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A catalogue of the Braconidae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonoidea) of the Republic of the Congo

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A b s t r a c t : Hitherto 14 species in six subfamilies of the family Braconidae have been recorded from the Republic of the Congo. The subfamily Agathidinae is represented by the genus *Disophrys* FOERSTER, 1863 (one species), the subfamily Alysiinae by the genera *Adelphenaldis* FISCHER, 1983 (two species) and *Rhacalysia* CAMERON, 1910 (one species), the subfamily Aphidiinae by the genus *Binodoxys* MACKAUER, 1960 (one species), the subfamily Braconinae by the genera *Bathyaulax* SZÉPLIGETI, 1906 (two species), *Glyptomorpha* HOLMGREN, 1868 (one species), *Iphiaulax* FOERSTER, 1863 (two species) and *Mesobracon* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901 (one species), the subfamily Macrocentrinae by the genus *Macrocentrus* CAMERON, 1833 (one species), and the subfamily Microgastrinae by the genera *Apanteles* FOERSTER, 1863 (one species) and *Philoplitis* NIXON, 1962 (one species).

Key words: Braconidae, Agathidinae, Alysiinae, Aphidiinae, Braconinae, Macrocentrinae, Microgastrinae, catalogue, Republic of the Congo

Introduction

During the compilation of a catalogue of the Braconidae of Gabon it was necessary to search also for records taking in consideration historical names, e.g. French Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Congo etc. Surprisingly, only 14 species belonging to six subfamilies of the family Braconidae are known from the Republic of the Congo. Each of the subfamilies Agathidinae (genus *Disophrys* FOERSTER, 1863), Aphidiinae (genus *Binodoxys* MACKAUER, 1960) and Macrocentrinae (genus *Macrocentrus* CURTIS, 1833) are known by only one species. The subfamily Alysiinae is represented by the genera *Adelphenaldis* FISCHER, 2003 (two species) and *Rhacalysia* CAMERON, 1910 (one species), the subfamily Braconinae by the genera *Bathyaulax* SZÉPLIGETI, 1906 (two species), *Glyptomorpha* HOLMGREN, 1868 (one species), *Iphiaulax* FOERSTER, 1863 (two species) and *Mesobracon* SZÉPLIGETI, 1902 (one species), and the subfamily Microcentrinae by the genera *Apanteles* FOERSTER, 1863 (one species) and *Philoplitis* NIXON, 1965 (one species). There are no host records from the Republic of the Congo except for *Binodoxys pterastheniae* (STARÝ & REMAUDIÈRE, 1977).

Annotated catalogue

Subfamily Agathidinae

Disophrys lutea (BRULLÉ, 1846)

Disophrys lutea (BRULLÉ, 1846): BRENIÈRE 1954: not seen

Disophrys lutea (BRULLÉ, 1846): RISBEC 1960: 641 (host-parasite catalogue Africa and Madagascar: Moyen Congo = Republic of the Congo).

Disophrys lutea (BRULLÉ, 1846): SHENEFELT 1970: 398 (world catalogue: Congo = Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of the Congo, BRENIÈRE (1954) cited).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Vallée du Niari.

Disophrys lutea is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region including the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of the Congo.

Subfamily Alysinae

Adelphenaldis claricornis (FISCHER, 1993)

Synaldis claricornis sp.n.: FISCHER 1993a: 454 (key), 461 (description ♀, Brazzaville), 462 (figs 8-11).

Synaldis claricornis FISCHER, 1993: FISCHER 1993b: 569 (key).

Adelphenaldis claricornis (FISCHER, 1993): FISCHER 2003: 43 (taxonomy, key).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Brazzaville.

Adelphenaldis claricornis is recorded only from the Republic of the Congo.

Adelphenaldis resurrectionis (FISCHER, 1993)

Synaldis resurrectionis sp.n.: FISCHER 1993a: 453 (key), 476 (description ♀, Sibiti), 477 (figs 41-43).

Synaldis resurrectionis FISCHER, 1993: FISCHER 1993b: 567 (key).

Adelphenaldis resurrectionis (FISCHER, 1993): FISCHER 2003: 43 (taxonomy, key).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Sibiti.

Adelphenaldis resurrectionis is known only from the Republic of the Congo.

Rhacalysia congoensis FISCHER, 1993

Rhacalysia congoensis n.sp.: FISCHER 1993c: 605 (description ♀ ♂, Brazzaville), 639 (figs 23-30).

Rhacalysia congoensis FISCHER, 1993: FISCHER 1994: 788 (key).

Rhacalysia congoensis FISCHER, 1993: FISCHER 1999: 6 (key).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Brazzaville.

Rhacalysia congoensis is recorded only from the Republic of the Congo.

Subfamily Aphidinae

Binodoxys pterastheniae (STARÝ & REMAUDIÈRE, 1977)

Trioxys (*Binodoxys*) *pterastheniae* n.sp.: STARÝ & REMAUDIÈRE 1977 (In: STARÝ, REMAUDIÈRE & HARTEN): 187 (description ♀, biology, Djambala), 188 (figs 5-9).

Trioxys pterastheniae STARÝ & REMAUDIÈRE, 1977: REMAUDIÈRE & QUEDNAU 1988: 48 (correction of host), 52 (biology, Brazzaville, Djambala).

Trioxys pterastheniae STARÝ & REMAUDIÈRE, 1977: REMAUDIÈRE & LE RÚ 1995: 122 (biology, Brazzaville, Djambala).

H o s t : *Pterasthenia matileae* REMAUDIÈRE & QUEDNAU, 1988 (Homoptera: Aphididae).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Brazzaville, Djambala.

Binodoxys pterastheniae is known only from the Republic of the Congo.

Subfamily **B r a c o n i n a e**

***Bathyaulax concavitorsis* (VAN ACHTERBERG & SIGWALT, 1987)**

Bathyaulax concavitorsis (VAN ACHTERBERG & SIGWALT, 1987): KAARTINEN & QUICKE 2007: 127 (catalogue Afrotropical region: Congo = Republic of the Congo), 128 (key), 150 (taxonomy, description ♀, Brazzaville, Kintele), 151 (figs 39, 41).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Brazzaville, Kintele.

Bathyaulax concavitorsis is also known from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

***Bathyaulax heinie* KAARTINEN & QUICKE, 2007**

Bathyaulax heinie sp.n.: KAARTINEN & QUICKE 2007: 127 (catalogue Afrotropical region: Democratic Republic of the Congo = Republic of the Congo), 130 (key as *heinii*), 163 (figs 58, 60), 164 (description ♀, Djiri, Kintele – both localities erroneously assigned to the Democratic Republic of the Congo).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Djiri, Kintele.

Bathyaulax heinie is also recorded from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (KAARTINEN & QUICKE 2007: Congo = Democratic Republic of the Congo).

***Glyptomorpha bifasciata* SZÉPLIGETI, 1914**

Glyptomorpha bifasciata n.sp.: SZÉPLIGETI 1914: 404 (description ♀, Brazzaville).

Glyptomorpha bifasciata SZÉPLIGETI, 1914: BRUES 1926: 364 (catalogue Afrotropical region: French Congo = Republic of the Congo).

Glyptomorpha bifasciata SZÉPLIGETI, 1914: FAHRINGER 1928: 61 (key ♀), 72 (taxonomy, not seen, original description, Borazzaville = Brazzaville).

Glyptomorpha bifasciata SZÉPLIGETI, 1914: SHENEFELT 1978: 1843 (taxonomy, world catalogue: French Congo = Republic of the Congo).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Brazzaville.

Glyptomorpha bifasciata is known only from the Republic of the Congo.

***Iphiaulax novus* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901**

Iphiaulax novus n.sp.: SZÉPLIGETI 1901a: 395 (key), 396 (description ♀, Kuilu).

Iphiaulax novus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: SZÉPLIGETI 1905: 22 (world catalogue: Congo = Republic of the Congo).

Iphiaulax novus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: SZÉPLIGETI 1906: 584 (key).

Iphiaulax novus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: BRUES 1926: 337 (catalogue Afrotropical region: Congo = Republic of the Congo).

Iphiaulax novus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: FAHRINGER 1935: 507 (key ♀), 593 (taxonomy, description ♀, Kuilu).

Iphiaulax novus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: SHENEFELT 1978: 1783 (world catalogue: French Congo = Republic of the Congo).

Iphiaulax novus SZÉPLIGETI, 1901: QUICKE 1991: 178 (taxonomy, type catalogue non-European Braconinae described by Szépligeti Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Kuilu.

Iphiaulax novus is also recorded from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Iphiaulax testaceus* KRIECHBAUMER, 1894**

Iphiaulax testaceus n.sp.: KRIECHBAUMER 1894: 58 (description ♀, Loango).

Iphiaulax testaceus KRIECHBAUMER, 1894: FAHRINGER 1935: 519 (taxonomy), 520 (key ♀), 613 (taxonomy, original description, not seen).

Iphiaulax testaceus KRIECHBAUMER, 1894: SHENEFELT 1978: 1799 (world catalogue: French Equatorial Africa = Republic of the Congo).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Loango.

Iphiaulax testaceus, which is not mentioned in DALLA TORRE (1898), SZÉPLIGETI (1905) and BRUES (1926), is known only from the Republic of the Congo.

***Mesobracon pulchripennis* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901**

Mesobracon pulchripennis n.sp.: SZÉPLIGETI 1901b: 46 (typus generis by monotypy, description ♀, Kuilu).

Mesobracon pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI, 1902: SZÉPLIGETI 1905: 48 (world catalogue: Congo = Republic of the Congo).

Mesobracon pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI, 1902: SZÉPLIGETI 1906: 597 (key).

Mesobracon pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI, 1902: BRUES 1926: 239 (key), 358 (catalogue Afrotropical region: Congo = Republic of the Congo, Nyasaland (Malawi) = Uganda).

Mesobracon pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI, 1902: FAHRINGER 1928: 124 (key ♀), 136 (taxonomy, description ♀, Kuilu).

Mesobracon pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI, 1902: SHENEFELT 1978: 1705 (world catalogue: French Congo = Republic of the Congo, Nyasaland (Malawi) = Uganda).

Mesobracon pulchripennis SZÉPLIGETI, 1902: QUICKE 1991: 184 (taxonomy, type catalogue non-European Braconinae described by Szépligeti Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Kuilu.

Mesobracon pulchripennis is also recorded from Uganda (SZÉPLIGETI 1911: 406, Sesse Islands).

Subfamily Macrocentrinae

***Macrocentrus fuscicornis* SZÉPLIGETI, 1914**

Macrocentrus fuscicornis SZÉPLIGETI, 1914: BRENIÈRE 1954: not seen

Macrocentrus fuscicornis SZÉPLIGETI, 1914: RISBEC 1960: 641 (host-parasite catalogue Africa and Madagascar: Moyen Congo = Republic of the Congo).

Macrocentrus fuscicornis SZÉPLIGETI, 1914: SHENEFELT 1969: 153 (world catalogue: Congo = Republic of the Congo).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Vallée du Niari.

Macrocentrus fuscicornis is also known from Tanzania.

Subfamily *Microgastrinae*

Apanteles hemara NIXON, 1965

Apanteles hemara NIXON, 1965: FERNANDEZ-TRIANA et al. 2017: 1 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, figs., biology, Lesio-Noun Park (Iboubikro Camp) – Democratic Republic of the Congo (printing error) = Republic of the Congo).

Apanteles hemara NIXON, 1965: FERNANDEZ-TRIANA et al. 2020: 143 (correction country record, world catalogue).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Lesio-Noun Park (Iboubikro Camp).

Apanteles hemara, which is known from the Afrotropical, Australian, Oriental and Palaearctic regions, is also recorded from Cape Verde, Kenya, Senegal, South Africa and the Malagasy subregion (Madagascar, Mauritius).

Philoplitis dzangasangha FERNANDEZ-TRIANA & RANJITH, 2019

Philoplitis dzangasangha sp.n.: FERNANDEZ-TRIANA & RANJITH 2019 (In: RANJITH et al.): 127 (world catalogue), 128 (fig. 1: map), 129 (key), 133 (description ♂, biology, Bomassa (identification ♀ doubtful)), 135 (figs 5A-F).

Philoplitis dzangasangha FERNANDEZ-TRIANA & RANJITH, 2019: FERNANDEZ-TRIANA et al. 2020: 857 (world catalogue: Republic of the Congo not mentioned).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Bomassa.

Philoplitis dzangasangha is also recorded from the Central African Republic.

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Zusammenfassung

Die Familie Braconidae ist mit 14 Arten aus sechs Unterfamilien in der Republik Kongo nachgewiesen. Die Unterfamilie Agathidinae ist mit der Gattung *Disophrys* FOERSTER, 1863 (eine Art), die Unterfamilie Alysiinae mit den Gattungen *Adelphenaldis* FISCHER, 1983 (zwei Arten) und *Rhacalysia* CAMERON, 1910 (eine Art vertreten), die Unterfamilie Aphidiinae mit der Gattung *Binodoxys* MACKAUER, 1960 (eine Art), die Unterfamilie Braconinae mit den Gattungen *Bathyaulax* SZÉPLIGETI, 1906 (zwei Arten), *Glyptomorpha* HOLMGREN, 1868 (eine Art), *Iphiaulax* FOERSTER, 1863 (zwei Arten) und *Mesobracon* SZÉPLIGETI, 1901 (eine Art), die Unterfamilie Macrocentrinae mit der Gattung *Macrocentrus* CAMERON, 1833 (eine Art), und die Unterfamilie Microgastrinae mit den Gattungen *Apanteles* FOERSTER, 1863 und *Philoplitis* NIXON, 1962 mit je einer Art.

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