

Notes on European species of the genus *Aphidius* Nees (Hym., Aphidiidae)

By

PETR STARÝ

(Institute of Entomology, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Praha)

The genus *Aphidius* belongs without any doubt to the most difficult genera of the *Aphidiidae*. Because of the poorly known effects of influences of various geographical areas, kinds of habitats, different hosts, etc. on the variability of the species the truly valuable revision is scarcely possible to be made for the present. The classification of unclear taxons as "geographical races" and in some cases as "group species", too, as it has been used by some authors is then believed to deteriorate the contemporary classification only.

The present account deals with some of the unsatisfactorily described or dubious species of the genus *Aphidius* Nees. The genus *Aphidius* Nees is accepted in the strict sense so that the classification of Smith (1944 — as *Aphidius* s.str.) and that of the author (1960) has been followed. In this connection it is necessary to notice that the more detailed as well as more generalized study of different natural groups of the *Aphidiidae* and erection of corresponding tribes, etc. on the ground of really phylogenetic classification is necessary but the present state of our knowledge (first instar larvae, bionomics, ecology, distribution, fossils, etc.) enables hardly to solve this problem for the time being. For this reason, too, the Mackauer's classification (1961) using generic rank "*Aphidius* Nees s.lat." for the generic group *Aphidius* Nees, *Lysaphidus* Smith C. F., *Diaeretiella* Starý, *Diaeretellus* Starý, with erection of a new subgenus *Euaphidius* Mackauer for *Aphidius pterocommae* Ashm. is believed to be at least under discussion for the quoted reasons in the author's opinion.

Acknowledgements

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Genus: *Aphidius* Nees

Aphidius Nees 1818, Nov. Act. Acad. Caes. Leop. Car. 9: 302 (partim)

Theracmion Holmgren 1872, Öfvers. Svensk. Vet. Akad. Forh. 29: 99

Entomol. Ts. Arg. 82. H. 3-4, 1961

- Aphidius* Nees: Förster, 1862, Verh. Naturh. Ver. Preuss. Rheinl. 19: 248
Aphidius Nees subg. *Aphidius* s.str.: Smith C. F., 1944, Ohio State Univ. Contr. Zoo. Ent. 6: 49. — Starý, 1958, Acta Faun. Ent. Mus. Nat. Pragae 3: 56
Aphidius Nees: Starý, 1960, Acta Soc. Ent. Čechosl. 57: 238, 247
Euaphidius Mackauer 1961, Beitr. Ent. 11: 110 (N. SYN.)

A. cingulatus Ruthe, redescription

Aphidius cingulatus Ruthe 1859, Stett. Ent. Zeit. 20: 315 (♀♂, Iceland).

Literary data: 1931, Lindroth, Zool. Bidr. Uppsala 13: 350 (Iceland). — 1945, Gígja, Syst. List Icel. Insects (Iceland). — 1956, Petersen, Zoology of Iceland, III: 45—6 (notes on types, Iceland). — 1958, Krombein, U.S. Dept. Agric. Monogr. 2, Suppl. 1: 18 (U.S.A. — Greenland. Iceland).

This species belongs to the group of *Aphidius*-species that is characterized in having tentorio-ocular line equal to half of intertentorial line. From its relatives it differs by very wide genae that are nearly equal to half of longitudinal eye-diameter.

Female. — Head (Fig. 1) transverse, rounded, smooth, shiny, sparsely haired, wider than thorax at tegulae. Occiput margined. Temple somewhat narrower than transverse eye-diameter. Gena more than twice as wide as base of mandible or nearly as wide as half of longitudinal eye-diameter. Mandibles slightly prominent, bidentate. Clypeus transverse, convex, smooth, shiny, relatively densely haired — with about 15 hairs; separated by shallow arcuate furrow from face; with deep and wide tentorial pit on either side. Tentorio-ocular line equal to half of intertentorial line. Face smooth, shiny, relatively densely haired. Eyes relatively small, widely oval, slightly convergent towards clypeus. Antennae 19 — ¹/₂(after orig. descr. 20 —) segmented, slender, filiform, reaching about half of the abdomen, situated somewhat above the level of the centre of the eyes. Flagellar segments 1 and 2 of equal length. Distance between antennal socket and eye-margin about half shorter than diameter of the socket.

Thorax: Mesoscutum arcuately elevated above pronotum and nearly covering it as seen from the side; smooth, shiny, sparsely haired. Notaulices distinct in the fore part, deep, crenulate, effaced on the disc. Scutellum prolongately triangular, smooth, shiny, slightly convex, sparsely haired. Metanotum with smooth lateral impressions. Propodeum (Fig. 2) areolated, with narrow central areola. Carinae prominent. Discs of areolae shiny, nearly smooth, sparsely haired; upper areolae with 13, lower with about 4 hairs, on each side. Wings with character of the genus, ample. Pterostigma triangular, about 3.5 times as long as wide. Metacarp about ¹/₂ shorter than pterostigma. Radial abscissa 1 nearly twice as long as width of pterostigma. Radial abscissa 2 somewhat shorter than 1. Hind wing with complete basal cell. Legs normal.

Abdomen lanceolate, about ¹/₂ longer than head and thorax combined. Tergite 1 (Fig. 6) slender, more than 3 times as long as wide at spiracles, somewhat dilating towards apex, shiny, coarsely rugose, with deep lateral impressions beyond spiracular tubercles between which there is a short and somewhat prominent central longitudinal carina; convex at the apical part, with indications of prominent rugosities, sparsely haired. Spiracular tubercles very little prominent, situated at the end of the first third of the tergite. Following tergites smooth, shiny, sparsely haired. Genitalia: Ovipositor sheaths bluntly conical, slightly upwards curved; the visible part of sheaths with 3 long hairs on either side.

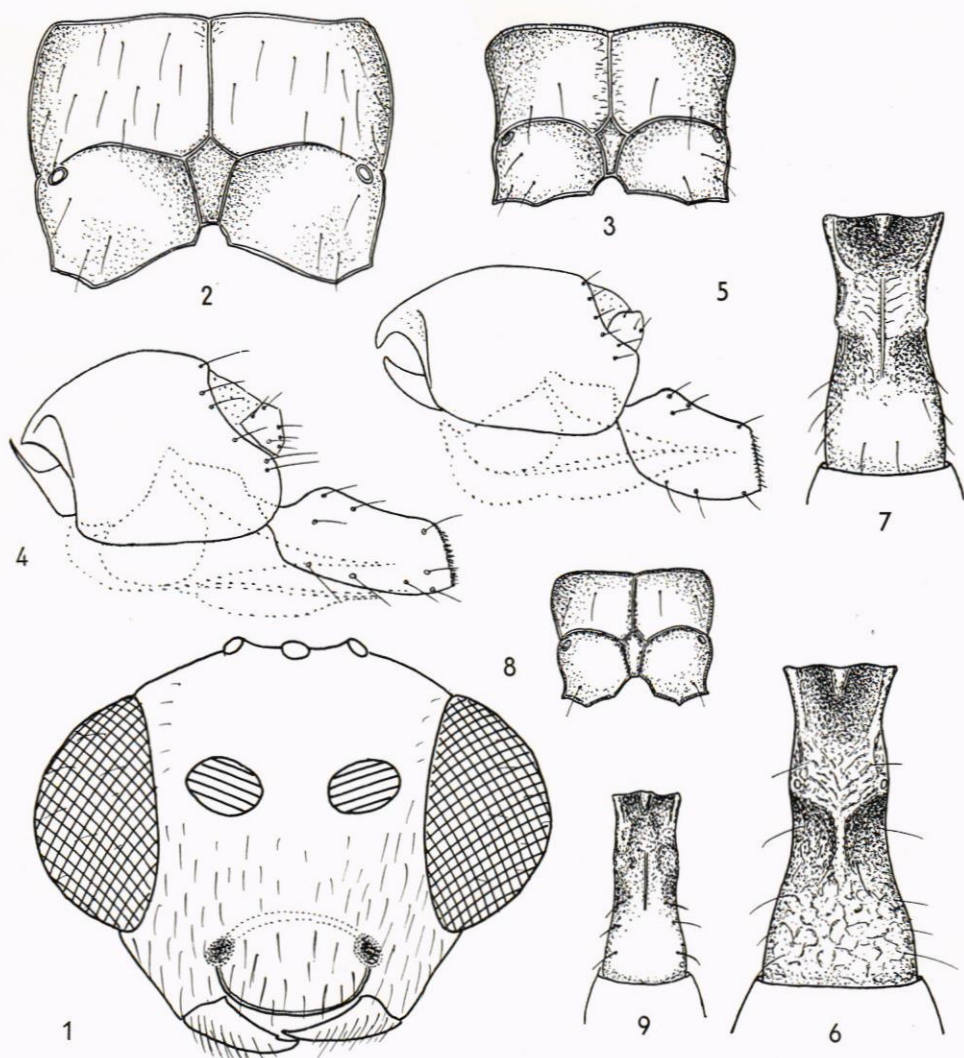


Fig. 1: *Aphidius cingulatus* Ruthe, female, head frontal view. Fig. 2: *Aphidius cingulatus* Ruthe, female, propodeum. Fig. 3: *Aphidius absinthii* Marsh., female, propodeum. Fig. 4: *Aphidius absinthii* Marsh., female, genitalia. Fig. 5: *Aphidius hortensis* Marsh., female, genitalia. Fig. 6: *Aphidius cingulatus* Ruthe, female, tergite 1. Fig. 7: *Aphidius absinthii* Marsh., female, tergite 1. Fig. 8: *Aphidius hortensis* Marsh., female, propodeum. Fig. 9: *Aphidius hortensis* Marsh., female, tergite 1.

Coloration: Head black brown; clypeus, mouthparts (except darkened apices of mandibles) brown. Antennae black brown, base of flagellar segment 1 somewhat lighter. Thorax brown black, prothorax yellow brown. Wings slightly infumated, venation brown. Tegulae brown. Fore legs yellow brown, apices of tarsi darkened. Middle and hind legs yellow brown, coxae, upper part of femora, tibiae and tarsi brownish. Tergite 1 black brown, following tergites brownish, sutures yellowish. Ovipositor sheaths brownish.

Length of body about 3.3 mm.

Male. — Antennae more than 16-segmented (After Petersen 21-, after Ruthe 22-segmented.) Coloration as in the female but darker.

General distribution: Europe (Iceland), North America (Greenland).

Material examined: ♀ holotype: Labeled 1. Staudg., Island, 1861. 2. cingulatus, det. Reihard. 3. *Aphidius cingulatus* Ruthe, Type specimen !, B. Petersen, 1956. Condition: Good, part of left antennae as well as left middle and hind legs broken.

♂: Labeled: 1. *Aphidius cingulatus* n.sp., Island. 2. cingulatus, det. Reinhard. 3. *Aphidius cingulatus* Ruthe, Type specimen !, B. Petersen, 1956.

Host: Unknown.

Note 1: Type material is deposited in the "Zoologische Sammlung, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien".

Note 2: This species is incorrectly quoted as "*Coelonotus cingulatus* Ruthe" in the Fulmek's paper (1957) and *Pauesia* (= *Aphidius*) *abietis* Marshall is incorrectly placed as its synonym.

A. hortensis Marshall, redescription

Aphidius hortensis Marshall 1896, in André Spec. Hym. Eur. d'Alg. 5: 590—1 (♀♂, England, host).

Literary data: 1899, Marshall, Trans. ent. Soc. London 1899: 57 (♀♂, England, host). — 1950, Telenga, Nautsh. Trudy Inst. Ent. Fitop. AN Ukr. SSR, Kiev 2: 201 (SSSR-Ukraine, host). — 1961, Mackauer, Beitr. Ent. 11: 123 (discussion, probably as nomen dubium).

This species belongs to the group of *Aphidius*-species that is characterized in having tentorio-ocular line equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of inter-tentorial line. Differs from its relatives that have 14—15-segmented antennae in the females by coloration of the abdomen particularly.

Female. — Head transverse, rounded, smooth, shiny, sparsely haired, wider than thorax at tegulae. Temple a little narrower than transverse eye-diameter. Gena as wide as $\frac{1}{6}$ of longitudinal eye-diameter. Clypeus oval, slightly convex, smooth, shiny, with 6—8 hairs, separated by shallow arcuate furrow from face, with relatively deep and large tentorial pit on either side. Tentorio-ocular line equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of intertentorial line. Eyes large, oval, prominent frontally, strongly convergent towards clypeus, with sparse short hairs. Interocular line nearly equal to twice of transfacial line (9:5), a little shorter than facial line (9:10). Antennae 14—15-segmented, slender, filiform, reaching to the half of abdomen. Flagellar segments 1 and 2 about 2.5 times as long as wide. Distance between antennal socket and eye-margin less than diameter of the socket.

Thorax smooth, shiny. Mesoscutum falling arcuately to pronotum, without covering it as seen from side; smooth, shiny, sparsely haired. Notaulices distincts at the fore part, deep, slightly crenulate, effaced on the disc. Propodeum (Fig. 8) areolated, with narrow central areola. Discs of lateral areolae smooth, shiny, in the neighbourhood of carinae slightly rugose; upper areolae with 2—4, lower with 1—2 hairs on either side. Wings: Pterostigma triangular, about 4.5 times as long as wide. Metacarp a little shorter than pterostigma. Radial abscissa 1 about equal to half of length of pterostigma. Radial abscissa 2 about $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter than 1 or somewhat longer than width of pterostigma. Legs normal.

Abdomen lanceolate. Tergite 1 (Fig. 9) slender, nearly parallelsided, about 3 times as long as wide at spiracles, with small central carina; slightly granulo-rugose at the fore part, with slight lateral impressions beyond spiracular tubercles; nearly smooth at the apical part, shiny, slightly convex, with few hairs. Distance between spiracles and apex somewhat shorter than twice of width at spiracles. Width at apex about $\frac{1}{3}$ more than at spiracles. Spiracular tubercles slightly prominent, situated at the end of the first third of the tergite. Genitalia figured (Fig. 5).

Coloration: Head brown black to dark brown; clypeus, genae and mouthparts (except apex of mandibles) yellow; face yellow to brownish. Antennae brown; especially lower part of scape, pedicel and flagellar segment 1 yellowish. Thorax brown black to dark brown. Prothorax yellowish to brown, sometimes also propodeum brownish. Wings slightly infumated, venation brownish. Fore legs yellow, apex of tarsi brownish. Middle and hind legs yellow, sometimes femora, tibiae and tarsi brownish. Tergite 1 yellow; tergite 2 yellow, sometimes brownish on the sides; suture between tergites 2 and 3 yellowish; tergites 3, 4 and 5 brown, the rest of abdomen yellowish; rarely brownish in the centre. Ovipositor sheaths brown.

Length of body about 1.8—2.1 mm.

Male. — Antennae 16—17-segmented. Head dark brown. Mouthparts (except apex of mandibles) yellowish. Antennae brown. Thorax dark brown, prothorax brownish. Wings as in the female. Legs brownish, trochanters and bases of tibiae yellowish. Tergite 1 and base of tergite 2 yellowish. Remaining tergites brown. Otherwise like the female.

General distribution: Europe.

Material examined: Czechoslovakia. — Bohemia: Praha, Kinského sady, 21.9.1957 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, 1 ♀), lgt. P. Starý. Praha, Seminářská zahrada, 8.6.1957 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, in a park, 1 ♀), lgt. P. Starý. Ditto, 24.5.1959 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, in a park, ♀ neotype, 15 ♀♀ ♂♂), lgt. P. Starý. Ditto, 21.6.1960 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, 4 ♀♀ ♂♂), lgt. P. Starý. Ditto, 12.6.1960 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, 8 ♀♀ ♂♂), lgt. P. Starý. Praha, Botanická zahrada Karlovy university, 24.6.1960 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, in a park, 13 ♀♀ ♂♂), lgt. P. Starý. Ditto, 9.6.1959 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, in a park, 14 ♀♀ ♂♂), lgt. P. Starý. Karlštejn, 24.5.1961 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, bushes near fields, about 15 ♀♀ ♂♂), lgt. P. Starý. Moravia: Lednice, 6.5.1960 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, 3 ♀♀ ♂♂), lgt. Holman. Slovakia, Zadielská rokle, 16.5.1957 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, stony habitat with bushes, 7 ♀♀ ♂♂), lgt. P. Starý. Silická planina, 15.5.1957 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*, bushes in a pasture-meadow, 1 ♂), lgt. P. Starý. Germany. — Ascherleben, 14—19.6.1953 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*), lgt. U. Sedlag. Rathen, 25.6.1958 (bred from *Liosomaphis berberidis* on *Berberis vulgaris*), lgt. U. Sedlag.

Habitat: Parks, deciduous forests, field thickets near forests.

Hosts: 1. Literary data.

Aphidae sp.; Marshall, 1896, on a species of shrub, England.

Liosomaphis berberidis F.: Telenga, 1950, USSR-Ukraine.

2. Original data.

Liosomaphis berberidis F.: N. record, on *Berberis vulgaris*, Czechoslovakia, Germany.

Note 1: Neotype ♀ is deposited in the author's collection.

Note 2: For the history of this species it is necessary to notice the following: In Mackauer's notices on the aphidiid types of the British museum (1961) this species is supposed presumably as being dubious because of the lacking of types and unclear description.

The species *Aphidius hortensis* Marshall was originally recorded as being bred from unknown aphids on unknown species of bush. Marshall writes in 1896, p. 591: "Neuf individus sont provenus des pucerons d'un arbuste non indigène, dont le nom ne m'a pas été communiqué, les pucerons conservés sur le même carton sont blancs de perle." But this notice can be hardly classified so strictly as by Mackauer resulting that the host aphid must be then a polyphagous species (1961, p. 123) because Marshall writes in 1899, p. 57: ". . . reared from Aphides infesting a shrub, the name of which was not communicated to me, perhaps not indigenous." Resulting from these two notices of Marshall it is clear he did not know if the quoted host plant of the unknown aphid species was indigenous or not.

The author has examined carefully all the material of *Aphidius* that corresponds both to the original description as well as mummified host aphids occur on a shrub and are pearly white. Only one species known to the author corresponds to the quoted criteria, bred in large series from *Liosomaphis berberidis* F. on *Berberis vulgaris*, the barberry, in Czechoslovakia and Germany. It is believed to occur commonly in other European countries, too. The barberry is grown commonly in parks, gardens and forests and the mummified aphids, being sometimes found on the closely environmental bushes, too, are remarkably pearly white.

Note 3. *Aphidius hortensis* Marshall seems to be related with Nearctic *Aphidius berberidis* Smith. Judging from the description both species differ in the coloration. The identity is possible.

Aphidius absinthii Marshall, redescription

Aphidius absinthii Marshall 1896, in André Spec. Hym. Eur. d'Alg. 5: 605—6 (♂, England, host)

Literary data: 1899, Marshall, Trans. ent. Soc. London 1899: 67 (♂, England, host). — 1956, Starke, Nat. Lusatica 3: 91 (sine descr., Germany, host). — 1961, Mackauer, Beitr. Ent. 11: 112 (notes on the type).

This species is a member of the group of *Aphidius*-species that is characterized in having tentorio-ocular line equal to half of intertentorial line. Differs from other species of this group by width of temples, genae, number of antennal segments, numbers of hairs on propodeum and host-complex, being typical parasite of *Macrosiphoniella* spp. on *Artemisia* spp. and *Achillea* spp. particularly.

Female. — Head transverse, rounded, smooth, shiny, sparsely haired, wider than thorax at tegulae. Temple $\frac{1}{5}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ narrower than transverse eye-diameter. Gena as wide as $\frac{1}{4}$ of longitudinal eye-diameter. Interocular line less than twice as long as transfacial line (11: 6) or a little shorter than facial line (11: 12). Clypeus transverse, smooth, shiny, slightly convex, with 7—13 long hairs; separated by shallow arcuate groove from face; with deep tentorial pit on either side. Tentorio-ocular

line equal to half of intertentorial line. Eyes large, oval, convex, convergent towards clypeus, sparsely shortly haired. Antennae 16—17- (rarely 15- or 18-)segmented, slender, filiform, reaching about the centre of abdomen, situated at the level of the centre of the eyes. Flagellar segment 1 and 2 of equal length, 3.5—4 times as long as wide at apex. Distance between antennal socket and eye-margin less than diameter of the socket.

Thorax smooth, shiny. Mesoscutum falling arcuately to pronotum, without covering it as seen from side, sparsely haired. Notaulices distinct at the fore part, deep, slightly crenulate, effaced on the disc. Propodeum (Fig. 3) areolated, with narrow central areola. Discs of areolae smooth, shiny; upper areolae with 3—5, lower with 1—3 hairs on either side. Wings with characters of the genus. Pterostigma triangular, about 4 times as long as wide. Metacarp $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ shorter than pterostigma. Radial abscissa 1 twice or nearly so longer than width of pterostigma. Radial abscissa 2 equal to half of abscissa 1. Legs normal.

Abdomen lanceolate, about half longer than head and thorax together. Tergite 1 (Fig. 7) slender, slightly dilating towards apex, more than 3 times as long as wide at spiracles; at about the half with short longitudinal central carina; coarsely rugose-granulate at the fore part; with slight lateral impressions beyond spiracular tubercles; nearly smooth and slightly convex at the apical part, sparsely haired. Less than half wider at apex than at spiracles. Distance between spiracular tubercles and apex nearly twice as long as width at spiracles. Spiracular tubercles slightly visible, situated somewhat before the half of the tergite. Genitalia figured (Fig. 4).

Coloration extremely variable, with yellow to yellow orange and brown to brown black colour distributed.

Head brown black to entirely yellow, with variously distributed dark or light coloration. Antennae brown, lower part of scape, pedicel and usually also base of flagellar segment 1 yellowish; or the quoted segments nearly entirely brown and only on lower part somewhat lighter; or scape, pedicel, flagellar segment 1, 2 and part of 3 yellow. Thorax brown black to nearly entirely yellow, with variously distributed brown black and yellow coloration. Wings light yellow brown; venation brownish; interradiial vein, cubital and anal at the fore part and part of cubito-median vein at the lower side of fused radial and median cell somewhat colourless but distinct. Legs entirely yellow to entirely dark brown with light trochanters and bases of tibiae. Abdomen entirely yellow with exception of brown tergites 2, 3 and ovipositor sheaths to entirely brown with exception of tergite 1, base of tergite 2, suture between tergites 2 and 3, which are yellow.

Length of body about 1.8—2.8 mm.

Male. — Antennae 18—19- (rarely 17-)segmented. Tergite 1 relatively more flattened than in female. Coloration less variable than in female. Head black brown; clypeus, lower part of genae and mouthparts yellow, yellowish to almost entirely brown. Antennae brown black. Thorax black brown; prothorax brownish. Legs dark brown, trochanters and bases of tibiae more or less yellowish. Abdomen: Tergite 1 at the base only or entirely yellow, suture between tergites 2 and 3 and sometimes between tergites 1 and 2 yellowish. The rest of abdomen brown.

General distribution: Europe.

Material examined: Czechoslovakia. — Bohemia: Praha, Botanical garden of the Charles University, 18.7.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella* sp. on *Achillea sudetica*, in a park, 2 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Ditto, 18.7.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella absinthii*, on *Artemisia absinthium*, in a park, 1 spn.), lgt. P. Starý.

Korno, 23.5.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Artemisia absinthium*, near a highway, about 100 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Trněný Újezd, 26.7.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii*, on *Achillea millefolium*, near a highway in fields, 1 spn.), lgt. P. Starý. Karlštejn, 26.7.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella absinthii* on *Artemisia absinthium*, field habitat, 13 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Ditto, 27.5.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, field habitat, 1 spn.), lgt. P. Starý. Český Brod, 28.7.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii*, *Achillea millefolium*, undergrowth in a park, 1 spn.), lgt. P. Starý. Čelákovice, 26.5.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella artemisiae* on *Artemisia vulgaris*, field habitat, 5 spns.), lgt. Holman. Tuklaty, 18.6.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella absinthii* on *Artemisia absinthium*, in a waste place between field and railway, 17 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Ditto, 18.6.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, waste place, 12 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Stráž n/Než., 23.6.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella absinthii* on *Artemisia absinthium*, boundary in fields, 2 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Studnice, 22.6.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella absinthii* on *Artemisia absinthium*, near a railroad, 38 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Ditto, 22.6.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, boundary in fields, 9 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Mirovice, 26.6.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, boundary in fields, 5 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Staré Kestřany, 26.6.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, boundary in fields, 13 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Číměř, 22.6.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, boundary in fields, 15 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Těchobuz, env. of Pacov, 8.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, boundary in fields, 2 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Mimoň, 27.6.1957 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, in a park, 9 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Bělá p/Bezděz, 7.1959 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, 4 spns.), lgt. Holman. Moravia: Bystřice p/Hostýnem, 2.6.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella absinthii* on *Artemisia absinthium*, waste place near a brook, 7 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Mohelno, 5.6.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella sp.* on *Artemisia campestris*, 3 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. Strážnice, 6.6.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella stägeri* on *Centaurea stoebe*, sandy habitat, 7 spns.), lgt. P. Starý. U. S. S. R. — Moscow, 6.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella absinthii* on *Artemisia absinthium*, 1 spn.), lgt. Holman. Moscow, Leninskye gory, 1.7.1957 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella millefolii* on *Achillea millefolium*, 3 spns.), lgt. Holman. Crimea: Angarsky pereval, 7.1960 (bred from *Macrosiphoniella sp.* on *Anthemis tinctoria*, 2 spns.), lgt. Holman.

Habitat: Field habitats (boundaries, meadows, waste places, roadsides, etc.)

Host: 1. Literary data.

Aphidae sp.: Starke, 1956, on *Artemisia*, Germany.

Macrosiphoniella absinthii L.: Marshall, 1896, on *Artemisia absinthium* L., England.

2. Original data.

Macrosiphoniella absinthii (L.): On *Artemisia absinthium* L., Czechoslovakia. U.S.S.R.-District of Moscow.

Macrosiphoniella artemisiae (B.d.F.): On *Artemisia vulgaris* L., Czechoslovakia.

Macrosiphoniella millefolii (Deg.): On *Achillea millefolium* L., Czechoslovakia. U.S.S.R. — District of Moscow.

Macrosiphoniella stägeri HRL.: On *Centaurea stoebe* Sch. Tell., Czechoslovakia.

Macrosiphoniella sp.: On *Artemisia campestris* L., Czechoslovakia.

Macrosiphoniella sp.: On *Achillea sudetica* Opiz, Czechoslovakia.

Macrosiphoniella sp.: On *Anthemis tinctoria* L., U.S.S.R. — Crimea.

Host-specificity: Oligophagous. It seems to be a typical parasite of *Macrosiphoniella* spp. that occur on various aromatic plants such as *Artemisia* spp. and *Achillea* spp. particularly. Mumified aphids are of brownish colour.

Note: This species was originally described from a single male specimen. The original description is relatively satisfactory except that 17-segmented antennae occur rarely in small male specimens only and are not typical for the species.

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