sculptured propodeal disk with strongly impressed median furrow, the ferruginous-brown (vinous) colour of the head and mesosoma.

## Meria oriarcha nov.sp.

Holotypus ${ }^{\hat{o}}$ - Kirghizistan $=/$ Kirg. - Ferghan, Mt R., Abash-Too Mts, Alash forest Coll. Gurmo 08-00/. OLML!
Paratypi $\begin{gathered}\text { ot } \\ \text { Kazakistan }\end{gathered}=(1) /$ Степь M.C. Д и T./ $/$ C. $^{\text {ne }}$ de Saussure/, MHNG. Kirghizistan $=(1)$ /Шагимарданъ/ / C. ${ }^{\text {ne }}$ de Saussure/, MHNG. (1) /Kyr Kirghiz Mts Ala Archa riv. VI. 1997 Coll V. Gurko/, OLML; (2)/Kir-fergansky Mt.R VI-2000 E-Urumbash riv. Cll. V. Gurko/; OLML (1), MZUF (1); (1)/Kyrghyzstan, Alai mt.R foothills near Kurshae 11.07.2000 Coll. I.V. Makogonova/, OLML; (3) Kirghiszky Mt. R. Ala Archa riv. Valley 17.08.2000 1650 m Coll.V. Gurko/, OLML; (1)/Kirgh-Ferghan Mt. R. Alash too Mts Alash forest Coll. Gurko 08/00/, OLML; (31)/Kirghizia Tshatkal Mt. R Shikaftar Coll. Gurko 07-01/, OLML (26), MZUF (5).
Paratypi of Kazakistan $=(1) /$ Kazakhstan mer Kaptzgai 100 km N Alma Ata 18.6.1995 M. Mucka/, OLML. Kirghizistan = (2)/Kirgyz. Kirg. Mt. Ala Archa river Kashashi VI. 1999 Coll. V. Gurko/, OLML (1); MZUF (1); (1) /Kir-fergansky Mt.R VI-2000 E-Urumbash riv. Cll. V. Gurko/; OLML (1); (1) /Kirgh-Ferghan Mt. R. Alash too Mts Alash forest Coll. Gurko 08/00/, MZUF; /Kirghizia Tshatkal Mt. R Shikaftar Coll. Gurko 07-01/, MZUF.
Male. Holotype. Figs 44-52. Measurements (mm): body length $=15$.
Black, brown, pale yellow.
Brown: legs but forecoxae, areas on $\mathbf{L a S t}_{2}$, tip of mandible, ventral edge of clypeus, base of hypostoma, veins, lateroterga, epipygial lobes, anal hook ( $8^{\text {th }}$ sternum); scape and flagellum are darker brown.
Pale yellow: Most of mandible, four small spots on the clypeal disk, a subapical stripe on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk, one small spot on $\mathbf{e s}_{2}$, most of tegulae and humeral plates, small spots on mid and hind coxae, apical and ventral mid and hind femurs, apical half hindfemur, most of tibiae, tarsi, apical stripes (a little less than half the height of the elements) with substraight foreprofile on $1^{\text {st }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ terga, narrower with irregular foreprofile apical stripes on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna and $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum.

Base of hypostoma and PoG swollen and getting cOc, which is unbroken. Stripe of Secu a little less than $1 / 3$ thickness of the flagellum. Propleurae with a low but distinct broadly based subconical process. Foreborder of the $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk keeled but without prominent lamella. $\mathbf{E m}_{\mathbf{3}}$ horizontally wrinkled. Anteroventral lateral $\mathbf{P}$ smooth and shining. $\mathbf{P}$ rounded, with hardly detectable distinction between horizontal and declivitous areas. Forewing slightly darkened, hindwing hyaline. Fore surface of mid femur completely smooth and hairless. sul present only on $1^{\text {st }}$ to $5^{\text {th }}$ tergum. Gradulus present on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum. Lobes of epipygium ( $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum) longitudinally grooved.
Hair and $\mathbf{p}$. like in M. tripunctata.
Variability: Most of paratypes range in length from 10 to 14 mm ; two of them reach 16 mm , one is only 8 mm . In some specimens $\mathbf{P}$ is dark brown.
Female. Paratype. Figs 53-55. Measurements (mm): body length $=8.5$.
Black, brown, ferruginous and white.
Brown: Tsa, antennae, clypeus, shadows on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk, Last ${ }_{2}$, legs and most of metasoma; semitransparent are hypostoma, mandible, tegulae, apical edge of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$, veins and pterostigma, tarsi, apical $6^{\text {th }}$ tergum.
White: two lateral spots on $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ terga and two very small on $4^{\text {th }}$ one.
Wings darkened. The $\mathbf{p}$. on $\mathbf{T}$ are sparse and roughly impressed.
Very poor variabilty has been detected about size.
Derivatio nominis: From the Greek opstó $\rho \chi \eta \rho_{\text {s }}=$ king (queen) of the mountains.
Distribution: North Eastern areas of the Turanic Region.
Discussion: The males has the general habitus of M. flava from which it is well distinct for the darker coloration, different clypeal ventral border, narrower Secu stripe, strongly different $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ in dorsal and lateral aspect (lacking too the strong lamellar keel of the latter), slightly different epipygium where the lobes are diverging apically instead of parallel, different volsella and aedeagus.
The females differs from the other females of the genus in the peculiar ventral border of the clypeal disk and more roughly impressed $\mathbf{p}$. on T. From M. sanguinicollis and M. askhabadensis they are also severed by the smaller size, different head shape, black $\mathbf{S c}_{\mathbf{1}}$, very shallow and short median furrow on propodeal disk; from the latter also in the black colour of the head and mesosoma and smaller white spots on $\mathbf{T}$.

## Meria origena nov.sp.

Holotypus $\mathbf{o}^{\mathbf{~}-\text { Kirghizistan }=/ K i r g i z i e ~ T a s h-A r i k ~} 11 \mathrm{~km}$ E Talas 4.7.1992 leg. M. Halada/, OLML. Paratypi ô - Kazakistan = (1)/Каракск. стелъ//C. ${ }^{\text {ne }}$ de Saussure/, MHNG; (1)/Куєилкумъ/ /С. ${ }^{\text {ne }}$ de Saussure/, MHNG; Kirghizistan $=(9) /$ Kirgizie Tash-Arik 11 km E Talas 4.7.1992 leg. M. Halada/, (7) OLML, (2) MZUF; (1) /Kirgizie Talai-burg 90 km E Talas 5.7.1992 leg. M. Halada/, OLML.
Male. Holotype. Figs 56-64. Measurements (mm): body length $=11.5$.
Black, brown, pale yellow.
Brown: legs but $\mathbf{X}_{1}$ and lighter portions; mandibles are light brown; hypostomal basis, veins, sul and ventral esdge of $7^{\text {th }} \mathbf{T}$ are semitransparent brown.

Pale yellow: large subapical stripe and two very small spots along the keel on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk, most of tegulae, apical femurs, upper tibiae, all the tarsi; large (more than $1 / 3$ the height of the element) apical stripe with straight foreprofile and enlarging at the sides on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }} \mathbf{T}$, narrower with irregular foreprofile apical stripe on $1^{\text {st }}, 6^{\text {th }} \mathbf{T}$ and $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna.
Secu stripe very narrow, about $1 / 8$ the thickness of the elements; shallow notch between Tsa in dorsal aspect; clypeus with a very wide mid ventral projection which lacks mid ventral semitransparent border; $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ disk strongly narrowing forwards, forming a sort of large collar, all its fore border with laminated keel and no prominent ventral tooth; postscutellar area well prominent about the propodeal surface; $\mathbf{E m}_{2}$ distinct and completely wrinkled; $\mathbf{E m}_{3}$ smooth and shining like the anteroventral lateral $\mathbf{P}$; propodeal disk rounded without distinct horizontal and declivitous areas. No gradulus at the base of $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum.
p. denser on th lower frons; very sparse $\mathbf{p}$. on vertex, genae, $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$, disk and basal half of $\mathbf{T}$ which have smooth apical half; more impressed sparse $\mathbf{p}$. on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna, denser throughout on $1^{\text {st }}$ sternum; detectable microreticulation on basal half sterna; the remainder is like in M. tripunctata.
Variability: The specimen at MHNG has a brown basic colour of the body; some specimens are lacking for the small spots on anterior $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk.
Female. Unknown.
Distribution: North Eastern areas of the Turanic Region.
Derivatio nominis: From the Greek op $\varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon v^{\prime} \sigma=$ born on mountains.
Discussion: It shows the following good autapomorphies distinguishing it from the other taxa of the genus: the wide mid ventral projection of clypeal disk, the $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk. narrowing in a sort of large collar, the large digitus of volsella and the absence of gradulus on $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum; the last one is hitherto not found elsewhere within the genus, while it is the standard in Poecilotiphia. The very narrow Secu stripe exists elsewhere only about M. lineata and M. cylindrica. Its general habitus looks like M. dorsalis but it differs from it also in the shape of the metasomal yellow stripes.

## Poecilotiphia Cameron 1902

Restricted to South Western Palaearctic area the genus intrudes in the Afrotropical Region at Cabo Verde Islands, Senégal, Northern Sahel, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia where it almost gets Equator (kristenseni specimens from Brava, south of Mogadiscio). Here the hitherto recorded species (new taxa are included):
S. Europe: P. rousseli (GUÉrin 1838) (q \& đ), P. oraniensis LUCAS 1849 ( ©), P. parvula (F. Smith 1855) ( $q$ \& o ), P. lacteipennis (E. SAUNDERS 1901) ( $\uparrow$ \& ơ)

4 species

[^0]SW Asia: $P$. aegyptiaca (GUÉRIN 1837) ( q \& ô), $P$. nigripes (GUÉRIN 1837) (q \& ô), $P$. lacteipennis ( t \& đ), P. contrastata (GUIGLIA 1963) ( ${ }^{\text {© }), ~ P . ~ p s e u d o f a s c i c u l a t a ~}$


 Central Asia: P. nigra (RADOSZKOWSKI 1887) ( §), P. rugosopunctata (TOURNIER

 hymalaiana (Masi 1933) ( $q$ ), P. contrastata (ô), P. mollis Gorbatovsky 1979 ( $q$ ), P. lugubris GORBATOVSKY 1979 (૧), P. massageta Gorbatovsky 1979 (o), ${ }^{\circ}$ P. sogdiana Gorbatovsky 1979 ( đ), $P$. turanica nov.sp. ( ©)

13 species
Total number of palaearctic taxa: 41 species.

## Poecilotiphia parvula (F. Smith 1855)

Meria parvula F. Smith Lectotypus ơ: Albania = /Albania/ (rounded)/parvula Sm Type/ /Type/ (rounded wit red outer ring) //B.M. type Hym 151505/ /Lectotypus Myzine parvula F. Smith 1855 Gorbatovsky des 1979/ /Dermasothes parvulus F. Smith Gorbatovsky det 1979/, BMNH!
Examined specimens:
$\bigcirc: \underline{\text { Greece }}=(1) /$ Faliraki beach, Rhodes 22.VIII.1979//Meria parvula det. M.C. Day 1976), BMNH; (1) /Rhodes, Ixia s.l. 26.VI. 1981 K. Guichard/, BMNH.
đ Azeirbajan $=(2) /$ Азербайджан Апперонский п-в окр. Мардакяани 17.8.86 Горбатовский В./ /dono Gorbatovsky 1988/, MSNG; (1) /Азербайджан лерчк палакеран X. Алчеб. 6.VII.1985/ /dono Gorbatovsky 1988/, MSNG. Greece = (4) /Graecia 1896 Steind. Don/, MHNW; (1) /Kruiper 1869 Graec/, MHNW; (1)/Lithochoron 7.VIII.1965//Hellas Makedonia Blommers e a./, ZMA; (3) /Hellas Mykonos North bay 10.8.73 Wim Klein/, ZMA; (1)/Hellas Kriti Iraklion 18.8.73 Wim Klein/; ZMA; (2) /Hella sKriti Palaeokastron 22.8.73 Wim klein/, ZMA; (1) /Hellas Kos Mastimari 24.VI/11.VII-1978 M.C. \& G. Krusemann/, ZMA; (1) /Hellas Kos Kardamena 1/7-VII-1978 M.C.\& G. Krusemann/, ZMA; (206)/Peloponissos hellas $5 \mathrm{~km} \mathrm{S} .\mathrm{Monemvasia} \mathrm{(various} \mathrm{date} \mathrm{from}$ June 1982 to August 1987)/, (199) ZMUC, (7) MZUF; (1) /Grecia: Creta Istron, K. Mirabellou on Rubus sp., 1.VIII. 1988 Boni Bartalucci leg./, MZUF; (11) /Grecia Peloponneso Loutra Kylini spiaggia VII.1989, Boni Bartalucci leg./, MZUF; (1) /Rodi, Paradisi spiaggia su Foeniculum 2.VIII. 1990 Boni Bartalucci leg./, MZUF; (1) /Greece Attiki Dafni 10 km W Athens 2.IX.1991, Th Patanidou \& G. Priebe - malaise trap in phrigana/, ZMA; (4) /Greece Pelopon. 20 km N. Pilo Marathopoli 8.7.97 leg Marek Halada/, OLML; (23) /Grecia Peloponneso Argolide Salandi 1526/VIII/1997 Boni Bartalucci leg./, MZUF. Chypre $=(1) /$ Cherkes/ /Limassol VIII. 933 Is. Cipro mavromoustakis/ /Meria cypria Typus! Det Dott. D. Guiglia/ /TYPUS/, MSNG; (1) /Cypr. Paphos Yeroskypos 20.7.39 Hk. Lindb/, MHNW; (2) /Cyprus Larnaca salt lake 30.VI. 1971 M.J. \& J.D. Duffels/ /Meria cypria Guiglia det. R. Hensen 1986/, ZMA; (1)/Cyprus Larnaca 4 km N Famagusta 2.VII. 1971 M.J. \& J.D. Duffels//Meria cypria Guiglia det. R. Hensen 1986/, ZMA; (54) /Cypern Aya Napa 10 km W Capo Greco 13-23.VI.1983/, (52) ZMUC, (2) MZUF. Makedonia $=$ (1) /Macedonia Sr Dorjan 04.06.1974 Leg Halada/, ZMUC. Turkey $=(1) /$ Transkauk Helenendorf 1896/, MHNW; (4) /AS. MIN. ANKARA 70 km. S veget. Stepp. ed ombrellifere 4.VII. 62 A.G. Soika/ /ankarensis/ /Paratypus/ (red) /Poecilotiphia parvula (SM.) Gorbatovsky det 1988/, MSNG; (1) /Turkiye Nevsehir H. vOorschot, H. v.d. Brink \& H. Wiering/ /Road Goreme-Urgup 1000-1100 St132 4.VIII.1983/, ZMA; (1) /Turkiye Gaziantep H.V. Oorschot \& H. Wiering/ $/ 43 \mathrm{~km}$ WNW Kilis 600m Gozkaya 29.IX. 91 st.767/, ZMA; (1) /Turkiet (Asiatisk) Pamukkale 10.7.1974 B.M. Kristensen leg./, ZMUC.
Male. Figs 65-68. Specimen from Loutra Kylini (Peloponissos) compared to Lectotype.
Discussion: The male can be well known by the Tsa fused to form a frontal ledge, the moderately transversal head in frontal aspect, the subparallel sides without anterior strangling of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk in dorsal aspect, the short and stout lobes of the epipygium ( $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum). The specimens from Chypre show a somehow more elongated flagellomeri
and a protruding lamellar metapleural flange which looks like a sort of ledge upon the $\mathbf{E m}_{3}$. The specimens from Azeirbagian show too a somehow slender flagellum (which is entirely bright reddish) and metasoma. I have not seen specimens certainly ascribed to it from Turanic region nor from Middle East so its distribution area appear to be the southern Balcanic peninsula, southern Russia, Anatolian peninsula with Kaucasus and Chypre. There are no definitive proof about the conspecifity of the females here quoted, but the Day‘s inference is very probably correct.

## Poecilotiphia pseudofasciculata (GUIGLIA 1963)

Meria pseudofasciculata GUIGLIA 1963: 235-237 - Holotypus ô: Israel =/Jerusalem (Palestina) 27.VII. 1939 leg Bytinski-Salz/, ?. Paratypus ô: Israel $=/$ Palestine Jerusalem 6.8.1939 Bytinsky-Salz/ /Meria pseudofasciculata det. Dott. D. Guiglia/ /Paratypus/ /Paratypus Meria pseudofasciculata Guig. Gorbatovsky 1988/ /Poecilotiphia parvula Gorbatovsky det. 1988/; MSNG!

Examined specimens:
む : Israel = (1) /Palestine Akka costal zone VI. 1921 PA Buxton/ MSNG. Jordan = (3) /O. Jordan Adilun (Burg) 900m28.VII.1958/, MSNG; (1) /Giordania Petra 600m 21.VIII. 1964 J. Klapperich/, CB. $\underline{\text { Syria }}=(1) /$ Syria 40 km Homs 18.6.2000 leg. M. Halada/, OLML; (5) /Syria S Kafr Suwayda 21.6.2000 leg. M. Halada/, (4) OLML, (1) MZUF.

Male. Paratype. Figs 69-73.
Discussion: Similar in general habitus and shape of Tsa (forming a sort of ledge above clypeus) to $P$. parvula, these specimens, besides other smaller and more instable differences, greatly and firmly differ in three discriminating characters within Myzininae: shape of the head in frontal aspect, shape of the $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk in dorsal aspect and shape of the epipygial lobes. Genitalia are very similar, only volsella have a more flattened cuspis and longer swordlike process. The anteroventral corner of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ is well rounded in all the specimens examined, whereas in $P$. parvula it is ventrally prominent. On the basis of the data actually disposable it has been considered far better to consider them as segregated taxa. The specimens here recorded look very like to the figure N.24, Planche 15, of the Savigny's "Description de l'Egypte", upon which GuÉrin (1837) named Myzine audouini, but as long as no specimen from Egypt can be examined any relative inference is inadvisable.

## Poecilotiphia aramaica nov.sp.

Holotypus ơ $-\underline{\text { Syria }}=/$ Syria sept. 50 km S of Homs 24.V. 1996 leg M. Halada ing./.
Paratypi ơ - Jordan $=(1) / J o r d a n$, Northern valley/, OLML. Syria $=(4) /$ Siria Mezzé Damasco VIXI 1955 leg A. Mochi/, MZUF; (1) /Siria - Mezzè Damasco 16.V.1955/, MZUF; (3) /Syria 22.5.1996 40 km ne damascus leg. Marek Halada/ (2) OLML, (1) MZUF; (186) /Syria sept. 50 km S of Homs 24.V. 1996 leg M. Halada ing./, (173) OLML, (13) MZUF; (4) /Syria N arRaqqa Mishirfen 4.6.2000 K. Deneš jun leg/, OLML; (10) /Syria cen. Homs Palmyra env. 6.6.2000 K. Deneš jun leg/, (9) OLML, (1) MZUF; (5) /Syria cen Homs al-Muharram env. 7.6.2000 K. Deneš jun leg/, (4) OLML, (1) MZUF.

Paratypus $\circ$ - Syria $=(1) /$ Jordan West Jordan valley S. Shum 25-26.4.96 leg. Marek Halada/, OLML.

Male. Holotype. Figs 74-81. Measurements $(\mathrm{mm})$ : body length $=8.5$; forewing length $=$ 5.75.

Black, brown, ferruginous, pale yellow.

Brown: dorsal flagellum, scape, tip of mandibles, most of femurs, oblong spot on ventral tibiae, most of the veins (but pterostigma and neighbouring veins which are lighter, basal veins which are pale yellow). Semitransparent apical border of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk.
Ferruginous: ventral flagellum.
Pale yellow: Basal mandible, large transversal preapical stripe and two large spots fusing with it on the sides of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$; most of tegula and humeral plate; small dirty spot on the postscutellar area; very small spot on the apex of all the $\mathbf{X}$; apex of femurs, most of tibiae; the whole of tarsi; narrow apical stripe on $1^{\text {st }}$ Tergum, larger than half the height of the elements on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $5^{\text {th }}$ terga, all of them enlarging forwards on the sides (two lateral brown spots along the back profile of the stripe on $2^{\text {nd }} \mathbf{T}$ ); three spots on $6^{\text {th }} \mathbf{T}$ and two small lateral spots on $7^{\text {th }} \mathbf{T}$, with an additive small one on the left lobe of the epipygium; two small lateral preapical spots on $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ Sterna, three on $4^{\text {th }}$ and $5^{\text {th }}$ sterna.
Punctuation variable like in the vaste majority of the species of the group and not noteworthy, apart a rough $\mathbf{p}$. settled in semicircular rows on posterior declivitous $\mathbf{P}$. The ventral edge of the clypeal disk is completely opaque and darkened, without any well differentiated median lamella.
Tsa show a distinct median notch and are scarcely prominent and detached upon Ssa. The laminated keel along the fore border of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ is black in all the specimens. Posterior declivitous $\mathbf{P}$ is distinctly concave. Whitish hair throughout. Flattened modified bristles along apical edge of $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna and $6^{\text {th }}$ tergum, on the posterolateral corners of $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $5^{\text {th }}$ terga. Wings with slight milky reflections, well detectable under incident light.
Variability : Size from 6 to 10.5 mm . The yellow patterns are quite variable: two smaller specimens hve completely black $1^{\text {st }} \mathrm{T}$ and the lighter specimens show spots on clypeal disk, Tsa, $\mathbf{S c}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{S c}_{2}$ too.
Female. Figs 83-86. Measurements (mm): body length 4.25 .
Brown, light brown, ochraceus.
Brown: Frons, vertex, shadows on $\mathbf{S c}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{S c}_{2}$.
Light brown: the remainder of the head but clypeus, Tsa, antennae, most of mesosoma.
Ochraceous: mandibles, clypeus, legs and metasoma. Veins and pterostigma transparent yellowish on the forewing, colourless on the hindwing. Forewing slightly darkened. Punctuation without noteworthy features. Pam three and Pal two segmented. PoG almost as long as $\mathbf{F o O}$, its area convex.
Discussion: This taxon show some similarity in general habitus to $P$. collarinata, P. pseudofasciculata and P. parvula too. From the latters it is well known by the less prominent Tsa, which do not form any ledge above clypeus and have a clear notch between them, different ventral edge of the clypeus, different shape of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ in dorsal aspect and different aedeagus; from $P$. parvula alone by the shape of the head and $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum. $P$. collarinata differs from it by completely oranged flagellum, semitransparent ventral edge of clypeus, frontal aspect of Tsa (fig. 82) which have also a distinct notch between them but they forms a well prominent and detached ledge upon Ssa, shape of the head in frontal and dorsal aspect, more developed laminated keel on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ foreborder, very protruding process on $\mathbf{E s}_{\mathbf{1}}$, absence of horizontal area on $\mathbf{P}$, different volsella. From all of them $P$. aramaica is known by the different $7^{\text {th }} \mathbf{T}$ and milky reflections of the wings.
The female here ascribed even without conclusive proof is well featured by the shape of
the clypeal disk in frontal aspect, the depression along the fore border of the horizontal $\mathbf{P}$ and the wing veins, especially of the hindwing which lacks any closed cell apart $\boldsymbol{C C}$.

## Poecilotiphia hoplomera nov.sp.

Holotypus ô - Tunisia $=/$ Tunisia Tataouine 11.4.2000 leg. M. Halada/, OLML. Paratypus ơ - Tunisia $=/$ Tunisia Tataouine 11.4.2000 leg. M. Halada/, OLML.
Male. Holotype. Figs 87-96. Measurements (mm): body length $=12,5$.
Black, Brown, pale yellow.
Brown or semitransparent brown: most of mouthparts, apex of mandibles, palpi, ventral edge of clypeus, veins and pterostigma, dark portion of the legs, but coxae which are black, lateroventral $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum. Flagellum is dark brown.
Pale yellow: most of mandibles and clypeus; two large lateral and one median spots on $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ disk, confluent to the subapical stripe; two spots on $\mathbf{S c}_{1}$ and two on $\mathbf{S c}_{2}$; one small on postscutellar area; one larger spot on $\mathbf{E s}_{\mathbf{2}}$; tegulae; basal veins of the forewing; most of the legs; apical stripe with waving fore edge on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ terga; two lateral spots on $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum; apical stripes, laterally widely indented to become almost tripartite on $2^{\text {nd }}$ sternum; stripes with two inner lateral brown stains on $3^{\text {rd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna.
Normally impressed $\mathbf{p}$. with interspaces as large as about their diameter on the head, mesosoma and $1^{\text {st }}$ sternum. Smooth areas around ocelli, on $\mathbf{S c}_{2}$ and anteroventral lateral $\mathbf{P}$. Denser $\mathbf{p}$. on lower frons and $\mathbf{P}$. Surface of terga shining with sparse $\mathbf{p}$.
Placoids at the base of the last four flagellomeri. Flagellomeri (but $1^{\text {st }}$ ) more than 2.5 times longer than thick. $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ disk without keel along fore border. Propleurae just a bit convex. $\mathbf{E m}_{3}$ with horizontal wrinkles interrupted medially. $\mathbf{E s}_{3}$ small but detectable and completely wrinkled. Ventral inner edge of the $\mathbf{X}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{X}_{3}$ with a longitudinal strong keel (the inner surface of $\mathbf{X}_{3}$ is concave). $3^{\text {rd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna with a median transversal groove, delimited anteriorly by a sort of gradulus.
Variability: The paratype differs in the smaller size ( 10.5 mm ) and a bit smaller spots on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk.
Female. Unknown.
Ecology: Unknown.
Distribution: The typical locality.
Derivatio nominis: From the Greek o $\pi \lambda 0 v=\operatorname{arm}$ and $\mu \eta \rho o \varsigma=c o x a(t h i g h)$ because of the keel on $1^{\text {st }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ coxa.
Discussion: These specimens differs from all others taxa of the genus in the strong longitudinal laminated keel along the inner ventral edge of the $\mathbf{X}_{1}$ and $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{3}}$. Its other unique autapomorphy is the volsellar process partially covering digitus in lateral aspect. It belongs to the group of P. aegyptiaca (Boni Bartalucci 2004), but its slender flagellum looks like that of the group of $P$. nigripes. It has a remarkable very transversal $\mathbf{N}_{1}$.

## Poecilotiphia kerena nov.sp.

Holotypus $\bar{\delta}$ - Erythraea $=/$ Eritrea Cheren D.F. Derchi 1894/ /Poecilotiphia sp. Gorbatovsky det. 1990/, MSNG.
Paratypi ő - Erythraea $=(2) /$ Orti Keren 23.II.83//Africal, MSNG; (2)/Eritrea Cheren D.F. Derchi 1894//Poecilotiphia sp. Gorbatovsky det. 1990/, MSNG; (1)/Presso Sogale 6-3-89/ /Africal

/Coll. Magretti/, MSNG; (2)/Africal /Orti Keren 23-4-89/, MSNG; (1) /Orti Keren 23-4-89/ /Meria africana Sauss ơ var. $1^{\circ}$ seg. Abd. nigro non rubro ferrugineo/, MSNG; (1)/Africal /6-fasciata Rossi var C Guér./ /Col. ne P. Magretti/ /306.a/ /47/, MSNG; (1) /Coll. Magretti C ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Eritrea Agardar 25-28 II 1900/, MSNG; (4) /Orti Dari 22.11.1900/, MSNG.

Male. Holotype. Figs 97-104. Measurements (mm): body length $=8$.
Black, Brown, yellow.
Brown: mandibles, $\mathbf{L a S t}_{2}$, veins of the wings, dark areas of the legs and all the tarsi.
Yellow: large spot on clypeal disk; subtle apical stripe on Tsa; frontal mandible; two lateral spots along the cOc; subapical stripe on $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{1}}$ disk; tegulae; small spot on the $\mathbf{S c}_{\mathbf{1}}$; outer surface of tibiaer; two very small lateral spots on $1^{\text {st }}$ Tergum; thin apical stripe with enlarging sides on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ terga.
Punctuation scattered on most of the body, with interspaces larger than diameter of the $\mathbf{p}$.; dense $\mathbf{p}$. without smooth areas on $\mathbf{P} . \mathbf{E m}_{3}$ with strong horizontal wrinkles throughout.
Deep hollow at the base of Tsa which show a clear median notch in dorsal spect. Pog area flattened without detectable suture. Placoids detectable at the base of the last four flagellomeri. $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ with moderately laminated keel along its fore border. Propleurae only moderately swollen. $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum swollen in lateral aspect.
Discussion: Size and general habitus like $P$. parvula, it differs from it and its fellows $P$. subpetiolata, P. pseudofasciculata, $P$. collarinata, $P$. aramaica mainly because of the deep hollow at the base of Tsa and the swollen $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum. The last character state differs it from other males which show similar hollow: P. aegyptiaca (GuÉrin 1837), P. oasicola Boni Bartalucci 2001, P. ruvida Boni Bartalucci 2004 and turanica nov.sp.; the latter clearly distinct from it also because of absence of median notch between Tsa.
Variability: Some paratypes show larger yellow patterns; only little variabilty about size: from 7 to $8,5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Female. Unknown.
Ecology: Unknown.
Distribution: Erythraea.
Derivatio nominis: From the city of Keren, NW Erythraea.

## Poecilotiphia turanica nov.sp.

Holotypus ơ - Turkmenistan $=/$ Turkmenia Aschabat 25-31.5.1993 leg. M. Halada/, OLML.
Paratypi ô - Kazakistan $=(3) /($ Kazakhstan cent., Lepsi 6 km SE, 18.6.1992, leg M. Halada/, OLML; (2) /Kazakhstan 3 km E Borandysu nr. Tchilik 19.06.98 Kazenas/, (1) OLML, (1) MZUF. Kirghizistan $=(2) / \mathrm{C}-\mathrm{Kirghizia}$, Toktogul distr. 200m, 7.1998, leg. V. Gurko/, OLML; (1) /Kyrghystan, $1,5 \mathrm{~km}$ E Dzhalal-Abad, $850 \mathrm{~m} 40^{\circ} 55^{\prime} 5 \prime / 73^{\circ} 02^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$, 20.7.2000, Makogonova leg./, OLML. Turkmenistan $=(9) /$ Turkmenia Aschabat 25-31.5.1993 leg. M. Halada/, (8) OLML, (1) MZUF.
Male. Holotype. Figs 105-115. Measurements (mm): body length $=9$; forewing length $=5$.
Black, brown, yellow.
Brown: clypeus, dorsal flagellum, scape, LaSt $_{2}$, legs but yellow parts, apical lobes of $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum and lateroterga. Underside of flagellum and veins of the wing are light brown.
Yellow: large irregular spot on clypeal disk, apex of Tsa, two lateral spots along fore-
border and a large subapical stripe on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ disk, tegula and humeral palate with basal veins, ape x of femurs, most of tibiae, the whole of tarsi, large (more than half the heigth of the element) apical stripe with waving fore profile on $1^{\text {st }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ terga, two lateral apical spots on $2^{\text {nd }}$ to $6^{\text {th }}$ sterna.
Well impressed $\mathbf{p}$. on the head and mesosoma, more often well spaced with interspace among them larger than their diasmeter; weaker $\mathbf{p}$. on vertex, genae and $\mathbf{E s}_{\mathbf{2}}$ where some smooth areas exist. Em3 with few strong wrinkles extending to anterolateral $\mathbf{P}$; dorsal and declivitous $\mathbf{P}$ deeply and densely corrugated; very sparse $\mathbf{p}$. on the metasoma, a little denser on the basal areas of the metameri and on $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum. Whitish hair throughout.
Tsa largely fused to form a ledge above Ssa, with a broad shallow median hollow at their base. Base of hypostomal carina quite prominent upon genal bridge area. Large laminated keel along the fore border on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$, ending in an acute prominent anteroventral tooth; in the specimens from Turkmenia the broad groove along it comes broken in the upper portion by two ridges delimiting a sort of a slightly protruding platform. Propleurae strongly protruded in acute subconical processes. $\mathbf{P}$ with a distinct, well produced horizontal area medially severed by a deep rough groove; its posterior area is concave and almost vertical. Lateral apical lobes of the $\mathbf{S t}_{3}$ flattened with enlarged tips. Thin lobes of the epipygium ( $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum).
Variability: In the Specimens from Kirghizistan and Kazahkistan the broad groove bordering the laminated keel on $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ is regularly developed, with very weak transversal ridges. The shape of metasternal lobes is somehow variable, but always with enlarged tips. The size varies from 7,5 to 9.5 mm . A little variability occurs in the yellow patterns too.
Female. Unknown.
Ecology:Unknown.
Distribution: Turanic region.
Derivatio nominis: From the provenance area.
Discussion: These specimens are well distinct from $P$. ciliata and $P$. rugosopunctata by the shape of head in frontal and dorsal aspect, the shape of $\mathbf{N}_{1}$ in dorsal and lateral aspect, different $\mathbf{S t}_{3}$, different epipygium, different volsella and aedeagus. Moreover in the latters there is an evident median notch between Tsa and the basal depression is lacking, the metasternal lobes are acutely tipped (Fig. 116), the epipygial lobes are stouter. Poecilotiphia massageta and P. sogdiana have different shape of the head, deep notch between Tsa, pronotum without any keel, short not protruding metasternal lobes, very different epipygium and genitalia. From $P$. nigra and $P$. brevicauda this taxon strongly differs in coloration, head, pronotum, $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum and hind trochanters (acutely longitudinally keeled in the formers, simply rounded here).

## Acronyms

BMNH $=$ Natural History Museum, London; MHNG $=$ Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genéve; MHNP = Museum d'Histore naturelle, Paris; MSNG = Museo Civico di Storia naturale "G. Doria", Genova; MZL = Museum de Zoologie, Lausanne; MZUF = Museo Zoologico de "La Specola", Firenze; OLML = Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum/Biologiezentrum, Linz; ZMA = Zoologische Museum, Amsterdam; ZMUC = Zoologic Museum University, Copenhagen.

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## Zusammenfassung

Folgende neue Arten der Tiphiiden-Gattungen Meria und Poecilotiphia wurden aus der paläarktischen Region beschrieben: Meria iucunda, Meria concinna, Meria diplochora, Meria elamita, Meria oriarcha, Meria origena, Poecilotiphia aramaica, Poecilotiphia hoplomera, Poecilotiphia kerena und Poecilotiphia turanica. Meria laeta (E. SAUNDERS 1901) wurde aus der Synonymie mit Meria latifasciata (PALMA 1869) gelöst und wird als eigen Art eingestuft. Die Synonymie von Meria arabica (GUÉRIN 1837) mit Meria thoracica GUÉRIN 1839 wird festgehalten. Die Lectotypen von Meria thoracica GUÉRIN 1839 und Myzine rugosopunctata TOURNIER 1895 wurden festgelegt.

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Fig. 1: Meria $\odot$. (1) head, lateral aspect. Figs 2-3: Meria iucunda Paratype $\odot$. (2) head, frontal aspect; (3) forewing, particular. Figs 4-8: Meria iucunda Holotype ठ̊. (4) pronotum, dorsal aspect;
(5) pronotum, lateral aspect; (6) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (7) gonostylus, lateral and ventral aspect;
(8) volsella. $(1,4,5:$ scale bar $=2 \mathrm{~mm}) ;(2,3.6:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm}) ;(7,8:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$.


Figs 9-13: Meria concinna nov.sp. Holotype $q$. (9) head, frontal aspect; (10) head, ventral aspect; (11) messoma, dorsal spect; (12) forewing, particular; (13) basal metameri, dorsal aspect. Figs 1418: Meria sanguinicollis $ㅇ .(14)$ head, frontal aspect; (15) head, ventral aspect; (16) pronotum, dorsal aspect; (17) forewing, particular; (18) basal metameri, dorsal aspect.
(Scale bar $=2 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).


Figs 19-27: Meria concinna nov.sp. Paratype đ . (19) head, frontal aspect; (20) head, dorsal aspect; (21) flagellum; (22) pronotum, dorsal aspect; (23) pronotum, lateral aspect; (24) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (25) volsella; (26) gonostylus lateral aspect; (27) gonostylus, ventral aspect.
$(19,20,21,22,23:$ scale bar $=2 \mathrm{~mm})(24:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(25,26,27:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$.


Figs 28-34: Meria diplochora nov.sp. Holotype $\bigcirc$. (28) head, frontal aspect; (29) Pam; (30) mesosoma, dorsal spect; (31) Last ${ }_{2}$ and neighbouring area; (32) forewing, particular; (33) basal metameri; (34) $1^{\text {st }}$ metamerus, ventral aspect. Figs 35-37: Meria thoracica lectotype $q$. (35) head, frontal aspect; (36) Pam; (37) forewing, particular.
$(28,30,31,3233,34,35,37:$ scale $\mathrm{bar}=1 \mathrm{~mm})(29,36:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$.


Figs 38-43: Meria elamita nov.sp. Holotype ${ }^{\wedge}$. (38) head, frontal aspect; (39) head, antenna and pronotum, dorsal aspect; (40) pronotum, lateral aspect; (41) basal metameri, dorsal aspect; (42) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (43) gonostylus and volsella.
$(38,39,40,41:$ scale bar $=2 \mathrm{~mm})(42:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(43:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$.


Figs 44-52: Meria oriarcha nov.sp. Holotype ${ }^{\top}$. (44) head, frontal aspect; (45) head, dorsal aspect; (46) flagellum; (47) pronotum, dorsal aspect; (48) pronotum, lateral aspect; (49) basal metameri, dorsal aspect; (50) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (51) gonostylus and volsella; (52) aedeagus. Figs 5355: Meria oriarcha nov.sp. Paratype $q$. (53) head, frontal aspect; (54) mesosoma, dorsal aspect; (55) basdal metameri, dorsal aspect.
$(44,45,47,48,49,54,55:$ scale bar $=2 \mathrm{~mm})(46:$ scale bar $=4 \mathrm{~mm})(50:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(53$ : scale bar $=1.25 \mathrm{~mm})(51,52:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$.


Figs 56-64: Meria origena nov.sp. Holotype ${ }^{\star}$. (56) head, frontal aspect; (57) head, dorsal aspect; (58) flagellum; (59) pronotum, dorsal aspect; (60) pronotum, lateral aspect; (61) basal metameri, dorsal aspect; (62) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (63) volsella and gonostylus; (64) aedeagus, lateral aspect.
(56: scale bar $=1.25 \mathrm{~mm})(57,58,6061:$ scale bar $=2 \mathrm{~mm})(59,62:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(63,64:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).


Figs 65-68: Poecilotiphia parvula ઠ. (65) head, frontal aspect; (66) head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; (67) pronotum, lateral aspect; (68) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect. Figs 69-73: Poecilotiphia pseudofasciculata Paratype ô. (69) head, frontal aspect; (70) head dorsal aspect; (71) pronotum, dorsal aspect; (72) pronotum, lateral aspect; (73) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect.
$(65,68,69,7071,72,73$ : scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(66,67:$ scale bar $=2 \mathrm{~mm})$.


Figs 74-81: Poecilotiphia aramaica nov.sp. Holotype ${ }^{\mathbf{*}}$. (74) head, frontal aspect; (75) head, dorsal aspect; (76) lower frons, anteroventral aspect; (77) pronotum, dorsal aspect; (78) pronotum, lateral aspect; (79) basal metameri, dorsal aspect; (80) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (81) gonostylus and volsella. Fig. 82: Poecilotiphia collarinata Paratype ô: lower frons, anteroventral aspect. Figs 83-86: Poecilotiphia aramaica nov.sp. Paratype $\bigcirc$ aspect; (85) pronotum and $\mathbf{S c}_{\mathbf{1}}$, dorsal aspect; (86) wings.
$(74,75,76,80,82.83,84,85,86:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(77,78,79=2 \mathrm{~mm})(81:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$.


Figs 87-96: Poecilotiphia hoplomera nov.sp. Holotype ó. (87) head, frontal aspect; (88) head, dorsal aspect; (89) flagellum; (90) pronotum dorsal aspect; (91) pronotum, lateral aspect; (92) basal metameri, dorsal aspect; (93) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (94) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, lateral aspect; (95) volella and gonostylus; (96) aedeagus.
$(87,88,89,90,91,92:$ scale bar $=2 \mathrm{~mm})(93,94:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(95,96:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$


Figs 97-104: Poecilotiphia kerena nov.sp. Holotype ${ }^{\star}$. (97) head frontal aspect; (98) head, dorsal aspect; (99) pronotum, dorsal aspect; (100) pronotum, lateral aspect; (101) basal metameri, dorsal aspect; (102) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (103) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, lateral aspect; (104) gonostylus and volsella.
$(97,98,99,100,101,102,103:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(104:$ scale bar $=0.5 \mathrm{~mm})$.


Figs 105-115: Poecilotiphia turanica nov.sp. Holotype $\delta^{\lambda}$. (105) head frontal aspect; (106) head, dorsal aspect; (107) pronotum, dorsal aspect; (108) pronotum, lateral aspect; (109) propleura, posteroventral aspect; (110) propleura, lateral aspect; (111) metasternum $\left(\mathbf{S t}_{3}\right)$ ) and mesosternal lobes ( $\mathbf{L a S t}_{2}$ ) in ventral aspect; (112) basal metameri, dorsal aspect; (113) $7^{\text {th }}$ tergum, dorsal aspect; (114) gonostylus and volsella; (115) aedeagus. Fig. 116: Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata lectotype $\delta$ : metasternum $\left(\mathbf{S t}_{\mathbf{3}}\right)$ ) and mesosternal lobes ( $\mathbf{L a S t}_{\mathbf{2}}$ ) in ventral aspect.
$(105,106,107,108.109,110,112,113:$ scale bar $=1 \mathrm{~mm})(111,114,115,116:$ scale bar $=$ 0.5 mm ).

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Artikel/Article: Contribution to the knowledge of the Palaearctic Meriini (Hymenoptera, Tiphiidae, Myzininae) 1367-1397


[^0]:    
     ( $\uparrow$ ), $P$. oraniensis (LUCAS 1849) (o ), P. lacteipennis ( $¢ \&{ }^{\circ}$ ), P. fasciculata (E. SAUNDERS 1901) ( $\delta^{\top}$ ), $P$. dakarensis (Buysson 1910) ( ${ }^{+} \&{ }^{\star}$ ) , $P$. diffinis (TURNER 1908) ( ${ }^{\text {© }}$ ), $P$. mogadorensis (TURNER 1911) ( $q \& \delta^{\star}$ ), $P$. kristenseni (TURNER 1913) ( ©), P. endecamera (Menozzi 1940) ( ¢ ), P. contrastata (Guiglia 1963) (o), P.
     Bartalucci 1997 ( ${ }^{\text {on }), ~ P . ~ o a s i c o l a ~ B o n i ~ B a r t a l u c c i ~} 2001$ ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ), P. sahelica Boni Bartalucci 2001 ( $\widehat{)}$ ), P. ruvida Boni Bartalucci 2004 ( $\begin{gathered}\text { ), P. trichogastra Boni }\end{gathered}$
    

