



New records of the superfamily Ichneumonoidea from the Czech Republic and Slovakia

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Abstract: A total of nine species of the family Braconidae and five species of the family Ichneumonidae are reported as new for the Czech Republic. *Trachyusa nigrothoracica* (van Achterberg & O'Connor, 1990), *Streblocera fulviceps* Westwood, 1833, *Diospilus nigricornis* (Wesmael, 1835), *Eubazus tibialis* (Haliday, 1835), *Xenarcha abnormis* (Wesmael, 1838), *Acrisis clavipes* Marshall, 1888, *Pseudobathystomus funestus* (Haliday, 1836), *Rhyssalus longicaudis* (Tobias & Belokobylskij, 1981) and *Macrocentrus hungaricus* Marshall, 1893 in the family Braconidae and *Bremiella pulchella* (Kriechbaumer, 1890), *Ophion crassicornis* Brock, 1982, *Dolichomitus quercicolus* Zwakhals, 2010, *Neoxorides opacus* (Kokujev, 1903) and *Netelia millieratae* (Kriechbaumer, 1897) in the family Ichneumonidae. In addition, four new species of the family Ichneumonidae were recorded for Slovakia: *Agrypon interstitialis* Schnee, 1989, *Cylloceria melancholica* (Gravenhorst, 1829), *Patrocloides dubitatorius* (Sulzer, 1776) and *Platylabus nigrocyanus* (Gravenhorst, 1829). In addition, six species of the family Braconidae are reported as new for Bohemia, eight species of the family Braconidae and two species of the family Ichneumonidae are new for Moravia. The total number of species for the Czech Republic is increased from 857 to 866 in the family Braconidae and from 2,171 to 2,176 in the family Ichneumonidae. The number of species for Slovakia in the family Ichneumonidae is increased to 922.

Keywords: Braconidae, Ichneumonidae, diversity, Central Europe, faunistic records, Palearctic Region

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Introduction

The superfamily Ichneumonoidea (Hymenoptera) consists of two species-rich families, the Braconidae and the Ichneumonidae. These two families are the most diverse and abundant parasitoids, with approximately 50,000 described species (Polaszek et Vilhelmsen 2023).

The family Braconidae is the second largest family in the order Hymenoptera, with currently around 21,000 described species worldwide. Estimates of the total number of species vary from around 40,000 to as many as 200,000 (Quicke 2012, Quicke 2015, Fernandez-Triana et al. 2020, Polaszek et Vilhelmsen 2023). However, it is possible that even such a high assumption is still a very underestimated number, with Rodriguez et al. (2013) and Fernandez-Triana et al. (2020) estimating the species richness of just one braconid subfamily Microgastrinae to be around 50,000 species. To date, more than 3,700 species in 30 subfamilies of braconid wasps are known from Europe. Of these, 28 subfamilies occur in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The occurrence of the subfamily Dirrhopinae is likely in the territory of former Czechoslovakia, the only European species *Dirrhope rufa* Förster, 1851 occurs in neighbouring countries (Germany and Hungary) (Yu et al. 2016). So far, 857 and 987 species have been recorded for the Czech Republic (Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia, respectively.

The family Ichneumonidae is similar in terms of species diversity. To date, more than 25,285 species in 47 subfamilies of ichneumonid wasps are known worldwide, including fossil species (Yu et al. 2016). According to the latest checklist of Ichneumonidae by Holý et Zeman (2018), 2,171 and 918 species in 34 subfamilies have been recorded for the Czech Republic (Bohemia and Moravia) and Slovakia, respectively.

Both families contain parasitoid species, but there are also phytophagous and predatory species (Infante et al. 1995, Chavarría et al. 2009, Quicke 2015, Ranjith et al. 2022). Their hosts are mainly immature stages of other insect orders, such as Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Neuroptera, Raphidioptera, Trichoptera, and in ichneumonids also various stages of Arachnida (Quicke 2015, Holý et Zeman 2018).

In the former Czechoslovakia in the first half of the 20th century, the family Braconidae was studied in South Moravia by Dr Jan Šnoflák, who described several new species from there and whose extensive collection of 50,000 specimens is kept in the Moravian Museum (Brno). Probably the most important researcher on braconid wasps was Associate Professor Miroslav Čapek, who worked for more than 40 years at the Forestry Research Institute in Banská Štiavnica (Slovakia). He was interested in the larval taxonomy, host relationships and life history of braconids, and tried to apply these unusual aspects to the classification of suprageneric taxa. Some of his approaches were generally accepted by braconidologists, and nine species of braconids were named after him (under the specific name of *capeki*). Most of his extensive collection is also housed in the Moravian Museum, making this institution a hotspot for research and material on the Braconidae family in the Czech and Slovak Republics. Other important personalities who contributed to the knowledge of the family Braconidae and the order Hymenoptera in general are Dr. Zdeněk Bouček, Josef Šedivý, Dr. Jozef Lukáš, Oldřich Šustera and Vilém Zavadil. (Koleška 1995, Čapek et van Achterberg 2009). At present, the collection of the Braconidae family is also being built up in the National Museum of the Czech Republic, mainly thanks to the collections of the senior curator of the order Hymenoptera, Jan Macek, several historical expeditions of the National Museum and the current curators.

Research on the family Ichneumonidae was mainly carried out by František Gregor sen. He collected material and published articles in the first half of the 20th century, and Josef Šedivý continued until the end of the 20th century and beyond. Radoslav Obrtel was active in the study of ichneumonids in the 1940s and 1950s, and Sergij Kolubajiv studied the importance of ichneumonids as parasitoids of forest pests in the mid-20th century (Holý et Zeman 2018). A list of publications covering both braconids and ichneumonids from the

Czech Republic and part of Slovakia was compiled by Šedivý et Bezděčka (2001, 2002). Currently, the ichneumonid fauna is being studied by Dr Kamil Holý, who, together with Dr. Vladimír Zeman, compiled the latest checklist of Czech and Slovak ichneumonids in 2018.

The main aim of this paper is to extend the knowledge of the fauna of the species-rich families Braconidae and Ichneumonidae in the Czech and Slovak Republics, with subsequent comments on their distribution in Europe and their biology.

Material and Methods

The Czech Republic, or Czechia, is historically divided into two parts: western–Bohemia (B) and eastern–Moravia, including the Moravian part of Silesia (M) (see Fig. 1). The Bohemian–Moravian border (420 km) runs from Králický Sněžník in the north-east to the Bohemian–Moravian–Lower Austrian border west of Slavonice in the south-west. Its course roughly follows the main European watershed between the North Sea basin (Elbe basin) and the Black Sea basin (Morava and Danube basins). This geographical (faunistic) division is used in this paper (Fig. 1). The data on new species for the Bohemian, Moravian–Silesian and Slovakian fauna were obtained partly from collecting activities of the authors, and partly by a revision of older museum collections. All coordinates tagged with „~“ do not reflect the exact collecting locality and were generated subsequently by the first author (TH) for easier geographical orientation. A web application was used to produce the distribution maps in the Czech Republic (available at <https://www.biolib.cz/cz/tooltaxonmap/id1/>). Only host records which we were able to track in the previously published literature are mentioned. Habitus photographs (Fig. 2) were taken using a Canon MP-E 65 mm macro lens attached to a Canon EOS 550D camera. The photographs were stacked from multiple layers using the Helicon Focus 8.2.0 Pro software. Figures 12, 13 and 15 were taken by the second author (PM) with a Canon EOS difital camera with Raynox DRC-250 conversion lens. Final photographs were edited by the Zoner Photo Studio 17 software (ZONER, Brno, The Czech Republic).

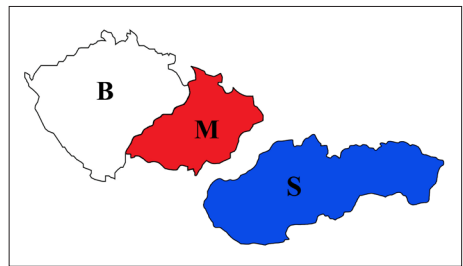


Fig. 1. Faunistic division of the Czech Republic (B – Bohemia, M – Moravia) and Slovakia (S).

Abbreviations:

- B: occurrence in Bohemia
- CZ: Czech Republic
- M: occurrence in Moravia and Czech Silesia
- MMBC: Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic
- NMPC: National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic
- NNM: National Natural Monument
- NNR: National Natural Reserve
- PLA: Protected Landscape Area
- PMPC: Patrik Mlčoch's Private Collection, Czech Republic
- SK: Slovakia
- S: occurrence in Slovakia

New records of the superfamily Ichneumonoidea from CZ and SK

HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE [T. Hovorka]

ALYSIINAE

Trachyusa nigrothoracica (van Achterberg & O'Connor, 1990) (Fig. 2A)

Material examined: Bohemia centr., Praha-Roztoky (5852), ~ 50.16367N, 14.38361E, 27.v.1982 (1f*, 2mm*), J. Macek coll., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Finland, Ireland, and Netherlands (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Bohemia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 3).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016). However, species of the subfamily Alysiinae are known to be koinobiont endoparasitoids of Diptera (Cyclorrhapha) larvae and, exceptionally, their eggs (Quicke 2015).

EUPHORINAE

Streblocera fulviceps Westwood, 1833

Material examined: Bohemia bor., Jizerské Hory PLA, Rokytnice nad Jizerou (5258), ~ 50.72560N, 15.43357E, vii.1951 (1f*), J. Macek coll., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC. Bohemia centr., Prague-Libuš (5952), ~ 50.00404N, 14.45735E, 30.vi.1942 (1f*), J. Macek coll., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC. Bohemia mer., Písek (6650), ~ 49.30879 N, 14.14750 E, viii.1934 (1f*), J. Obenberger lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Germany, Russia, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Bohemia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 3).

This species is known as an endoparasitoid of adult *Chaetocnema cylindrica* (Baly, 1874) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) (Chen et van Achterberg 1997).

Streblocera macroscapus (Ruthe, 1856)

Material examined: Bohemia centr., Vráž (6050), ~ 49.98333N, 14.12891E, viii.1956 (1f*), J. Macek coll., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

Previously reported by Šnoflák (1950) from Moravia and by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016, Loni et al. 2020). New species for Bohemia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 3).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016). However, like other species of the genus *Streblocera* Westwood, 1933, it could be a solitary endoparasitoid of adult chrysomelid beetles (Maeto et Nagai 1985, Loni et al. 2020).

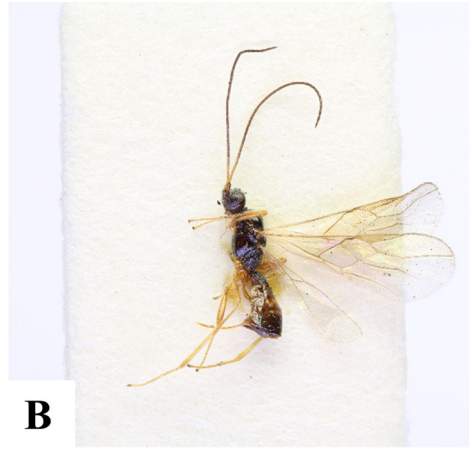
BRACHISTINAE

Diospilus abietis (Ratzeburg, 1844)

Material examined: Bohemia bor., Labské pískovce PLA, Maxičky u Děčína (5151), ~ 50.81140N, 14.18268E, v.1956 (2ff*, 3mm*), ex. *Picea* sp. cone, Z. Bouček lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC. Bohemia centr., Prague-Točná (6052), ~ 49.97267N, 14.43177E, 9.viii.1972 (1f*), J. Macek (NMPC) lgt. et det., coll. NMPC. Bohemia or., Žďárské vrchy PLA, Velké Dářko pond (6361), ~ 49.63831N, 15.89649E, 8.vi.1956 (1f*, 1m*), ex. *Picea abies* L. cone, Z. Bouček lgt., M. Čapek et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.



A



B



C



D



E



F

Fig. 2. Some newly recorded species of the family Braconidae in the Czech Republic from the collections of the National Museum in Prague: **A)** *Trachyusa nigrothoracica*; **B)** *Colastes flavitarsis*; **C)** *Homolobus truncator*; **D)** *Ichneutes brevis*; **E)** *Dimeris mira*; **F)** *Histeromerus mystacinus*. Photo: T. Hovorka.

Diospilus abietis was previously reported from Moravia (CZ) by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) and Slovakia by Lukáš (1981). In Europe known so far from France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Bohemia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 4).

This species was recorded in Slovakia by Lukáš (1981) as a parasitoid of *Ernobius nigrinus* (Sturm, 1837). Belokobylskij et Tobias (1986) list *E. abietis* (Fabricius, 1792) and *E. angusticollis* (Ratzeburg, 1837) (all Coleoptera: Ptinidae) as a host for this species. It is consistent with rearing records we found (ex. *Picea* sp. cones), where *E. abietis* occurs.

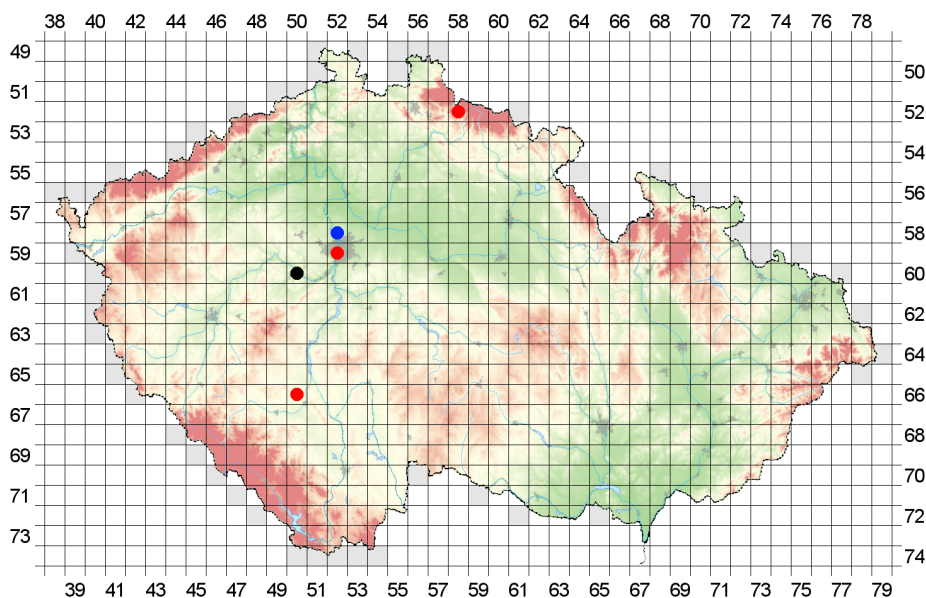


Fig. 3. New distribution records for *Trachyusa nigrothoracica* (blue dot) *Streblocera fulviceps* (red dots) and *Streblocera macroscapus* (black dot) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.

Diospilus morosus Reinhard, 1862

Material examined: Bohemia centr., Prague-Dolní Šárka (5852), 50.11904N, 14.37692E, 30.vii.1960 (10ff*), J. Strejček lgt., M. Čapek det., coll. MMBC; Prague-Košfře (5952), ~ 50.06684N, 14.36225E, 25.vii.1961 (4ff*), J. Strejček lgt., M. Čapek det., coll. MMBC.; Čišovice (6151), 49.86337N, 14.31477E, 29.vii.1962 (2ff*, 2mm*), J. Strejček lgt., M. Čapek det., coll. MMBC. Bohemia bor. Ústí and Labem (5350), ~ 50.66048N, 14.04069E, 29.vi.1959 (1f*), J. Strejček lgt., M. Čapek et T. Hovorka det., coll. MMBC.

This species was previously reported in Moravia (CZ) by Ševčík and Čapek (2002) and in Slovakia by Čapek et Lukáš (1989). Ševčík and Čapek (2002) also list it as common in Bohemia, but do not mention specific localities. In Europe known so far from Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). Confirmed species for the Czech Republic and Bohemia with exact collection localities (Fig. 4).

Diospilus morosus is reported by Belokobylskij et Tobias (1986) as a parasitoid of *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (Paykull, 1792) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), *Phyllotreta nemorum* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Psylliodes chrysocephala* (Linnaeus, 1758) (both Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). Ševčík and Čapek (2002) also found this species as a probable parasitoid of *Dacne bipustulata* (Thunberg, 1781) (Coleoptera: Erotylidae).

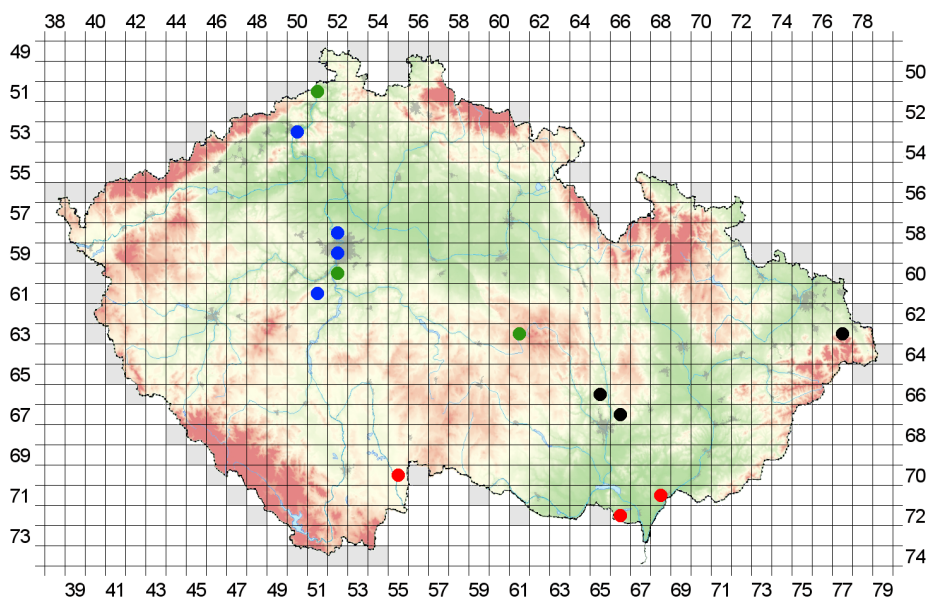


Fig. 4. New distribution records for *Diopspilus abietis* (green dots), *D. morosus* (blue dots), *D. nigricornis* (black dots) and *D. oleraceus* (red dots) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.

***Diopspilus nigricornis* (Wesmael, 1835)**

Material examined: Moravia centr., Moravský kras PLA, Adamov (6665),

~ 49.30050N, 16.65855E, 6.v.1967 (2mm*), iv.1968 (1m*), 9.v.1968 (2mm*), all ex. larva *Xestobium plumbeum* (Illiger, 1801), J. Hladil lgt., M. Čapek det., coll. MMBC; Moravský kras PLA, Babice nad Svitavou (6766), ~ 49.28426N, 16.69784E, v.1983 (1m*), ex. larva *Xestobium plumbeum* (Illiger, 1801), unknown collector but according to font probably M. Čapek lgt., T. Hovorka det., coll. MMBC. Moravia bor., Beskydy PLA, Prašivá mt. (6377), ~ 49.63453N, 18.50120E, 29.vii.1957 (1f*), M. Čapek lgt., M. Čapek et T. Hovorka det., coll. MMBC.

This species was previously reported by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia but not from the Czech Republic. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 4).

Diopspilus nigricornis is reported by Belokobylskij et Tobias (1986) as a parasitoid of coleopteran larvae of *Byctiscus populi* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Attelabidae), *Tachyerges salicis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Curculionidae), *Xestobium plumbeum* (Illiger, 1801) (Ptinidae) and by Papp (1998) as a parasitoid of *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* (Paykull, 1792) (Curculionidae).

***Diopspilus oleraceus* Haliday, 1837**

Material examined: Bohemia mer., Třeboňsko PLA, Chlum u Třeboně (7055), ~ 48.96234N, 14.92798E, v.1952 (1f*), ex. larva of *Phymatodes testaceus* var. *variabilis* (Linnaeus, 1761) in *Quercus* sp. branch, J. Niedil lgt., M. Čapek det., coll. MMBC. Moravia mer., Hodonín (7168), ~ 48.85761N, 17.12402E, iv.1968 (1f*), 8.v.1968 (1m*), 10.iv.1971 (1f*), 12.iv.1971 (1f*), 15.iv.1971 (4ff*), iii.1972 (1f*), iii. 1973 (1m*), v.1973 (1f*) all ex. *Leiopus punctulatus* (Paykull, 1800), J. Hladil lgt., M. Čapek et T. Hovorka det., coll. MMBC; Lednice (7266), ~ 48.79991N, 16.80339E, 12.vii.1962 (1f*), J. Strejček lgt., M. Čapek det., coll. MMBC.

This species was previously reported by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia and Lozan (2002) from Bohemia (CZ). In Europe known so far from Belarus, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Republic of North Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 4).

Reported by Papp (1998) as a parasitoid of *Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus* (Marsham, 1802), *C. assimilis* (Paykull, 1792), *C. sulcicollis* (Paykull, 1800), *Scolytus multistriatus* (Marsham, 1802) and by Kuhlmann et al. (2002) as a parasitoid of *C. obstrictus* (Marsham, 1802) (all Coleoptera: Curculionidae). Williams et al. (1984) also reported this species as a parasitoid of *Brassicogethes aeneus* (Fabricius, 1775) (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae). Additionally, we found two new host records of *Phymatodes testaceus* var. *variabilis* (Linnaeus, 1761) and *Leiopus punctulatus* (Paykull, 1800) (both Coleoptera: Cerambycidae).

***Eubazus sudeticus* (Šnoflák, 1953)**

Material examined: Kostelec na Hané, Košířské lomy NNM (6468), 300m, near Růžičkův quarry, 49.52982N, 17.08443E, 4.vi.2022 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt. et det., coll. PMPC.

This species was previously reported by Šnoflák (1953) and Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Bohemia (CZ) but not from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Hungary and Switzerland (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 5).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016).

***Eubazus tibialis* (Haliday, 1835) (Fig. 6B)**

Material examined: Moravia centr., Kostelec na Hané, Košířské lomy NNM (6468), 300m, near Růžičkův quarry, 49.52982N, 17.08443E, 4.vi.2022 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt. et det., coll. PMPC. Moravia mer., Podyjí NP, Popický vrch mt. (7162), 313m, 48.82663N, 16.01901E, 10.v.2023 (1f*), ovipositing in a leaf roll of *Byctiscus populi* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Fig. 6A), Š. Zeman lgt., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was previously reported by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia but not from the Czech Republic. In Europe known so far from Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 5).

Reported by Belokobylskij et Tobias (1986) as a parasitoid of *Byctiscus populi* (Linnaeus, 1758) associated with poplars (*Populus* spp.) and *B. betulae* (Linnaeus, 1758) (both Coleoptera: Attelabidae) associated with *Tilia* spp., *Populus* spp., *Pyrus* spp. etc..

EXOTHECINAE

***Colastes flavitarsis* (Thomson, 1892) (Fig. 2B)**

Material examined: Bohemia or., Natural Park Králický Sněžník, Horní Lipka (5866), ~ 50.11684N, 16.76953E, 13.viii.1962 (1f*), 14.viii.1962 (1f*), 19.viii.1962 (2ff*), Z. Bouček lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC. Moravia mer., Lednické rybníky NNR, Hlohovecký pond (7266), 48.78034N, 16.77462E, 26.vii.1984 (1f*), Kovář et Studničková lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was previously reported by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia and by Lozan et al. (2010) from south Bohemia (CZ). In Europe known so far from Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 7).

Colastes flavitarsis is known as a parasitoid of mining larvae of lepidopterans *Phyllonorycter geniculella* (Ragonot, 1874), *Phyllonorycter muelleriella* (Zeller, 1839)

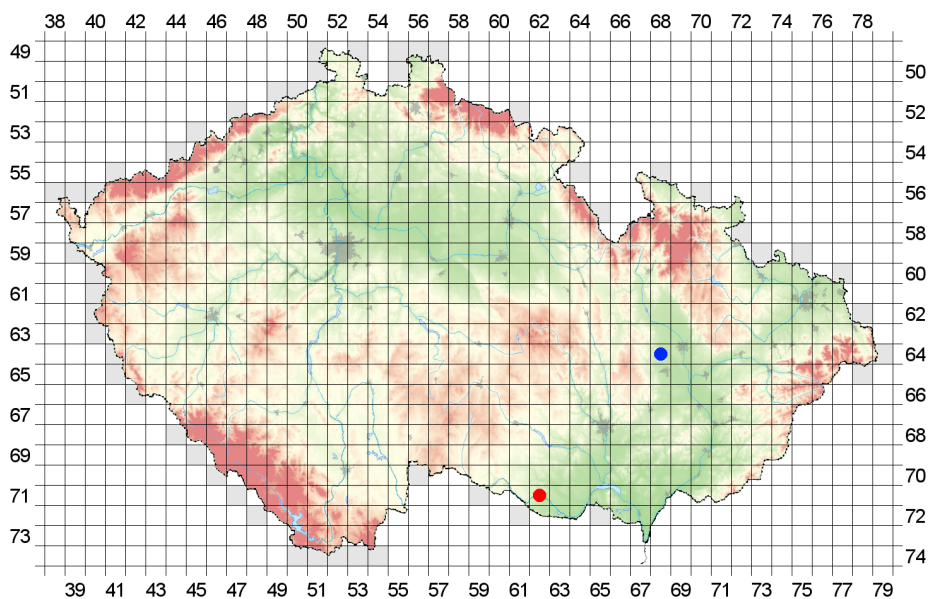


Fig. 5. New distribution records for *Eubazus sudeticus* and *E. tibialis* (blue dot; same locality for both species), *E. tibialis* (red dot) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.



Fig. 6. *Eubazus tibialis* (Haliday, 1835) and its host. **A)** Adult beetle (red arrow), and leaf rolls made by *Byctiscus populi* (Linnaeus, 1758); **B)** Female of *E. tibialis* searching for host larva. Photo: Šimon Zeman.

(both Gracillaridae), *Tischeria ekebladella* (Bjerkander, 1795), *Coptotriche heinemanni* (Wocke, 1871) (Tischeriidae) and dipterans *Phytomyza ranunculi* (Schrank, 1803), *P. albiceps* Meigen, 1830 (both being Agromyzidae) (Belokobylskij et Tobias 1986).

***Colastes lustrator* (Haliday, 1836)**

Material examined: Bohemia centr., Český kras PLA, Karlštejn NNR (6051), ~ 49.93734N, 14.18604E, 31.vii.1960 (1f*), J. Beyr lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC; Vráž (6050), ~ 49.98333N, 14.12891E, viii. 1956 (1f*), J. Macek coll., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC. Bohemia or., Velký Vřeštov (5660), ~ 50.35848N, 15.75154E, vii. 1952, Z. Bouček lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was previously reported by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Moravia (CZ) and Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark,

Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Bohemia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 7).

Colastes lustrator is known as parasitoid of *Fenusa ulmi* Sundevall, 1844 (Shaw et Askew 1976), *Metallus pumilus* (Klug, 1816) (van Achterberg 1983, Belokobylskij et Tobias 1986) and *Fenela nigrita* Westwood, 1840 (van Achterberg 1983, Shaw 1983, Belokobylskij et Tobias 1986) all being Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae.

***Xenarcha abnormis* (Wesmael, 1838)**

Material examined: Moravia mer., Pálava PLA, Dolní Věstonice (7165), ~ 48.88722N, 16.64385E, vi.1956 (1f*), P. Starý lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 7).

Xenarcha abnormis is reported by van Achterberg (1983) as a parasitoid *Fenusa dohrnii* (Tischbein, 1846), *F. pumilla* Leach, 1817 and *Fenusella nana* (Klug, 1816) all being Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae.

HOMOLOBINAE

***Homolobus truncator* (Say, 1828) (Fig. 2C)**

Material examined: Bohemia centr., Káraný nad Labem (5854), ~ 50.17476N, 14.73699E, unknown collection date (2ff*, 1m*), J. Obenberger lgt., P. Starý et J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC; Český kras PLA, Karlštejn NNR (6051), ~ 49.93734N, 14.18604E, 6.vii.1954 (1f*, 1m*), 10.vii.1954 (1f*), 17.vii.1954 (6mm*), 22.vii.1954 (1m*), 31.vii.1954 (1m*), P. Starý lgt., P. Starý et J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC; Prague-Krč (5952), ~ 50.04088N, 14.44816E, 15.vi.1955 (1f*), J. Macek lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC; Prague-Kazín (6052), ~ 49.95002N, 14.34271E, 13.viii.1950, J. Macek (NMPC) lgt., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC. Bohemia or., Velký Vřeštov (5660), ~ 50.35848N, 15.75154E, viii.1954, Z. Bouček lgt., P. Starý et J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC.

This species was previously reported by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia and by Čapek (1995) from Moravia (CZ). In Europe known so far from Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Bohemia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 8).

Homolobus truncator is a parasitoid of numerous species (55 listed in Yu et al. 2016) of exposed, lepidopterous larvae, primarily in the families Geometridae and Noctuidae. Among its recorded hosts are several economically important agricultural pests such as *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel, 1766), *Helicoverpa zea* (Boddie, 1850), *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner, 1808), and *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J. E. Smith, 1797) (Boring et al. 2009, Yu et al. 2016).

ICHNEUTINAE

***Ichneutes brevis* Wesmael, 1835 (Fig. 2D)**

Material examined: Moravia mer., Lednice (7266), ~ 48.79991N, 16.80339E, 4.-8.v.1987 (2ff*), J. Macek (NMPC) lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was reported in Bohemia (CZ) by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) but not yet from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 8).

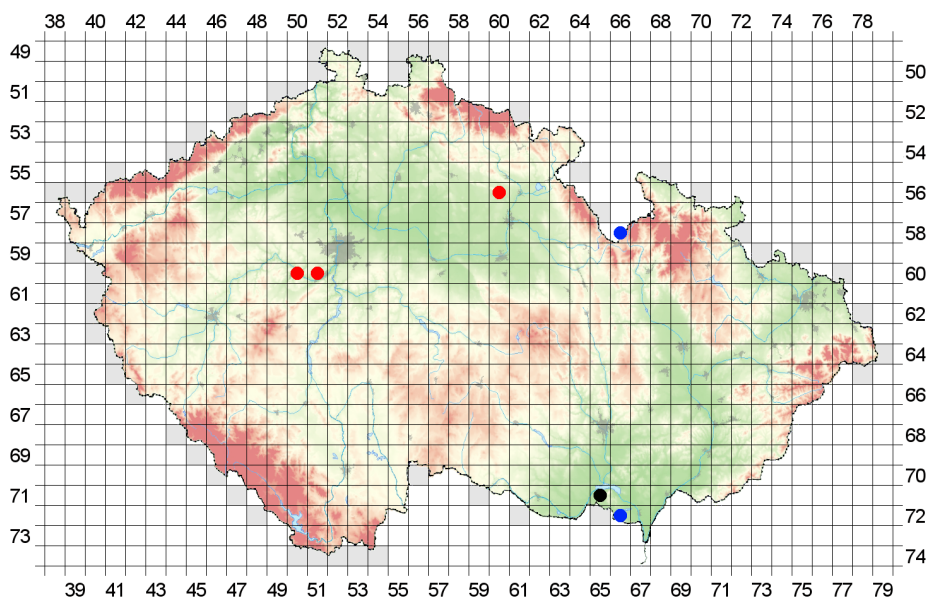


Fig. 7. New distribution records for the subfamily Exothecinae: *Colastes flavitarsis* (blue dots), *C. lustrator* (red dots) and *Xenarcha abnormis* (black dot) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.

Ichneutes brevis is reported by Belokobylskij et Tobias (1986) as a parasitoid of *Euura ribesi* (Scopoli, 1763), *E. salicis* (Linnaeus, 1758), *E. venusta* (Brischke, 1883), *E. viminalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Fenusa pusilla* Leach, 1817 (all being Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae).

MACROCENTRINAE

Macrocentrus bicolor Curtis, 1833

Material examined: Moravia occ., Radiměř-Pastviny (6364), 600m., 49.70305N, 16.39555E, 25.vi.2022 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt. et det., coll. PMPC.

Previously reported by Čapek et al. (1982) from Slovakia, Lozan (2002) and Lozan et al. (2010) from Bohemia (CZ). In Europe known so far from Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 8).

Species of the genus *Macrocentrus* are solitary or gregarious parasitoids of Lepidopteran families Tortricidae, Gelechiidae, Oecophoridae, Pyralidae, Sesiidae, Noctuidae and Lycaenidae. *Macrocentrus bicolor* was recorded as solitary parasitoid of many hosts, e.g. *Archips rosana* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Agonopterix ferulae* Zeller, 1847 (Tortricidae), *Leucoptera lustratella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) (Lyonetiidae) and *Anacamptis populella* (Clerck, 1759) (Gelechiidae) (Belokobylskij & Tobias 1986, van Achterberg 1993).

Macrocentrus hungaricus Marshall, 1893

Material examined: Moravia occ., Radiměř-Pastviny (6364), 600m, 49.70305N, 16.39555E, 25.vi.2022 (2ff*), P. Mlčoch lgt. et det., coll. PMPC.

Previously reported by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia but not yet from the Czech Republic. In Europe known so far from Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary,

Montenegro, Poland, Serbia, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 8).

Macrocentrus hungaricus was reported by Schimitschek (1962) as a parasitoid of *Scardia boletella* (Fabricius, 1794) (Lepidoptera: Tineidae).

PAMBOLINAE

Dimeris mira Ruthe, 1954 (Fig. 2E)

Material examined: Moravia mer., Pálava PLA, Pavlovské vrchy, Tabulová mt. (7165), 459m, ~ 48.84064N, 16.63755E, 26.iv.1976 (1f*), J. Strejček lgt., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC; Podyjí NP, Suchý vrch (7161), ~ 48.84543N, 15.91136E, 13.iv.1998 (1f*), J. Macek (NMPC) lgt. et det., coll. NMPC.

This species was reported by Hovorka (2021) from Bohemia (CZ) but not yet from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Belokobylskij et Kula2012, Yu 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 8).

Dimeris mira is known as a parasitoid of *Phaenops cyanea* (Fabricius, 1775) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) (Belokobylskij et Tobias 1986).

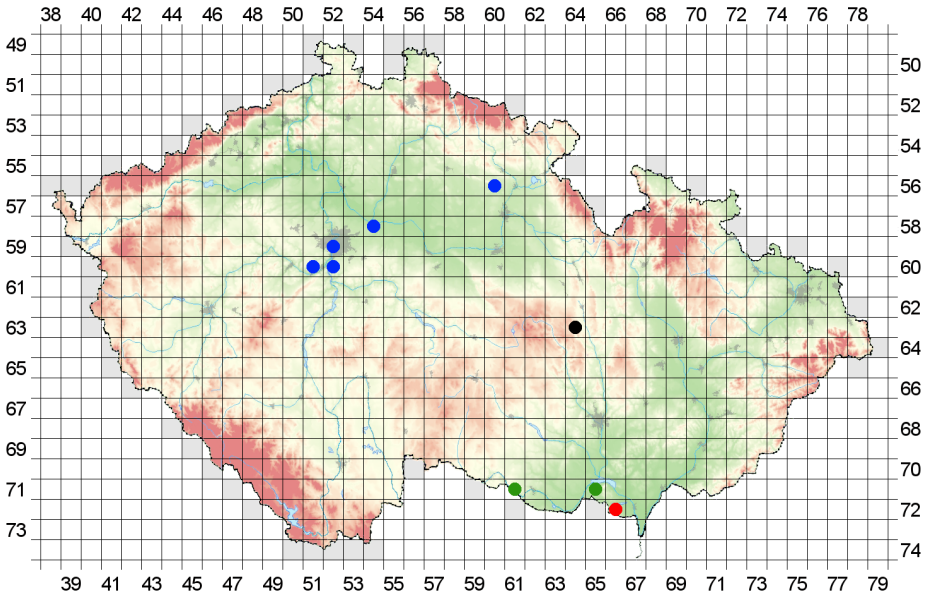


Fig. 8. New distribution records for *Homolobus truncator* (blue dots), *Ichneutes brevis* (red dot), *Macrocentrus bicolor*, *M. hungaricus* (both same locality, black dot) and *Dimeris mira* (green dots) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.

RHYSSALINAE

Histeromerus mystacinus Wesmael, 1838 (Fig. 2F)

Material examined: Bohemia centr., Český kras PLA, Karlštejn NNR, Haknová mt. (6051), 402m, 49.93797N, 14.19869E, 25.vi.1989 (1f*), J. Macek (NMPC) lgt. et det., coll. NMPC. Bohemia occ., Nové sedlo-Družba coal mine (5742), 445m, 50.20222N,

12.72000E, Malaise Trap no.5, 18.vii.2023 (1f*), P. Chvojka, T. Hovorka, J. Macek (NMPC) lgt., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was previously recorded from Moravia (CZ) by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) and from Slovakia by Schlarmannová and Lukáš (2004). In Europe known so far from Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, Russia, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Belokobylskij et al. 2013, Yu et al. 2016). New species for Bohemia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 9).

Species of the genus *Histeromerus* Wesmael, 1838 are known to be gregarious ectoparasitoids of concealed living coleopteran larvae especially Anobiidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Cisidae, Elateridae, Lucanidae, Lyctidae, and Ptinidae (Belokobylskij et al. 2013, Yu et al. 2016). Females are well adapted with robust and spiny tibiae to actively burrow through even very hard woody substrates to their host. They paralyse the host and then lay eggs (up to 46) on the host. The female remains to care for the eggs and larvae (Shaw 1995, Quicke 2015). In Slovakia *H. mystacinus* was recorded by Čapek et al. (1982) as a parasitoid of *Saphanus piceus* (Laicharting, 1784) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) larvae. Further host records of *Stictoleptura scutellata* (Fabricius, 1781), *Leptura aurulenta* Fabricius, 1793 (both Cerambycidae), *Sinodendron cylindricum* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Lucanidae) and *Dicerca alni* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1824) (Buprestidae) were published by Belokobylskij and Tobias (1986).

***Acrisis clavipes* Marshal, 1888**

Material examined: Moravia mer., Podyjí NP, Hradiště (7162), ~ 48.85775N, 16.03722E, 14.v.1993 (1f*), S. Bílý lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was reported by Lukáš (1981) and Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia but not yet from the Czech Republic. In Europe known so far from Finland, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, and Russia (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 9).

Acrisis clavipes was recorded by Lukáš (1980) as a parasitoid of *Ernobius nigrinus* (Sturm, 1837) (Coleoptera: Ptinidae).

***Dolopsidea indagator* (Haliday, 1836)**

Material examined: Moravia mer., Pálava PLA, Milovice (7166), ~ 48.84458N, 16.69983E, 20.vi.1984 (1f*), J. Macek (NMPC) lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was reported in Slovakia by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) and Bohemia (CZ) by Lozan et al. (2010). In Europe known so far from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Montenegro, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and, United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 9).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016).

***Pseudobathystomus funestus* (Haliday, 1836)**

Material examined: Bohemia mer., Třeboňsko PLA, Třeboň "Stará borka" (6954), ~ 49.00363N, 14.77064E, 6.v.1985 (1f*), Mašínová lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and United Kingdom. New species for Bohemia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 9).

Pseudobathystomus funestus was reported by Belokobylskij et Tobias (1986) as a parasitoid of *Carcina quercana* (Fabricius, 1775) and *Denisia augustella* (Hübner, 1796) (both Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae).

Rhyssalus longicaudis (Tobias & Belokobylskij, 1981)

Material examined: Bohemia centr., Prague-Krč (5952), ~ 50.04088N, 14.44816E, 24.v.1939 (1f*), J. Macek lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Hungary, and Russia (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Bohemia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 9).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016).

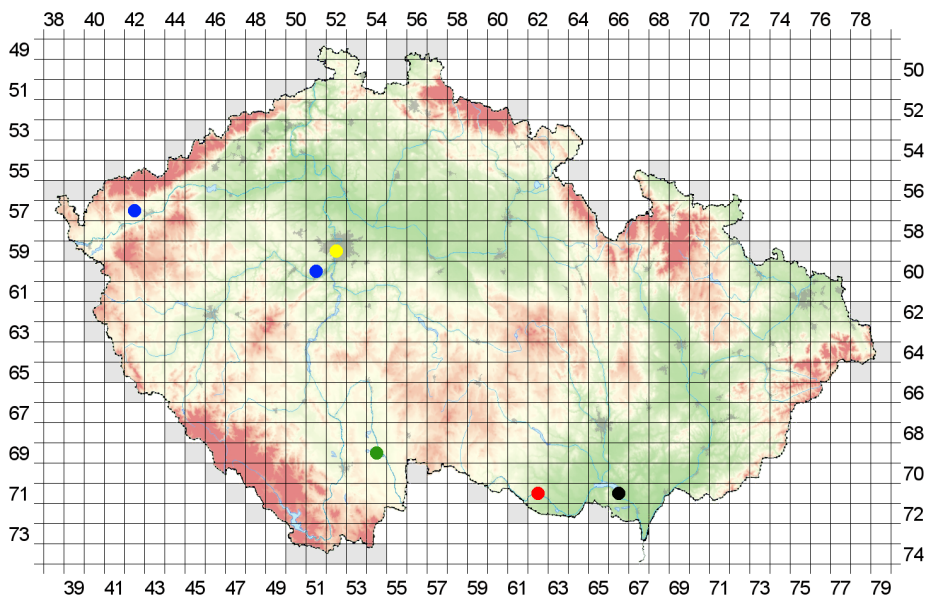


Fig. 9. New distribution records for the subfamily Rhyssalinae: *Histeromerus mystacinus* (blue dots), *Acrisis flavipes* (red dot), *Dolopsidea indagator* (black dot), *Pseudobathystomus funestus* (green dot) and *Rhyssalus longicaudis* (yellow dot) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.

RHYSIPOLINAE

Rhysipolis mediator (Haliday, 1836)

Material examined: Moravia centr., Brno (collected in forest) (6765), ~ 49.20022N, 16.60784E, vii.1954 (1f*), P. Läuterer lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC. Moravia bor., Žulová (5668), ~ 50.30933N, 17.09870E, 22.viii.1953 (1f*), J. Palásek lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) et T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

Previously reported by Lozan et al. (2010) from Bohemia (CZ) and by Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 10).

Rhysipolis mediator was reported by Belokobylskij et Tobias (1986) as a parasitoid of *Euphranta connexa* (Fabricius, 1794) (Diptera: Tephritidae), *Pegomyia hyosciami* (Panzer, 1809) (Diptera: Anthomyiidae), *Caloptilia alchimiella* (Scopoli, 1763), *C. rufipennella* (Hübner, 1796), *C. robustella* Jäckh, 1972, *C. betulicola* (Hering, 1928),

Gracillaria syringella (Fabricius, 1794), *Acrocercops brongniardella* (Fabricius, 1798) (all Lepidoptera: Gracillaridae), *Loxostege sticticalis* (Linnaeus, 1761) (Lepidoptera: Pyraustidae), *Scrobipalpa atriplicella* (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1841), *Teleiodes luculella* (Hübner, 1813) (both Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae), *Leucoptera laburnella* (Stainton, 1851) (Lepidoptera: Lyonetiidae) and by Shaw (1983) as a parasitoid of *Mompha raschkiella* (Zeller, 1839) and *M. terminella* (Humphreys et Westwood, 1845) (both Lepidoptera: Momphidae).

SIGALPHINAE

Acampsis alternipes (Nees, 1816)

Material examined: Bohemia centr., Prague-Radotín (6052), ~ 49.97798N, 14.35318E, v.1953 (1m*), J. Macek lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC; Prague-Jinonice, Prokopské údolí NR, Nová Ves settlement (5952), 50.03968N, 14.34978E, 16.v.1984 (1m*), Studničková lgt., J. Macek (NMPC) det., coll. NMPC. Bohemia hor., České středohoří PLA, Lovoš mt. NNR (5450), ~ 50.52761N, 14.01802E, 22.vi.1956 (1m*), Z. Bouček lgt., T. Hovorka det., coll. NMPC.

Previously reported by Čapek et al. (1982) from Slovakia and Čapek et Lukáš (1989) from Moravia (CZ). In Europe known so far from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Republic of North Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Bohemia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 10).

Acampsis alternipes was reported by Čapek (1972) and Čapek et al. (1982) as a parasitoid of *Alsophila aceraria* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775), *A. aescularia* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775), *Erannis defoliaria* (Clerck, 1759) and *Operophtera brumata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (all Lepidoptera: Geometridae).

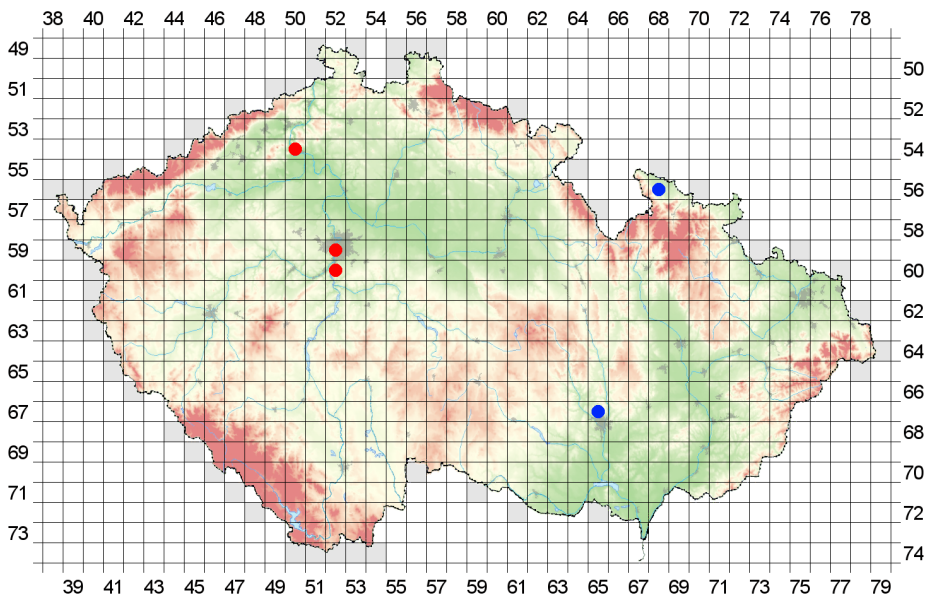


Fig. 10. New distribution records for *Rhysipolis mediator* (blue dots) and *Acampsis alternipes* (red dots) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.

ANOMALONINAE

***Agrypon interstitiale* Schnee, 1989**

Material examined: Slovakia, Štrbské Pleso, Mengusovská dolina (6886), 1500m, mountain spruce forest, ~ 49.14722N, 20.07555E, 16.vi.2023 (1f*), unknown collector, P. Mlčoch det., coll. PMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Yu et al. 2016). In Ukraine, it is widespread in the Transcarpathian region (Nuzhna et Varga 2016). New species for Slovakia.

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016).

The species was common at the collection site. It was mainly found between spruces and strawberries.

***Barylypa rubricator* (Szépligeti, 1899)**

Material examined: Moravia or, Olbramice (6274), 49.79269N, 18.08530E, 330m, garden, 11.vi.2021 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt. et det., coll. PMPC.

This species was previously reported by Zeman et Mocek (2006) and Holý et Zeman (2018) from Bohemia (CZ) but not yet from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, and Russia (Yu et al. 2016). It occurs in large parts of Europe, however, their range extends into the Eastern Palearctic, as shown by the specimen from Siberia (Schnee 2018). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 11).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016).

Schnee (2018) reported flying period between July and August.

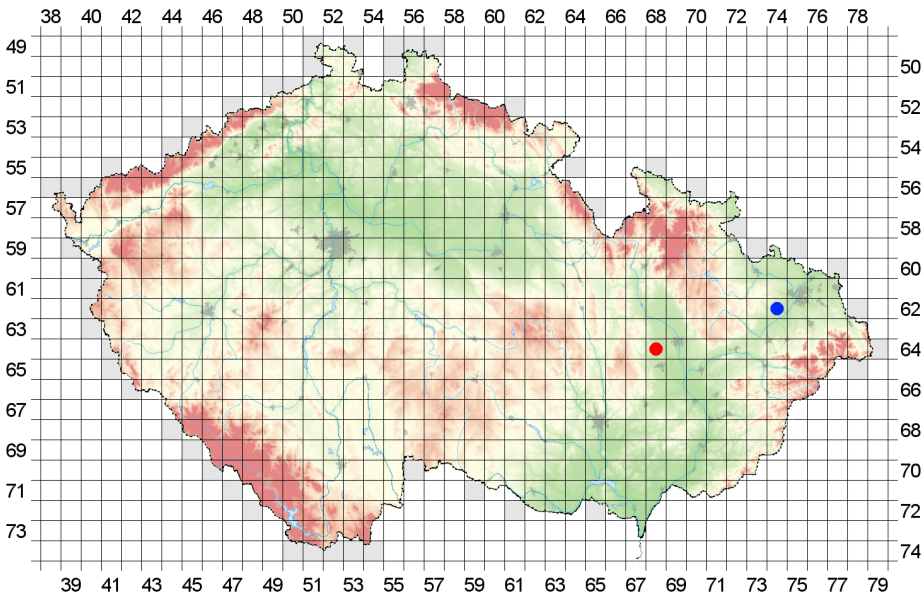


Fig. 11. New distribution records for *Barylypa rubricator* (blue dot) and *Bremiella pulchella* (red dot) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.

CTENOPELMATINAE

Bremiella pulchella (Kriechbaumer, 1890) (Fig. 12A)

Material examined: Moravia centr., Kostelec na Hané, Košířské lomy NNM (6468), 49.52982N, 17.08443E, 300m, 4.vi.2022 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt., W. Penigot det., coll. PMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Russia, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Kiss 1929, Tolkanitz 1981 et 1987, Kolarov 1989, Talitzky et Kuslitzky 1990, Quicke et al. 2009, Yu et al. 2016, Kasparyan 2019, Scaramozzino 2020). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 11)

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 216).

CYLLOCERIINAE

Cylloceria melancholica (Gravenhorst, 1829) (Fig. 12B)

Material examined: Slovakia, Štrbské Pleso, Mengusovská dolina (6886), 1500m, mountain spruce forest, ~ 49.14722N, 20.07555E, 16.vi.2023 (1f*), unknown collector, A. D. Ketelaere et P. Mlčoch det., coll. PMPC.

Previously reported by Holý et Zeman (2018) from both Moravia and Bohemia (CZ) but not yet from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Slovakia.

Dash (1992) reported this species as a parasitoid of *Rhyacionia buoliana* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae).

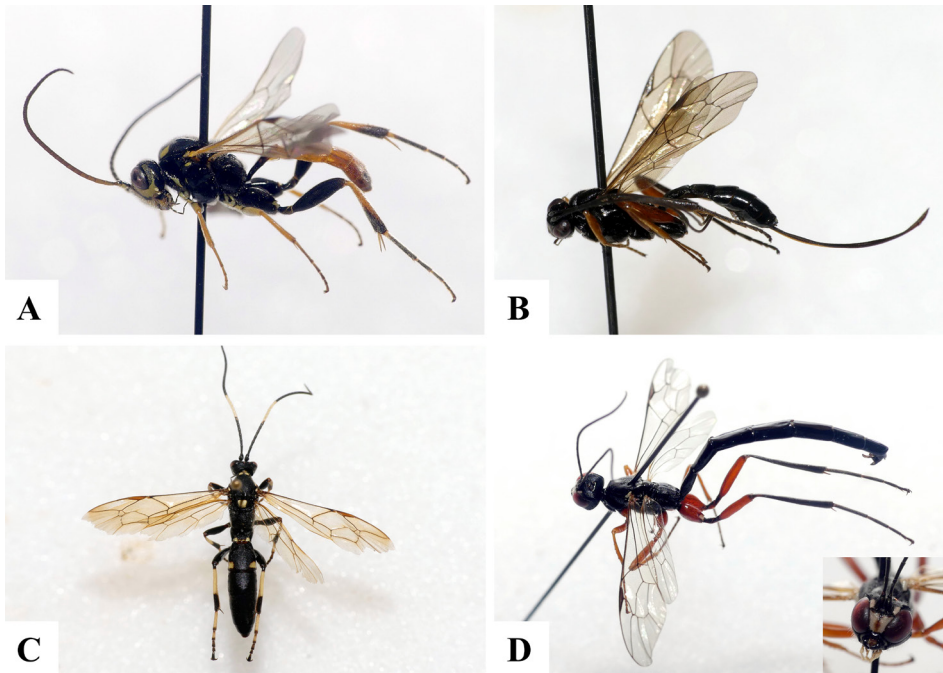


Fig. 12. Some other species of the family Ichneumonidae from the PMPC collection:

A) *Bremiella pulchella*; **B)** *Cylloceria melancholica*; **C)** *Patrocloides dubitatorius*; **D)** *Neoxorides opacus*.
Photo: P. Mlčoch.

ICHNEUMONINAE

Crytea sanguinator (Rossi, 1794) (Fig. 13)

Material examined: Moravia bor., Staré Město-Stříbrnice, Staroměstské meadows (5867), 600m, 50.17555N, 16.92500E, 16.vii.2021 (1f*, 1m*), P. Mlčoch lgt., M. James det., coll. PMPC.

Previously reported by Zeman et Mocek (2006) from Bohemia (CZ) in Chlumecko region but not yet from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016). New species for Moravia and confirmed record for the Czech Republic (Fig. 14).

Crytea sanguinator was recorded by Ghahari et Jussila (2010) as a parasitoid of *Agonopterix umbellana* (Fabricius, 1794) (Depressariidae). This species is characterized

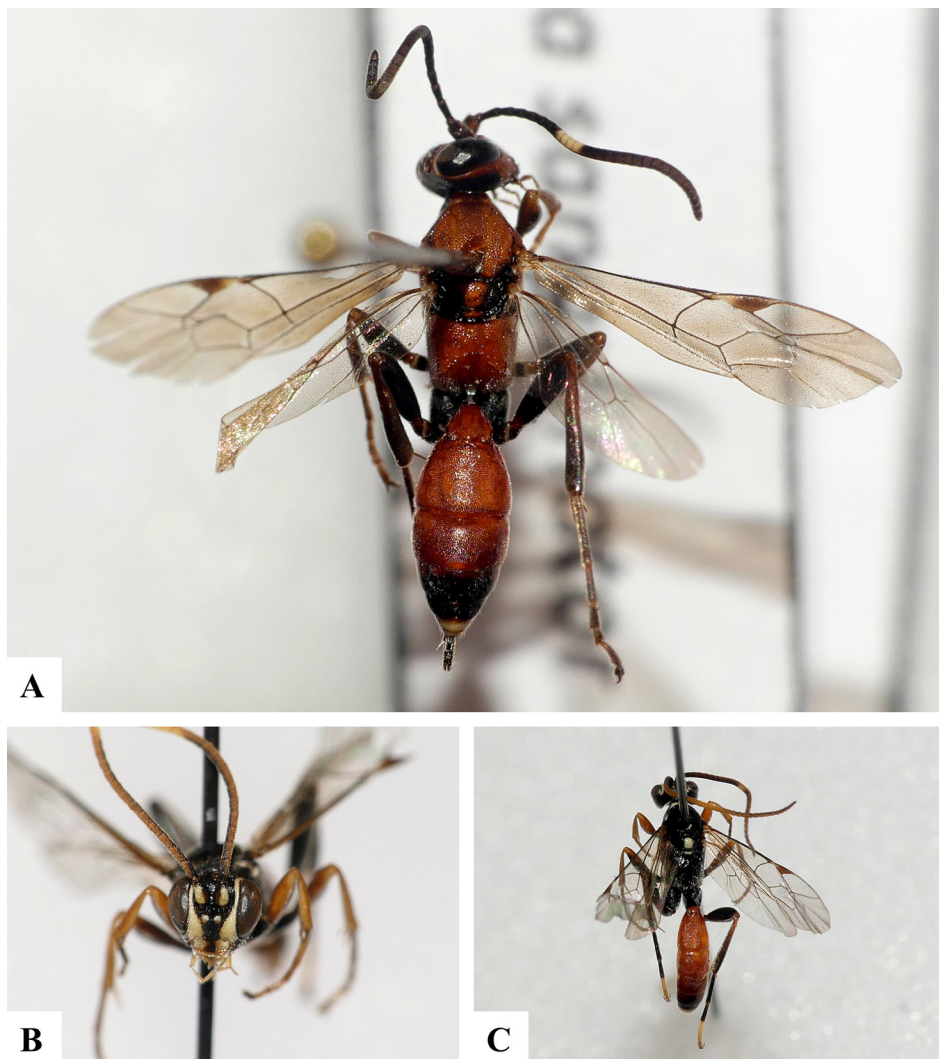


Fig. 13. *Crytea sanguinator*: **A)** female dorsally; **B)** frontal view; **C)** male dorsally from Staroměstské meadows (Moravia) in PMPC collection. Photo: P. Mlčoch.

by its bloody red colouring of body. Only several species of Ichneumoninae are similar to this (e.g. *Linyces exhortator* (Fabricius, 1787) and *Crytea erythrea* (Gravenhorst, 1820)). First species *L. exhortator* is known from Moravia region, *Crytea erythrea* is still unknown from both CZ and SK (Holy et Zeman 2018).

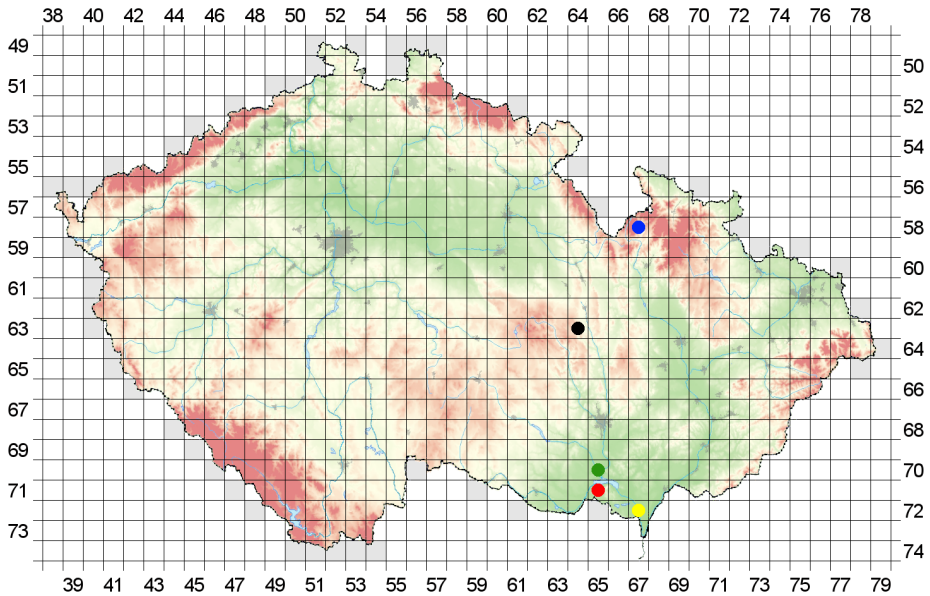


Fig. 14. New distribution records for *Crytea sanguinator* (blue dot), *Ophion crassicornis* (red dot), *Dolichomitus quercicolus* (yellow dot), *Neoxorides opacus* (yellow dot), *Netelia millieratae* (black dot) in the Czech Republic. Source: biolib.cz.

***Patrocloides dubitatorius* (Sulzer, 1776)** (Fig. 12C)

Material examined: Slovakia, Štrbské Pleso, Mengusovská dolina (6886), 1500m, mountain spruce forest, ~ 49.14722N, 20.07555E, 16.vi.2023 (2ff*), unknown collector, P. Mičoch et G. Orsnes det., coll. PMPC.

This species was previously reported by Zeman et Mocek (2006) and Holý et Zeman (2018) from Bohemia (CZ) but not yet from Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belarus, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Ukraine (Yu et al. 2016; Biologiezentrum Linz Oberoesterreich 2024; Finnish Biodiversity Information Facility 2024). New species for Slovakia.

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016).

***Platylabus nigrocyaneus* (Gravenhorst, 1829)** (Fig. 15)

Material examined: Slovakia, Vysoké Tatry, near the Rainerova hut (6887), 1300m, mountain spruce forest with scrubs and *Adenostylyon alliaeriae* vegetation type, ~ 49.16638N, 20.21722E, 5.vii.2020 (1f*), unknown collector, G. Orsnes et P. Mičoch det., coll. PMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom (Yu et al.

2016, Riedel 2008, Paris et al. 2020). New species for Slovakia.

There is no recent reliable host record and no information on the biology of this species. In the west-Palaearctic region are two species of the genus *Platylabus*, which has body violet or blue, with distinct metallic sheen: *P. nigrocyaneus* and *P. uranius* (Dalman, 1823) (Riedel 2008). *P. nigrocyaneus* is well recognizable from *P. uranius* due to moderately rounded temples narrowed behind eyes (*P. uranius* has temples straight or concavely narrowed). *P. nigrocyaneus* has protibiae whitish (*P. uranius* has all tibiae with whitish rings at the base) and body smaller (*P. nigrocyaneus* 8–11 mm x *P. uranius* 15–20 mm) (Riedel 2008).

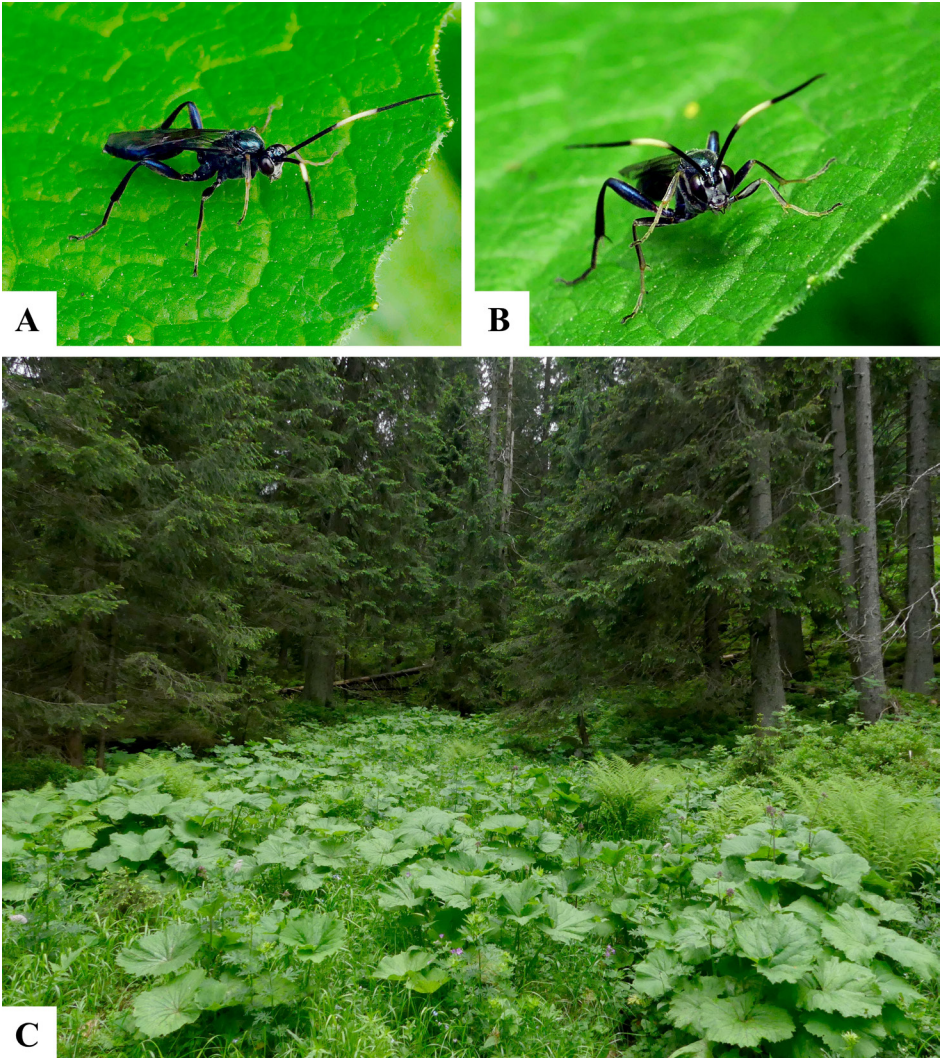


Fig. 15. *Platylabus nigrocyaneus*: **A, B**) Living individuals; **C**) Natural habitat of *Platylabus nigrocyaneus*. Photo: P. Mlčoch.

OPHIONINAE

Ophion crassicornis Brock, 1982

Material examined: Moravia mer., Pavlov, Děvín NNR (7165), 400m, thermophilic oak forest, 48.87555N, 16.66138E, 18.v.2022 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt. et det., coll. PMPC

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Finland, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom (Yu et al. 2016, Johansson et al. 2019). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 14)

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016), only Brock (1982) lists the noctuid moth *Aporophyla nigra* (Haworth, 1809) as the probable host of this species.

PIMPLINAE

Dolichomitus quercicolus Zwakhals, 2010

Material examined: Moravia mer., Břeclav-Pohansko (7267), 250m, floodplain forest at the confluence of the Dyje river, 48.73611N, 16.90361E, 2.x.2021 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt. et det., coll. PMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherland, Poland, Russia, and Ukraine (Yu et al. 2016, Zwakhals 2010). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 14)

Dolichomitus quercicolus was recorded by Zwakhals (2010) as a parasitoid of *Phmatodes testaceus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Pyrrhidium sanguineum* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Both Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) which are associated with oaks (Zwakhals 2010).

POEMENIINAE

Neoxorides opacus (Kokujev, 1903) (Fig. 12D)

Material examined: Moravia mer., Pouzdřanská step-Kolby NNM (7065), 300m, steppe scrubs, 48.94888N, 16.64527E, 20.v.2022 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt., P. Mlčoch et A. Humala det., coll. PMPC.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Hungary, Romania, Russia, and Sweden (Yu et al. 2016, Johansson et Klopstein 2020). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 14).

There is no recent reliable host record and no information on the biology of this species. However, Johansson et Klopstein (2020) list *Xylotrechus rusticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Saperda perforata* (Pallas, 1773) as possible host species associated with poplars. At the collection site of *N. opacus*, Johansson et Klopstein (2020) list these hosts as very abundant. However, the host range may be much wider, as the specimen presented in this study was found in steppe scrub habitat close to an oak forest with several thermophilic species of longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae).

TRYPHONINAE

Netelia millieratae (Kriechbaumer, 1897)

Material examined: Moravia occ., Radiměř-Pastviny (6364), 600m, 49.70305N, 16.39555E, 25.vi.2022 (1f*), P. Mlčoch lgt. et det., coll.

This species was not previously recorded in either the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Europe known so far from Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Romania, Spain, and Ukraine (Yu et al. 2016, Verheyde et al. 2020). New species for Moravia and the Czech Republic (Fig. 14).

To the best of our knowledge, there are no recent reliable host records and no information on the biology of this species (Yu et al. 2016).

Conclusion

In the present paper, thanks to the study of museum material and our own collections, we found a total of nine species of the family Braconidae and five species of the family Ichneumonidae new to the Czech Republic. In addition, four new species of the family Ichneumonidae were found for Slovakia. Both families belong to the so-called “dark taxa” (including small representatives of Diptera), i.e. to the still largely unexplored part of the European, Czech and Slovak insect fauna. In both families, thanks to their intensive study, a rapid increase in diversity can be expected in the near future, not only in the case of the Czech and Slovak Republics.

At present, 866 species of the family Braconidae are known from the Czech Republic. With intensive study of museum material and collection of fresh specimens, a rapid increase in the diversity of this family can be expected. For comparison, the latest checklist of the family Braconidae from Germany lists 1,485 species (Belokobylskii et al. 2003), which is one third more than in the Czech Republic. A similar number of 1,338 species is also reported by Broad et al. (2016) from the United Kingdom and Ireland. Given the similar geography of Germany, it is likely that the diversity in the Czech Republic is equal to or even higher than in Germany. The same is true for Slovakia, where habitat diversity is higher and the overall topography is more rugged, so that more species of the family Braconidae can be expected here. An example of the still little-known diversity is the subfamily Microgastrinae (Braconidae), of which 90 species are known in the Czech Republic (160 in Slovakia). In a study by Höcherl et al. (2024), a total of 282 species were identified for Germany as a result of intensive research of this subfamily. For the Czech Republic, the number of species is likely to be very similar, which would mean an increase in diversity of more than 190 species within just one subfamily. Such an increase in the number of species is also very likely for other species-rich subfamilies such as Alysiniinae, Braconinae, Doryctine, Euphorinae, Cheloninae, Opiinae and others, so that the total diversity of the family Braconidae for the Czech Republic is estimated at more than 2,000 species. The only subfamily of braconid wasps that has been intensively studied and well-treated in Czech Republic and Slovakia is the subfamily Aphidiinae, thanks to the work of Dr. Petr Starý. After more than 30 years, we are working now on the completion of a new checklist of braconid wasps from the Czech Republic, which will be published in the coming years.

We have a better idea of the overall diversity in the family Ichneumonidae, which has been systematically treated in the latest checklist from 2018 by Holý et Zeman (2018). However, even in this family, there is still much to discover and, as can be seen in our paper, new species are still being added. As reported by Holý et Zeman (2018), the total diversity of the family Ichneumonidae is based on data from neighbouring countries estimated at more than 3000 species both for the Czech Republic and Slovakia separately.

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SUPPLEMENTUM

BRACONIDAE

Systematic list of Braconidae and their distribution in the historical regions of the Czech Republic (B – Bohemia, M – Moravia) and Slovakia (S); letters with an asterisk (*) represent a new faunistic record, letters without an asterisk represent a previously published record.

ALYSIINAE			
<i>Trachyusa nigrothoracica</i> (van Achterberg & O'Connor, 1990)	B*		
EUPHORINAE			
<i>Streblocera fulviceps</i> Westwood, 1833	B*		
<i>Streblocera macroscapus</i> (Ruthe, 1856)	B*	M	S
BRACHISTINAE			
<i>Diospilus abietis</i> (Ratzeburg, 1844)	B*	M	S
<i>Diospilus morosus</i> Reinhard, 1862	B	M	S
<i>Diospilus nigricornis</i> (Wesmael, 1835)		M*	S
<i>Diospilus oleraceus</i> Haliday, 1837	B	M*	S
<i>Eubazus sudeticus</i> (Šnoflák, 1953)	B	M*	
<i>Eubazus tibialis</i> (Haliday, 1835)		M*	S
EXOTHECINAE			
<i>Colastes flavitarsis</i> (Thomson, 1892)	B	M*	S
<i>Colastes lustrator</i> (Haliday, 1836)	B*	M	S
<i>Xenarcha abnormis</i> (Wesmael, 1838)		M*	
HOMOLOBINAE			
<i>Homolobus truncator</i> (Say, 1828)	B*	M	S
ICHNEUTINAE			
<i>Ichneutes brevis</i> Wesmael, 1835	B	M*	
PAMBOLINAE			
<i>Dimeris mira</i> Ruthe, 1954	B	M*	
RHYSSALINAE			
<i>Histeromerus mystacinus</i> Wesmael, 1838	B*	M	S
<i>Acrisis clavipes</i> Marshal, 1888		M*	S
<i>Dolopsidea indagator</i> (Haliday, 1836)	B	M*	S
<i>Pseudobathystomus funestus</i> (Haliday, 1836)	B*		
<i>Rhyssalus longicaudis</i> (Tobias & Belokobylskij, 1981)	B*		
RHYSIPOLINAE			
<i>Rhysipolis mediator</i> (Haliday, 1836)	B	M*	S

SIGALPHINAE			
<i>Acampsis alternipes</i> (Nees, 1816)	B*	M	S
MACROENTRINAE			
<i>Macrocentrus bicolor</i> Curtis, 1833	B	M*	S
<i>Macrocentrus hungaricus</i> Marshall, 1893		M*	S

ICHNEUMONIDAE

Systematic list of Ichneumonidae and their distribution in the historical regions of the Czech Republic (B – Bohemia, M – Moravia) and Slovakia (S); letters with an asterisk (*) represent a new faunistic record, letters without an asterisk represent already record.

ANOMALONINAE			
<i>Agrypon interstitiale</i> Schnee, 1989			S*
<i>Barylypa rubricator</i> (Szépligeti, 1899)	B	M*	
CTENOPELMATINAE			
<i>Bremiella pulchella</i> (Kriechbaumer, 1890)		M*	
CYLLOCERIINAE			
<i>Cylloceria melancholica</i> (Gravenhorst, 1829)	B	M	S*
ICHNEUMONINAE			
<i>Crytea sanguinator</i> (Rossi, 1794)	B	M*	
<i>Patrocloides dubitatorius</i> (Sulzer, 1776)	B		S*
<i>Platylabus nigrocyaneus</i> (Gravenhorst, 1829)			S*
OPHIONINAE			
<i>Ophion crassicornis</i> Brock, 1982		M*	
PIMPLINAE			
<i>Dolichomitus quercicolus</i> Zwakhals, 2010		M*	
POEMENIINAE			
<i>Neoxorides opacus</i> (Kokujev, 1903)		M*	
TRYPHONINAE			
<i>Netelia millieratae</i> (Kriechbaumer, 1897)		M*	