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EUROPEAN MYZININAE
(Hymenoptera: Tiphiidae)

Abstract. Descriptions and identification keys are given of the following taxa: *Mesa palestinella* Guiglia 1963, *Mesa attica* Gorbatovsky, 1981, *Meria tripunctata* (Rossi, 1790), *Meria cylindrica* (Fabricius, 1793), *Meria volvulus* (Fabricius, 1798), *Meria dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1804), *Meria nitidula* Klug, 1810, *Meria geniculata* (Brullé, 1832), *Meria aurantiaca* (Guérin, 1837), *Meria lineata* Sichel, 1859, *Meria latifasciata* (Palma, 1869), *Poecilotiphia rousselii* (Guérin, 1838*), Poecilotiphia oraniensis* (Lucas, 1846), *Poecilotiphia parvula* (Smith, 1855), *Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata* (Tournier, 1889), *Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* (E. Saunders, 1901) and the new species *Poecilotiphia celaena.*

Riassunto. *Myzininae europee (Hymenoptera: Tiphiidae)*. Vengono fornite le descrizioni e le chiavi di identificazione delle seguenti specie: *Mesa palestinella* Guiglia, 1963, *Mesa attica* Gorbatovsky, 1981, *Meria tripunctata* (Rossi, 1790), *Meria cylindrica* (Fabricius, 1793), *Meria volvulus* (Fabricius, 1798), *Meria dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1804), *Meria nitidula* Klug, 1810, *Meria geniculata* (Brullé, 1832), *Meria aurantiaca* (Guérin, 1837), *Meria lineata* Sichel, 1859, *Meria latifasciata* (Palma, 1869), *Poecilotiphia rousselii* (Guérin, 1838*), Poecilotiphia oraniensis* (Lucas, 1846), *Poecilotiphia parvula* (Smith, 1855), *Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata* (Tournier, 1889), *Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* (E. Saunders, 1901) con la nuova specie *Poecilotiphia celaena.*

Key words. Europa, Myzininae, *Mesa*, *Meria*, *Poecilotiphia*

Introduction

Till now a comprehensive treatment of the European fauna about this small group of Aculeata does not exist. Only studies about single countries were performed: COSTA (1887) and GUIGLIA (1961a) for Italy, BERLAND (1925) for France, DUSMET (1930) for Spain. GUIGLIA (1968) supplied also with a lot of data about.
The notorious difficulty about systematic of the group, mainly due both to the strong sexual dimorphism and shortage of exhaustive data about ethology, caused persisting entangled situations until GUIGLIA (1961a), GORBATOVSKY (1981) and BONI BARTALUCCI (1994 & 1997) solved most of them, actually permitting to face the task with sufficient clearness.

Material and methods

Terminology

The morphological terminology mostly follows GAULD & BOLTON (1988); the body orientation used here in descriptions and drawings follows the GOULET & HUBER (1993) indications, while mesosomal and wing terminologies of the Figures 1-3 has been mainly lent from REID (1941) and BOHART & MENKE (1976). For the morphological terms the well established English words have been used, otherwise the latin form has been preferred (e.g. flagellomerus vs flagellomere). Some other specifications have to be stressed to avoid misunderstandings about the terminology; following GOULET & HUBER (1993) the term metasternum refers only to the mesosomal sclerite, while the ventral sclerites of

metasoma have to be simply named "sternum (-a)" and the relative dorsal sclerites "tergum (-a)". "Metamerus (-i)" refers to every entire single segment of metasoma. Postscutellum or postscutellar area here means the central area of metanotum between the large lateral pits (**fN$_3$**).
The sensilla placoidea on the flagellomeres are named **MPS** (BASIBUYUK & QUICKE, 1999) and are mostly elliptic or sausage shaped in the subfamily. The bent bristles placed on particular areas of the flagellomeri of the males are actually the "sensilla trichoidea curvata" of authors and here will be simply named "sensilla curvata" while "placoid (-s)" indicate the depression where they often lie within. Two more kinds of conical sensilla trichoidea, slender and stout, are also present in the large majority of taxa and are named respectively sensilla trichoidea and sensilla basiconica.
The term "brachyptery" and the related "brachypterus" simply means both the reduction of the number of closed cells together with the loss of function of the apical veins in the fore wing, which have lost the tubular structure to become nebulous (MASON, 1986). The term "brachyptery" is used for all the females of Meriini**,** both so far called flightless and apt to flight forms; the latter distinction was used by REID (1941) but is somehow unclear and potentially source of misinterpretation since the wing length is too much variable into the same genus (from scale-like to apparently long enough to be regarded fit to flying) and to estimate when we deal with an effective wing capability is often a hard task. The recorded behaviour by BONI BARTALUCCI (1994) of the apparently fully winged females of *Poecilotiphia rousseli* (GUÉRIN, 1838), which showed a really reduced ability to flight, corroborates the REID's intuition (1941: 368) about: "it is possible that the muscles of flight become reduced to an extent that makes flight impossible, before the wings themselves become too small.
The term xiphilus (ACHTERBERG & HARTEN, 2009) mean the sword-like apophysis on volsella of most of the *Poecilotiphia* males.
In the vast majority of the females of the tribe Meriini where six or seven functional cells are expressed, the previously called 3rd ***CSM*** is here named Paramarginal Cell (***CPM***), since it has been considered the result of the melting between ***CM*** and 3rd ***CSM*** through the loss of the apical ***Rs*** vein and the confluence between the veins ***R$_1$*** and ***2r-m.*** At the same time, the loss of the tubular habit to become nebulous for the apical veins of the same ***CPM*** and 2nd ***CD*** and the with drawal of the ***1r-m*** towards the middle of the wing always occur in this tribe. As a result, in the females of Meriini the tubular veins barely get at most half the length of the fore wing, clearly before the end of pterostigma. The hind wing too show a with drawal of the cells with tubular veins toward its base with drastic reduction of the length of the ***Rs, M*** and ***M+Cu*** veins.
In the females of the subfamily, the wing veins and cells show discriminatory characters among the tribes, while in the males there is a substantial homogeneity about (apart the relative ratio between jugum and clavus) with few exceptions within Meriini.
The characters are listed giving priority to those shared both by females and males and at any case following the scheme: anterior→posterior, dorsal→ventral, basal→apical

Abbreviations

A = **A**ltitudo (height)
a = **a**nterior (fore)
amP = **a**rea **m**arginalis **P**ropodei (marginal area of propodeum)
ap = **a**rea **p**arapsidalis
as = **a**rea **s**ubalaris
Ca = **Ca**put (head)
CB = ***C**ella **B**asalis* (basal cell)
CC = ***C**ella **C**ostalis* (costal cell)
CD = ***C**ella **D**iscoidalis* (discoidal cell)
cHy = **c**arina **Hy**postomae (hypostomal keel)
CM = *Cella Marginalis* (marginal cell)
cmP = **c**arina **m**arginalis **P**ropodei
laSt$_2$ = **la**mellae meso**St**erni (mesosternal lobes)
M = ***M**eria*
m = medianus (median)
mem$_3$ = **m**argo metepimeri (metepimeral edge)
mes$_2$ = **m**argo m**es**episterni (mesepisternal edge)
mpm = **m**argo **p**ara**m**andibularis
MPS = sensilla placoidea on the flagellomeres
N$_1$ = pro**N**otum.
N$_3$ = meta**N**otum.
p. = **p**uncture (-s), **p**unctured

(propodeal marginal keel)
cOc = **c**arina **Oc**cipitis (-alis).
CPM = ***C****ella* ***P****ara* ***M****arginalis* (paramarginal cell)
CSM = ***C****ella* ***S****ub* ***M****arginalis* (sub marginal cell)
D = **D**iametros (diameter)
dP = **d**ens **P**ropodei (propodeal tooth)
eN$_1$ = **e**xtensio pro**N**oti (pronotal collar)
Em = **E**pi**m**eron
Es = **E**pi**s**ternum
fa = **f**oramen **a**nticum (anterior pit)
fav = **f**oramen **a**ntero**v**entrale (anteroventral pit)
fi = **f**oramen **i**nferiore (lower metapleural pit)
fN$_3$ = **f**oramen meta**n**oti (metanotal pit)
FoX = **Fo**ssa co**X**ae
fs = **f**oramen **s**uperiore (upper metapleural pit)
FoO = **F**ossa **O**ris (oral cavity)
FoP = **F**ossa **P**ropodei (propodeal cavity)
G = **G**ena
Hy = **Hy**postoma
I = **I**ntervallum (distance)
L = **L**ongitudo (length)
LA = **LA**titudo (width)
lah = **la**mella **h**umeralis (humeral plate)
P = **P**ropodeum
P = ***P****oecilotiphia*
Pal = **Pa**lpus **l**abialis (labial palpus)
Pam = **Pa**lpus **m**axillaris (maxillary palpus)
po = **po**sterior (back)
PoG = **Po**ns **G**enarum (genal bridge).
Sc$_1$ = **Sc**utum.
Sc$_2$ = **Sc**utellum.
Secu = **Se**nsilla **cu**rvata
sis = sutura **i**nter **s**cuta
sP = **s**piraculum **P**ropodei (propdeal spiracle)
SPr = **S**cleritis **Pr**epecti (prepectal sclerite)
Ssa = Scleritis **s**ub**a**ntennalis (subantennal sclerite)
stm = **s**utura **t**rans **m**etanotum
St = **St**ernum
StP = **St**ernum **P**ropodei (propodeal sternite)
sts = **s**utura **t**ran**s**scutalis (transscutal suture)
su$_3$ = **su**lcus metapleurae (metapleural sulcus)
sul = **su**lcus **l**ateralis (lateral furrow)
Te = **Te**rgum (metasoma)
To = **To**rulus
Tsa = **T**uberculum **s**upra **a**ntennam (supra antennal lobe)
X = co**X**a

Abbreviations about terminology are in bold characters; those referred to wing structures (cells and veins) are in italics too; those of the wing veins are excluded from the list.
! = Types examined; ( ) = digits between round brackets in the chorological items mean number of specimens; / / = delimit the single label. In the descriptions of labels, italic characters mean handwriting.
The frontal aspect of the head is performed orthogonally to the virtual plane A indicated by the relative line on the Fig. 69; dorsal and lateral aspects, perpendicular to each other, are performed referring to the virtual plane B on occipital carina.
Genitalia are settled in a solidified drop of 5,5-dimethyl hidantoin formaldheyd (5,5-DMHF) on a transparent support. The outermost pair of appendages of male genitalia will be termed "gonosquama" drawings of the volsella and gonosquama show respectively their inner and outer aspect, unless otherwise indicated. Hair and punctuation have been overlooked in most of the drawings. Most of the hair has been drawn off by the specimens used for the SEM analysis too.
SEM pictures have been performed by Maurizio Ulivi at MEMA, "Centro di Microscopia elettronica e di microanalisi" of the University of Florence.

Acronyms
CA = Coll. Agnoli (Bologna); CB = Coll. Borsato (Verona); CG = Coll Gusenleitner (Linz); CP = Coll. Pagliano (Torino); CT = Coll. Turrisi (Catania); CY = Coll. Yildirim (Erzurum); BMNH = Natural History Museum, London; MHNG = Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genéve; MHNP = Museum d'Histore naturelle, Paris; NHMW = Naturhistorische Museum, Wien; MNCN = Museum Nacional de Ciencias naturales, Madrid; MNHU = Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin; MRST = Museo Regionale delle Scienze, Torino; MSNG = Museo Civico di Storia naturale "G. Doria", Genova; MSNM = Museo Civico di Storia naturale, Milano; MSNP = Museo di Scienze Naturali di Calci (Pisa); MSNV = Museo Civico

di Storia naturale, Venezia; MUN = Museo Università Napoli, Collezione Costa; MZL = Musée Zoologique Lausanne; MZLU= Museum Zoology Lund University, Lund; MZUF = Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Università degli Studi di Firenze, sez. di Zoologia "La Specola", Firenze; NMBB = Naturistorisches Museum Burgergemeinde Bern; NHMW = Naturhistorische Museum, Wien; OLML = Oberösterreischisches Landes Museum, Linz; OUM = University Museum, Oxford; RMNH = National Natuurhistorisch Museum (Naturalis),Leiden; SMNS = Staatliches Museum Nuturkunde Stuttgart; UZM = Universitets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen; TAU = tel Aviv University; ZMA = Zoological Museum, Amsterdam; ZUR = Zoologia (Dipartimento Biologia Animale) Università "La Sapienza", Roma

Biogeography

The Myzinin fauna of the European territories is definitely poor and marginal compared to faunas from Northern Africa, SW Asia, Afrotropical region. In European countries as it occurs in Old World regions too only representatives of tribes Meriini and Mesini exist. in Europe they has mainly a steno-Mediterranean distribution, since we are dealing with organisms loving heat and xeric biotopes with high summer temperatures at least. Their distribution is confined almost completely to Mediterranean countries, with a branch toward Eastern Central Europe and Southern Russia with Northern Caucasian area.
Presence of members of the group Mesini is as residual as it occurs in the whole of Palaearctic region.

Diagnostic character states of the subfamily

1. Presence of strongly prominent supra antennal lobes (**Tsa**) well separating frons from the underlying sub triangular **Ssa** (♀ e ♂); largely fused to each other for most of their extension, in males (Fig. 1)
2. Radicle axis is sub perpendicular to the main axis of the scape Pedicel mostly concealed, and fulfilling it, into the apical cavity of the scape; the latter is expanded anteriorly, completely covering the pedicel in frontal aspect (Fig. 2) (♀ e ♂). Flagellum appears to have only 10 segments in the females and 11 in the males.
3. The bristles on the pedicel are very short, less than 1/5 the height of the element (♀ e ♂)
4. Eyes higher than large, parallel, often with an inner notch in the males and at any way weakly concave in both sexes in frontal aspect (♀ e ♂)
5. Mesepisternum (**Es_2**) largely swollen and well protruding outwards from the outline of the mesosoma (more stressed in the females) in dorsal aspect, producing two shelters for the folded femurs, respectively before and back to it (♀ e ♂)
6. Metapleural line (**su_3**) between upper and lower metapleural pits either not expressed or shifted very close to the metacoxal carina, so lower metapleura is normally not expressed or very small and almost undetectable (♀ e ♂)
7. Mesosternal lobes (**$laSt_2$**) contiguous for half their length at least (Figs 41 e 44) (♀ e ♂)
8. Propodeal sternite (**StP**) completely developed, separating propodeal (**FoP**) from hindcoxal fossa (**FoX**) in ventral aspect (Figs 41 e 44)(♀ e ♂)
9. The velum of the fore tibial spur does not show any combed surface, with an entire border too (Figs 10 e 24) (♀ e ♂)
10. Two midtibial spurs (♀ e ♂)
11. Tarsal claws generally bifid or with a median tooth (♀ e ♂)
12. Deep constriction between 1st and 2nd sterna (♀ e ♂)
13. Furrow (**sul**) separating terga from lateroterga always present in one metamerus at least (♀ e ♂)

14. Females have elongated, mostly sub cylindrical scape, which is more than 2.5 times its height in frontal aspect, (Figs 6 e 19)
15. The first flagellomerus of males shows small sub rounded plate of sensitive pores in frontal aspect (Fig. 3) (♂)
16. **MPS** on the flagellum are sausage shaped or more or less elliptical (Fig. 4) (♂)
17. Ocelli normally present; sometimes they are absent in the females of the genera *Iswara* and *Komarowia* where the males bear conspicuously enlarged ocelli
18. Males, but in *Iswara* and *Komarowia*, present a vertical shining surface, the "pronotal plate", sometimes surrounded above by an acute keel, separating the pronotal disk from the collar extension (**eN$_1$**) (Fig. 5) (♂)
19. Area parapsidalis (**ap**) in dorsal aspect is large, its width about ¼ the median height of the exposed **Sc$_1$** and its posterior corner is quite protruding, completely covering the lateral section of the transscutal suture (**sts**) (Fig. 40) (♀)
20. Females, but *Hylomesa*, show heavy built legs, with strongly expanded mid and hind femurs (♀)
21. Hind tibial spur simply scaled, without evident comb-like structures up to x100 magnifications (Fig. 60) (♂)
22. Male epipygium (or 7th tergum) often strongly notched.
23. Male hypopygium (or 8th sternum) turned into a long and strong upward curved hook (♂)
24. Males with 6th sternum no longer than 5th, leaving exposed most of 7th sternum (♂)
25. Volsella flattened, almost bidimensional; the articulated digitus and cuspis lie on the same plane of its main surface (♂)

At a glance Myzininae are featured wasps by the prominent, well-developed **Tsa** in both sexes and 8th sternum of males transformed in a strong upwards hook. Nevertheless, other representatives of Tiphiidae show these characters.
States 3, 15, 16, 25 occurring uniquely within the family, could be considered good and reliable synapomorphies for Myzininae.
In Myzininae, sexual dimorphism ranges from quite consistent to extreme, following the general trend in Hymenoptera where the males are more slender and show more primitive character states, with few exceptions, than females.

Tribes identification key (Palaearctic region)

Females

α Scape with **p** and and hair throughout (Fig. 6)

β Flagellomeri covered throughout by approached, densely packed sensilla trichoidea; their surface bears both rounded and sausage shaped **MPS** (Fig. 7)

χ Palpal formula always 6-4

δ Labrum lacks velum perpendicular to its main surface

ε Fully winged; fore wing always with ten functional cells getting 9/10 of its total length; ***CM (R$_1$*** vein always detached from the wing border) and three ***CSM*** expressed; pterostigma obsolete (Fig 8)

ϕ Hind wing: veins ***cu-a*** of the hindwing distinctly antefurcal. ***Cu-a***, ***M-a, Rs-a*** almost reaching the wing outer border; ***Rs*** and ***M*** both almost as long as ***M+Cu*** vein and running sub longitudinally; they are 4-5 times longer than r-m vein which is well distinct (Fig 9)

γ Fore tibial spur with an apex far shorter than trunk; velum as long as ¾ of the entire spur (Fig 10)

η Combed velum of the fore basitarsal notch (Fig. 10)

ι Ventral hind femur with a strongly laminated portion

φ Apical ventral border of hind tibia acutely angled

κ Basal hind tarsomerus: inner ventral surface with a "scopa", a stripe of more or less densely packed bristles flanked by a row of variously arranged short round tipped spines (Fig. 11)

λ 2nd hind tarsomerus with a variable row of short bristles like a smaller "scopa" (Fig. 12)

μ Upper surface of apical tarsomeri and base of claws entirely covered by short bristles (Fig. 13)

ν Distal borders of metameri distinctly combed (Fig. 14)

ο 6th tergum (epipygium) flattened, with a pygidial area well expressed, more or less sculptured (Fig. 15)

π Body mostly pitted

Males

θ Closed mandibular socket (Fig. 16)

ρ Hypostomal carina (**cHy**) shifted sideways toward the outer mandibular condyle (Fig. 16)

σ Apical three maxillary palpi (Pam) very elongated up to twice the length of the basal ones (Fig. 17)

τ Prepectal sclerite (**SPr**) not freely articulated, fused with the anterolateral border of mesepisternum (**Es_2**)

υ 7th sternum length 1/2 to 2/5 of the 7th tergum in lateral aspect (Fig. 18)

ϖ Spines, normally blackish, at the base of the volsella which shows highly modified bristles on its disk. Digitus junction at half its height (Figs 36 e 39)

Palaearctic, Oriental and Afrotropical (Genera *Mesa* SAUSSURE, 1892; *Hylomesa* KROMBEIN, 1968)

Mesini

Females

αα Scape with long bristles, up to as long as its length, arranged in two stripes on its upper and lower surface only, smooth and shining elsewhere (Fig. 19)

ββ Basal four flagellomeri with few long bristles on their upper surface; all the remainder completely smooth and shining, lacking any sensilla trichoidea (Fig 20), with rounded **MPS** (Fig. 21)

χχ Palpi often reduced

δδ Labrum with a well developed velum perpendicular to its main surface (Fig. 48)

εε Brachypterous till apterous forms. Fore wing with only seven cells bordered by functional veins at the most, barely getting half its length; ***CM*** and 3rd ***CSM*** fused together in the ***CPM*** and pterostigma well developed; where two ***CSM*** are expressed, the second is always petiolate (Fig. 22)

φφ Hind wing: veins ***cu-a*** of the hindwing, when present, interstitial or lightly postfurcal. ***Cu-a***, ***M-a*** and ***Rs-a*** are often not expressed or vestigial, ending far before the edge of the wing; ***Rs*** and ***M*** much shorter than ***M+Cu***, as long as ***r-m*** and sub perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the wing; where ***r-m*** and ***Rs*** are indistinguishable from each other (like in *Meria*), **Rs-a** is absent (Fig. 23)

γγ Apex of the fore tibial spur longer than trunk; velum no more than ½ the length of the spur (Fig. 24)

ηη Velum of the fore basitarsal notch entire, not combed (Fig. 24)

ιι Hind femur vertically flattened with normally rounded ventral border and no lamina

φφ Rounded ventral border of hind tibia

κκ Basal hind tarsomerus with only scattered long bristles throughout and sometimes with one or two short spines at the most (Figs 25 e 71)

λλ 2nd hind tarsomerus without any row of short bristles (Fig. 26)

μμ Upper surface of apical tarsomeri and claws without any hair (Fig. 27)

νν Metameri with simple distal borders (Fig. 28)

οο 6th tergum (epipygium) quite convex and shining, always without a clear pygidial area; just rarely with a fine sculpture detectable at magnifications less than x50 (Fig. 29)

ππ Body mostly pitless

Males

θθ Open mandibular socket (just one species of *Tamerlanella* shows closed sockets) (Fig. 30)

ρρ Hypostomal carina (**cHy**) not shifted sideways, but getting the inner mandibular condyle (Fig. 30)

σσ **Pam** 6 segmented, the apical ones only little longer than basal ones (Fig. 58)

ττ **SPr** freely articulated, not fused at all with $\mathbf{Es_2}$ (Fig. 31)

υυ 7th sternum only little shorter than 7th tergum in lateral aspect (Fig. 32)

ϖϖ Base of volsella without any stout spines (Figs 80, 87 etc.)

Palaearctic and Afrotropical (Genera: *Meria* Illiger, 1807; *Macromeria* Westwood, 1835; *Parameria* Guérin, 1837; *Iswara* Westwood, 1851; *Komarowia* Radoszkowski, 1886; *Poecilotiphia* Cameron, 1902; *Braunsomeria* Turner, 1912; *Myzinella* Guiglia, 1959; *Weerpaga* argaman, 1994; *Zezelda* Argaman, 1994; *Lamprowara* Boni Bartalucci, 2004; *Tamerlanella* Boni Bartalucci, 2004; *Afromeria* Boni Bartalucci, 2007; *Meriodes* Boni Bartalucci, 2007; *Allomeria* Boni Bartalucci, 2007)

Meriini

Note. Pattern of the wings in the males is the same for all the European taxa, both Mesini an Meriini (Fig. 33).

Mesini

ARGAMAN, 1994: 90
BONI BARTALUCCI, 2004b: 1221-1222, 1226

Genus ***Mesa* Saussure, 1892**

Plesia: SAUSSURE (1880: 29, ♀ e ♂)
Mesa SAUSSURE, 1892: 244-245
Plesia subg. Mesa: DALLA TORRE (1897: 130, *partim*)
Plesia (*Mesa*): TURNER (1908: 502-511)
Elis (*Mesa*): TURNER (1911 : 617-618)
Mesa: KROMBEIN (1937: 26-29)
Mesa: KROMBEIN (1948: 47-50, 59-70))
Mesa: GORBATOVSKY (1979: 612, 615)
Mesa: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 385)
Mesa: ARGAMAN (1994: 90)
Taywola: ARGAMAN (1994: 90)
Mesa: BONI BARTALUCCI (2004a: 365-379)
Mesa: BONI BARTALUCCI (2004b: 1228-1229)

Males

α Head almost subrectangular in frontal aspect (Fig. 34)

β Gonosquama with long bristles along ventral edge of its distal portion (Fig. 35)

χ Volsella (Fig 36)

***palestinella* Guiglia, 1963**

αα Head regularly rounded in frontal aspect (Fig. 37)

ββ Gonosquama without long bristles along ventral edge of its distal portion (Fig. 38)

χχ Volsella (Fig. 39)

***attica* Gorbatovsky, 1981**

Females
I could examine only females of *M. attica*.

***Mesa palestinella* Guiglia, 1963**

Mesa palestinella GUIGLIA, 1963b: 242-244 (Holotype ♂ ISRAEL = /Jerusalem 13.VIII.1940 H.Bytinski-Salz/ TAU)
Mesa victorovi GORBATOVSKY, 1979: 167-168 -?-
Taywola palestinella: ARGAMAN (1994:91; ♂)
Taywola palestinella: ARGAMAN (1996:245-250 ♀ e ♂))
Mesa palestinella: BONI BARTALUCCI (2004a: 371-373)

Examined specimens:

♂

GREECE = (1) /Grecia Rhodos. Paradissi beach on Foeniculum vulgare 4.VIII.1990 Boni Bartalucci leg/, MZUF
ISRAEL = 1 Paratypus ♂: /Jerusalem Palestine 9.8.1940 Bytinsky Salz/ /Paratypus/ (red) /*Mesa palestinella* det Dott. D. Guiglia/ MSNG
TURKEY = (1) /Turkey Cankiri Olgaz (Village) 900 22.VI.1962 Guichard & Harvey B.M. 1962-295/ BMNH; (1) /TR – Erzurum Senbaya Akşar 22.VII.1997 leg E.Yildirim/ CY; (1) / Akşar 1500m Senkaya/Erzurum 14.VII.1998 E. Yildirim/ CY

Female. ARGAMAN (1996) assumed the identity of *M. victorovi* (from lower Volga area) with females from Greece he described under *T. palestinella* even though he did not established formally the synonymy. I could not examine neither the Gorbatovsky's type neither female specimens recorded by ARGAMAN (1996). From descriptions and without direct examination it is really hard to decide about, as it occurs for most of the females of the genus.

Male. Figs 34-36. Paratype

Mesa attica Gorbatovsky, 1981

Mesa attica GORBATOVSKY, 1981: 387-388, ♂
Mesa attica: BONI BARTALUCCI (2004a: 373-375 ♀ e ♂)

Examined specimens:

♀

BULGARIA = (1) /SE Bulgaria Pyrin gara, Bulgarian Macedonia/ RMNH

GREECE = (2) /Hellas Peloponisos, 5 km S. Monemvasia, 12.VIII.1983, Georg Christensen leg./ UZM (1) *MZUF (1); (1) /Hellas Peloponisos, 5 km S. Monemvasia, 26-31.VIII.1983, Zool. Mus. Copenh. Exped./ UZM

♂

GREECE = (1) /Graecia 1896 Steind. Don./ MHNW; (1) /Hellas, Peloponisos, 5 Km S. Monemvasia 25.VII.1983 Georg Christensen leg./ UZM; (1) /same label, 31.VII.1983/ UZM; (1) /same label, 15.VIII.1983/ UZM; (2) / Hellas, Peloponisos, 5 km S. Monemvasia 26-31.VIII.1983 Zool. Mus. Copenh. Exped./ UZM (1) *(1) MZUF; (1) /Hellas, Peloponisos, Monemvasia 11.IX.1984 Georg Christensen leg./ UZM; (2) /Hellas, Lakonia, 5 km S. Monemvasia 4.IX.1985 Georg Christensen leg./ UZM

Female. Fig. 202 (stared specimen)
Black, brown and bright ferruginous. Brown: mandibles, antennae, semitransparent tegulae and veins, foreleg, the whole of metasoma. Ferruginous: the whole of mid and hind legs, coxae enclosed. Gradulus only at the base of 2nd tergum. 6th tergum withs sparse throughout but microsculptured apical stripe.

Male. Figs 37-39 (stared specimen)

Note. Females resemble in habitus very like to *Tiphia femorata* (Fabricius 1775). Its distribution area appears to be limited to Greece and strictly adiacent areas like Macedonian region.

Meriini

ARGAMAN, 1994: 95
BONI BARTALUCCI, 2004b: 1222-1223, 1229-1231
BONI BARTALUCCI, 2008: 1367-1397

Genitalia – Disposition and length of hair and bristles of volsella appear to have some taxonomical importance.
Malar space is valuable in females, while is not detectable in males. Males appear fairly variable in coloration and wide variability exists about size of both sexes.
The key is adjusted to taxa of Palaearctic fauna.
General patterns of head and mesosoma of both sexes are shown in Figs 40-44. Habitus of males like in Fig 141.

Females A

Males B

A

α……Paramandibular edge (**mpm**) meeting outer hypostomal carina (**cHy**) before the latter merges with inner clypeal surface, so there is no genal surface getting clypeus (Figs 45 e 70)

β……Mandible: the furrow starting from the subapical tooth delimits a lobe ending with a second blunt process on the inner side (best in frontal aspect) (Fig. 46)

χ……**Pam** and **Pal** always 6- and 4- segmented respectively (with the sole exception of *Tamerlanella*)

δ……Fore border of the glossa distinctly notched in ventral aspect (Fig. 47)

ε……The complex glossa-paraglossa much longer than prementum and twice longer than **Pal**. Paraglossa half long glossa (Fig. 47)

φ.....Posterior lingual plate elongated and elliptic, with longitudinal axis twice longer than minor axis (Fig. 47)

γ.....Longitudinal strong keel along the whole inner edge of ventral surface of $\mathbf{X_1}$ (Fig. 49)

η.....Dense tufts of short whitish bristles along the ventral edges at the apex of the basal and 2nd fore tarsomerus (Fig. 50)

ι.....Last hind tarsomerus longer than penultimate

φ.....First tergum with either a deep furrow or a narrow impression joining the lateral furrows with an actual solution of the integument between sloping tergal and upper petiolar surfaces; the latter is formed only by 1st sternum (Fig. 51)

***Meria* Illiger, 1807**

αα.....**mpm** merges into the genal surface or bends toward the inner clypeal surface, never meeting **cHy**; genal surfaces appear to get inner clypeus (Fig. 52)

ββ.....Mandible with only a weak furrow starting from the subapical tooth, wearing out upward without delimiting any lobe on the inner side of the mandible (frontal aspect) (Fig. 53)

χχ.....**Pam** and **Pal** always with less segments than 6 and 4 respectively

δδ.....Fore border of the glossa without any notch in ventral aspect (Fig. 54)

εε.....The complex glossa-paraglossa shorter than prementum and as long as or shorter than **Pal**. Paraglossa as long as or at least ¾ glossa (Fig. 54)

φφ.....Posterior lingual plate neither elongated neither elliptic

γγ.....Forecoxa without any longitudinal keel on its ventral surface (like Fig. 64)

ηη.....Basal two foretarsomeri without any tuft of short hair; (Fig. 55)

ιι.....Last hind tarsomerus as long as either shorter than penultimate

φφ.....Neither furrow nor narrow impression, without any solution of the integument, between the sloping tergal and upper petiolar surfaces; the latter apparently formed only by a ribbon like extension of the tergal surface (Fig. 56)

***Poecilotiphia* Cameron, 1902**

B

α.....Eye with a well expressed notch on its inner border (best in frontal aspect) (Fig. 72)

β.....Flagellomeri: **Secu** not arranged in placoids but in more or less wide longitudinal stripe from 2nd or 3rd element to the apical one, where also most of sensilla basiconica are crowded (Fig. 57). Sensilla trichoidea are spread throughout elsewhere.

χ.....Fore border of the glossa distinctly notched in ventral aspect (Fig. 58)

δ.....The complex glossa-paraglossa as long as (or just a bit shorter than) prementum. Paraglossa as long as 3/5 glossa at best (Fig. 58)

ε.....Posterior lingual plate strongly elongated, about 5 times longerb than wide (Fig. 58)

φ.....Fore coxa with a longitudinal strong keel along the whole inner edge of its ventral surface (like Fig. 49)

γ.....Fore tibial spur with a straight outer profile of the velum (Fig. 59)

η.....Simple row of bristles parallel to the combed velum, on the ventral surface of the basal fore tarsomerus (Fig. 59)

ι.....Basal hind tarsomerus entirely covered all around its surface by approached hair, shorter than its diameter (Fig 60)

φ.....Bristles along the apical border of sterna and corner of terga not enlarged (Fig. 77)

κ.....Dorsal lateral ribs of 8th sternum (anal hook) neither broadened toward its base nor covering the underlying basal portion of the element (Fig. 61)

λ.....Volsella always without any sword like apophysis (Fig. 80

μ.....Apical half of gonosquama normally with a depression (Fig. 79) on its apical ventral surface, delimited by strong lamellar ridge

***Meria* Illiger,1807**

αα.....Inner border of the eye lightly bent or almost straight, without a deep notch (Fig. 149)

ββ.....Flagellomeri: **Secu** bounded into well detectable semi elliptic placoids present on the last seven elements at most (Fig. 62); trichoid sensilla spread throughout elsewhere, sensilla basiconica absent

χχ.....Fore border of the glossa without any notch in ventral aspect (Fig. 63)

δδ.....The complex glossa-paraglossa distinctly shorter than prementum. Paraglossa as long as (or just a bit shorter than) glossa (Fig. 63)

εε.....Posterior lingual plate not elongated (Fig. 63)

φφ.....Ventral surface of the fore coxa without longitudinal keel along its inner edge (Fig. 64)

γγ.....Fore tibial spur with concave outer profile of the velum (Fig. 65)

ηη.....Ventral surface of the basal foretarsal notch without any row of bristles (Fig. 65)

ιι.....Basal hind tarsomerus without short approached hair at least on its upper surface, replaced by scattered thin bristles longer than its diameter (but the sole *Poecilotiphia rousseli*) (Fig. 66)

φφ.....Enlarged bristles along the apical border of sterna and corner of terga (Fig. 155). In European taxa this character state is well produced only in *P. parvula*. P. *lacteipennis* shows the state **Bφ**

κκ.....Dorsal lateral ribs of 8th sternum very broadened toward its base, covering the underlying parts up to more than ½ the element in some taxa (Fig. 67)

λλ.....Volsella normally with lateral xiphilus (Fig. 164); its absence has a spot shaped distribution at specific level (six instances altogether, three inhabiting European countries)

μμ.....Apical half of gonosquama with a smooth dorsal surface, without any depression nor ridge (Fig. 158)

***Poecilotiphia* Cameron, 1902**

Meria Illiger ,1807

Meria ILLIGER, 1807: 194
Meria: LATREILLE (1809: 114)
Meria: KLUG (1810: 195)
Meria: GUÉRIN (1839: 361-362)
Meria: RADOSZKOWSKY (1886: 38)
Meria: SAUSSURE (1892: 245-250)
Myzine: DUSMET (1930: *partim*)
Meria: KROMBEIN (1937: 27, 29)
Meria: GUIGLIA (1961: 5-8)
Meria: GUIGLIA (1968: 278-300)
Meria: GUIGLIA (1974: 263-267)
Meria: GORBATOVSKY (1979: 614-615)
Meria: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 385-386)
Meria: ARGAMAN (1994: 95-96)
Meria: BONI BARTALUCCI (2004b: 1231, 1236, 1239)
Meria: BONI BARTALUCCI (2009: 1817-1861)

The sole DENIS (1930) referred observations about coupling. Other disposable data are only about visited flowers: *Chrithmum maritimum, Daucus* sp.*, Echinophora spinosa, Eryngium maritimum* and *E. campestre, Euphorbia* sp., *Foeniculum vulgare, Helianthemum* sp.*, Mentha* sp.*, Oenanthes lachenalii, Paliurus spinachristi*

Females ***M*1**

Males ***M*8**

***M*1**

α..... Bristles on the underside of basal fore tarsomerus far longer than its length (Fig. 93)

β..... Black and/or dark brown bristles on the whole body, especially strong on head and pronotum

χ..... Size: 10 mm till about 15

***M*2**

αα ... Bristles on the underside of basal fore tarsomerus as long as or shorter than its length (only *geniculata* shows state **1α**) (Fig. 24)

ββ .... Whitish or yellowish bristles on the whole of the body

χχ .... Minor size: 7 till about 12 mm at best

***M*3**

***M*2**

α..... Swollen basal hypostoma touching **cOc**, **PoG** very poorly either not expressed (Figs 45 e 70)

β..... Large areas of head and mesosoma more or less ferruginous red

χ..... Ratio $\mathbf{LA_{po}/A_m}$ of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk in dorsal aspect about 1.8

δ..... Propodeal disk largely wrinkled sideways

ε..... Pterostigma as large as either just a bit larger than 2nd ***CSM*** and about 1/3 1st ***CSM*** (Fig. 129)

φ..... Very large lateral light spots on 1st, 2nd and 3rd terga. Their distance less than their length

γ..... No gradulus on 3rd tergum

***Meria aurantiaca* (Guérin, 1837)**

αα ... **PoG** well expressed (Fig. 91)

ββ .... Head and mesosoma dark brown with only obscure reddish shadows

χχ .... Ratio $\mathbf{LA_{po}/A_m}$ of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk in dorsal aspect about 2

δδ .... Propodeal disk without wrinkles

εε..... Pterostigma more than three times larger than 2nd ***CSM*** and almost as large as 1st ***CSM*** (Fig. 92)

φφ .... Small lateral light spots on 1st, 2nd and 3rd terga. Their distance by far greater than their length

γγ..... Gradulus on 3rd tergum present

***Meria volvulus* (Fabricius, 1793)**

***M*3**

α..... 4th tergum with gradulus

β..... Pronotum dark brown or black, with narrow semitransparent apical edge

***M*4**

αα ... 4th tergum without gradulus

ββ .... Pronotum ferruginous red (some populations of *tripunctata* from Tyrrenian isles have completely ferruginous metasoma and, together with specimens from Morocco, show dark pronotum). Always with large semitransparent apical edge

***M*5**

***M*4**

α..... Head as high as wide in frontal aspect (Fig. 102)

β..... **Tsa** with subvertical wrinkles on their outer half

χ..... Ventral edge of clypeal lamella straight

δ..... **N_1** disk sub trapezoidal, with a ratio **LApo/Aa** about 1.6, and a bit elongated (Ratio **LA_{po}/A_m** about 1.4**)** (Fig. 103)

ε..... No spines at the inner base of first hind tarsomerus (Fig. 25)

φ..... Normally completely dark brown (apart light markings on metasoma), often with a reddish **N_1** disk

***Meria dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1804)**

αα ... Head clearly wider than high in frontal aspect (ratio **LA/A**more than 1.1) (Fig 111)

ββ .... **Tsa** completely smooth

χχ .... Ventral edge of clypeal lamella with a broad, shallow but distinct median notch (Fig. 111)

δδ .... **N_1** disk sub rectangular, with a ratio **LA_{po}/A_m** 1.3 at best and not elongated (Fig. 112)

εε..... 1/2 small spines at the inner base of first hind tarsomerus (Fig. 114)

φφ .... Ferruginous basal metameri

***Meria nitidula* Klug, 1810**

M5

α..... **PoG** poorly expressed, hypostomal base swollen and getting **cOc** (Fig. 70)

β..... 2/3 small spines at the inner base of first hind tarsomerus (Fig. 71)

***Meria tripunctata* (Rossi, 1790)**

αα ... **PoG** well developed; well distinct genal surface between **cOc** and flattened hypostomal base

ββ .... No spines at the inner base of basal hind tarsomerus

M6

M6

α.... Wings more developed: forewings far longer than mesosoma, getting at least apex of 3rd metamerus (Fig. 82)

β .... **Sc_1** about as high as **Sc_2** in dorsal aspect (Fig. 82)

χ .... 3rd tergum with gradulus

***Meria cylindrica* (Fabricius, 1797)**

αα ... Advanced brachyptery: fore wings shorter than mesosoma and getting 1st metamerus at best

ββ .... **Sc_1** about half high **Sc_2** in dorsal aspect

χχ .... No gradulus on 3rd tergum

M7

M7

α.... Head and mesosoma dark brown

β .... Underside of basal fore tarsomerus with bristles shorter than its length

χ .... Fore wing very reduced, their length as long as the aggregate of scape and first flagellomerus only (Fig. 135)

δ .... Fore wing with only two small closed cells (Fig. 135)

ε .... Hind wing like small stump, as long as 1/3 fore wing

φ .... Hind wing. Cells absent

γ .... **mR** covering almost the whole of the integument

***Meria lineata* Sichel, 1859**

αα ... Head and mesosoma largely ferruginous red

ββ .... Underside of basal fore tarsomerus with bristles far longer than its length

χχ .... Fore wings getting 1st metamerus, longer than the whole antenna (Fig. 122)

δδ .... Cell pattern like in *M. tripunctata*, with six cell delimited by tubular, ***CPM*** and ***CDII*** by nebulous veins (it lacks only the 2nd petiolate ***SMC***)

εε..... Hind wing almost as long as fore wing,

φφ .... Hind wing. Cells like in *M. tripunctata*, even though confined to basal third

γγ..... **mR** covering only small portions of the integument

***Meria geniculata* Brullé, 1832**

***M*8**

α.... Fore surface of the media femur completely glabrous, without **p** nor hair

***M*9**

αα . Fore surface of the median femur with more or less sparse **p** bearing weak hair throughout

***M*11**

***M*9**

α..... Head about as high as wide in frontal aspect

β..... Fore border of pronotal disk strongly turned backwards in the middle (Fig. 130) in dorsal aspect

χ..... Pronotal disk strongly declivitous towards its fore border. Height of fore profile of pronotum less than 0.4 times its greatest height in lateral aspect (Fig. 131)

***Meria aurantiaca* (Guérin, 1837)**

αα ... Head 1.1 wider than high in frontal aspect

ββ .... Straight fore border of pronotal dosk in dorsal aspect (Fig. 95)

χχ .... Pronotal disk not so declivitous, height of fore profile of pronotum about 0.6 times its greatest height in lateral aspect (Fig. 96)

***M*10**

***M*10**

α..... 2nd to 8th flagellomeri thickened, with a ratio **L/A** always less than 1.6

β..... Ratio $\mathbf{LA_{po}/A_m}$ of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk about 2.8 in dorsal aspect

χ..... $\mathbf{Em_3}$ completely smooth

δ..... $\mathbf{su_3}$ like a simple line

ε..... Subhorizontal area of **P** (the disk) fairly known from posterior declivous area, which in its turn is known from lateral areas by evident angle.

φ..... Orderly packed and fairly impressed **p** throughout tergal surfaces

γ..... Notch of Epipygium (7th tergum) smaller than its single lobe in dorsal aspect (Fig. 97)

η..... Gonosquama well tapering apically (upward in Figures) in lateral aspect (Fig. 98)

ι..... Gonosquama: no distinct protuberance along inner edge of its ventral side.and rounded apex in ventral aspect (Fig. 98)

***volvulus* (Fabricius, 1793)**

αα .... 2nd to 8th flagellomeri less thickened with a ratio **L/A** about 1.8

ββ..... Ratio **LAp/Am** of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk about 2.2

χχ..... $\mathbf{Em_3}$ largely wrinkled

δδ ..... $\mathbf{su_3}$ like a stitch

εε..... Propodeum evenly rounded without evident distinction from posterior and lateral areas

φφ ..... Weak and very sparse punctuation on basal terga; apical third smooth

γγ..... Notch of Epipygium (7th tergum) greater than its single lobe in dorsal aspect (Fig. 142)

ηη..... Stouter apical gonosquama in lateral aspect (Fig. 142)

ιι..... Gonosquama: distinct protuberance along ventral inner edge and straight apex in ventral aspect (Fig. 142)

***latifasciata* Palma, 1869**

***M*11**

α.....None **mR** on 1st tergal disk (but Thyrrenian and Italian populations) (Fig. 44B)

β.....Only about one hundred **p** on 2nd tergal disk

χ.....Small size, 9 mm at best

***M*12**

αα .....Very fine (detectable at x60 at least) transversal **mR** on surface of 1st tergal disk (Fig. 44A)

ββ.....About or more than two hun dred **p** on 1st tergal disk

χχ.....Greater size, 9-10 mm at least up till 17 mm

***M*13**

***M*12**

α.....Longitudinal stripe of sensilla curvata as large as 0.8 times thickness of flagellomeri

β.....Smooth outer surface of mandible

χ.....Bristles on **Te** till about half major thickness of 6th flagellomerus

δ.....Strong, distinct keel severing subhorizontal from lateral surface along the entire length of lobes of epipygium (Fig. 107)

ε .....Convex inner surface of volsella, often with a median longitudinal obscure ridge for about a bit more half its height (Fig. 109)

***Meria dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1804)**

αα .....Longitudinal stripe of sensilla curvata no larger than 0.4 times thickness of flagellomeri, somehow depressed regarding the remainder of surface and delimited by very low and obscure ridges, recalling placoids

ββ.....Outer surface of mandible with longitudinal fine wrinkles

χχ.....Bristles on **Te** till about as long as major thickness of 6th flagellomerus, giving more shaggy aspect to metasoma

δδ .....Strong, distinct keel severing subhorizontal from lateral surface just at the tip of lobes of epipygium (Fig. 118)

εε.....Flat inner surface of volsella, without such a ridge (Fig. 120).

***Meria nitidula* Klug, 1810**

***M*13**

α.....Clypeus in frontal aspect with a well defined ventral lamella

β.....7th flagellomerus: stripe of **Secu** no less than about 4/10 thickness of the element

χ.....Well produced tooth on anteroventral corner of lateral $\mathbf{N_1}$

***M*14**

αα.....Clypeus without well defined ventral lamella

ββ.....7th flagellomerus: stripe of sensilla curvata no more than about 1/4 thickness of the element

χχ.....No tooth on anteroventral corner of lateral $\mathbf{N_1}$

***M*15**

***M*14**

α.....**Tsa** with a narrow semitransparent fore edge, followed by a light yellow stripe (but Corsican populations)

β.....7th to 10th flagellomeri with a ratio **L/A** about 1.9

χ.....Pronotal plate rounded dorsally Lamella on fore border of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk regularly high along its entire length with a broad notch medially (Figs 5 e 75) and with only a very weak anteroventral tooth

δ.....Propodeal disk evenly rouned, without distinct subhorizontal from posterior surfaces

ε.....Propodeal disk without dense hair, underlying integument well detectable

ϕ.....Depth of epipygial notch longer than apical width of epipygium (Fig. 78)

γ.....Gonosquama: depression on its ventral side acute basally, beginning before half its height and delimited by strong lamellar ridge (Fig. 79)

***Meria tripunctata* (Rossi, 1790)**

αα.....**Tsa** with a dark opaque fore edge, without any light yellow stripe

ββ.....7th to 10th flagellomeri with a ratio **L/A** about 1.4

χχ.....Pronotal plate substraight dorsally (Fig. 123). Lamella on fore border of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk high only on the sides, becoming very low medially, producing downwards a strong anteroventral tooth

δδ.....Propodeal disk with distinct subhorizontal from posterior surfaces, best in lateral aspect

εε.....Propodeal disk with dense hair, almost covering underlying integument

ϕϕ.....Depth of epipygial notch shorter than apical width of epipygium

γγ.....Gonosquama: depression basally rounded, shifted beyond half its height toward apex and delimited by weak lamellar ridge (Figs 124)

***Meria geniculata* (Brullé, 1832)**

***M*15**

α.....Ratio **LA/A** in frontal aspect about 1.1 (Fig. 84)

β.....Rounded tips of lobes of epipygium; depth of epipygial notch shorter than apical width of epipygium (Fig. 86)

χ.....Volsella with bent ventral edge and dense hair on its inner surface (Fig. 87)

***Meria cylindrica* (Fabricius, 1793)**

αα.....Ratio **LA/A** in frontal aspect about 1.0 (Fig. 136)

ββ.....Sharp tip of lobes of epipygium; depth of epipygial notch as long as apical width of epipygium (Fig. 138)

χχ.....Volsella with sub straight ventral edge and sparse hair on its inner surface (Fig. 139)

***Meria lineata* Sichel, 1859**

Meria tripunctata (Rossi,1790)

Tiphia tripunctata ROSSI, 1790: 2-69 n. 831 f10, ♀
Scolia sexcincta ROSSI, 1790: 2-73 n. 839, ♂
Scolia sexfasciata ROSSI, 1792: 136 f3, ♂
Tiphia tripunctata: PANZER (1797). 47
Bethylus Latreillei FABRICIUS, 1804: 237 n4, ♀
Tachus staphylinus JURINE, 1807: 154,14 f2, ♀
Meria tripunctata: ILLIGER (1807: 194, ♀)
Meria millefolii LEPELETIER (1825): 394 ♀
Myzine sexfasciata: GUÉRIN (1837: 401, ♂?)
Meria tripunctata: GUÉRIN (1839: 363-364, ♀)
Myzine sexfasciata: A. COSTA (1858: 17, ♂)
Meria tripunctata: A. COSTA (1858: 28-29, ♀)
Meria tripunctata: RADOSZKOWSKY (1886: 38; *partim* ?)
Myzine sexfasciata: A. COSTA (1887: 117, ♀ E ♂)
Myzine erythrura: A. COSTA (1887: 119, *partim*, only ♀)
Meria tripunctata: DALLA TORRE (1897: 128-129, ♀ e ♂)
Meria tripunctata: DUSMET (1930: 68-73; *partim*)
Myzine sexfasciata: (GUIGLIA 1955: 1-2)
Myzine sexfasciata: (GUIGLIA 1957: 1-2)
Meria tripunctata: GUIGLIA (1960: 246-247)
Meria tripunctata: GUIGLIA (1961a: 7-14)
Meria verhoeffi GUIGLIA 1961b: 310-312 Figs 1-2 ♂
Meria tripunctata: GUIGLIA (1963b: 233-234)
Meria tripunctata: GUIGLIA (1965: 115)
Meria tripunctata: GUIGLIA (1968: 296-298)
Meria rousselii: GUIGLIA (1974: 275-276 ♀)
Meria tripunctata: GUIGLIA (1974: 277-278 Fig 9)

Examined specimens:

♀

ALGERIA = (3) /Algeria, Tadjemour, 20.VI.1943/ BMNH
FRANCE = (1) /Marseille Abeille/ /C^{ne} Tournier/, MHNG; (7) /S.France, Landes, Mimizan, 20.VII.1967/ BMNH; (1) /L'Espignette, Herault, 12.VIII.1978/ MZUF; (1) /id, 15.VIII.1978/, MZUF; (1) /France, Var, La Parrique, Durance, 24.VII.1987, H. & J.E.Wiering/ ZMA; (4) /France, Gard, Phare de l'Espiguette, 29.VII.1985, H. Wiering/ ZMZ; (1) /id 8.VII.1971 H. Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /France, Gironde, H. Wiering/ /Montalivet, Les Bains, 11.VII.1980/ ZMA; (1) /France, Gironde, Forét de Junca, 20 Jul 67, R.T. Simon Thomas/ ZMA; (1) /Frankreich Roussillon Ockergrube 4.7.1993 leg. M. Hauser/ SMNS; (32) from S. France at MHNP
CORSICA = (1) /France, Corse, Bastia, 29.7.1938/ BMNH; (1) /France, Corse, Tonnara, 6.VII.1970/ BMNH; (5) /France, Corse, Ajaccio, 26.VI.1969/ BMNH; (1) /France, Corse, Tiuccia, 16.VII.1970/ BMNH; (5) /France, Corse, Asco, 620 m, 24.VII.1956, H. Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /France, Corse, monding v.d. Fiume secco, 4 km O v. Calvi, 28-29.VII.1971, A.C. & W.N.Ellis/ ZMA; (1) /legit Pagliano Bastia 19.VIII.1989, Corsica/ CP; (1) /legit Pagliano Col Calaccia 18.VIII.1989, Corsica/ CP; (3) /Korsika occ. Porto 17.6.1996 K.denes leg/ OLML; (1) /France, Corse, Ile Rousse, 17-18.V.1933, J. de Beaumont/ MZL; (16) Corse (red abdomen) MHNP; (3) /Corsica: Portovecchio, Pinarello su *Euphorbia* 25.VII.1985 MBB leg/ MZUF; (6) /Corsica: Portovecchio, Pinarello su *Echinophora* VIII.91/ MZUF; (1) / Corsica: Portovecchio, Pinarello su *Echinophora* VII.92/ MZUF
ITALY = (1) /*Meria 3-punctata Mensola – sulla Mensola sui fiori di menta Agosto 1856*/ MZUF; (1) /*Meria tripunctata Rose – Rose Giugno 1856*/ MZUF; /(1) /Catania 7.VI.(18)77/ /Senschmid, Moritz, Slg. 1878/, NMBB; (4) /Sicilien/ MNHW; (1) /Portici, Napoli, 11.1917, C.Minozzi/ MNHW; (3) /Italy, Piemont, Susa, 3.IX.1951/ BMNH; (1) /Foce Aneto VII.1960/ /Calabria/ CP; (6) /S.Italy, nr Naples, 13.VIII.1966/ BMNH; (1) /Sicily, Pachino, 22.VI.1972/ BMNH; (1) /Sicily, Vittoria, 24.VI.1972/ BMNH; (12) /Sicily, Zafferana, 6.VII.1972/ BMNH; (5) /Salerno Paestum Italia 1.7.1972 leg. Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML (4) /ITALIA, Lazio, Ostia antigua, 15.VIII, 1983 C.G. Schieten/ ZMA; (21) /Gargano Is Varano 3.VIII.1990 Osella/ CP; (1) /legit Pagliano Castellaneta mare 19 Sett 1991 Puglia, Italia/ CP; (2) /Legit Pagliano Bastia Mondovì 1.VIII.1991 Piemonte, Italia/ CP; (1) /id 5.VIII.1991/ CP; (1) /Cast. Porz. Lazio/I, Col. A. Mochi, 14.VII.1992/ MZUF; (4) /id 12.VIII.1992/ CP; (3) /San Rossore Pisa. Italia 18.VII.1992 leg. G. Pagliano/ CP; (8) /id 19.VII.1992/ CP; (7) Lazio/ ZUR; (10) /Sicilia, M.Etna/ ZUR; (69) various localities from Ital at, MSNG; (1) /17.VII.1995 l. W. Borsato/ MZUF; (13) /*Toscana, Castiglion della Pescaia, 25.VII-5.VIII.87, leg. W. Borsato*/ MZUF; (12) /Gargano Cagnano 20.VIII.1980 leg M. & G. Osella/ MZUF; (6) /Gargano Varano 3.VII.1990 Osella/ MZUF; (1) /Brunetta di Susa Luglio 1970/ /Valle di Susa leg. Osella/ MZUF; ***** (4) /Italia Toscana Principina a mare (GR) su *Echinophora* 07/VII.1989 MBB lg/ MZUF; (4) /Italia: Toscana Principina (GR) litor. su *Echinophora* 4.VIII.1990/ MZUF; (2) /Italia: Toscana Uccellina (GR) su *Echinophora* 3.IX.1988 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Italia: Toscana Uccellina (GR) 6.VI.1989 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Italia: Toscana Uccellina (GR) 4.VIII.1979 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Cave di Lavagna Liguria Orient. VIII. 1948 G.B.Moro/ MZUF; (1) /Liguria Sestri (GE) Agosto 2006/ MZUF; (3) /Lazio Fregene VIII.1943/ MSNM; (2) /Turin Italie Coll.

Ferrero/ MHNG; (5) /Syracuse Frey Col. Tournier/ MHNG; (1) /Italia: Toscana, Orbetello (GR) Ansedonia su Umbellifera 24:VII.1984/ MZUF; (4) /Italia: Sicilia, Noto (SR), Eloro su *Echinophora* sp. 10-20.VII.1982, MBB leg/ MZUF; (3) /I: insel Lipari W kuste 25.VII-3.VIII,1991 leg. C. Kassebeer/ SMNS; **#**(1) /Sicilia Monte Etna Monte San Leo m 1000 (Belpasso) 26.VI.1999 GF Turrisi leg/ CT; (1) /Sicily Etna Volcano Catania Milo Fornazzo m 800 asl 27.VIII.1999 GF Turrisi leg/ CT; (1) /Sicilia Mt Etna S.Alfio 1600 Mts. Sartorius 21.VIII.1999 GF TUrrisi leg/ CT; (1) /Tremestieri Etna Catania m 350 9.IX.1999 Coll.Turrisi/ CT

SARDINIA = (1) /Sardegna, Asinara, 1904/ MSNM; (9) /Italy, Sardinia, Villasimius, VI.1975/ BMNH; (7) /Sardegna. Chia leg Ceresa L./ CP; (1) /Sardegna Is. S.Pietro leg. Ceresa L./ CP; (1) /Sardegna CA Is Serpentara 9.VI.1989 Osella/ CP; (10) /I. Sardegna E Lanusei env. 29.6.2000 Leg. J. Halada/ OLML; (4) from Sardinia, MSNG; 4) /Italia: Sardegna Villasimius is. Canaleddas 17-19.VI.1978 l.Meloni/ MZUF; (1) /Sard (CA) (Sinnai) 21.VII.1975 leg C. Meloni/ MZUF; (4) */Cagliari Geremeas 19.VI.1976 Meloni/* MZUF; (2) /Italia: Sardegna Orosei (NU) Curcurica su *Echinophora* 8-16.VIII.1987 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Asinara Sardegna 1904/ MSNM; (1) /Sardegna, Asinara, 1904/ MSNM; (9) /Sardinia Villasimius VI.75/ BMNH; (7) /Sardegna. Chia leg. Ceresa L./ CP; (1) /Sardegna Is. S.Pietro leg. Ceresa L./ CP; (1) /Sardegna CA Is Serpentara 9.VI.1989 Osella/ CP; (10) /I. Sardegna E Lanusei env. 29.6.2000 Leg. J. Halada/ OLML; (4) from Sardinia, MSNG

MOROCCO = (3) /S.Morocco Tizi-n-Test (road) (Northern slope, 1900 m) 29.VI.1974 Guichard & Else/ */tripunctata* Gorbatovsky det/ BMNH; (1) /Maroc, Ht Atlas, Massif Toubkaf v. Oorschot & Oosterbroek/ /Tizi-n-Tichka, 2200 m 11.VII.1977/ ZMA

PORTUGAL = (1) /Portugal, Ratejo, Almesina, 9.IX.1969/ BMNH; (1) /Portugal, Caparica, 18.VII.1982/ BMNH

SPAIN = (2) /Gibraltar/ /E. Saunders Coll. 1910/ BMNH; (1) /Spain, Murcia, VI.1974/ BMNH; (1) /Spain, Burgos, 11.VII.1974/ BMNH; (3) /Spain, Alicante, 5-15.VII.1978/ BMNH; (2) /leg. Pagliano Torredembara 15.VIII.1980 Spagna/ CP; (1) /Villanueva de Valdeza in de Montes de Léon 1500 m, 22.VIII.1969/ /Espana, Léon, M & C Kruseman/ ZMA; (1) /Espana, Léon, Ferral de Bernesca, 28.VIII.1969, 900 m, leg. M.C. & G. Kruseman/, ZMA; (1) /Spain, Granada, R. Leys & P. v.d. Hurk/ /24 km N Puente de Osen, 9.VII.1985/ ZMA; (1) /Borrido VII.49/ /34414/ MNCN; (1) /España Escorial 20.VI.1987 su *Thapsia* vill C. Rey leg./ /34483/ MNCN; (2) /Navas del Marques Avila 16.VII.1983 C. Rey leg/ /34439-34478/ MNCN; (1) /Purias S Almenara VIII.1943 S. Menor/ /34452/ MNCN; (1) /Montoria del Pinar Burgos 20.VIII.1981 C. Rey leg/ /3474/ MNCN; (1) /Pto del Morcuera Madrid 10.VII.1983 C. Rey leg/ /34476/ MNCN; (1) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar del Yegua Vado de la Viña 22-24.VI.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (1) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar del Yegua Vado de la Viña 27.VI.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (1) /E: Prov Zaragoza Pina de Ebro leg J. Blasco-Zumeta 13.8.1992/ SMNS; (3) /E: Sierra Nevada E Diözesanseminar 1350-1400 m 15.7.1999 N37.07.47 W3.32.37 l AW.Ebmer/ OLML; (3) /Museum Leiden SE Spain env. Calahonda btw Fuengirola-Marbella 10-17.IX.1975 C.v. Heijningen/ RMNH

TUNISIA = (4) /Tunisia El Djem 22.V.1999 leg. M. Kafka/ OLML

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ALGERIA = (3) /Algeria, Tadjemour, 20.VI.1943/ BMNH; (1) /La Calle 4-15 Aout 48/ MSNG; (1) /Algerie, Philippeville, A. Thery/ /Museum Paris Algerie Philippeville A. Thery 1902/ MHNP

FRANCE = /Mus. Paris, Bouches du Rhone, Marseille, Solier 1834/ MHNP; (1) /Corse – France 1-11.VIII.1949 P.M.F. Verhoeff/ MSNG; (2) /France, Gironde, Montalivet les Bains, 0102, 20 Juli 67, R.T. Simon Thomas/ ZMA; (4) /id. Lillan, (0101), id/ ZMA; (3) /France, Gard, Phare de l'Espinette, 8.VII.1971, H. Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /L'Espignette, Herault, 12.8.76/ CH; (1) /France, B.d.R., Saintes Maries de la Mer, 24.VII.1984, H. Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /France, B.d.R., La Fabrique, Durance, 9.VII.1985, H. Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /L'Espignette, Herault, 5.07.86, Coll. Bitsch/ MZUF; (2) /France, Gironde, Cap Ferret, 8.VI.1990, H. & J.E. Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /France Catalonia Banyuls Baillaury 11.9.1991 leg. C. Kassebeer/ SMNS; (1) /Frankreich Rhone Brunet 3.7.1993 leg. M. Hauser/ SMNS; (1) /France-S Basses Alpes les Mées 1-15.VII.1970 H. Knobs leg/ SMNS; (1) /Corsica: Portovecchio Pinarello VIII.1991 su *Echinophora* MBB leg/ MZUF; (5) /S.France Landes Mimizan/ BMNH; (65) various localities from S.France at MHNP

CORSICA = (24) Corse at MHNP; (1) /Corse, Mus. Paris. Coll. O. Sichel, 1867/ MHNP; (1) /France, Corse, St. Florent, La Strutto, 17.VII.1956, H. Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /France, Corse, monding v.d. Fiume secco, 4 km Ov. Calvi, 28-29.VIII.1971, A.C. & W.N. Ellis/ ZMA; (2) /Corsica: Portovecchio Pinarello VIII.1991 su *Echinophora* MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /leg Pagliano Bastia 13.VIII.1989/ MZUF; (1) /Corsica: Solenzara su *Echinophora* VIII./1991 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Corsica: Portovecchio Pinarello su *Euphorbia* par. 25.VII.1985 MBB leg/ MZUF; (24) Specimens at MHNP; (8) specimens at BMNH

ITALY = (1) */Myzine sexfasciata Maiano – sulla menta fiorita sulla Mensola sopra Majano Agosto 1856*/ MZUF; (1) /Mann Sicilia 1858/ MNHW; (1) /Passomartino 25.5.(18)77/ NMBB; (1) /Bicocca 4.VI.(18)77/ NMBB; (1) /Motta 5.VI.(18)77/, NMBB; (1) /id 13.VI.(1)77/ NMBB; (1) /Siracusa 10.VI.(18)77/, NMBB; (1) /Catania 18.VI.(18)77/ NMBB; (1) /id 25.Vi.(18)77/ NMBB; (2) /Sicilien, Frey Gess. 1882/ MNHW; (10) /Sizilien/ */latifasciata det* Kohl/ MNHW; (1) /Viareggio, 6.VI.1922/ MSNM; (2) /Alpi Cozie, Val Pellice, 31.7.1950/ ZUR; (5) /S.Italy, nr Naples, 16:VIII.1966/ BMNH; (7) /Mondragone Italia 29.6.1972 leg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (8) /Salerno Paestum Italia 1.7.1972 leg. Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (2) /Italia, Toscana, S.Piero (FI) Sc. Leg. 20.VII.1995/ MHNP; (1) /Saline di Volterra (PI) 21.VII.1995 Sc. Leg/ MHNP; (3) /Gargano Is. Varano 30.VII.1990 Osella/ CP; (9) /id 3.VIII.1990 Osella/ CP; (4) /id 5.VIII.1990/ CP; (1) /Cilento (SA) M.te Cervatti 1850 m 22.VIII.1991 Osella leg/ CP; (1) /legit Pagliano Scansano Jonico 21.IX.1991 Basilicata I/ CP; (2) /San Piero Pisa – I 11.VII.1992 leg. F. Strumia/, CP; (1) /Macchiagrande RM 9.VII.1992, D. Luchetti leg./, MZUF; (1) /Castelporziano RM 20.VIII.1992, D. Luchetti leg/; MZUF; (1) /Cast. Porz. Lzio/I, Col. A. Mochi, 14.VII.1992/ MZUF; (1) /San Rossore, Pisa Italia, 19.VII.1992, leg F. Strumia/ MZUF; (1) /San Rossore Pisa-I, 21/23.VI.1994, le. F. Strumia/ MHNP; (5) /San Rossore Pisa Italia 18.VII.1992 leg. G. Pagliano/ CP; (6) /id 19.VII.1992/ CP; (1) /Italia, Lido di Ostia, Roma, 20-30 June 1967, T. Piek/ ZMA; (1) /Italia, Lazio, Ostia antigua, 15.VIII.1989, C.G.M. Schulten/ ZMA; (2) /Isola Montecristo, malaise, Local. La Villa, 7.VII.1998, Dellacasa, Strumia/, MSNP; (8) /Montecristo malaise 31.V-15.VI.2011 leg F. Strumia/ MSNP; (53) /Montecristo malaise 7-22.VII.2011 leg F. Strumia/ MSNP; (15) /Lazio/, ROMA; (9) /Sicilia/, ROMA; (43) from Italy at MHNG; (31) from Sardinia at MHNG; (18) /Italia: Sicilia, Noto (SR), Eloro su *Echinophora* sp. 10-20.VII.1982, MBB leg/ MZUF; ***** (2) /Italia Toscana Principina a Mare (GR) su *Echinophora* 07/VII.1989 MBB lg/ MZUF; (4) /Italia: Toscana, Principina (GR), litor. su *Echinophora* 4.VII.1990, MBB leg/ MZUF; (21) */Toscana, Castiglion della Pescaia, 25.VII-5.VIII.87, leg. W. Borsato*/ MZUF; (3) /Marina di GR 1-15 VII.1989 leg. W. Borsato/ MZUF; (1) /leg. Pagliano, Borgomale 1.VIII.1991, Piemonte I/ MZUF; (6) */Liguria SestrLevante(GE)Agosto 2000*/ MZUF; (1) /Val Curona Volpedo/ MZUF; (1) /Toscana (GR) VI.1977/ /Uccellina

Osella-Zanetti/ MZUF; (1) /Italia: Toscana Uccellina (GR) litor. Su Echinophora 31.VIII.1988/ MZUF; (1) /Piani di Lopa/ /Aspromonte VII.1957/ MZUF; (1) /Nucarelle/ /Aspromonte VII.1975/ MZUF; (1) /Sacca 7.8.1928/ MZUF; (8) /Italia: Grosseto, Marina loc. la Fiumara 24.VII.1995, MBB leg/ MZUF; (2) /Cave di Lavagna Liguria Orient. VIII. 1948 G.B.Moro/ MZUF; (2 /San Rossore Pisa Italia 19-24.VII. 1992 Leg. F. Strumia/ MZUF; (1) /San Rossore Pisa Italia 21-23,VI. 1994 Leg. F. Strumia/ (2) /Italia: Toscana, Orbetello (GR) Ansedonia su Umbellifera 24:VII.1984/ MZUF; (9) /Toscana Marina di Grosseto 9-17.VII.1995 l. W. Borsato/ MZUF; (2) /Puglia (Le) Torrevado 10.VI.91 l. W. Borsato/ MZUF; (1) /Coll. A. Mochi 14.VII.92 Cast. Porz. Lazio I/ MZUF; (1) /Castelporziano RM 20.VIII.1992 D. Luchetti leg/ MZUF; (1) /Macchiagrande RM 9.VII.1992 D. Luchetti leg/ MZUF; (3)/Loano 2.VII.1923/ MSNM; (4)/Marina di Massa 19.VI.1936/ MSNM; (1) /Fivizzano 23.VII.1936/ MSNM; (6) /Lazio Fregene VIII.1943/ MSNM; (1) /Vi?????? 6.VI.1922/ MSNM; (1) /4 Calabrien Lazzaro 4.7.62 Kritscher/ NHMW; (2) /I: insel Lipari W kuste 25.VII-3.VIII,1991 leg. C. Kassebeer/ SMNS; (2) /I: Apulien lago di Lesina N ufer 11.VIII.2000/ SMNS; (1) /Coll.A. Mochi 14.VII.1992 Cast. Porz. Lazio I/ MZUF; (5) /S.Italy nr Naples 16.VII.66/ BMNH

SARDINIA = (41) Sardegna, various localities 1952-1953 at MSNM; (1) /Sardinia St Teresa 14.6.1966 T. Palm/ ZMUC; (18) /Italy, Sardinia, Villasimius, VI.1975/ BMNH; (17) /I. Sardegna Nuoro env 6.2000 leg J. Halada/ OLML; (4) /E Lanusei env. 29.6.2000 Leg. J. Halada/ OLML; (31) from Sardinia, MHNG; (1) /legit Pagliano Sinis Oristano 26.VI.1990 Sardegna/ CP; (8) /Italia: Sardegna Orosei (NU) Curcurica su *Echinophora* 8-16.VIII.1987 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Sardegna: Nuoro Orosei, Rio Berchida su *Eryngium maritimum* 18.VII.1978 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Sardegna Nuoro Orosei Calaliberotto 12:VII.1976 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Sardegna (CA) stagno di Molentargiu 15.VIII.1991 lwg. C. Meloni/ MZUF; (1) /Sardegna Cagliari 937/ /ex coll. Della Beffa/ MZUF; (1) /Sardegna Quarto s???? VI.1937/ /ex coll. Della Beffa/ /*Myzine tripunctata* Det D. Guiglia/ MZUF; (1) /Monte Albo, dintorni di Siniscola (NU) 13.VII.1985 leg Daccordi M/ MZUF; (1) /Sardegna, Orosei Cala Ginepro 11.VII.1976 MBB leg/ MZUF; (2) /*Sardegna Sorgono leg Krausse*/ NHMW; (1) Italia Sardegna Alghero NW 16 km Porto Ferro prov di Sassari 10 m 11.7.1958 A. Greb/ NHMW; (41) /Varie località: Chia, Cagliari, Olbia, Platamona, Sorgono; VI-1952-1953/ MSNM; (18) /Villasimius VI.75/ BMNH

MOROCCO = (1) /Tanger/ /Mus. Paris, Coll. J. de Gaulle, 1919/ MHNP; (1) /Maroc, Midelt, 30.V.1947, J. de Beaumont/, MZL; (1) /Maroc. Moyen Atlas. Ifrane 23.VI.1947 J. de Beaumont/ /*det. tripunctata* D. Guiglia/ MSNG; (1) /id 25.VI.1947/ MZL; (2) /S.Morocco Tizi-n-Test (road) (Northern slope, 1900 m) 29.VI.1974 Guichard & Else/ /*tripunctata* Gorbatovsky det/ BMNH; (2) /Maroc, Ht Atlas, Massif Toubkaf v.Oorschot & Oosterbroek/ /Tizi-n-Tichka, 2200 m 11.VII.1977/ ZMA; (1) /Maroc Moyen Atlas Azrou m 1600 19.VI.91 G. Sama/ MZUF

PORTUGAL = (1) /Portugal, Algarve, Quarteira, 22/28.VII.1976, W.H. Gravestein/ ZMA; (1) /S.Portugal, Quarteira, 19.VI.1978/ BMNH

SPAIN = (1) /Spain Navalperal/ MHNP; (3) /Gibr./ /E. Saunders Coll, 1910/ BMNH; (1) /Spain, Granada, 31.VIII.1950/ BMNH; (2) /Spain, Murcia, 20.VI.1974/ BMNH; (7) /Spain, Alicante, 5-15.VII.1978/ BMNH; (1) /Mora de Ebro leg G. Pagliano 9.VIII.1980, Spagna/ CP; (1) /Spagna Aguilhas Cartagena 13.VII.1985 Osella/ CP; (1) /Espana, Malaga, Benalmadena, 4.VI.1967, M.J. & J.P. Duffels/ ZMA; (1) /Espana, Malaga, Rincon de la Victoria, 6.VI.1967, M.J. & J.P. Duffels/ ZMA; (2) /Espana, Malaga, Pizarra, 5.VI.1967, M.J. & J.P. Duffels/ ZMA; (1) / Espana, Tarragona, 14.VII.1967, H. & J. V. Oorschot- J. & M. Louren/ ZMA; (1) /Espana, Léon, Ferral de Bernesca, 28.VIII.1969, 900 m leg. M.C. & G. Kruseman/ ZMA; (1) /Espana, La Cala, 10.IX.1969, C.A.W.& A.M. Jeekel/, ZMA; (1) /Espana, Granada, Lanjaron, 700 m, 8-9.VI.1970, M.J. & J.P. Duffels/ ZMA; (2) /Spanje, Garrucha, prov. Murcia, 19.VII.1978; leg. R. Leys/, ZMA; (1) /Spanje, El Bosque, prov. Cadiz, 27.VII.1978, Leg. R. Leys/ ZMA; (10) /Nazaron, Azohia, 4.VII.1980, Boffa leg/, MRST; (12) /Spain, Granada, R. Leys & P.v. d. Hurk/ /24 km N puente de Ojene, 9.VII.1985/ ZMA; (1) /id, 8 km S Lacalohora, 23.VII.1985/ ZMA; (3) /Madrid G. Schramm/ MHNW; (1) /Cartagena Schramm/ NHMW; (3) /Spagna: Andalusia Casares (Cadice) spiaggia 10-14.VIII.1981 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Spagna: Andalusia Estepona su *Mentha* sp. 5.VIII.1981 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Spagna Aguilar Cartagena 13.VII.1985 Osella/ MZUF; (1) /A Azohia Sp Murcia 3.VII.1980 Generani Boffa/ MZUF; (4) /Montejo de Sierra Madrid 3.VII.86 – E. Mingo/ /34347-34348-34361-34362/ MNCN; (1) /Escorial Urb. Los Arroyos 21.VI.81 Carmen Rey/ /34481/ MNCN; (1) /Escorial Urb. Los. 49/ /34415/ MNCN; (2) /Cordoba Andreu – 10.VII.43/ /34412-34413/ MNCN; (79) /E: Prov Salamanca Arroyos 14.VI.81 Carmen Rey/ /34484/ MNCN; (1) /Plasencia Caseres (España) J-Suarez Coll. – 16.VII.1972/ /34326/ MNCN; (1) /Capileira Granada (España) A. Pardo leg – 3.VIII.1971 1800 m/ /34327/ MNCN; (1) /Borrido VII Villar del Yegua Vado de la Viña 22-24.VI.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (3) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar del Yegua Vado de la Viña 27.VI.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (4) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar del Yegua Vado de la Viña 4.VII.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (26) /E: Prov Salamanca Aldea del Obispo Prado Caño 30.6.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (15) /E: Prov Zaragoza Pina de Ebro leg J. Blasco-Zumeta 11.6-10.9.1992/ SMNS; (3) /E: Prov Salamanca Sierra de Gata Rio Aguera N el Payo nuf Eryngium Blüten 16.VIII.2000 leg Tschorsing/ SMNS; (1) /SP 20 km O Pina 60 km O Zaragoza 9.8.92 Warncke/ SMNS; (2) /E: Sierra Nevada E Diözesanseminar 1350-1400 m 15.7.1999 N 37°07’47” W3°32’37” l AW. Ebmer/ OLML; (5) /Mus Leiden SE Spain Los Boliches 12.IX.1975 C-v. Hejiwinen/ RMNH; (1) /Museum Leiden Spanje Fraga 28.7.83 EAM. Speijer/ RMNH; (3) /Museum Leiden S.E. Spain env. Calahonda betwn Fuengirola /Marbella 13.IX.1975 C.v. Heijwinen/ RMNH; (7) /Alicante 5-15.VII.78/ BMNH; (2) /Murcia 20.VI.72/ BMNH; (5) /Museum Leiden SE Spain los Boliches 2-12.IX.1975 C.v. Heijningen/ RMNH; (1) /Mus. Leiden Spanje *Fraga 28.7.83* EAM Speijer/ RMNH

TUNISIA = (1) /Gafsa, 24.5.(19)09/ /Museum Paris Gafsa P. Chretien 1910/ MHNP

Female. Figs 19-24, 27-28, 40-42, 46-51, 68-71. (Figures 71 drawn on **#** specimen, the others Figures from stared specimen) Size: 6-11 mm

Male. Figs 1-5, 30-31, 43-44, 44A, 57-1,72-81 (on stared specimen). Size: 9-16 mm

Note. Type species of the genus, (type specimens lost if never existed, the original paper and figures well replace them) it has especially suffered the nomenclatorial confusion due to the heavy sexual dimorphism. Also because of that there has been a lot of difficulty to well distinguish the male; its misinterpretation led some student to name as t*ripunctata* males other than it from areas far from correct one.

Secu stripe about 4/10 to half visible thickness of elements.

Its distribution area covers the west of the Mediterranean basin, Italy being the eastern border and mountains of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia its southern boundaries. Records from Eastern Mediterranean are as far as I know result of misinterpretation.
It prefers sandy soils, common along sandy coasts of western Mediterranean.
Females from Moroccan populations have dark pronotum. Some specimens show reddish shadows about vertex of the head.
Populations from Thyrrenian isles (Corsica, Sardinia and Montecristo) show some regular distinctive character states. Females have dark pronotum and completely ferruginous metasoma (but few brown shadows). Male specimens have a little variable **Secu** stripe. Males from Corsica show darker habitus, with completely darkened lamella along fore border of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk. They appear also like *M. cylindrica* and, apart the bigger size, are also hardly detectable from *dorsalis* males from the same area.

Meria cylindrica **(Fabricius, 1793)**

Scolia cylindrica FABRICIUS, 1793: 238 (Lectotypus *cylindrica* ♂ UZM !)
Myzine cylindrica: SPINOLA, 1806: 79 ♂
Tachus dimidiatus SPINOLA, 1808: 31 Fig. 1, ♀
Meria fuscipennis SICHEL, 1859: 114 (Holotypus ♀: Algeria, MHNP !)
Myzine algeriensis: DALLA TORRE, 1897: 121, ♀
Sapyga cylindrica: DALLA TORRE, 1897
Myzine asueroi DUSMET 1930: 68, 77 (Holotypus ♀: Madrid Spain, MCNC !)
Myzine cylindrica: GUIGLIA (1957: 1, Fig. 1, ♂)
Meria cylindrica: GUIGLIA (1961a: 14-17 Figs 4, *partim*, only ♂)
Meria dimidiata: GUIGLIA (1961a: 17-19 Fig. 6; Neotypus *Tachus dimidiatus* Spinola, ♀: /Finale Borgo Savona 7.VIII.1895 leg. A. Fiori/ MSNG !)
Meria cylindrica: GUIGLIA (1968: 283 ♂ only)
Meria dimidiata: GUIGLIA (1974: 265, 270 Fig. 3, ♀)
Meria asueroi: GUIGLIA (1974: 266, 274-275 Fig. 7, ♀)
Meria cylindrica: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 382, *partim*, only ♂)
Meria dimidiata: BONI BARTALUCCI (1994: 5-7 Figs 6-9, ♀)
Meria cylindrica: BONI BARTALUCCI (1997: 624-629 ♀ & Figs 19-40 ♂)

Examined specimens.

♀

ITALY = (1) /Genova/ MSNG; (1) /Cengio (SV)/ MSNG; (1) /Spotorno (SV)/ MSNG; (1) /Finale Marina SV/ MSNG; (1) /Gavi AL/ MSNG; (1) /Stazzano AL/ MSNG; (1) /S. Benedetto Belbo Al/ CP; (1) /N-Italia Li Altare SV VII.72 leg. Bordoni 19/ MZUF
SPAIN = (1) /Castilla Madrid, Molinos 15.IX.1902/ (Paratypus *asueroi*) MNCN; (1) /Madrid G. Mercet leg/ /*Meria volvulus* det Gorbatovsky 1988/ MNCN; (1) /El Escorial 19.VII.1912/ MNCN; (1) /Murcia Orihuela Andreu leg/ MNCN

♂

ALGERIA = (1) /Sétif/ /Coll.ne de Saussure/ /*Myzine oraniensis Lucas* L. Berland det 19*25/ /Meria volvulus F. Var ?* det. Dott. D. Guiglia/,MHNG; (1) /Algier/ /Coll. Lepeletier 160-45/ MHNP; (1) /Oran/ /Coll. E. André 1914/ MHNP
ITALY = (4) /Voltaggio App. Genovese 28.VII-30.VIII.1961 F. Solari/ MSNG; (12) /Liguria Genova Borzoli Villa Doria estate 1885/ MSNG; (1) /dint. Genova VII.(18)92/ MSNG; (2) /Staglieno 1.VIII.1911/ MSNG; (1) /Casella 7.IX.1932 Moreno leg,/ MSNG; (1) /Genova/ MSNG; (1) /Serissola/ MSNG; (1) Varazze Savona VII.1893 Coll. Magretti/ MSNG; (2) /VII-VIII.1914/ MSNG; (1) /Laigueglia Ago 1943/ MSNG; (4) / 22.VII-30.VIII 1961/ MSNG; (10) /Cengio Langhe loc. Castello VII-VIII.1948 (6) e VIII.1950 (4), E. Berio leg/ MSNG; (1) /Borgo Verezzi 14.VII.1991 B. & T. Bortesi leg/ CB; (1) /Savona/ MSNG; (7) /Spotorno/ MSNG; (1) /Piemonte AlessanDr.ia Varinella Val Scrivia 20.VII.1914/ MSNG; (3) / VII-IX.1927 Invrea leg / MSNG; (2) /VII-IX.1929 Invrea leg / MSNG; (3) /Cassano Spinola GB. Moro leg 1.VIII.1944 (1) & VII.1945 /2)/ CB; (1) /Cassano Spinola GB. Moro leg 1.VII.1946/ MSNG; (6) /Voltaggio 30.VII-20.VIII.1951 (2) & 22.VII-30.VIII.1961 (4)/ MSNG; (1) /Voltaggio/ MSNG; (1) /Cuneo Somano Langhe 14.VIII.1972 Pagliano leg/ CP; *(3) /Borgomale G. Pagliano leg 1.VIII.1991 (2) & 14.VIII.1992 (1)/ CP
MOROCCO = (1) /Grand Atlas Korifla Port Oued (Zaes) 17.VI.1927/ MHNP
PORTUGAL = (4) /Portugal Douro Resende P.M. Verhoeff 16-19.VII.1953/ /*cylindrica* Det Dott. D. Guiglia/ MHNG; (1) /Algarve (Port) 11-23.Sept 90 F. Moussault/ LEI; (1) /Algarve (Port) 11-23.Sept 90 F. Moussault/ RMNH
SPAIN = (1) /Sepulveda 988 m prov de Segovia VII y VIII 1929 G. Ceballos/ /34416/ MNCN; (1) /Puebla de D. Fabrique (Granada) Escalera 1904/ /34435/ MNCN; (2) /Navalperal Prov. Avila VII.1904 Escalera/ /34423 & 34424/ MNCN; (1) /Ruidera Ciudad Real España J. Suarez Coll – 7.VIII.1970/ /34325/ MNCN; (9) /E: Prov Salamanca Sierra de Gata Rio Aguera N el Payo nuf *Eryngium* Blüten 16.VIII.2000 leg. Tschorsing/ SNMS; (1) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar del Yegua Vado de la Viña 27.VI.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SNMS ; (2) /España (Jaen) Andujar la Rodera 23.09.1992 Wim Klein/ RMNH; (1) /Spain, 5 km NW of Pobla de Seghel, Lerida, Espana, 27.7.1972/

BMNH; (1) /Spain, Grandana, NW of Puebla de Fabrique, 2.VIII.1973, I. & E. Yarrow, B.M. 1973-445/ BMNH; (2) /Sp., Teruel, P.F. la Cederilla, 16.7.79 1300 m, K. Guichard/ BMNH; (1) /Spain, Sierra Nevada (1850) 18-24.VII1980, K.M. Guichard/ BMNH; (4) /Alt Emporda, Cast. De Carmanso, greto di torrente, 6.VII.1995, Scaramozzino & Generani leg./ MRST; (1) /id, 11.VII.1995/ MRST; (1) /Catalunya Tarragona 14.VII.1967 H.-T. Oorschott & J-M. Lourens leg/ ZMA; (2) /Aragon Huesca S. Cilia de Jaca 29.VI.1970 K. Straatman leg./ ZMA; (3) /Castilla Madrid Navalperal leg Escalera/ MNCN; (1) /Extremadura Caceres Trujillo 24.VI.198 J. Vaissieres leg/ /*Meria volvulus* det Gorbatovsky 1990/ MZUF; (1) /Andalusia Cordoba 30.VI.(190)1/ MNCN; (1) /Espana (Jaen) Andujar la Ropera 23.09.1992 wim klein/ /Museum Leiden Ex. Collection TMJ Peeters rec 2005/ RMNH

79 specimens from Italy (Liguria, Piemonte), Portugal and Spain at MHNG

Female. Figs 82- 83 (specimen from Altare, Liguria, Italy). Size: 7-12 mm

Male. Figs 84-88 (stared specimen). Size: 10-16 mm

GUIGLIA (1957) recognized the male as good species after one century and half of misinterpretation. The coupling with *M. dimidiata* has been unrecognized until recently (BONI BARTALUCCI, 1997) where also a redescription of the male has been given. Variability is poor about females. European males differ mainly in the extension of the light markings. The supposed (their attribution is purely intuitive) north African specimens differ greatly in the reddish colour of basal metameri and the slightly different epipygium, which has more elongated and less divergent lateral lobes.
Its distribution range is west Mediterranean, NW Italy being the most eastern area. The absence of records from Mediterranean France is really striking.

***Meria volvulus* (Fabricius, 1798)**

Scolia volvulus FABRICIUS,1793: 256 (Lectotypus ♂ /Tanger Schusboe Mys. T. Lund/ UZM !)
Myzine guerinii LUCAS, 1846: 282 ♂
Myzine nigrifrons F. SMITH, 1879: 178 ♂
Meria cercerigastra GRIBODO 1893: 182-184, ♂
Myzine volvulus: GUIGLIA (1958: 2-4, Figs 1-3 ♂)
Meria volvulus: GUIGLIA (1960: 72, ♂)
Meria volvulus: GUIGLIA (1961a: 23-26, Figs 10-11, ♂)
Meria volvulus: GUIGLIA (1968: 299-300 ♂)
Meria volvulus: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 383)
Meria volvulus: BONI BARTALUCCI (2007: Figs 93-95 ♂)

Examined specimens.

♀

ALGERIA = (1) /Biskra 12.V.1897/ /E. Saunders Coll./ /*Myzine guerinii* Lucas/ /*Meria volvulus* det Gorbatovsky/ BMNH; (1) /Bel Abna/ /22.VI.1882 Miceli leg/ MSNG;
ITALY = (2) /I – Sicily Etna (CT) Valle San Giacomo Zafferana Etnea m 700 25.VII.2010 G.F. Turrisi/ CT (1)-MZUF (1);
SPAIN = (1) /Spagna: Andalusia Casares (Cadiz) 12.VIII.1981 Boni Bartalucci leg/ MZUF; (1) /Gibraltar JJW/ /E. Saunders Coll. 1910-266/ /*Meria volvulus* Gorbatovsky det/ BMNH;
TUNISIA = (1) /Sfax 3.VI.1896 coll. J. Vachal/ MHNP

♂

ALGERIA = (1) /Algerie Biskra 26.V.1948 J. De Beaumont/ MSNG; (1) /Algerie Biskra 29.V.1948 J. de Beaumont/ /*volvulus* det. Dott. D. Guiglia/ MSNG
ITALY = (8) /Catania, 7.VI(18)77/ NMBB; (4) /Sicily/ /Smith Coll. 99-363/ BMNH; (2) /Piani di Lopa/ /Aspromonte VII 1957/ /*Meria volvulus* F. Det Borsato/ CB; (1) /Calabria Cirò 7.9.59 leg. A. Servadei/ MHNG; (2) /Sicily, Pachino, 22.VI.1972/ BMNH; (1) /Mondragone Italia 29.6.1972 lgt Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (2) /Salerno Paestum Italia 1.7.1972 lgt Dr.Z. Padr/ OLML; (3) /Sicilia P.ta Braccetto Gela VIII.1978 Pace/ CB;(4) /Italia Sicilia Eraclea Minoa (AG) su *Echinophora* sp. VIII.1980 Boni Bartalucci leg/ MZUF; (1) /Gallico(RC) 16.VIII.1981 Calabria Ital. leg Pagliano/ /*Meria volvulus F.* det Pagliano/ CB; (7) /Italia: Sicilia Noto (SR) su *Echinophora* 10-20.VII.1982 Boni Bartalucci leg/ MZUF;(1) /M.Etna, 1350 m/ ZUR; (3) /Sicilia Coll. Gribod/, MHNG; (1) /Naples Torrevegliata 5-VIII.1956 Bytinsky-Saltz leg/ MSNG; (1); (8) from Sicily at MSNG; (2) /I-Sicily Alcantara river Catania Calatabiano 60 m 28.VII.2000 G.F.Turrisi leg/ CT; (2) /I-Sicily Alcantara river Messina Gaggi ponte sul fiume 20.VII.2002 G.F. Turrisi leg/ CT; (1) 7I-Sicilia Monti Iblei Siracusa dune di Manza (Ispica) 8.VIII.1997 G.F. Turrisi leg/ CT; (1) /Mt Etna Linguaglossa m550 24.7.95 Coll. Turrisi/ CT; (1) /M.S. Etna 1000 m 9.VII.1992 G.F. Turrisi leg/ CT; (1) /I-Sicily Etna Volcano Catania la Nave 1720 m 26.VII.2009 G.F. Turrisi leg/ CT; (1) /Sicilia 1999 Buccheri –SR 15.VI leg F. Strumia/ MSNP
LYBIA = (3) /Lybia, Cyrenaica, 26-30.VII.1937/ BMNH; (1) /Lybia, Tripolitania, 24.VI.1951/ BMNH; (1) /*Dornat ?? 23 August 1906 Klapt???*/ MHNW
MALI = (1) /N-Mali 350 m Tilemsi 20°N 20-X-2.XI.1981 G.Popov leg/ /*Meria aurantiaca* det Gorbatovsky/ BMNH
MALTA = (1) /Malta, March-May 1926, H.C. Hartford/ BMNH
MOROCCO = (1) /Maroc, Fes, 28-30.VI.1947, J. de Beaumont/ MZL

PORTUGAL = (1) /S.Portugal, Quarteira, 16-19.VI.1978/ BMNH; (3) /Algarve Quarteira 22-28/VIII/1976 WH. Gravenstein leg./ MZA
SPAIN = (9) /Gibraltar/ /E. Saunders Coll. 1910-266/ BMNH; (2) /Spagna Andalusia casares (Cadiz) 12-14.VIII.1981 MBB lgt/ MZUF
TUNISIA = (5) /Tunisi Gammarth spiaggia 2-6 VIII.1992 Boni Bartalucci leg/ MZUF (23) from N.Africa at MHNG

Female. Figs 89- 93 (Fig. 89 from Sicilian specimen; 90-93 from Spanish specimen at MZUF). Size: 8-13 mm

Male. Figs 94-100 (from Gammarth specimen). Size: 11-18 mm

Males from Sicily normally get size of 16-18 mm. North African populations often show largely developed yellow patterns. Specimen from Mali is almost completely yellow. Female described by BONI BARTALUCCI (1994).
Synonymy with *M.guerinii* and *M. cercerigastra* were performed by GUIGLIA (1958), with *M. nigrifrons by* GORBATOVSKY (1981).

***Meria dorsalis* (Fabricius, 1804)**

Bethylus dorsalis FABRICIUS, 1804: 238 (Lectotypus ♀ /Kiliae/ UZM!)
Myzine polita TOURNIER, 1889: 16-17 (Holotypus ♂ */Kia siron Beckei/ /Myzine polita Tourn* ♂/ /Type/ /C^{n}. Tournier/ MHNG !)
Myzine lineata: GUIGLIA (1957: 3 Fig. 6 ♂)
Meria cylindrica: GUIGLIA (1961a: 16, ♀ only)
Meria lineata: GUIGLIA (1961a: 29-32 Figs 14, 16 ♂ only)
Meria polita: GUIGLIA (1963a: 119-122, Figs 10-12, ♂)
Meria dorsalis: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 382, 385 ♀ & ♂)

Specimens esamined.

♀

BULGARIA = (5) /Bulg. Sandansky 22.7.1966 leg. Kocourek/OLML; (4) /SW Bulgaria (Mal.tr.6) Melnik near Petric ca 450 m 14.VII-24.IX.1998 C.v. Achterberg, R. de Vries, P.V. Atanassova RMNH98/ RMNH
CAUCASUS (!)= (1) /Caucasus/ /C.ne De Saussure/ MHNG
CROATIA = (3) /Yugoslavia Crna Gora ucinj 15-20.7.1987 lgt Dr. Zdenek Padr/ OLML
CYPRUS = (1) /Kithasi, 18.VI.1982//M.C. & G. Kruseman, Cyprus/ ZMA
FRANCE = (1) /Vienne Coll. O. Sichel 1867/ MHNP; (1) /Royan Coll J. Perez 1915/ MHNP; (2) /France, Vaucluse, Carpentras, 19-20.VII.1934, J. de Beaumont/ MZL; (1) /France, Pyr. Or., Banyuls sur Mer, 22.VII-5.VIII.1934, J. de Beaumont/ MZL; (1) /Banyuls (P.O.), 5.VIII.55/ MZUF; (3) /id, 19.VIII.55/ MZUF; (2) /France, Corse, St. Florent, La Strutto, H. Wiering, 13.VII.1956/ ZMA; (2) /id, 15.VII.1956/ ZMA; (1) /id, 26.VII.1956/ ZMA; (1) /France, Pyr. Or., Banyuls sur Mèr, 6 Aout 70 (N114), R.T. Simon Thomas/ ZMA; (2) /France, Corse, Tavera, 5 km ZW v. Bacagnano, 400-500 m, 20.VIII.1971, A.C. & W.N. Ellis/ ZMA; (9) /id, Ponte Leccia, 200 m, 22.VIII.1971/ ZMA; (1) /France, Argèles, 19.VII.1975, Dep. 66, Jimmel/ ZMA; (1) /France, Gard, Phare de l'Espiguette, 28.VII,1987, H. & J.E. Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /Corsica, l'Asco, 8-10.VII.1998, le F. Strumia/ MSNP; (1) /Corsica, f. Liamone, 21.VIII.1999, leg F. Strumia/ MSNP; (1) /Corse, Castiria T.M., 16-31.VIII.1999, leg F. Strumia/ MSNP; (10) France, Corse, various dates and localities at BMNH
GREECE = (1) /Naxos, 25.6.(18)62/ MNHW; (2) /Erber, Corfu, 1871/ MNHW; (1) /Ellas, Makedonia, Blommers e.a./ /Korissos, 8 km WZW v. Vlochoklisura, 21.VIII.1965/ ZMA; (3) /Ellas, Cyclades, Milos, 5.VIII.1976, W.Klein/ ZMA; (8) /Rhodos, Ixia, 8-20.VIII.1981/ BMNH; (46) /Peloponissos Hellas lakonia, 5 km S of Monemvassia G. Christensen leg – various date between 1982 and 1985/ UZM; (1)/Gr Chalkidiki Sithonia Sarti 27.7-11.8.1986 leg Tiefenthafer/ OLML; (19) /Greece Pelopon 20 km N Pilos Marathopoli 8.7.96 leg Marek halada/ OLML; (2) /Rhodos, Faliraki 36°20'N 28°13'E, 28.VII.1999, le. F. Strumia/ MSNP; (46) / Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5 km s. Monemvasia 26-31.VIII.1983 Georg Christensen leg/ UZM; (4) /GR: insel Kefalonia Küstendünen S. Ratzakli zum kapMounda 14 Juli 1979 La W Ebmer/ OLML; *****(13) /Grecia: Peloponneso Loutrà Kylinis litorale su *Echinophora* 19.VII-5.VIII.1989 MBB leg/ MZUF
HUNGARY = (1) */Pest 1863/ /3. punctata* det Kohl/ NHMW
ITALY = (1) /Mann 1858 Sicilia/ MNHW; (1) /Randazzo (CT) Etna mt 1000, 23.VII.78, F. Strumia/ CP; (52) /Gargano, Is. Varano, 3.VII.1990, Osella/ CP; (1) /Pomarance, fiume Cecina, 5.IX.1992, leg F. Strumia/ CP; (1) /Sardegna, Chia, L. Ceresa/ CP; (5) /Lazio/, ZUR; (8) /Italia Grosseto, Marina, loc. La Fiumara 24.VII.1995/ MZUF; (28) /I: insel Lipari W kuste 25.VII-3.VIII,1991 leg. C. Kassebeer/ SNMS; (1) /I: Apulien lago di Lesina N ufer 11.VIII.2000/ SMNS; (3) /Italia: Toscana Orbetello (GR) Ansedonia 24.VII.1984 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) / Italia: Toscana Uccellina (GR) litorale su *Echinophora* 3.IX.1988 MBB leg/ MZUF; (12) /Italia: Toscana Marina di Grosseto, loc. la Fiumara VII. 1995 MBB leg/ MZUF; **#** (7) /Italia: Sardegna Orosei (NU) Curcurica su *Echinophora* 8.VIII.1987 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Sardegna Nuoro Orosei rio Berchida su *Echinophora* 14.VII.1978 MBB leg/ MZUF; (2) /Italia: Sicilia Eraclea Minoa su *Echinophora* 11-16.VIII.1980 MBB leg/ MZUF; (20) /Italia: Sicilia Noto (SR) Eloro su *Echinophora* 10-20.VII.1982 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Sicilia Mte Etna Tremestieri Etneo m 350 15.IX.1997 Coll. Turrisi/ CT; (2) /Sicilia Piana di Catania Luglio 1993 L. Scuderi leg Coll. Turrisi/ CT
KAZAKHSTAN = (6) /Шагимардань/ / C.ne De Saussure/ MHNG
MAKEDONIA = (1) /Jugoslavia, Makedonija, Est.Ex.Zool.Mus., Teovo, 22 km ZW v. Titov Velea, 26.VII.1965/ ZMA
MONGOLIA = (75) /Mongolia SE 100 km SSW Baruun Urt 1100 m 30.7.2007 M. Halada leg/ OLML; (4) /Mongolia E 100 km W choipaisan 820 m 23.7.2007 M. Halada leg/ OLML; (8) /Mongolia E 15 km W Choipaisan Kherlen river 770

m 24.7.2007 J. Halada leg/ OLML; (3) /Mongolia SE Dobrogov reg. 65 km SE Chatan Bulag 2.8.2007 leg M. Kladecavà/ OLML; (6) /Mongolia SE 200 km SSE Baruun Urt Moltsoy Els 1250 m 27.7.2007 leg. M. Kladecavà/ OLML

SLOVAKIA = (2) /Slovakia mer Cenkov puszta 10.7.1958 Dr. Z. Padr lgt/ OLML; (10) /Slovakia mer Somotor 7.7.62 leg Kocourek/ OLML; (4) /Slovakia Mer M Zarko Cenkov VII.1963 leg. Kocourek/ OLML

SPAIN = (1) /Spain, Navalperal, VII.1904/ BMNH; (8) /Spain, Sierra de Guadarrama, VIII.1927/ BMNH; (2) /Catalonia, Ganollers, 17.8.49, Volkhemer leg./ ZMA; (1) /Spain, El Escorial, 26.VII.1980/ BMNH; (3) /Alt Emporda, Garriguela (Gi), greto fiume, 9.VII.1995, Scaramozzino & Generani leg/ MRST; (2) /Escorial los Arroyos (Madrid) 7.VIII.1990/ /34374 & 34375/ MNCN; (1) /Castrovido (Burgos) 3.IX.1990 C. Rey leg/ /34369/ MNCN; (6) /Peña Real Seto Real Madrid 18.VI.86/ /34337, 34338,34339, 34341,34342, 34343/ MNCN; (1) /Ruidera Ciudad Real J. Suarez Coll - 7.VIII.1970/ /34322/ MNCN (1) /La Alberca Salamanca (España) J. Suarez Coll – 22.VII.1972/ /34321/ MNCN

TURKEY = (1) /Turkiye, Sivas H.v. Oorschot & H. Wiering/ /Env. Gokpinar 10 k S. of Gurun, 1500-1700 m, St 125, 30.VII-2.VIII.1983/ ZMA; (66) various localities from Eastern Turkey at CY

UKRAINA = (1) /Ukraine Kerch 10.8.1996 coll V Gurko/ OLML

(27) from France, Italy, Portugal, Spain at MHNG

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BULGARIA = (2) /Rodopi 25.07.96 Brianovstica leg A. Zaykov/ OLML

FRANCE = (1) /Corsica, La Marana, 7-10.VII.1998, le F. Strumia/ MSNP; (1) /Corsica, f. Liamone, 25.V.1999, le F. Strumia/ MSNP; (2) /Corsica Solenzara spiaggia su *Echinophora* VIII.1991/ MBB leg/ MZUF

GREECE = (2) /Ellas, Lakonia, 5 km ZO v. Sparti, 27.IX.1962, Ent.exp.Zool.Mus./ ZMA; (1) /Ellas, Thermopilai, 12-13.VIII.1965, Blommers e.a./ ZMA; (8) /Greece, Karpenission, 20.VII.1976/ BMNH; (87) /Peloponissos Hellas lakonia, 5 km S of Monemvassia G. Christensen leg – various date between 1982 and 1985/ UZM; (1) /Gr Mittel Kreta Limis Hersonissou 13-16.6.1993 leg Tiefenthaler/ OLML; (2) /Korinthia, sofikò Korinthos, 10.VI.1995, Scaramozzino leg./ MRST; (3) /Messinia, Velika, 16.VI.1995, Scaramozzino leg./ MRST; (9) /Ilia, Zoharo, 20.VI.1995, Scaramozzino leg/ MRST; (54) /Greece Pelopon 40 km S Argos P. Astros 4.7.96 Leg Ma. Halada/ OLML; (12) /Greece Pelopon 20 km E Sparta Anagiri 5.7.96 leg Marek Halada/ OLML; (26) /Greece Pelopon 20 km N Pilos Marathopoli 8.7.96 leg Marek halada/ OLML; (1) /GR Epyrus Joannina NE Metsos 1600-1730 m 39°42N 21°14E 24.7.90 leg H. Rausch/ OLML; (14) /Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5km s. Monemvasia 30 m 1-14.VII.1982 leg B. Skules/ UZM; (61) /Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5 km s. Monemvasia 25.VI-30.IX 1983 Georg Christensen leg/ UZM; (9) / Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5 km s. Monemvasia 25.VI-18.IX 1984 Georg Christensen leg/ UZM; (3) /Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5 km s. Monemvasia 13.VI-7.VIII 1985 Georg Christensen leg/ UZM; (3) /Gr: Peloponnes 22.8.1993 Gastouni soviko leg. H.Pohl/ SMNS; * (11) /Grecia: peloponneso Loutrà Kylinis litorale su *Echinophora* 19.VII-5.VIII.1989 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Grecia: Creta Palaiochora su *Foeniculum* 21.VII.1988 MBB leg/ MZUF; (2) /GR Nomoi Kozani-Kastoria N des Passes Pentalopfos-Eptachoroi 15-1700 m 5.8.1989 N39.46 E21.13 leg AW Ebmer/ J. Gus. OLML; (1) /GR N. Joannina-Trikala piste S.Katara pass 1699-1700 m 22.7.1998 N39.46 E21.13 leg AW Ebmer/ J. Gus. OLML; (1) /Griechenland Rhodes Faliraki 26 Maj 1984 leg J. Klimedch/ J. Gus. OLML

HUNGARY = (2) /Ungarn/ /Coll Wunster/ UZM; (1) /Museum Leiden c. Hungary Fülöpàza/ RMNH/Dr.y sandy area 18.VIII.1983 C.v. Achterberg/ RMNH

ITALY = (1) /Italia Mus Drewsen/ UZM; (1) /Palermo, 19.8.57, Aliquò/ CP; (1) /Gargano, Carpino, 4.VIII.1990, Osella/ CP; (29)/ /id, 6.VII.1990/ CP; (2) /Spotorno/ MHNG; (1) /Italien Sardinien Sept. 1965 Coll. A. Sundholm/ MZLU; (11) /Italia Grosseto, Marina, loc. La Fiumara 24.VII.1995/ MZUF; (1)/*Italia Mus Drews*/ UZM; (1) /leg F. Strumia San Rossore (PI) 2/8.VII.2008 Toscana Italia/ MZUF

* means dubitative determination

KAZAKHSTAN = (1) /Шагимарданъ/ /C^{ne} Saussure/ MHNG; (1) /Kazakhstan lake Aiakol Kokturna 22.6.1995 M. Mucka lgt/ OLML

MONGOLIA = (60) /Mongolia SE 100 km SSW Baruun Urt 1100 m 30.7.2007 M. Halada leg/ OLML; (1) Mongolia SE 210 km SSE Baruun Urt Moltsoy Els 1250 m 29.7.2007 leg. J. Halada/ OLML; (1) /Mongolia SE 200 km SSE Baruun Urt Moltsoy Els 1250 m 27.7.2007 leg. M. Kladecavà/ OLML

PORTUGAL = (9) /Portugal, Douro, resende, 16-19.VII.1953, PHF Verhoeff/ (8) ZMA & (1) UZM

RUSSIA = (3) /Sarepta/ MHNP (as *Myzine polita*)

SLOVAKIA = (2) /Cenkov Slovakia 15.VII.1958 Leg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (20) /Slovakia mer Somotor 7.7.62 leg Kocourek/ OLML; (1) /Chotin CSSR 22.7.1962 Leg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (1) /Slovakia Mer M Zarko Cenkov VII.1963 leg. Kocourek/ OLML; (1) /CSSSR Cenkov 8.7.1972 lg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (1) /CSSR M. Hores V Krai Chlumec 10.7.1975 lgt Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML;

SPAIN = (1) /Montarco/ /Coleccion Cabrera/ /34472/ MNCN; (1) /Mansilla Rioja 4.IX.1985 C. Rey leg/ /34467/ MNCN; (1) /Zorita Guadalajara 28.VII1983 C. Rey leg/ /34480/ MNCN; (2) /Capileira Sierra Nevada 5.VIII.1984/ /34455 & 34456/ MNCN; (2) /Cercedilla Estacion alpina S. Abajo/ /34453 & 34454/ MNCN; (1) /Peña Real C. Viejo Madrid 16.IX.84//34378/ MNCN; (1) /Peña Real Seto Real Maid VIII.86/ /34340/ MNCN; (1) /Castrovido (Burgos) 4.IX.1990 C. Rey leg/ /34373/ MNCN; (3) /Escorial los Arroyos (Madrid) 6-11.VII.1990/ /34370,34371,34372/ MNCN; (1) /Navalperal Prov. Avila VII.1904 Escalera/ /34427/ MNCN; (1) /Spain Cieza Prov. Murcia 24.6.1987 leg. J. Gusenleitner/ J. Gus. OLML

TURKEY = (3) /Caucasus Araxesthal Reitter (18)89/ MNHW; (1) /Erdschias, Asia Min Penther leg/ MNHW; (11) /Turkey, Kaymaz, 27.VII.1962/ BMNH; (3) /Turkey, Temelli, 27.VII.1962/ BMNH; (2) /Turkiye, Maras, H. v. Oorschot & H. Wiering/ /10 km E of Goksun 1450-1800 m St 124, 29.VII.1983/ ZMA; (1) / Turkiye, Sivas, H.v. Oorschot & H. Wiering/ /Env. Gokpinar 10 km S of Gurun 1500-1700 m, St 125, 30.VII-2.VIII.1983/ ZMA; (4) /Turkiye, Kars, Handere, 2100-2200 m, 20 km W Sarikomis. 2.VIII.1983, J.A.W. Lucas/ ZMA; (3) /Turkiye, Adana, H.v. Oorschot & H. Wiering/ /Shli, 1600-1800 m, 3 km NW of Tekir, 12.VII.1983, St 142/ ZMA; (99) from eastern Turkey at CY; (31) from Turkey at OLML; (1)/Turkey Orgüp 10.6.1970 leg J. Gusenleitner/ CG; (3) /Turkey (Van) N Baskala 2700 m 1.VIII.1987 leg R.Hensen/ RMNH; (1) /Turkey (Erzurum) 30 km Tortum 1700 m 16.VII.1987 leg R. Hensen/ RMNH

Female. Figs 25-26, 101-104 (101: **#** from Sardinia; 102-104 drawn on stared specimen from Greece). Size: 6-8 mm

Male. Figs 44B, 105-109 (stared specimen from Greece). Size: 7-10 mm

Not found so far in Northern Africa and Middle East. Female specimens show an uncommon uniformity notwithstanding the great distribution area. The unique variation occur about the reddish colour of the pronotal disk, which appear to have a stochastic distribution within the same population.
Aenigmatic matter occurs about Italian populations (enclosing Thyrrenian islands). Female specimens do not show any difference from general pattern of the species, while male specimens seized with females in biotopes lacking female specimens of *M. tripunctata*, are hardly distinguished from smaller male specimens of the latter. The author has not been able to discover significant stable differences in genitalia too, but only poor different size of the **Secu** stripe on flagellum and a bit lower lamella along fore border of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk. They do not show most of the distinctive character states of the species: enlarged apical flagellum, large **Secu** stripe, regular lamella on fore border and no tooth on anteroventral corner of $\mathbf{N_1}$, none **mR** on 1st tergal disk, stout epipygial lobes, convex volsella.
GORBATOVSKY (1981) meritoriously not only restored the Fabricius's name after almost two centuries, but also correctly discovered its relation with *M. polita*, so permitting to clarify a nomenclatorial situation till then really obscure [GUIGLIA (1961a) ascribed the female to *M. cylindrica* and the male to *M. lineata*].

***Meria nitidula* Klug, 1810**

Meria nitidula KLUG, 1810: 199 (Lectotypus ♀ Austria MNHU)
Meria tripunctata var *nitidula*: GUIGLIA (1961a: 11, ♀)
Meria nitidula: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 383, ♀)

Examined specimens.

♀

HUNGARY = (2) /Hungary Budapest 25.?.1964/ OLML
KAZAHKSTAN = (2) /Kazahk. SSR, Kaskelen river, 50 km N Alma Ata, 15.VII.1977, W.J. Pulawsky/ /*Meria nitidula* Klug Gorbatovsky det/ BMNH
SLOVAKIA = (1) /Sturovo CSR 28.6.1960 leg. Dr. Padr/ OLML; (2) /Slovakia mer. Somotor 7.1962 leg. Kocourek/, OLML; (7) /CSSR Nitra-kalv 20.7.1963 lgt Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (1) /Kamenice N/hr CSSR 31.7.1963 leg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (1) /Gbelce Slovakia CSSR 1.8.1976 leg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; * (3) /Krel Chlumec CSR 25.7.1969 Leg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (6) /CSSR Gbelce Slov. 26.7.1974/ OLML; (1) /Slovakia merid. Chotin VII.1982 leg. M Kocourek/ OLML
TURKEY = (1) /TR Isparta Karakus Dagi cen. N38°15' E30°39' 1460 m 11.7.2006 J. Halada leg./ OLML; (2) /Pamukkale Asia Minor 8-9.VI.1964 leg J. Gusenleitner/ OLML

♂

AUSTRIA = (1) /Vienne Turken Schanze Coll. Giraud 1877/ MHNP
BULGARIA = (2) /nr Banja/ BMNH; (1) /Bulgaria Sandanski 24.6.1978 Leg Dr. Z. Padr/OLML; (2) /Trakia 6.06.1996 proslan leg. A. Zaykov/ MZUF; (5) /Rodopi Parvenez 12.06.1996 leg. A. Zaykov/ OLML
GREECE = (1) /GR Trikala Kastraki Meteora 21.6.1990 leg F. Tiefenthaler/ MZUF
HUNGARY = (2) /Ungarn/ /Coll. Wunster/ UZM; (2) /Ungarn/ /Coll. Wüstner/ UZM; (1) /Museu Leiden C.Hungary Fülöphaza/ /dry sandy area 18.VIII.1983 C.v. Achterberg/ RMNH
KAZAHKSTAN = (1) /Kazah. SSR, Kaskelen river, 50 km N Alma Ata, 15.VII.1977, W.J. Pulawsky/ /*Meria nitidula* Klug Gorbatovsky det/ BMNH; (1) /Kazakhstan ridge Malaysari 144 km N Alma Ata 29.6.1992 leg. Jirousek/ OLML
KYRGHIZISTAN = (1) /Kirgyzstan Ak-suv river Tjulek 500 m 4.VIII.1999 coll Gurko/ SMNS
SLOVAKIA = (1) /Slov. on Somotor 28.VI.1948 Boucek/ MSNG; (4) /Slov or. Somotor 14.V.1951 Dr. Hoffer/ OLML; (1) /Sturovo 10.8.1954 leg Padr/ OLML; (7) /Krel Chlumec CSR 25.7.1969 leg Dr. Z. Padr/ (6) OLML (1) MZUF; (3) /S-Slovakia Dunasska-Streda VI.1972 leg M. Kocourek/ OLML; (7) /CSSR Gbelce Slov. 26.7.1974/ OLML; (5) /CSSR Chotin Slov. 27.7.1974 leg. Dr. Z. Padr/ /*Meria tripunctata* ♂ *p.Tyrner det 1983*/ /Li Egc ex Coll Padr/ OLML; (2) /CSSR Streda N/Bodrog. 26.6.1977 leg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (2) /Slovakia merid. Chotin VII.1982 leg. M. Kocourek/ OLML
TURKEY = (1) /TR Isparta Karakus Dagi cen. N38°15' E30°39' 1460 m 11.7.2006 J. Halada leg./ OLML; (1)/TR Isparta 920 m Egirdi Golu 5km Akkecili N38°06' E30°46' 10.7.2006 Halada leg./ OLML; (1) /TR Izmir 10 km NE Odernis N38°20' E28°04' 1200 m 3.7.2006 M. Halada leg./ OLML; (1) /Kars Karakurt Seytangecmez 1550 m 23.VI.2006 leg. E. Yildirim/ CY

Gorbatovsky is the authority about the acknowledgement oft his species.

Female. Figs 110-114 (on stared specimen).

Females are distinguished from *M. tripunctata* mainly by the shape of clypeal lamella and absence of wrinkles on **Tsa**, less developed wrinkles on propodeal disk. The character state "dark pronotum" could be used with some care (see under *M. tripunctata*). Size: 6-9 mm

Male. Figs 115-121 (on specimen from Austria).

Very similar in general aspect to *M.* dorsalis, from which It can be distinguished also by the more obscure integument; it lacks light spots on head and mesosoma and shows only light fore surface of fore tibia and three small apical spots on 2nd to 6th terga. Characters on the key are useful to severe it from darker specimens of the former. Size: 7-10 mm
GUIGLIA (1961) recovered the name fallen into oblivion and placed it as synonym of *M. tripunctata*, but only GORBATOVSKY (1981) restored it to the rank of good species.
The distribution area ranges from Eastern central Europe (Austria, Hungary) to Balkanic peninsula, Anatolia and Central Asia.

***Meria geniculata* (Brullè,1832)**

Myzine geniculata BRULLÉ 1832: 370 (Holotypus ♂ Morée) MHNP !
Pseudomeria graeca S. SAUNDERS 1850: 70 ♀
Pseudomeria swanetiae RASDOZSKOWSKYI 1861:82 70 ♀
Myzine nigriceps MOCSARY 1883: 19 ♂
Myzine graeca MOCSARY 1883: 18 ♂
Tiphia picta SCHULTESS 1893: 384 ♀
Meria nigrigena GUIGLIA 1966: 70; tav.1 Figs 1,4 – TAV II Fig. 1. Holotypus ♂: /Asia Minore Tűz Gőlű rive settentrionali 4.VII.1962 leg. A. Giordani Soika, MSNV)
Meria geniculata: GORBATOVSKY (1981:382-383, ♀ &)
Meria geniculata: BONI BARTALUCCI (2001: 7-8 Figs 10-22, ♂)

Examined specimens.

♀

GREECE = (1) /Graecia/ /Mus. Paris, Coll. E:Qandré 1914/ MHNP; (1)/Chalkidiki Sithonia Sarti 27.7-11.8.1986 leg. Tiefenthaler/ OLML; (1) /Ellas Makedonia Blommers e.a./ /olekhovon 10 km NNO v. Vlachoklisura 22.VIII.1965/ ZMA; (3) /Grecia Trikala Pili 250 m 16.VI.1992 Boffa-Giachino-Scaramozzino-Vailati leg/ CP; (1) /Grecia Pili 250 m 19.VI.1992 l. Pagliano/ CP
MAKEDONIA = (1) /YU- Makedonien 50 km o Pletvar P 200 m 15.6.90 leg Tiefenthaler/ OLML
RUSSIA = (1) /165/ /KF:Morawitz / (Russian) /*Pseudomeria swuanetiae* Radoszkowsky/ MHNW

♂

ALBANY = (1) /Albania Coll. Gribodo/ MHNG
GREECE = (1) /Kruper, Griechenland 1861/ MNHW; (2) /Graecia, 1896 Steind. Don/ MNHW; (2) /Morea, Oertzen/ MHNW; (1) /Attika, Oertken/ MNHW; (1) /Morea/ MHNW; (3) /Kalambaka, 28.VII.1976/ BMNH; (4) /Monemvasia, 18-26.V.1977/ BMNH; (2) /Thessaloniki/ BMNH; (135) /Peloponissos Hellas Lakonia, 5 km S of Monemvassia G. Christensen leg. – various date between 1982 and 1985/ UZM; (4) /Chalkidiki Sithonia sarti 27.7-11.8.1986 leg Tiefenthaler/ OLML; (1) /Ilia, Katakolo Pyrgos, 21.VI.1995, Scaramozzino leg/ MRST; (10) /Greece Pelopon 40 km S Argos P. Astros 4.7.96 Leg. M. Halada/ OLML; (3) /Greece Pelopon 40 km S Argos P. Astros 5.7.96 Leg. M. Halada/ OLML; (5) /Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5 km s. Monemvasia 1-14.VII.1982 leg B. Skules/ UZM; (103) / Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5 km s. Monemvasia 7.VII-24.IX.1983 Georg Christensen leg/ UZM; (19) /Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5 km s. Monemvasia 16.VI-9.IX 1984 Georg Christensen leg/ UZM; (8) /Hellas Peloponisos Lakonia 5 km s. Monemvasia 25.VII-4.IX 1985 Georg Christensen leg/ UZM; (1) /Gr: Peloponnes 22.8.1993 Gastouni soviko leg. H. Pohl/ SMNS
RUSSIA = (3) /Becker, Sarepta, 1871/ MNHW; (4) /Sarepta, Leder 1886/ MNHW; (1) /Sarepta/ MNHW; (3) /Rym-Pessky/ MHNW; (12) /Russia S Kaspik see Elpon (?) salt lake 20.6.1999 leg. J. Miatleusky/ OLML; (1) /Babadagh Dobrudja AL:Montandon/ /*Pseudomeria swanetiae* O. Radosz. d. Gribodo/ MSNG
TURKEY = (3) /Tokat, Niksar area, 31.VII.1960/, BMNH; (7) /Kayseri, Sulthanari 1200 m, 15.VI.1962/ BMNH; (5) /Kutahyia, Aklakertik, 1400 m, 1.VIII.1962/ BMNH; (1) /Turkiye, Adana, H.v. Oorschot & H. Wiering/ /8-18 km N of Saimbeyli 1600-1750 m St121 27-28.VII.1983/ ZMA; (1) /Turkiye, kars, handere, 2100-2200 m, 20 km W Sarikomis 2.VIII.1983, J.A.W. Lucas/ ZMA; (1) /Asia Minore Amkara 70 km S 2.VII.62 A. Giordani Soika/ /*Meria nigrigena* D.Guiglia (paratypus)/ MSNG; (2) /Turkey Manisa 30 km SEE Salihli N38°22′ E28°25′ 430 m 29.6.2006 Halada leg./ /*Meria geniculata* (Brullé 1832) ♂ E. Yildirim det 2009/ OLML; (4) /Turkey Burdur 20 km SW Burdur 940 m N37°37′ E30°09′ 7.7.2006 Halada leg./ /*Meria geniculata* (Brullé 1832) ♂ E. Yildirim det 2009/ OLML; (1) TR Isparta 920 m Egirdi Golu 5 km Akkecili N38°06′ E30°46′ 10.7.2006 Halada leg./ /*Meria geniculata* (Brullé 1832) ♂ E. Yildirim det 2009/ OLML; (1) /Bayirbag Erzincan 5.VII.1995 G. Tozlu/ /*Meria askhabadensis* Radozskowski 1886 ♂ E. Yildirim det 2009/ CY; (1) /TR Karakurt 600 m ??????? /Kars 25.VIII.1997 O. Calmusur//*Meria geniculata* (Brullé 1832) ♂ E. Yildirim det 2009/ CY; (4) /Turchia Agri 1900 m 18 km SE Patnos 25.7.2002 G.Sama leg/ SMNS; (1) /Pamukkale Asia Minor 9.VI.1984 leg. J. Gusenleitner/ CG; (7) /Nazilli Asia Minor 10.VI.1984 leg. J. Gusenleitner/ CG; (16) E-Turkey leg Yildirim, CY

Female. Figs 122 (kindly granted by the author, Marcello Romano, performed on a specimen from Greece: /Grecia Kallikomo 20 km S of Pyrgos 16 VII 1995/; size = 13 mm)

Male. Figs 123-126 (on holotype)

Female variability is confined to the size (8 to 13 mm) peculiarities about wings are, apart their shortness, the isometry of fore and hind wing, the presence of long bristles on back edge of hind wing.
Males (11 to 18 mm) show remarkable variability in extension of light markings, degree of darkness of the wings and more or less protruding tooth at the anteroventral corner of pronotal disk.
Species inhabiting southern Balkan peninsula, southern Russia, Anatolia and Caucasus.

***Meria aurantiaca* (Guérin, 1837)**

Myzine aurantiaca GUÉRIN, 1837: 577 (Lectotypus ♂: /Museum Paris *Arabie Olivier*/ /*Myzine aurantiaca Guér. Mag. Zoo.*/ /Lectotypus *Myzine aurantiaca Guer. des Gorbatovsky 1981/* /Meria aurantiaca Guer. Gorbatovsky det./ MHNP !)
Myzine aurantiaca: DALLA TORRE (1897: 121)
Meria aurantiaca: GUIGLIA (1964a: 1-4 Figs 1-2 ♂)
Meria soikai GUIGLIA 1966: 72-74, tav.I Figs2, 6, tav II Fig. 2 (Holotypus ♂: /Asia Minore Tűz Gőlű rive settentrionali 4.VII.1962 leg. A.Giordani Soika, MSNG !)
Meria aurantiaca: GUIGLIA (1968: 281)
Meria aurantiaca GORBATOVSKY (1981: 386 ♂)
Meria paradisiaca BONI BARTALUCCI 1992: 2-7 Figs 1-4 ♀
Meria aurantiaca: BONI BARTALUCCI (1997: 623-624 ♀ & ♂)
Meria aurantiaca: BONI BARTALUCCI (2001: 8-10 Figs 23-34 ♂)

Examined specimens.

♀

GREECE = (2) /Grecia Rodhos Paradissi spiaggia 4.VIII.1990 Boni Bartalucci lgt/ (HT & PT ♀ of *Meria paradisiaca*) MZUF
TURKEY = (1) /Ankara Dikmen 12.VII.1960 Guichard & Harvey leg./ /*Meria aurantiaca* det Gorbatovsky 1979/ BMNH; (1) /Kars SWE slope of Ararat 2400 m 31.VIII.1960 Guichard & Harvey leg./ /*Meria aurantiaca* det Gorbatovsky 1979/ BMNH; (1) /Nevsehir road Goreme-Urgup 1000-1100 mt st132 4.VIII.1983 Hv Oorschot, Hvd Brink & H. Wiering leg/ ZMA; (1) /Turkey (Bitlis) Tatvan 1750 m 16.VIII.1985 leg R. Hensen/ SMNS

♂

ARMENIA = (1) /Caucasus Araxesthal Reitter 89/ NMHW
GREECE = (1) /Grecia Rodi Kamiros 2.VIII.1990 B.Bartalucci leg/ MZUF; (7) /Rodi Ixia s.l. 26-30.VI.1981 K. Guichard leg/ /*Meria geniculata* Brul det. Gorbatovsky/ BMNH
IRAN = (1) /1mile NE of Selehabad near Veramin Iran 27 Sept.49 P.P. Dow/ BMNH; (1) /Iran Chorasan Chesmeh khan 37°18'N
JORDAN = (1) /Shaumary, 19.VI.1976/ BMNH
KAZAKHSTAN = (1) /Kazakh SSR, Kaskelen river, 50 KM N ALMA ATA, 15.VII.1977/ BMNH
RUSSIA = (3) /Russia, Dagestan, Kraymovka, 1.VIII.1961/ BMNH
TURKEY = (1) /Turkey Burdur 20 km SW Burdur 940 m N37°37' E30°09' 7.7.2006 Halada leg./ /*Meria askhabadensis* Radozskowski 1886 ♂ E. Yildirim det 2009/ OLML; (2) /Ankara 16 km W of Kirikkale 2700 m 30.VI.1960 Guichard & Harvey leg./ /*Meria aurantiaca* det Gorbatovsky 1979/ BMNH; (1) /Kars Arasrat below Serdarbulak 5000 m 4.XI.1960 Guichard & Harvey leg./ BMNH; (1) /Nevsehir road Goreme-Urgup 1000-1100 mt st 132 4.VIII.1983 Hv Oorschot, Hvd Brink & H. Wiering leg/ ZMA
TURKMENISTAN = (2) /Kopet Dag Kara Kala 8 & 11.VII.1974 V. Gorbatovsky / /*Meria aurantiaca Det Gorbatovsky 1986*/ BMNH

Female. Figs 45, 127-129 (holotype of *M. paradisiaca*). Size: 11-15 mm

Male. Figs 130-132 (specimen from Rhodos). Size: 13-17 mm

Through GUIGLIA (1964), who redescribed the typus, following students became acquainted with Guérin's taxon. The female sex was described for the first time under the name *M. paradisiaca*. The unique remarkable variability is about coloration both in females and in males. The latters sometimes show a great extension of yellow colour becoming the basic colour of the body.

Meria lineata Sichel, 1859

Meria lineata SICHEL, 1859: 103 (Holotypus ♀ France:Toulon; MHNP !)
Myzine lineata: DALLA TORRE (1897: 124 ♀)
Myzine lineata: BERLAND (1925: 286,288 ♀)
Myzine lineata: DENIS (1930: 15-22)
Myzine lineata: DUSMET (1930:68,75,76 ♀)
Meria lineata: GUIGLIA (1968: 288 ♀)
Meria cylindrica: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 382 *partim*, ♀)
Meria lineata: BONI BARTALUCCI (1997: 629. 636 Figs 41-60 ♂)

Examined specimens.

♀

FRANCE = (1) /Miramas/ /Ferton/ /Museum Paris Coll. E. André 1914/ MHNP; (1) /Uclès/ /Mus Paris Coll. J. Perez 1915/ MHNP; (1) /Pyrenées Orientales Banyuls Denis leg 1926/ MSNG; (1) /Peyrefitte Cerbère 25.VI.1962/ BMNH; (1) /Bouches du Rhone Marseille/ MHNP; (1) /Var Porque Rolle 23.VIII.1927/ /*lineata* det MC Day 1974/ /*cylindrica* det MC Day 1977/ /*Meria cylindrica* Sich det Gorbatovsky 1978/ BMNH; (1) /Agay VI.1936/ BMNH; *(1) /Ile de Port Cros 24.VIII.1954 F. Aubert leg/ MZUF
ITALY = (1) /Puglia (LE) S. Cesarea T. 20/30.VII.1989 Matteini leg/ CP
SPAIN = (2) /Catalunya Barcelona/ MHNP; (1) /Castilla Cuenca Uclès Coll. J. Perez/ MHNP; *****(7) /Spagna Andalusia Tarifa (Cadice) 15/20.IX.1988 G. Matteini leg/ CP (6) CA (1)

♂

CROATIA = (1) /Mann, Spalato, 1862/ MNHW; (2) /Mann, Ragusa, 1868/ MNHW; (11) /Pola Schlett./ MNHW; (2) /Dalmatien, Spalato, 18.VII.1912, F. Maldl/ MNHW; (1) /Arbe Dal. 30.6.(19)14/ MNHW; (4) /Omg Stinjan 2-5 km NW Pula, 17.VII.1966/ ZMA; (1) /Yugoslavia Island Uglian 18.7.1966 leg Hoffer/ OLML; (3) /Yugoslavia Zadar Jukosary 30.VII.1967 leg Dr. Z. Padr/ OLML; (1) /W Croatia Makarska 20.VII.2001 J. Linda leg/ OLML; (1) /Jugoslavjia Istra Ent. Exp.Zool.Mus./ /*Meria cylindrical* det R. Hensen 1986/ ZMA
FRANCE = (1) /Cette, Bezière, F/ /Cette, Bezière Carcan marques/ /Sammlung Meyer-Dur Mus bern 1885/ NMBB; (1) /Agay, Var, France, 9.7.1926/ BMNH; (8) /Porque-Rolle, Var, France, 23.VIII.1927, O.W.R./ BMNH; (1) /Provence, Callian Steck, 3.VII.1929/ NMBB; (1) /id, 16.VII.1929/ NMBB; (3) /Les Troyes, Var, France, 29.7.32/ BMNH; (1) /30.VI.1938, S. France, Rhone delta, Canal bank, Arles, G.P. Hale Carpenter on thistle flower/ BMNH; (1) /S-France Carcassonne 13.8.1952 H. Hamann/ OLML; (1) /France, Var, les freyes, 7.VII.1958/ /O.W. Richards Coll./ BMNH; (2) /France, Bouches du Rhone, 32 km SE of Arles, 1-17.VII.1960/ BMNH; (2) /France, Valescu (Var), 4.7.1968, K.M. Guichard/, BMNH; (4) /Gallia merid. Le Caverdeux Oberberger/ OLML; (2) /F: O-Pyrenäen. Sorède vallèe Heurese 20.6.1994 l Mittelm. Exkurs./ SMNS; (* 48 specimens at MZUF - BONI BARTALUCCI, 1997: 630)
ITALY = (1) /Sizilien/ /*latifasciata* Kohl/ NHMW; (1) /Sicilia/ /1884 Fr(ey) Gessn(er)/ MZUF; (2) /Gargano (FG) Carpino 4.VII.1992 Osella leg/ CP; (1) /Gargano Peschici 26.VIII.1992 leg M. & G. Osella/
PORTUGAL = (1) /Portugal, Sierra de Estrela, 18.V.1966, J. Abraham & M.E. Baccher, B.M. 1966.296/ BMNH
SPAIN = (1) /Bejar, VI.VII.02, T.A.C./ /E. Saunders Coll/ BMNH; (2) /Spain, Sierra Nevada, VII.16.21/ /E. Saunders coll. 1910-266/ BMNH; (2) /Baleares/ /E. Saunders coll 1910. 266/BMNH; (1) /Spain, Murcia, 21.VI.1923/ BMNH; (5) /Spain, Gerona, Baguer, 3-5.VIII.1955/ BMNH; (1) /Calella d. corta (Barcelona) Spain, Borcek, VI.1971/ BMNH; (1) /Spain, Granada, Nerja, 3.VII.1974, Z. Borcek/ BMNH; (1) /Mallorca, Magaluf, 3-9.7.1975, K.M. Guichard/ BMNH; (1) /Pennicola, S.L. 27.VIII.1975/ BMNH; (5) /Spain, Teruel, P.F. la Cederilla, 1400 m, 16.7.1979, K. Guichard/ BMNH; (2) /Spain, Sierra Nevada, (1500-1850 m) 18-24.VII.1980, K.M. Guichard/ BMNH; (2) /Palomas, 17.VII.1980, G. Boffa leg/ MRST; (2) /E Prov Granada Sr Nevada 1400 m Portugos 10.6.1991 leg Tiefenthaler/ OLML; (3) /Alt Emporda, cast. De Carmanso, 6.VII.1995, Scaramozzino & Generani leg/ MRST; (3) /Alt Emporda, garriguela (GI), Greto fiume, 9.VII.1995, Scaramozzino & Generani leg/ MRST; (3) /Alt Emporda, Rabos (GI), oliveto incolto, 9.VII.1995, Scaramozzino & Generani leg/ MRST; (3) /Alt Emporda, Llanca (GI), spiaggia, 12.VII.1995, Scaramozzino & Generani leg/ MRST; (3) /5 km NW Pobla de Segur, Lerida, Espana, crucifer flowers, 27.7.1997/ BMNH; (1) /Sta. Olalla del Cala Huelva (España) 15.VI.1978 J. Suarez Coll.//34423/ MNCN; (1) /Cataluña Centellas 12.VII.1924 Mas. De Xaxars//34431/ MNCN; (2) /Centellas Cataluña 17.VII.1924 Mas. de Xaxars/ /34428 & 34429/ MNCN; (2) /Centellas Cataluña 30.VII.1924 Mas. de Xaxars/ /34430 & 34432/ MNCN; (2) /Sepulveda 988 m Prov Segovia VII & VIII.1939 G. Ceballos//34417 & 34418/ MNCN; (3) /*Griegos*/ /34424-34465-34466/ MNCN; (1) /La garriga 31.VII.1924 (Farriols)//34467/ MNCN; (1) /Cas?? Tablares 930 mt Palencia 11.8.1989//34733/ MNCN; (2) /Grandillos de Vidr igles 850 m Zamora 25.VII.1989/ /34333 & 34334/ MNCN; (1) /Gergal Almeria (España) J. Suarez coll.//34324/ MNCN; (1) /La Cabrera Léon (España) J. Suarez Coll – 20.VII.1974//34328/ MNCN; (2) /P.to de la Morcuera Madrid 10.VII.1983 C. Rey leg/ /34471 & 34472/ MNCN; (2) /Montorio del Pinar Burgos 13.VII,1983 C. Rey leg./ /34475 & 34472/ MNCN; (2) /Montorio del Pinar Burgos 21.VII,1983 C. Rey leg./ /34476 & 34477/ MNCN; (1) /Cañada del Hoyo Cuenca 14.VII.87/ MNCN; (1) /Montejo de la Sierra Madrid 2.VII.1886//34349/ MNCN; (1) /Barcelona Centellas 14.VIII,1933 max de Xaxars//34438/ MNCN; (1) /S. Fer/ /34443/ MNCN; (2) /Seveña/ /34436 &34437/ MNCN; (2) /puebla de D. Fabrique Granada Escalera 1900/ /34433 & 34434/ MNCN; (1) /Montarco – 26.08.06/ /Coleccion Cabrera/ /34421/ MNCN; (1) /Montarco – 19.VIII.01/ /Coleccion Cabrera/ /34440/ MNCN; (2) /Purias S.Almenara VIII.1943 G. Menor//34450 & 34451/ MNCN; (4) /P.to de la Morcuera 1400 m Vertiente N. (Madrid) 26.VI.1986/ /34359,34360,34363,34365/ MNCN; (96) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar de la Yegua 22-24.VI.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (66) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar de la Yegua 4.VII.1995 leg. Tschorsing SMNS; (1) /E: prov Zaragoza Pina de Ebro 11.6.1992 leg J. Blasco-Zumeta/ SMNS; (24 specimens - BONI BARTALUCCI, 1997: 630-631); *****(5) /Spagna Andalusia Tarifa (Cadice) 15/20.IX.1988 G. Matteini leg/ CP (4) (1) CA; (26) specimens from France and Spain at MHNG

Female. Figs 133-135 (133 on Apulian specimen, 134-135 on stared specimen). Size: 7-10 mm

Male. Figs 136-140 (on stared specimen). Size: 10-15 mm

GORBATOVSKY (1981) based its synonymy with *M. cylindrica* on the supposed overlapping of their distribution areas, really ignoring both the absence of *M. lineata* from NW Italy, the typical locality of *M. cylindrica*, and absence of the latter from territories of Mediterranean France, the typical locality of the former. Well distinct female by the very stumped wings, while very misinterpretation about relative males existed until BONI BARTALUCCI (1997) proposed a reliable coupling of sexes. Till now actual records pointed out a steno-West Mediterranean distribution area, with dubitative records from Sicily. The discovery of specimens from Apulia(Italy) and coasts of Croatia strongly enlarge it, making less incredible the labels of 3 specimens (/Hamman, Habu Hadja 14.V.1895/) from Jordan at MHNP (BONI BARTALUCCI, 1997: 634). The males from Croatia and at lesser extent the specimens from Apulia show less elongated lobes of the epipygium; the female from Apulia show reddish basal metameri and absence of any furrow on propodeal disk.
Specimens with ***** are smaller than the general pattern of the taxon. Females show a slender propodeum with different ratio between length and width in dorsal aspect.
DENIS (1930) described the coupling together with other observations.

***Meria latifasciata* (Palma, 1869)**

Myzine sexfasciata var *latifasciata* PALMA 1869: 33 ♂
Myzine latifasciata: A. COSTA (1887: 118-119, 120)
Meria anceps GRIBODO 1893: 184 ♂
Myzine tripunctata var. *latifasciata*: DALLA TORRE (1897: 129 ♂)
Myzine latifasciata: GUIGLIA (1958: 4 ♂)
Meria latifasciata: GUIGLIA (1960: 84 Fig. 6 ♂)
Meria latifasciata: GUIGLIA (1961a: 7, 26-28 Figs 9, 12 ♂)
Meria latifasciata: GUIGLIA (1968: 286-287 ♂)
Upaterka latifasciata: ARGAMAN (1994: 94-95 ♂)
Meria latifasciata: BONI BARTALUCCI (2001: 16-19 Figs 63-74 ♂)

Examined specimens

♂

ALGERIA = (1) /Biskra/ /Collezione Gribodo/ /l*atifasciata* Palma det Dott. D. Guiglia/ MSNG
ITALY = (1) /Sizilien/ /*latifasciata* det Kohl/ MNHW; (1) /Sicilien/ /Frey- Gess./ /*latifasciata* det Kohl/ MNHW; (2) /Calabria/ Coll. Costa, MUN; (1) /*Palermo Capaci spiaggia* 8.VII.1944/ MZUF; (1) /*Palermo Capaci spiaggia* 11.VII.1944/ /*Meria caspica* Rad. Gorbatovsky/ MZUF; (1) /Agrigento Eraclea Minoa 14.VIII.1980 su *Acacia karoo*. BBartalucci leg/ MZUF: *(1) /Sicilia TP Foce Modione 22.VIII.2009 M. Romano leg/ MZUF
LYBIA = (1) /*Bengasi 29 August 1906 Klapt??*/ NMHW; (1) /Homs/ MSNG
MOROCCO = (1) /Maroc Goulimine 4.V.1947 J. de Beaumont/ /*latifasciata*/ MZL
TUNISIA = (1) /Umg- Tunis 5-6.1913/ NHMW

Male. Figs 141-145. Fig. 141 (kindly granted by the author, Marcello Romano, performed on stared specimen; size = 16.5 mm); Figs 142-145 (specimen from Capaci). Size: 14-17 mm

Males from North Africa with red coloration on basal metameri, named *Myzine latifasciata laeta* then *Meria latifasciata* "morpha" *martini* by GUIGLIA (1960 and 1965/1968 respectively) and previously listed here, have been recently (BONI BARTALUCCI 2008) split off as separate taxon.

Female unknown.

***Poecilotiphia* Cameron, 1902**

Poecilotiphia CAMERON 1902: 273
Poecilotiphia: TURNER (1908: 131)
Dermasothes MENOZZI 1940: 263)

Dermasothes: NAGY (1970: 189-192)
Dermasothes: GORBATOVSKY (1979: 609-621)
Poecilotiphia: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 386)
Poecilotiphia: BONI BARTALUCCI (2001: 28-32)
Poecilotiphia: BONI BARTALUCCI (2004b: 1232-1233, 1237, 1240)
Poecilotiphia: BONI BARTALUCCI (2009: 1377-1378)

Through GORBATOVSKY (1979) under the name *Dermasothes* this group of species could find a satisfying systematic position within the Myzinin wasps.
Visited flower (only males, see below): *Foeniculum vulgare, Paliurus spinachristi, Oenanthes lachenalii, Chrithmum maritimum, Euphorbia* sp.
As far as we know *Poecilotiphia* females have never been caught visiting flowers, but only on the soil (MENOZZI, 1940; GORBATOVSKY, 1979; BONI BARTALUCCI, 1994)
Females ***P1***

Males ***P4***

P1

α.....Ventral border of clypeus with a prominent median lamella (Fig. 146)

P2

αα .....Ventral border of clypeus simple, without prominent median lamella (Figs 161 e 181)

P3

P2

α.....Wings strongly reduced, unfit for flying; forewing with only two closed cells not overcoming more than 1/6 its total length (Fig. 167)

***Poecilotiphia parvula* (Smith, 1855)**

αα .....Wings more developed, apparently fit for flying, reaching 2nd metamerus; forewing with 8 closed cells getting half its total length

***Poecilotiphia rousselii* (Guérin, 1838)**

P3

α.....No nebulous veins on the forewing, therefore ***CPM*** and ***CDII*** are not expressed (Fig. 163)

***Poecilotiphia oraniensis* (Lucas, 1846)**

α.....Nebulous veins on the forewing present, ***CPM*** and ***CDII*** well expressed (Fig. 182)

***Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* (E. Saunders, 1901)**

P4

α.....Ventral edge of clypeus with a central lamella having a distinct as deep as large notch (Fig. 169)

β.....Lower genal areas near **PoG** depressed compared to the remainder of genal areas and largely crossed by fine wrinkles

χ.....Volsella with a strong xiphylus (Fig. 164)

P6

αα .....Ventral edge of clypeus with largely rounded laterally median lamella having very shallow and fairly broad median notch (Figs 149 e 190)

ββ.....Lower genal areas near **PoG** a little prominent, mostly smooth with few **p**

χχ Volsella without any xiphylus (Fig. 159)

P8

P6

α.....Last three flagellomeri with distinct placoids at their base

β.....Foreborder of pronotal disk simply angled, without any laminated carina

χ.....Tergal surfaces mostly smooth and shining with only very sparse shallow **p**

***Poecilotiphia oraniensis* (Lucas, 1846)**

αα.....Last four flagellomeri with distinct placoids at their base

ββ.....Pronotal disk bordered before by a more or less prominent laminated carina, severing it from pronotal plate

χχ.....Tergal surfaces with impressed **p** throughout

P7

P7

α.....**Tsa** completely fused to each other like a roof without any notch in dorsal aspect (Fig. 168)

β.....Pronotum with subparallel sides, just a bit tightened anteriorly, in dorsal aspect (Fig. 168)

χ.....Volsella stouter (Fig. 172)

***Poecilotiphia parvula* (Smith, 1855)**

αα.....**Tsa** with a distinct median notch in dorsal aspect (Fig. 173)

ββ.....Pronotum strongly narrowed anteriorly (Figs 175 e 1767)

χχ.....Volsella slender (Fig. 179)

***Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata* (Tournier, 1889)**

P8

α.....Foreborder of pronotal disk simply angled, without any laminated carina

β.....Only last flagellomerus with distinct placoid at its base

χ.....Width of mesosoma in dorsal aspect 1.2 times width of the head

***Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* (E. Saunders, 1901)**

αα.....Pronotal disk bordered before by a more or less prominent laminated carina, severing it from pronotal plate

ββ.....Last four flagellomeri with distinct placoids at their base

χχ.....Width of mesosoma in dorsal aspect about as large as width of the head

P9

P9

α.....Integument with light markings on metasoma at least and with ferruginous red apical metamerus (in just few specimens it is reddish-brown with yellow markings)

β.....Whitish hair on **Tsa** and frons

χ.....Broad and shallow median notch on ventral edge of clypeus(Fig. 149)

δ .....**cOc** complete and simple ventrally (Fig. 150)

ε .....High semitransparent lamellar carina along the entire foreborder of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk

ϕ .....Large pit in the midlle just behind lamella on $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk (Fig. 152)

γ .....$\mathbf{Es_1}$ with a strong pointed prominence (Fig. 153)

η.....Apical edge of 7th sternum broadly emarginated (Fig. 157)

***Poecilotiphia rousselii* (Guérin, 1838)**

αα .....Integument without any light and ferruginous colours (light markings just on fore legs)

ββ.....Brownish hair on **Tsa** and frons

χχ.....Clypeus enlarged laterally with a small median notch (Fig. 190)

δδ .....Ventral portion of **cOc** near **PoG** replaced by a series of fine wrinkles

εε.....Fairly low, obscure carinated keel only medially along fore border of $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk, wearing out laterally

ϕϕ .....Very small depression behind keel

γγ.....$\mathbf{Es_1}$ gently and slightly rounded

ηη.....Apical edge of 7th sternum like in Fig. 195

***Poecilotiphia celaena* nov. sp.**

Poecilotiphia rousselii (Guérin, 1838)

Myzine rousselii GUÉRIN, 1838: 103 (Holotypus ♂: Algeria MHNP).
Myzine hispanica SPINOLA, 1843: 134 ♂
Myzine Ghiliani SPINOLA, 1843: 135 ♂
Myzine erythrura A. COSTA,1858: 20, 36 Fig. 3 ♂
Myzine ruficornis SMITH, 1879: 178
Myzine rousselii: DALLA TORRE (1897: 126)
Myzine andrei FERTON, 1911: 409 (Lectotypus ♀: /aves prov. 7.X.1911 La Calle, Andrei, Ferton/ /Coll. Ch. Ferton/ MHNP !)
Myzine hispanica m. *castellana:* DUSMET (1930: 74 ♂)
Myzine hispanica m. *obscura:* DUSMET (1930: 74 ♂)
Myzine hispanica m. *lutea:* GUIGLIA (1960: 77 ♂)
Myzine rousselii: GUIGLIA (1961a: 7, 20.23 Figs 7,8)
Poecilotiphia rousselli (sic!): BONI BARTALUCCI (1994: 11-14 Figs 20.24 ♀)
Poecilotiphia rousselii: PANTALEONI & BONI BARTALUCCI (2011: 207-208 ♀)

Examined specimens

♀

ALGERIA = (1) /La Calle, 13.IX Ferton/ /Coll Ch Ferton/ MHNP
FRANCE = (3) /Corsica Portovecchio, Pinarello spiaggia 21-27.VII.1992 MBB lgt/ MZUF
ITALY = (1) /Sicily, Palermo, Petralia, Pizzo di Faro (3700-4800 ft) 29.VI.1972,K.M. Guichard/ /*Meria rousseli* det. M.C. Day/ BMNH
MOROCCO = (1) /S.Morocco, Oued Massa (Tiznit road), 3.IV.1974, K.M. Guichard & R. Else/ BMNH; (1) /Moyen Atlas Col du Zad 28.VI.1991 2050-2200 m G. Sama leg/ MZUF
SPAIN = (1) /Torrevieja (Alic) E, 23.5.1984, leg. H. Teunissen/ ZMA

♂

ALGERIA = (1) /Algérie Biskra, 4.VI.1948, J. de Beaumont/ MZL; (1) /Biskra, Coll. Gribodo/ MSNG; (1) /La Calle 17.7/ MHNP; (1) /La Calle Fonga see Ost. Algerien 13.VI.1930/ CNC; (15) specimens at MHNP
ITALY = (4) /Messina Schioedte/ UZM; (1) /Palermo, Favara, 17.VI.1951/ BMNH; (4) /Castelvetrano (TP), 26.VI.1972/ BMNH; (2) /Palermo, Piano Battaglia, 3.VII.1972/ BMNH; (3) /Sardinia, Villasimius, VI.1975/ BMNH; (1) /Italia, Lazio, Roma, via Falcognana, 10.VII.1994, C.G.M. Schultess/ ZMA; (2) /id, 17.VII.1994/ ZMA; (7) /Sicilia, M. Etna, 1350 m/ ZUR; (1) /Lazio, Acilia, 27.7.1939/ ZUR; (1) /Lazio, Castelli, 25.6.1942/ ZUR; (1) /Lazio,

Settecamini, 27.8.1942/ ZUR; (1) / Costa rei (CA), Pranu M.na, 1.8.1980, Meloni/ CP; (1) /Gargano, Isola Varano, 25.VIII.81, Osella/ CP; (5) /Italia Sicilia Eraclea Minoa su *Foeniculum* 7-16.VII.1981 MBB leg/ MZUF; (1) /Sicilia, Is. Lampedusa, VIII.1983, Leg. Pavesi/ CB; (1) Gargano, Isola Varano, 20.VIII.86, Osella/ CP; (1) /Sinis Oristano, 26.VI.1990, Sardegna, legit Pagliano/ CP; (1) /Castellaneta mare, Puglia, It., 19.IX.1991, legit Pagliano/ CP; (1) /Scansano Jonico, Basilicata, 21.IX.1991, legit Pagliano/ CP; (1) /Lazio/I, Cast. Porz. 14.VII.1992, Col. A. Mochi/ MZUF; (3) /Italia Molise 10 km S. Termoli 24.8.1997 leg J. Halada/ OLML; (2) /Sardegna, Is. S. Pietro/ MSNM; (4) /*Messina Schiödte*/ UZM; (1) /Italia Toscana Ansedonia su *Foeniculum* 27.VII.1993/ MZUF; (4) Specimens at MHNP

FRANCE = (1) /F: Roussillon Etang de St. Cyprien 16.6.1994 leg. Mittelmeer Exkurs./ SMNS; (1) /Vendres, 27.VII.1941/ MZUF; (1) /France, Pyr.Or., St. Cyprien, plage, 8.IX.1974 (081) M. & T. Simon Thomas/ ZMA; (1) /Leucate, Aude, France, 17.08.1983, Houret, sur *Euphorbia,* J. Hamon rec/ MZUF; (1) /Torreilles, Pyr. Or., France, 18.08.1983, plage sur *Euphorbia*, J. Hamon rec/ MZUF; (3) /S.te Marie la mer, Pyr. Or., France, 19.08.1983, plage, sur *Euphorbia,* J. Hamon rec 3m/ MZUF; (1) /Leucate, Aude, France, Grau de Leucate, 2 m, 21.08.1983. plage sur *Euphorbia*, J. Hamon rec/ MZUF; (1) /France, Pyr. Or., Bocal du Tech, 18.VI.1990, H. & J.E. Wiering/ ZMA; (4) /Corsica Portovecchio, Pinarello spiaggia 21-27.VII.1992 MBB lgt/ MZUF

LYBIA = (1) /Tripolitania, Misurata, IX.1913, Andreini/, MSNG; /Lybia, Tripolitania, Ain Zara, 29.V.1951, K.M. Guichard/ BMNH

MOROCCO = (1) /Marrakech, Oued Tensift, 15.V.1947, J. de Beaumont/ MSNG; (2) /id/ MZL; (2) /Tiznit Test, 29.VI.1974/ BMNH; (2) /12 km N Qued Massa, 11.III.1974, *Euphorbia*/ BMNH; (1) /Morocco 29.5.1995 El Menzel 30 km E Sefrou M. Halada lgt/ OLML; (1) /Marokko N Tissa env 8.5.97 K. Denes lgt/ OLML

PORTUGAL = (1) /Portugal, Algarve, Quarteira, 22-23.VIII.1976, W.H. Gravestein/ ZMA; (1) /S.Portugal, Quarteira, 16-19.VI.1978/ BMNH

SPAIN = *(236) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar de la Yegua 22-24.VI.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (150) /E: Prov Salamanca Villar de la Yegua 4.VII.1995 leg. Tschorsing/ SMNS; (1) /Mus. Leiden Spain *Herreros* 19.7.1993 EAM. Spejier/ RMNH; (1) /Espagne, Seville, 23.V.52, J. de Beaumont/ MZL; (1) /Hispania Albarracin 15-25.6.1953/ OLML; (2) /Prov. Malaga, San Julian 6 km ZW v. Malaga, 5.VI.1962, Jeekel & Wiering/ ZMA; (1) /Espana, Malagas, San Julian, 14.V.1967, M.J. & J.P. Duffels/ ZMA; (2) /Murcia, 20.VI.1973/ BMNH; (5) /S.Spain, Ronda, 5-15.VII.1978/ BMNH; (1) /Calamarde (Ter.), 28.V.1984, leg. H. Teunissen/ ZMA; (3) /Spanje, Prov. Malaga, Torremolinos, Los Chocales, 23.V.1982, leg. R. Leys/ ZMA; (1) /Puente de Ojen 9.VII.1985/ /Spain, Granada, R. Leys & P.v.d. Hurk/ ZMA; (1) /N. slope Veleta Sierra Nevada 2400 m Spain/ CNC; (47) specimens at MHNP; (2) /Mus. Leiden Spain Herreros 19.7.1983 EAM Speijer/ RMNH

TUNISIA = (1) /Tabarka, 5.VIII.1978/ BMNH; (2) /W. Kasserine, 5.VI.1980/ BMNH; (2) /N.Tunesien 26.6.1994 lac Ichkeul Nordufen 25 km SW Bizerte leg. Hauser/ SMNS

Female. Figs 52-56, 146-148 (52-56 on specimens from Corsica; 146-147 on lectotype). Size 6-9 mm

Male. Figs 149-160, (on stared specimen from Salamanca), 201 (specimen from Eraclea Minoa, Sicily). Size 8-12mm

The unique taxon of the tribe about which the host for its offspring is known with certainty. FERTON (1911) described the seizure of a supposed larva of *Tentirya grossa* Besser, 1932 on the "naked sable" (dune ?) in La Calle (today El Kala, El Tarf, Algeria) by a female to which he gave the new name *Myzine Andrei*, actually junior synonym of *Poecilotiphia rousselii* (Guérin, 1838).

A new record from Sardinia made by Pantaleoni in sandy dunes of Porto Ferro (Sassari) on September 7th 1997 confirms the old Ferton's report (PANTALEONI & BONI BARTALUCCI, 2011, http://www.biodiversityjournal.com/ pdf/2(4)_207-208.pd, enclosing good photos both of wasp and prey).

BONI BARTALUCCI (1994) gave detailed description on ecology of both sexes on sandy dunes of Pinarello beach (Portovecchio, Corsica). It is advisable to quote again that report, somewhat difficult to find:

"In August 1991 several female and male *Meria* were observed foraging on flowers of *Echinophora spinosa* and *Chrithmum maritimum* on Pinarello beach near Portovecchio in Southeastern Corsica, whereas *P.rousseli* males foraged exclusively on *Chrithmum* completely ignoring the former. I found no *Poecilotiphia* female. During a second stay, 13-27-July 1992, *Eryngium maritimum* and *Euphorbia paralias* were in bloom simultaneously on the same beach; male *P. rousselii* were the only Myzininae visiting *Euphorbia*, ignoring *Eryngium*, while *Meria* males and females were found only on the latter. At the rear of the beach, on the edge of a brackish pool, about 200 *P. rousselii* males were observed, together with less numerous *M. tripunctata* and *M. dorsalis* of both sexes, feeding on flowers of oenanthe lachenallii from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. (peak: 11 am – 2 pm). No *Poecilotiphia* female was observed feeding on any flower during the entire period. I caught one female wandering on the beach at 10.30 am on 21 July. A second female was observed lying on the sand enar a large shrub of *Juniperus phoenicea* at 9.45 am on 25 July; 5 males were flying above her in a circle. I could not see any copulation. When disturbed , the female fled by two quick short (30-40 cm) flights before sinking into the

soli; disturbed again, she did not fly at all but sank further into the soil. A third female was caught in copulation on the sandy soil among shrubs of *Halimium halimifolium* at 10.15 am on 26 July, with 4-5 males flying in circle above her.
The feeding by *Meria* and *Poecilotiphia* males on different flowers may be due to specific biochemical peculiarities and to the shortness of the *Poecilotiphia* mouthparts, which are probably unfit to reach the deeper nectar source in *Eryngium* and *Echinophora*. The female behaviour, somewhat similar to that of Mutillidae, could explain their great scarcity in colletions. They may feed directly on the prey, which is also the larval food source, and apparently spend most of their time concealed. Their tendency to sink into the soil instead of flying off reveals an evolutionary trend towards and apterous state."
It has a steno-Western Mediterranean distribution, showing fair variability in extension and gradation of light colour in males. From European continental areas, Corsica and Sardinia male specimens show smaller and creamy light markings and female specimens brownish metasoma. North African and Sicilian male specimens show more extensive lemon yellow spots, while females have reddish metasoma; some males of the latter populations show yellow colour invading the last metameri too.

Poecilotiphia oraniensis **(Lucas, 1846)**

Myzine Oraniensis LUCAS, 1846: 284 Fig. 6, ♂
Myzine minuta TOURNIER, 1889: 13 Lectotypus ♂ /Morocco Tanger/ MHNG !
Meria minuta: GUIGLIA (1963a: 113-116, Figs 1-3, ♂)
Meria oraniensis: GUIGLIA (1965: 108-110, 117 Figs 1, 4, 5)
Poecilotiphia oraniensis: BONI BARTALUCCI (1994: 18-19 Figs 41-54 ♂)

Examined specimens

♀

MOROCCO = (1) /Maroc 622 19/ MHNG;
♂ (* means 1st tergum ferruginous or ferruginous brown)
ALGERIA = (4 - 2*) /Schmiekdeknecht Oran 1895/ MHNW; (1) /Algerie VIII.1864 = Sichel leg/ MHNP; (2) /Oran E. André leg 1914/ MHNP; (1) /Oran E. André leg 1914/ MSNG
MOROCCO =)1) /Tanger Favier leg 1896/ MHNP; (1) /Tanger E. André leg 1914/ MHNP; (1) /Tanger J. de Gaulle leg. 1919/ MHNP; (1) /Rabat Thery leg./ MHNP; (1) /Agadir Foret d'Ademime Avril L. Berland leg 1937/ MHNP(2) /Maroc 622 19/ MHNG; *(1) /Marrakesh IV-1907 (Escalera)/ BMNH; (1) /Marruecos, Mogador, SW.Morocco III-1906 Escalera/ /1910-397/ BMNH; (1) /Rabat Aug. 24/ BMNH; (2) /Morocco 30 km E Taroudant 27.4.1995 M. Halada leg/ OLML; (1-1*) /Morocco SW Marrakech 13.5.97 K. Denes lgt/ OLML
SPAIN = (1) paralectotype of *Myzine minuta* from /Andalusia/ (MHNG)

Female. Figs 161-163. Size 7 mm
Supposed female just based on the identity of labels of specimens at MHNG; distinguished from other females of the genus by the wing venation, where ***CPM*** and ***CDII*** have been lost.

Male. Fig. 164 (specimen from Oran). Size 7-12 mm
Males distinct by shape of the head, pronotum and genitalia, Variability in the males pertains mainly to the reddish colour of 1st tergum and shape of epipygium.
The presence in Europe should be confirmed, the paralectotype of *M. minuta* being the unique known specimen.

Poecilotiphia parvula **(Smith, 1855)**

Myzine parvula SMITH, 1855: 70-71 (Lectotypus */Albania/* (rounded) */parvula Sm Type/* /Type/ (rounded with red outer ring) /BM type 151505/ /Lectotypus *Myzine parvula F.Smith 1855 Gorbatovsky des 1979*/ */Dermasothes parvulus* F. Smith Gorbatovsky det 1979/ BMNH !
Meria cypria GUIGLIA, 1963C: 317 (Cherkes/ /Limassol VIII.933 Is. Cipro Mavromoustakis/ */Meria cypria Typus!* Det. Dott. D. Guiglia/ /TYPUS/ MSNG ♂)
Myzine parvula: GUIGLIA (1965: 111, 115 ♂)
Meria ankarensis GUIGLIA 1966: 74-76 (Holotypus ♂: /Asia Minore Ankara 70 km S 4.VII.1962 leg A. Giordani Soika/ MSNG !)
Poecilotiphia parvula: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 384-385,386)

Poecilotiphia parvula: BONI BARTALUCCI (2008: 1378-1379 Figs 65-68)

Examined specimens:

♀

GREECE = (1) /Faliraki beach, Rhodes 22.VIII.1979/ /*Meria parvula* det MC Day1976) /*Poecilotiphia parvula* Gorbatovsky 1987/ BMNH; (1) /Rhodes, Ixia s.l. 26.VI.1981 K. Guichard/ /*Poecilotiphia parvula Gorbatosky 1987/ BMNH*

♂

GREECE = (4) /Graecia 1896 Steind. Don/ MHNW; (1) /Kruiper 1869 Graec/ MHNW; (1) /Lithochoron 7.VIII.1965/ /Hellas Makedonia Blommers e a./ ZMA; (3) /Hellas Mykonos North bay 10.8.73 Wim Klein/ ZMA; (1) /Hellas Kriti Iraklion 18.8.73 Wim Klein/ ZMA; (2) /Hellas Kriti Palaeokastron 22.8.73 Wim klein/ ZMA; (1) /Hellas Kos Mastimari 24.VI/11.VII-1978 M.C. & G. Krusemann/ ZMA; (1) /Hellas Kos Kardamena 1/7-VII-1978 M.C. & G. Krusemann/ ZMA; (206) /Peloponissos Hellas 5 km S. Monemvasia (various date from June 1982 to August 1987)/ (199) ZMUC (7) MZUF; (1) /Grecia: Creta Istron, K. Mirabellou on *Rubus* sp., 1.VIII.1988 Boni Bartalucci leg./ MZUF; (11) /Grecia Peloponneso Loutra Kylini spiaggia VII.1989, Boni Bartalucci leg./ MZUF; (1) /Rodi, Paradisi spiaggia su *Foeniculum* 2.VIII.1990 Boni Bartalucci leg./ MZUF; (1) /Greece Attiki Dafni 10 km W Athens 2.IX.1991, Th Patanidou & G. Priebe – malaise trap in phrigana/ ZMA; (4) /Greece Pelopon. 20 km N. Pilo Marathopoli 8.7.97 leg Marek Halada/ OLML; *(23) /Grecia Peloponneso Argolide Salandi 15-26/VIII/1997 Boni Bartalucci leg./ MZUF

CHYPRE = (1) /Cypr. Paphos Yeroskypos 20.7.39 Hk. Lindb/ MHNW; (2) /Cyprus Larnaca salt lake 30.VI.1971 M.J. & J.D. Duffels/ /*Meria cypria* Guiglia det. R. Hensen 1986/ ZMA; (1) /Cyprus Larnaca 4 km N Famagusta 2.VII.1971 M.J. & J.D. Duffels/ /*Meria cypria* Guiglia det. R. Hensen 1986/, ZMA; (54) /Cypern Aya Napa 10 km W Capo Greco 13-23.VI.1983/, (52) ZMUC, (2) MZUF; (12) /CY Famagusta 18.8.1997 Boness l/ SMNS; (4) /CY Famagusta 18.8.1998 Boness l/ SMNS

MAKEDONIA = (1) /Macedonia Sr Dorjan 04.06.1974 Leg Halada/, UZM

TURKEY = (1) /Transkauk Helenendorf 1896/ MHNW; (4) /As. Min. Ankara 70 km. S veget. Stepp. ed ombrellifere 4.VII.62 A. G. Soika/ /*ankarensis*/ /PARATYPUS/ (red) /*Poecilotiphia parvula (Sm.)* Gorbatovsky det *1988*/ MSNG; (1) /Turkiye Nevsehir H.v. Oorschot, H.v.d. Brink & H. Wiering/ /Road Goreme-Urgup 1000-1100 m St132 4.VIII.1983/ ZMA; (1) /Turkiye Gaziantep H.V. Oorschot & H. Wiering/ /43 km WNW Kilis 600 m Gozkaya 29.IX.91 st.767/ ZMA; (1) /Turkiet (Asiatisk) Pamukkale 10.7.1974 B.M. Kristensen leg./ ZMUC

Female. Figs 165-167. Size about 6-7 mm
The assumption of these female specimens to *P. parvula* made by Day has been based on the simple remark that it ist he only taxon of the genus present in that area.

Male. Figs 168-172 (on stared specimen). Size 7 10 mm
Placoids present on the last 4 flagellomeri
Distribution area ranges from Southern Balcan peninsula to Caucasus through Southern Russia and Anatolia. No specimens from Middle east where it appears to be replaced by *P. pseudofasciculata* (GUIGLIA 1963). Inhabiting biotopes with rocky soils too.

***Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata* (Tournier, 1889)**

Myzine rugosopunctata TOURNIER, 1889: 15. Lectotype ♂ (here designated in order to ensure the name's proper and consistent use): /Sarept Beck/ /C.^{n}. Tournier/ /TYPE/ /*Myzine rugosopunctata ♂ Tournier 1895*/ (autographic), MHNG !
Myzine rugosopunctata: DALLA TORRE (1897: 126 ♂)
Meria rugosopunctata: GUIGLIA (1963a: 116-119, Figs 4-7 ♂)
Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 384)
Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata: BONI BARTALUCCI (2008: 1383 Fig. 116)

Examined specimens:

♂

KAZAKSTAN = (4) /Шагимарданъ/ /12.VII.1871/ /12/ /C.n de Saussure/ MHNG; (1) /SE Kazakhstan, sand desert 4 km N Bakanas lower Ili river valley 12.6.2000 S. Zunstein/ OLML
RUSSIA = (1) /Sarept 1893 Becker/ NHMW

Male. Figs 173-180 (lectotype). Size: 9-10 mm

Female unknown.
Placoids present at the base of the last four flagellomeri.

Note. Taxon from Turanic Region, enclosed in European fauna because of its presence in the steppes of NorthWestern Caspian areas, today formally within European Russia. Sarept (or Sarepta) is the name of 18th – 19th century German settlement south of the city of Tsaritsyn (actually Volgograd, ex Stalingrad). along Volga river. Old Sarepta (Russian Старая Сарепта) now Krasnoarmeysky Rayon, is a district of Volgograd, in Russia, 48º52'

N 44º51' E. Sarepta was founded 28 kilometers south of Tsaritsyn by the Moravian Brethren in 1765 when Catherine II sought to attract German settlers (so-called Volga Germans) to expand crop production in southern Russia and defend against the invasions of Kalmyk, Kazakh, and Tatar tribes. Its name derives from that of the Sarpa river, which flows into the Volga nearby.The city was renamed Krasnoarmeisk in 1920.

***Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* (E. Saunders, 1901)**

Myzine lacteipennis E. SAUNDERS, 1901: 534-535 (Typus ♂ Algeria Biskra; OUM)
Meria lacteipennis: GUIGLIA (1960: 75-76 Fig. 11 ♂)
Meria zavattarii GUIGLIA (1959: 16 ♂)
Meria bengasiana GUIGLIA (1959: 19 ♂)
Meria lybica GUIGLIA (1959: 20 ♂)
Dermasothes lacteipennis: GORBATOVSKY (1979: 616)
Poecilotiphia lacteipennis: GORBATOVSKY (1981: 384)
Poecilotiphia lacteipennis: BONI BARTALUCCI (1994: 14-16 Figs 25-28 ♀)
Poecilotiphia lacteipennis: BONI BARTALUCCI (1997: 637 ♀ & ♂)

Examined specimens:

♀

EGYPT = (1)
ITALY = (1) /Italia Sicilia Agrigento Eraclea Minoa spiaggia 16.VIII.1980 MBB leg/ MZUF
TUNISIA = (1) */Zarzis 20.VIII.1969/* MZUF; (1) /S.Kebili Nr Douz 31.VII.1978 KM Guichard, GR & AC Else leg/ / *Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* det Gorbatovsky 1987/ BMNH; (1) /Gabes 10 km SO Tunesia 2.5.1973 leg J. Gusenleitner/ CG

♂

ALGERIA = (1) /Ghardaia V-1895 Dr. Chobaut/ BMNH; (1) /Algeria, S.Oran, Ain Sefra V.1913/ BMNH; (1) /Africa sept Algeria Hammar Salmine 24-25.V.1971 A. Hoffer et J. Horak/ OLML; (1) /Africa sept Algeria Biskra 29-30.V.1971 A. Hoffer et J. Horak/ OLML; (5) /Africa sept Algeria Biskra 7-8.VI.1971 A. Hoffer et J. Horak/ OLML; (5) /Ghardaia V.1897 Dr. Chobaut/ MHNP; (2) /Sahara Alg. Tiudarif 7-12.IV.42/ MHNP
EGYPT = (2) /Aegyptus Mus Drews/ UZM; (1) /EGYPT: Sinai Wadi Sudr. (50 km W Suez) 20 May 1993 Coll A. Mochi/ MZUF; (1) /EGYPT: North Coast 25-30 km W Marsa Matruh 28 May 1993 coll A. Mochi/ MZUF; (2) */Aegyptus Mus Drews/* UZM
ISRAEL = (1) /Israel, Pal…., 30.V.1975/ BMNH; (1) /Israel 29°58' 35°06' 45km N Elat sand dunes E Qetura 9.V.1996 leg. Hauser Isr.qet/ SMNS
ITALY = (1) /Sicily Pachino 22.VI.1972/ BMNH; (1) */Capaci Palermo 11.VII.1944/* MZUF; (8) /Italia Sicilia Agrigento Eraclea Minoa spiaggia 2-18.VIII.1980 MBB leg/ MZUF; (2) /Italia Sicilia Siracusa Eloro spiaggia 15.VII.1982/ MZUF
LYBIA = (1) /Lybia Brak Wadi Ziza 15.V.1951 D. Turner/ */Dermasothes lacteipennis* by M.C. Day/ BMNH; (1) /Tripolitania Gat Ottobre 1936 G. Scortecci/ MSNG
MOROCCO = (1) /Tanger *Mus. Dr.ews*/ UZM; (2) /Agadir coast 19.VI.1974/ BMNH; (1) /Morocco Tamri 70 km N Agadir 8.5.1995 Ma. Halada lgt/ OLML; (2) /Morocco E 30 km N Bovarka 10.5.1995 Ma. Halada lgt/ OLML; (1) /Marokko S Mhamed env 16.5.97 Ko??? Lgt/ OLML; * (6) /Sahara Maroc. Mader Bouziene V.52/ MHNP; (3) /Marokko dunes10 km E Essaouira 31° 30'N 9°44'W 22.III.97 leg. M. Hauser/ SMNS
OMAN = (1) /Oman IV.1943/ BMNH; (1) /Oman S Muwarrah 2(85-042)/ 5.3.2000 leg Gillet/ OLML
SYRIA = (5) /Syria west 50 km S of Homs 24.V.1996 leg M. Haladaing/ OLML; (13) /Syria cen-Homs Palmyra env 6.6.2000 K. Denes sen lgt/ OLML; (1) /Museum Leiden Syria, Palmyra (tadmor) 34°32N 32°16E 1-2.VIII.1985 Ph. Pronk/ RMNH
SPAIN = (1) /Tarifa 4.VI.1958/ BMNH; (1) /Andalucia Puerto de S.Maria (La Piedad) 13.VI.1937 Junco leg/ MNCN; (1) /Estepona Malaga 30.VI.1974 Z. Boucek leg/ */Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* det Gorbatovsky 1987/ BMNH; (1) /Sanlucar de Barrameda 26.IX.1952/ MSNG
TUNISIA = (1) /Tunisia Kebili 8.4.2001 leg M. Harada/ OLML; (6) /Tunisia –S 10 km NW Remada 10.4.2001 leg. M. Harada/ OLML; (2) /Tunisia Tataouine 11.4.2001 leg M. Harada/ OLML; (19 /Tunisia SE Ben Guardane 12.4.2001 leg M. Harada/ OLML; (1) /Tunisia 8 km N Natza 10.IV.1994 loc 16 leg R. Danielsson/ MZLU; (1) /Tabarka 5.VIII.1978 km Guichard & AC Else leg/ BMNH; (1) /Tunis/ MHNP; (1) /Sousse/ MHNP; (1) /Tunesien Monastir 15 km S Sousse 28.6.1994 Leg. Hauser-Tu.Mon/ STOC; (1) /Tunesien Djerba 7 km SW Houmt-Souk 20.5.1993 leg. M. Hauser/ SMNS; (1) /Tun 10 km SE Tataouine 32°51'N 10°30'E 25.03.2001 C. Saure leg./ SMNS

Female. Figs 181-182 (specimen from Sicily). Size 7-8 mm

Male. Figs 183-188 (* specimen from Morocco). Size 8-11 mm
Placoid present on last flagellomerus only. Male specimens from desert districts show milky reflections of the wings, while European populations does not.

Spread throughout Northern Africa, sub Saharian areas, Middle east and Arabia. In Europe it gets Sicily, coasts of Andalusia, Southern Portugal.

Poecilotiphia celaena sp. nova

Holotypus ♂ - Spain = /Spanien Sierra de Guadarrama Pico Penalara 2000-2300 m 2. August 1988 leg. A.W. Ebmer/ OLML

Male. Figs 189-200. Size = 8.5 mm.
Black, brown and pale yellow.
Brown. Mandible tip, semitransparent tegulae, humeral plate and veins, legs but lighter parts on fore legs. Pale yellow: apical spot on forefemur and longitudinal dorsal stripe on foretibia; basal *c* vein.
Hyaline wings; whitish hair on mesosoma and metasoma; brown hair on clypeus, scape and lower frons, yellowish on the remainder of head.
Large smooth areas around ocelli, temples and genae with irregular **p** and **I** larger than their diameter, as it occurs on $\mathbf{N_1}$ disk. Lateral $\mathbf{N_1}$ corrugated, its posteroventral corner with subconcentric wrinkles. Less coarse and dense **p** than in *P. rousseli* throughout, but on 1st sternum which is so densely **p** to appear finely sculpturated throughout. $\mathbf{Em_3}$ and anteroventral lateral **P** ($\mathbf{Es_3}$) wrinkled.
Placoids present on last four flagellomeri.
Note. Close to *P. rousselii* it has different head and **Tsa** in frontal aspect, different pronotum with much less prominent lamella, rounded propleurae, different epipygium and aedeagus. Definitely distinguished from other congeneric taxa [enclosing also the only two other taxa with completely dark body integument , *P. nigra* (Radoszkowsky, 1887) and *P. brevicauda* (Morawitz, 1890), both from Turanic Region] because of hair coloration on head, 1st sternal surface, volsella and above all by the pattern of apical border of 6th sternum, unique within the genus as far as I know. Therefore the choice to name it apart as new taxon notwithstanding its unicity has been taken.

Female unknown.

Derivatio nominis. From the ancient greek κελαινός = obscure

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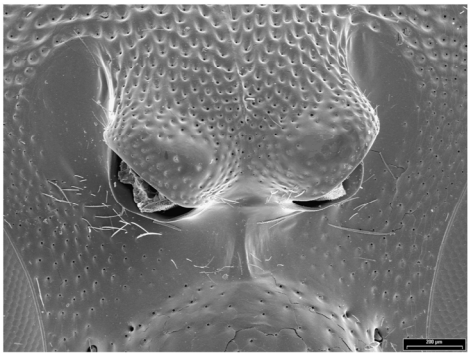

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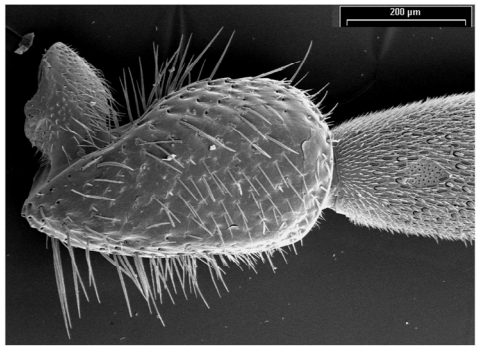

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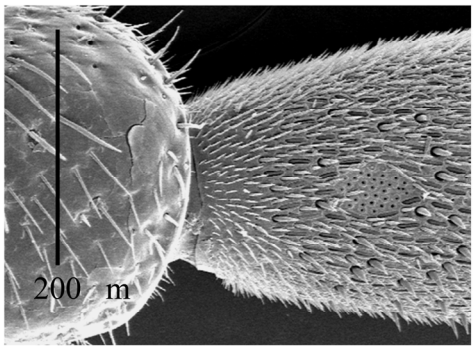

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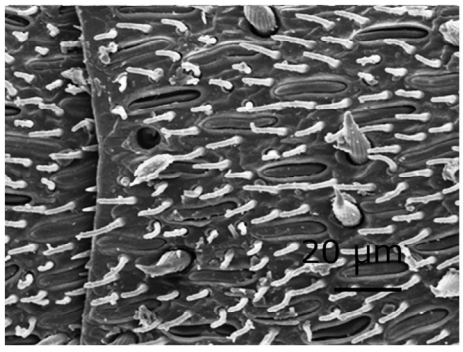

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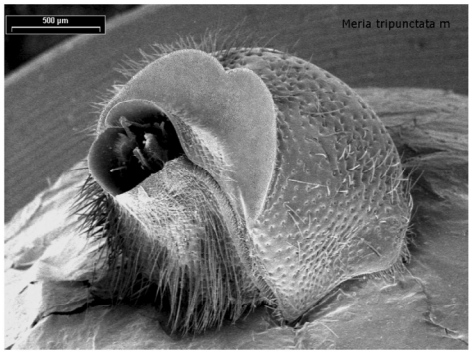

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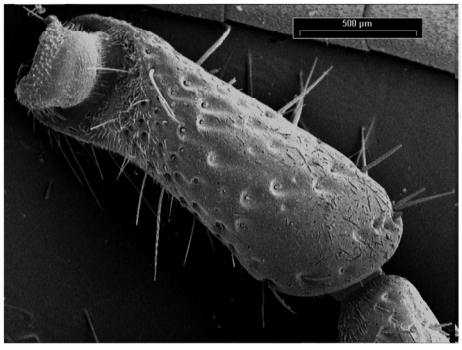

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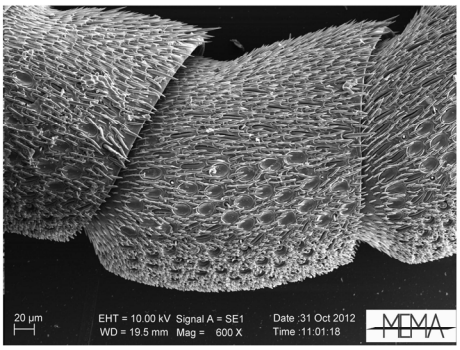
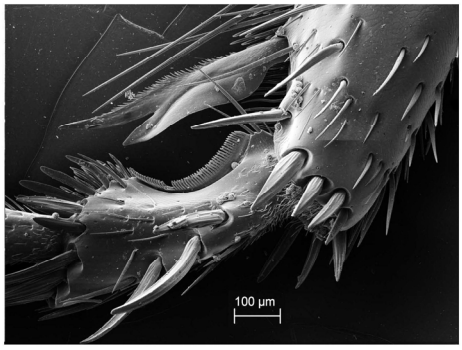
Figs. 1-6. *Meria tripunctata* ♂ - (1): lower frons, **Tsa** , **Ssa** and upper clypeus; (2): Scape; (3). 1st flagellomerus; (4). 7th flagellomerus; (5) pronotum with pronotal plate in frontal aspect. *Mesa abdominalis* ♀ - (6): scape





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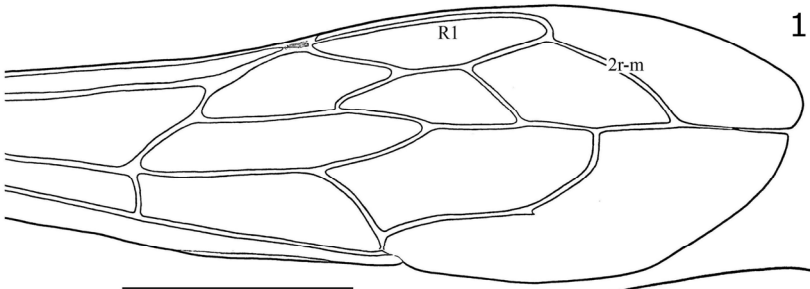

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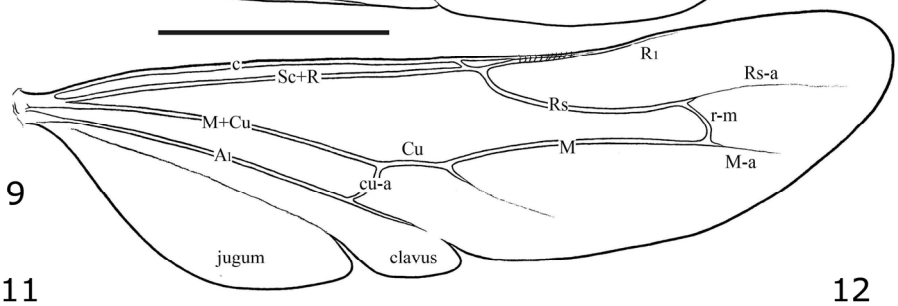

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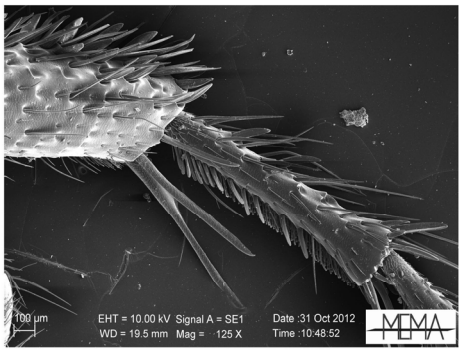
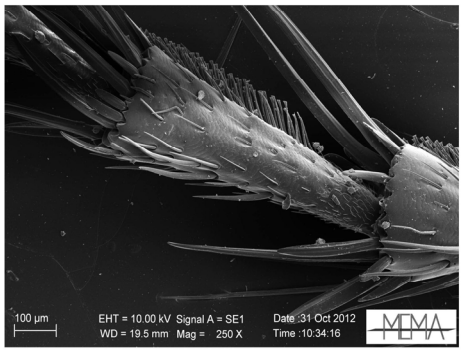
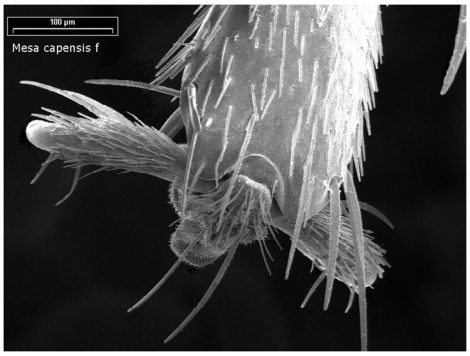




Figs. 7-12. *Mesa abdominalis* ♀ - (7): 3rd flagellomerus; (8): forewing;. (9): hindwing; (10): fore tibial spur and basal foretarsomerus; (11): basal hindtarsomerus; (12): 2ndh hindtarsomerus



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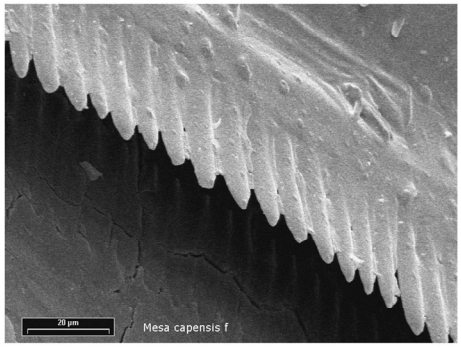

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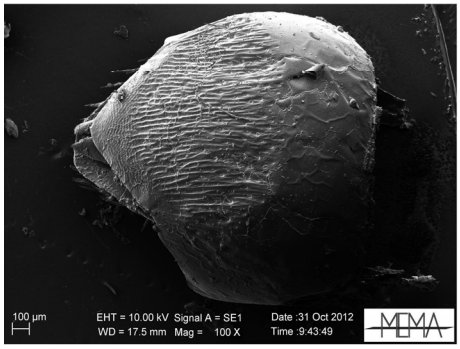

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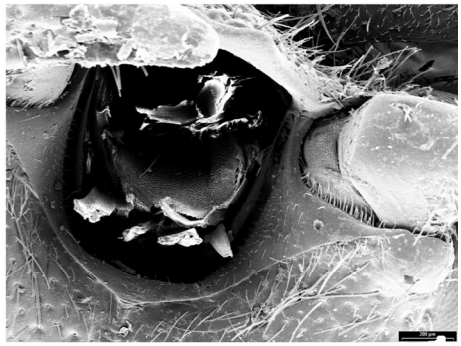

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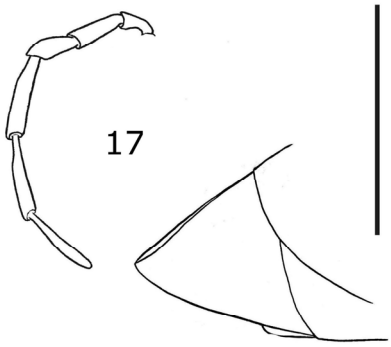

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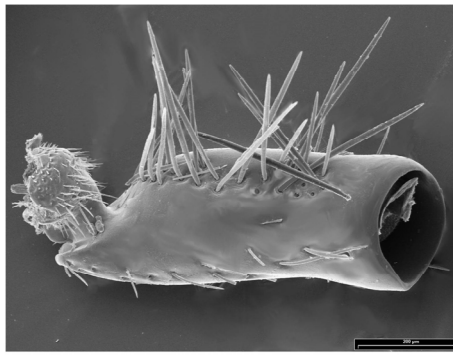
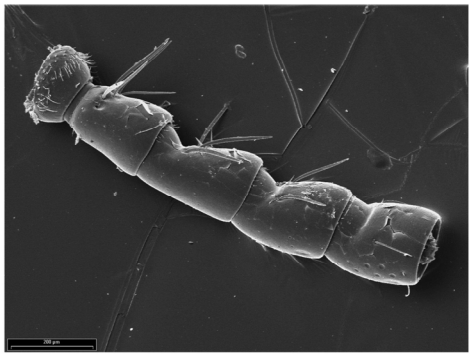
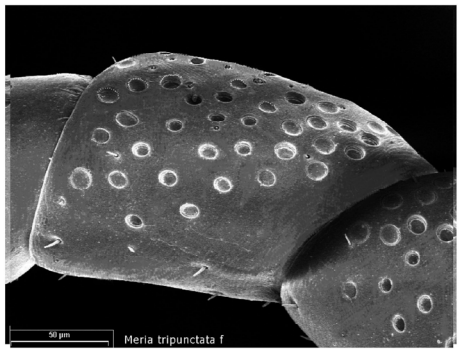


19

Figs. 13-19 = *Mesa abdominalis* ♀ - (13): apical tarsomerus; (14): distal border of metameri; (15): 6th tergum. *Mesa abdominalis* ♂ - (16): head, ventral aspect; (17): Pam; (18): apical metamerus. *Meria tripunctata* ♀ - (19): scape
(17: scale bar = 0.5 mm) (18: scale bar = 1 mm)





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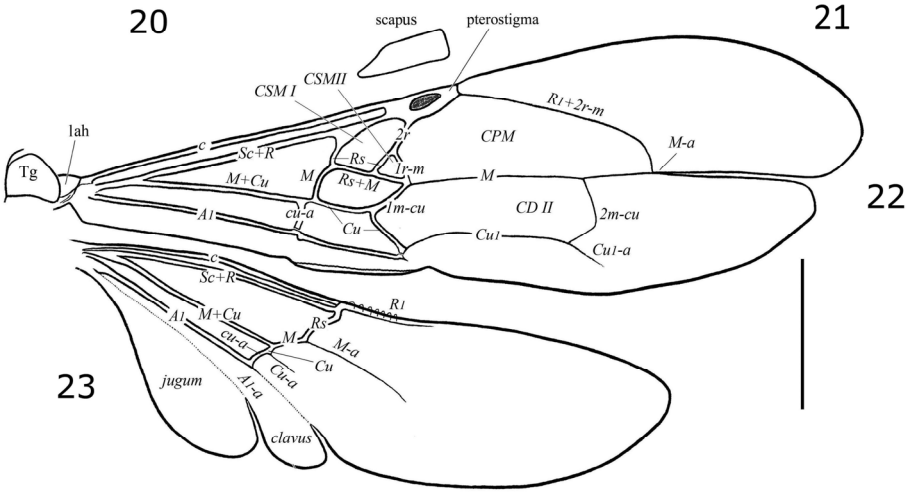

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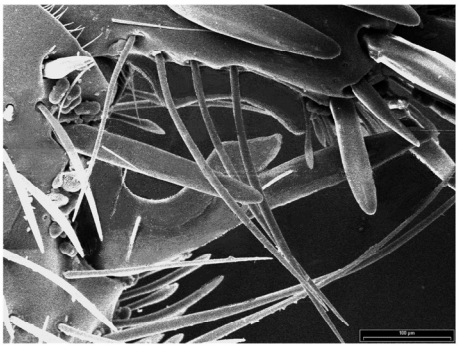

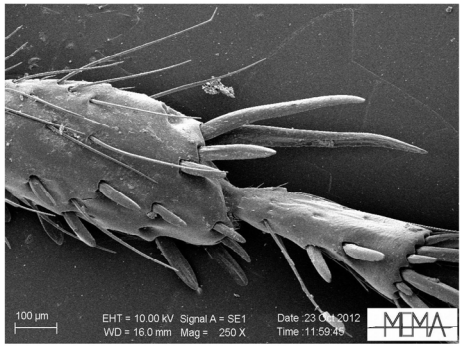

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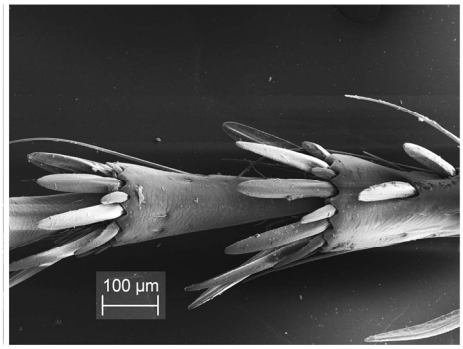
25

Figs. 20-25. *Meria tripunctata* ♀ - (20): basal flagellomeri; (21): 6th flagellomerus; (22): forewing; (23): hindwing; (24): foretibial spur and basal foretarsomerus. *Meria dorsalis* ♀ - (25): hindtibia and basal hindtarsomerus
(22, 23: scale bar = 1 mm)



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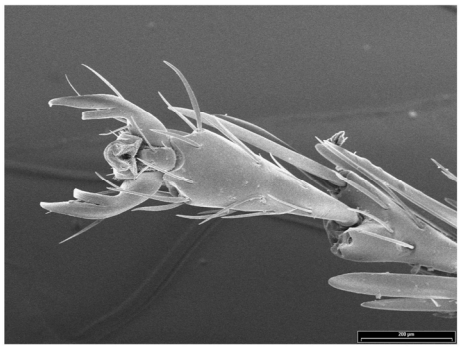

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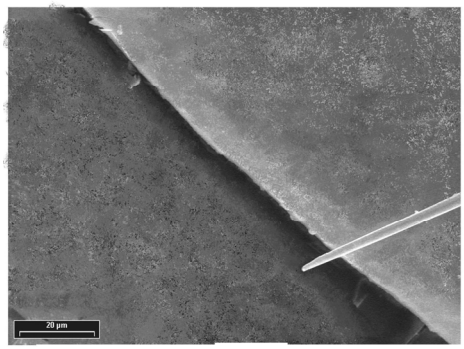

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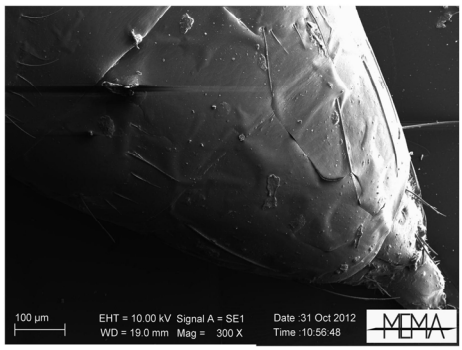

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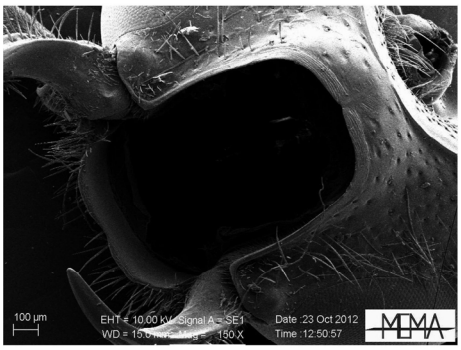

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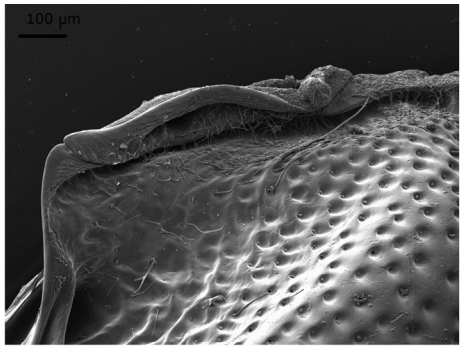
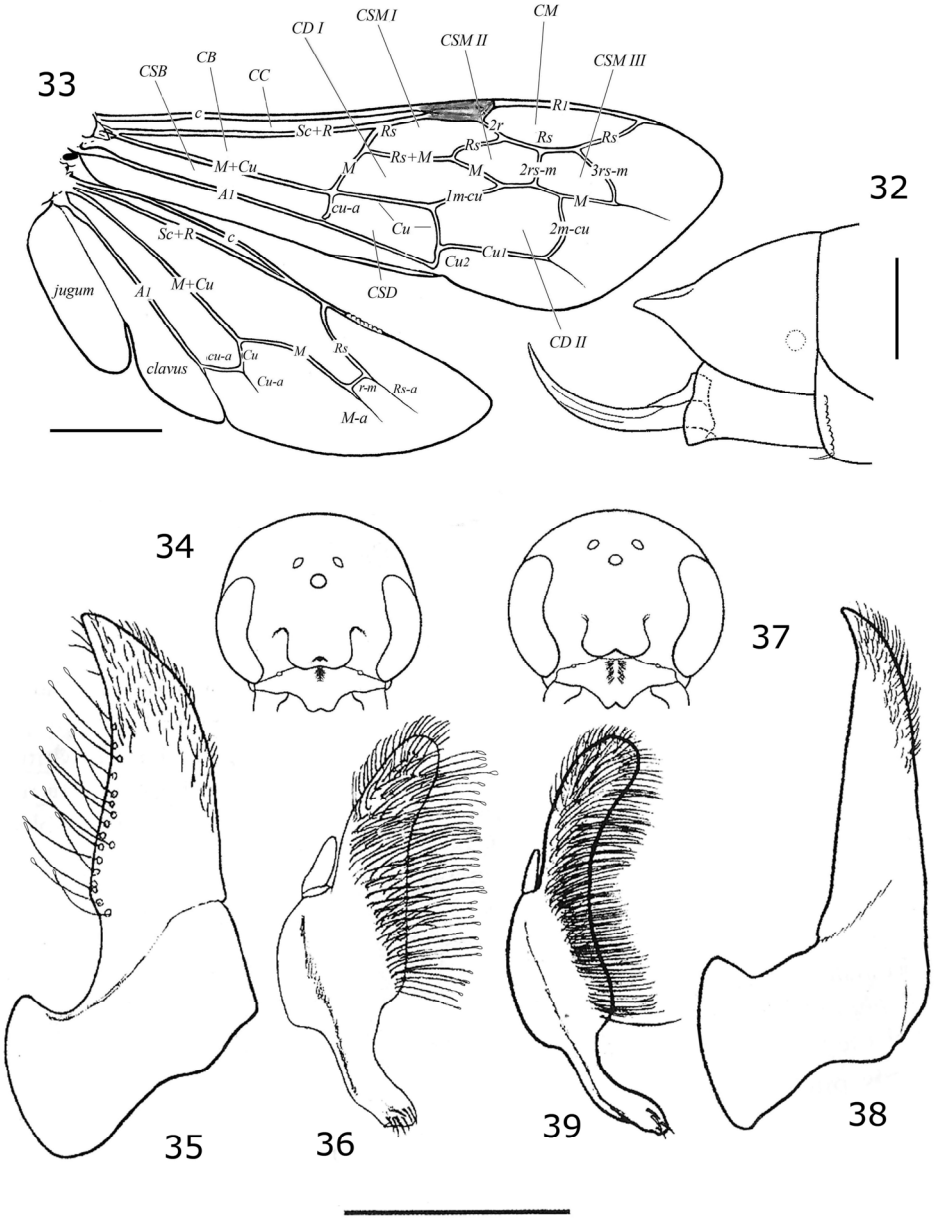
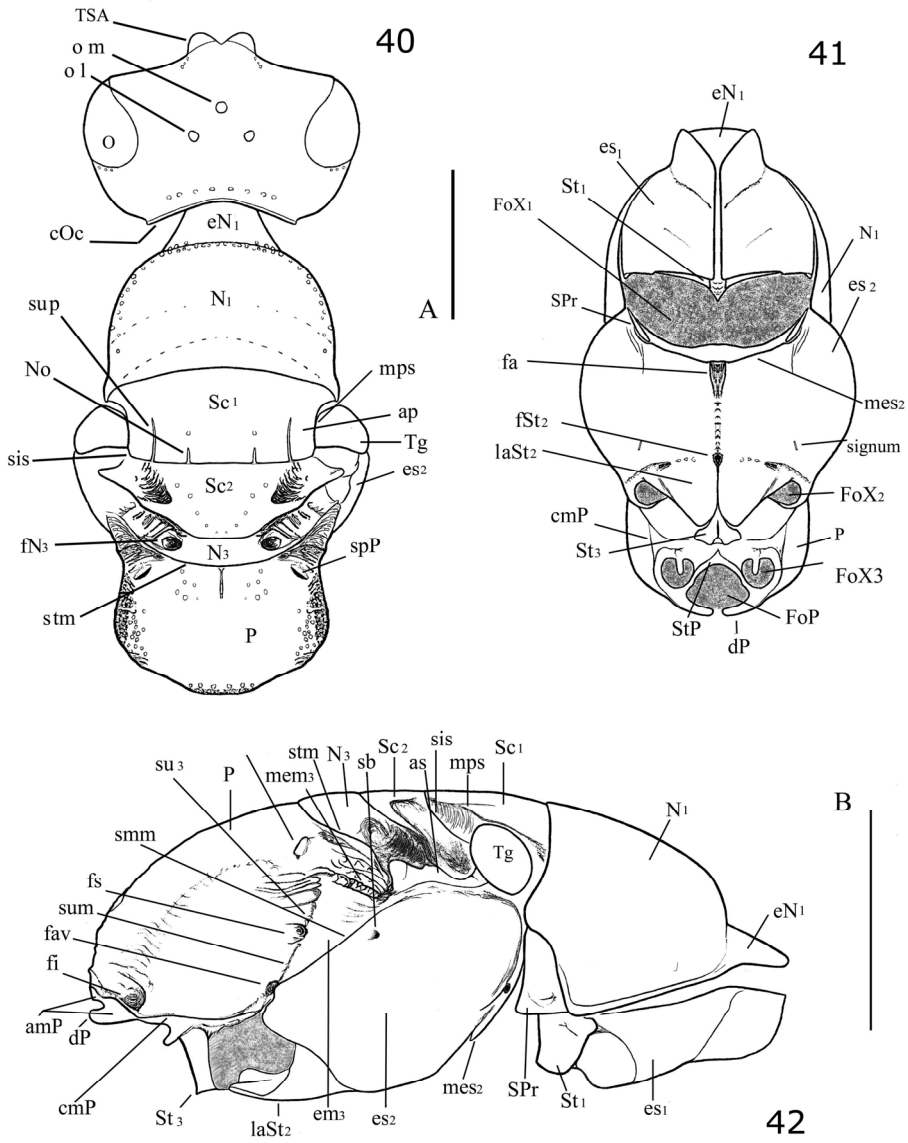


31

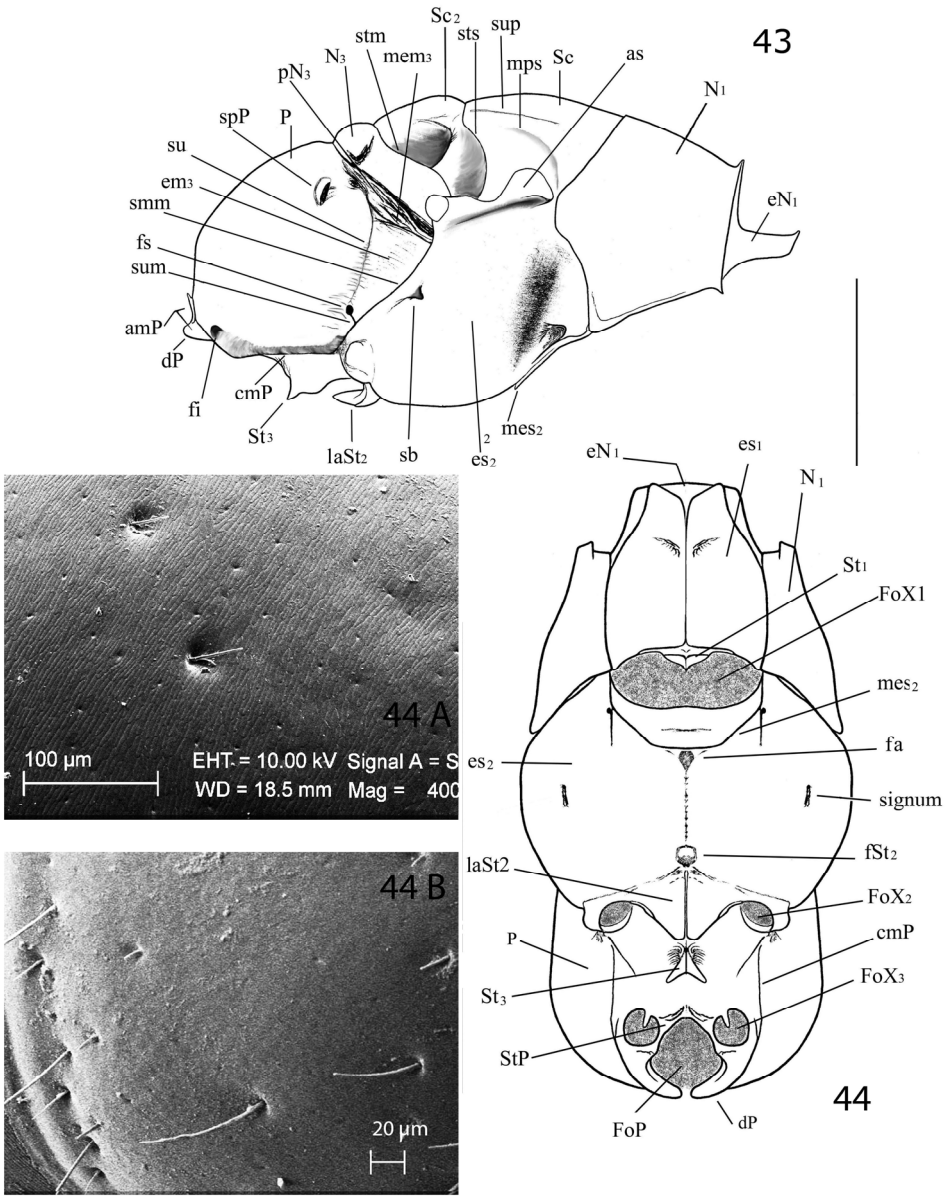
Figs. 26-31. *Meria dorsalis* ♀ - (26): 2nd hindtarsomerus. *Meria tripunctata* ♀ - (27): apical tarsomerus; (28): distal border of metamerus. *Poecilotiphia rousselii* ♀ - (29): 6th tergum. *Meria tripunctata* ♂ - (30): head, ventral aspect; (31): fore **Es_2** with prepectal sclerite



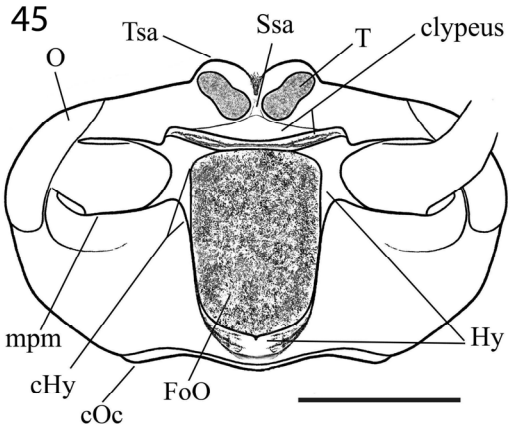
Figs. 32-39. *Lamprowara* sp. ♂ - (32): apical metamerus. *Poecilotiphia* sp. ♂ - (33): wings. *Mesa attica* ♂ - (34): head, frontal aspect; (35): Gonosquama; (36): volsella. *Mesa palestinella* ♂ - (37): head, frontal aspect; (38): Gonosquama; (39): volsella

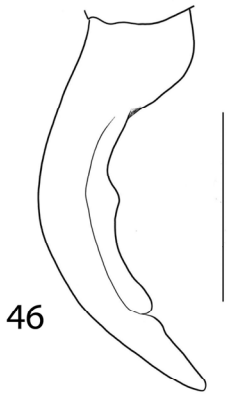


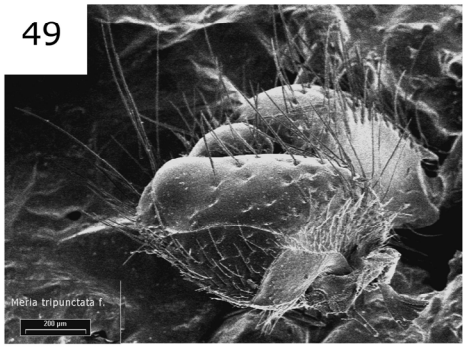
Figs. 40-42. *Meria tripunctata* ♀ - (40): head and mesosoma, dorsal aspect; (41): mesosoma, ventral aspect; (42): mesosoma, lateral aspect
(40, 41: scale bar A = 1 mm; 42: scale bar B = 1 mm)

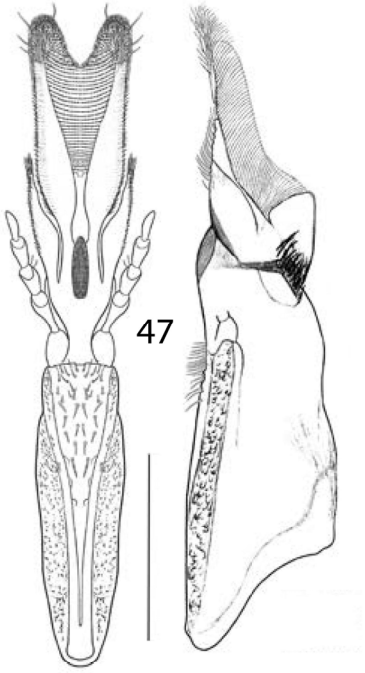


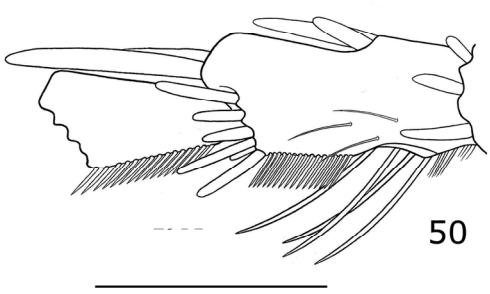
Figs. 43-44B. *Meria tripunctata* ♂ - (43): mesosoma, lateral aspect; (44): mesosoma, ventral aspect; (44A): surface 1st tergum. *Meria dorsalis* ♂ - (44B): surface 1st tergum (Scale bar = 1 mm):



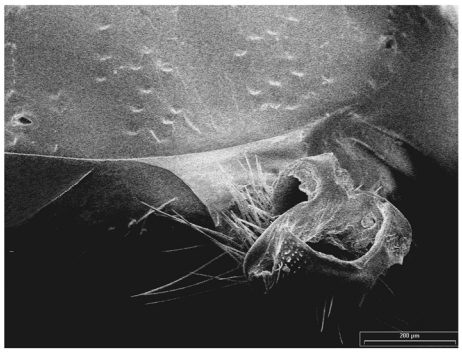




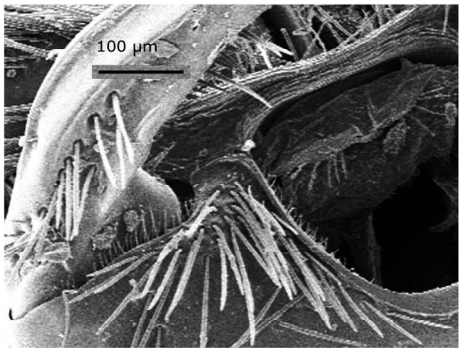




Figs. 45-50. *Meria aurantiaca* ♀ - (45): head, ventral aspect. *Meria tripunctata* ♀ - (46): mandible, frontal aspect; (47): labium, ventral and lateral aspect; (48): labrum; (49): forecoxa; (50): basal foretarsomeri.
(45: scale bar = 1 mm; 46, 47, 48, 50 = 0.5 mm)



51



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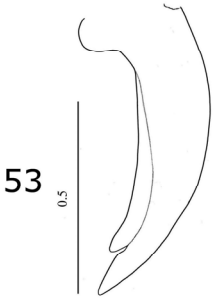

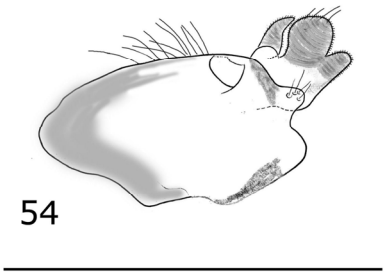

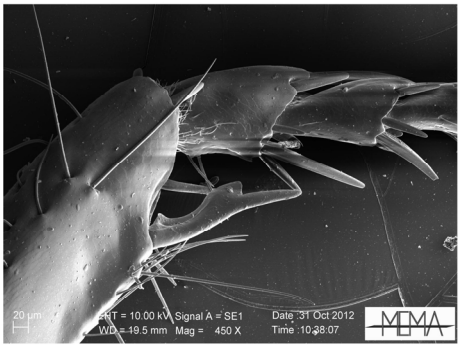

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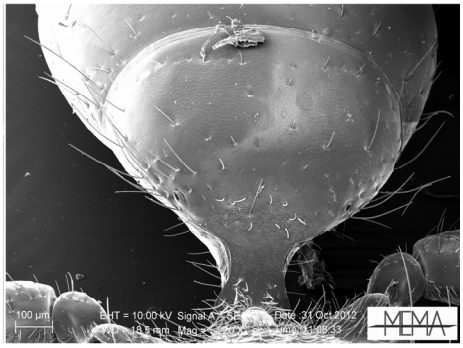
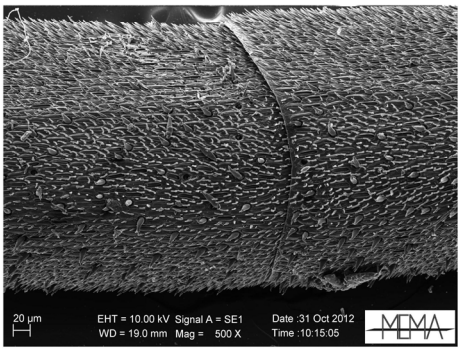
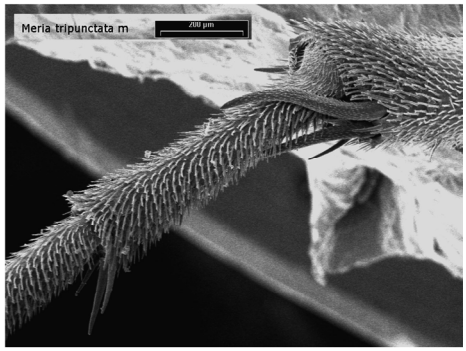


56

Figs. 51-56. *Meria tripunctata* ♀ - (51): 1st tergum, sub frontal aspect. *Poecilotiphia rousselii* ♀ - (52): head, ventral aspect; (53): mandible, frontal aspect; (54): labium, ventral and lateral aspect; (55): apical fore tibia and basal foretarsomeri; (56): 1st tergum, frontal aspect
(53, 54: scale bar = 0.5 mm)



57



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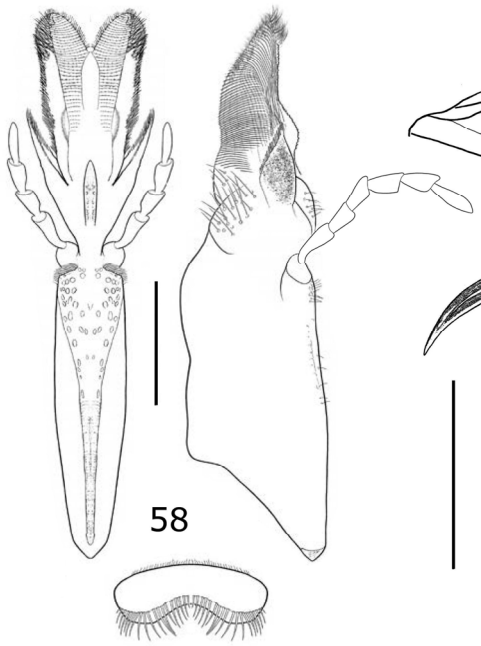

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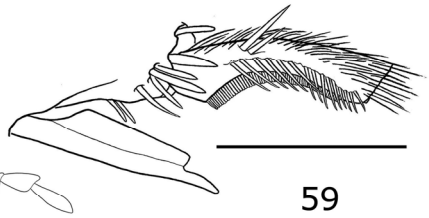

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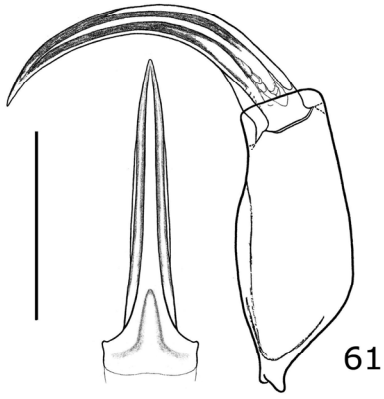
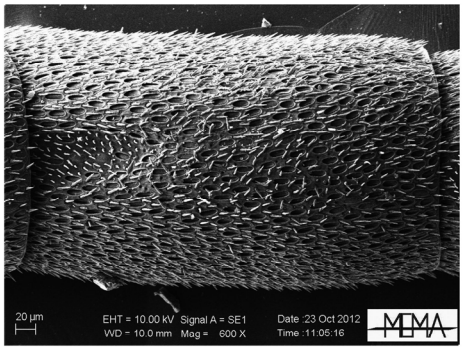
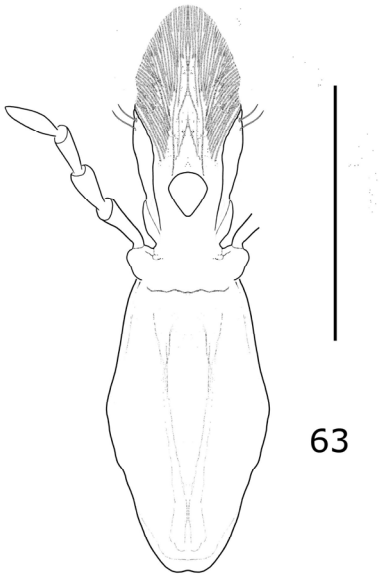


61

Figs. 57-61. *Meria tripunctata* ♂ - (57): 7th flagellomerus; (58): labium (ventral and lateral aspect) and labrum (ventral aspect); (59): foretibial spur and basal hindtarsomerus; (60): basal hindtarsomerus; (61): anal hook(58, 59,: scale bar = 0.5 mm; 61: scale bar = 1 mm)



62



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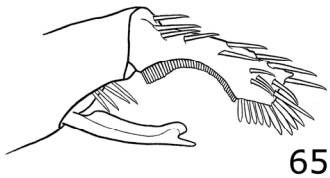

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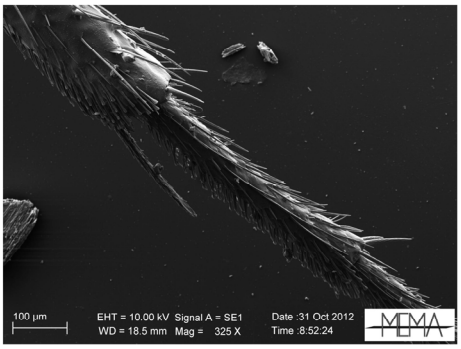

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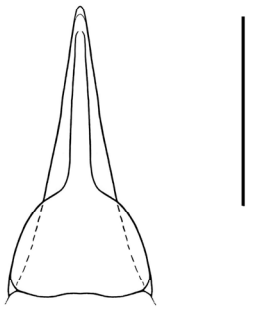
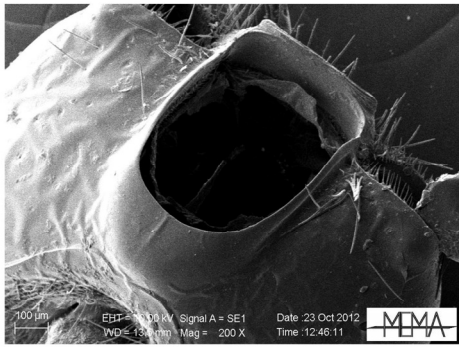


67

Figs. 62-67. *Poecilotiphia rousselii* ♂ - (62): 9th flagellomerus; (63): labium, ventral aspect; (64): forecoxa: (65): foretibial spur and basal hindtarsomerus; (66): anal hook. *Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* ♂ - (67): basal hindtarsomerus (63, 65, 67: scale bar = 0.5 mm)

68



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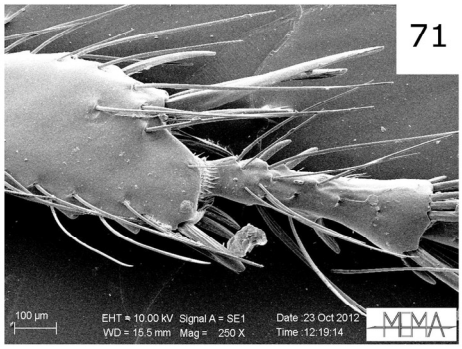
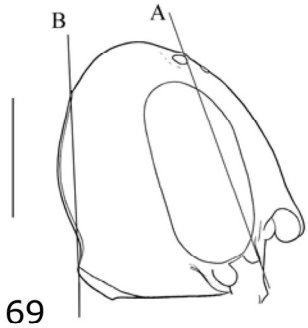
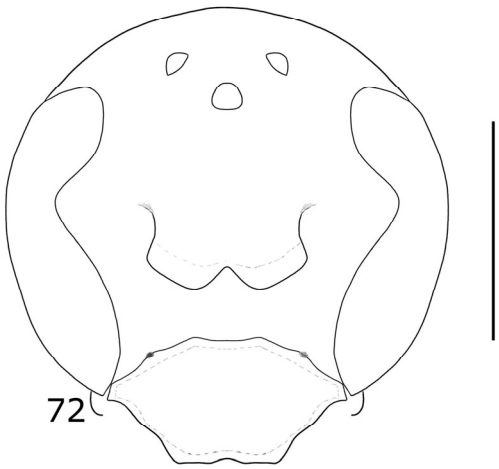


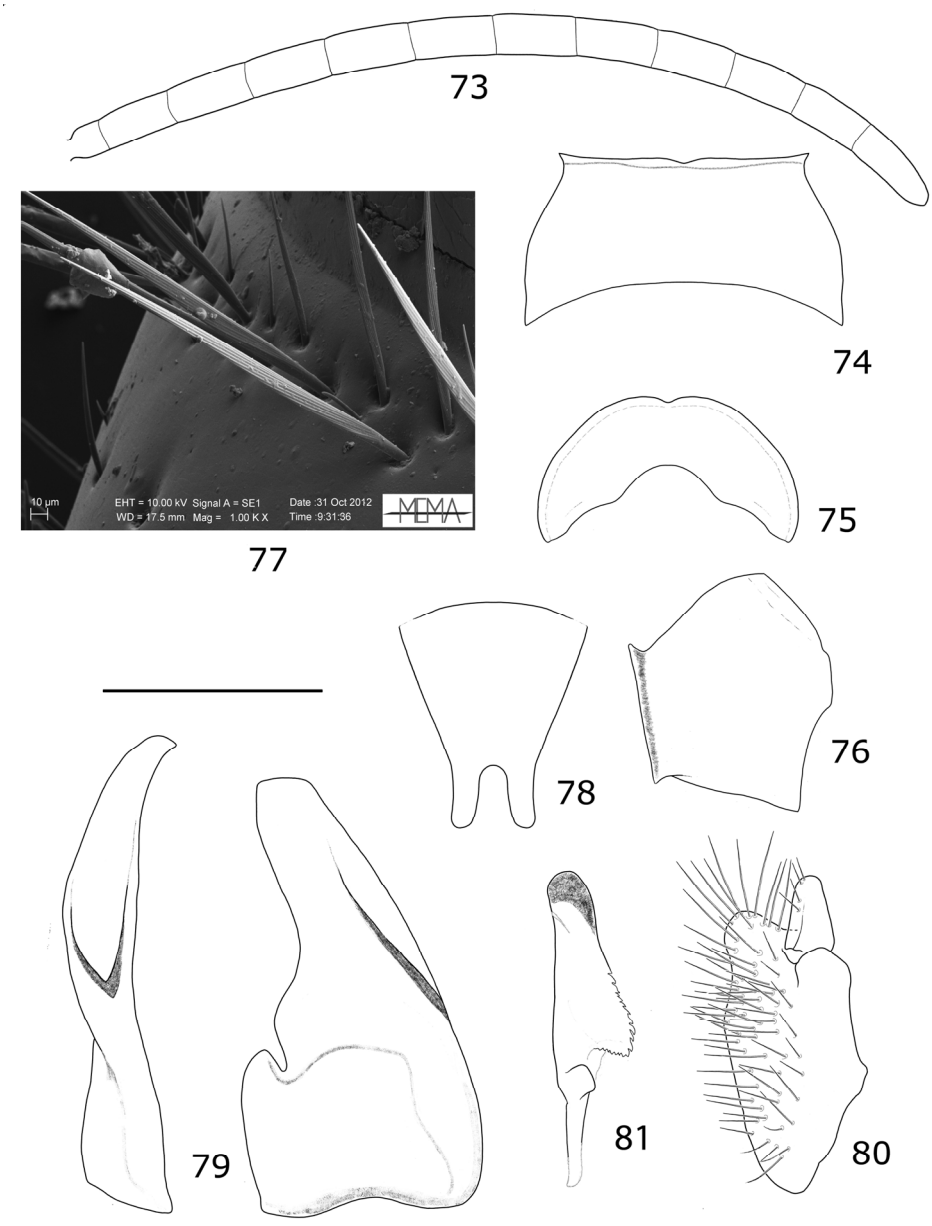


69

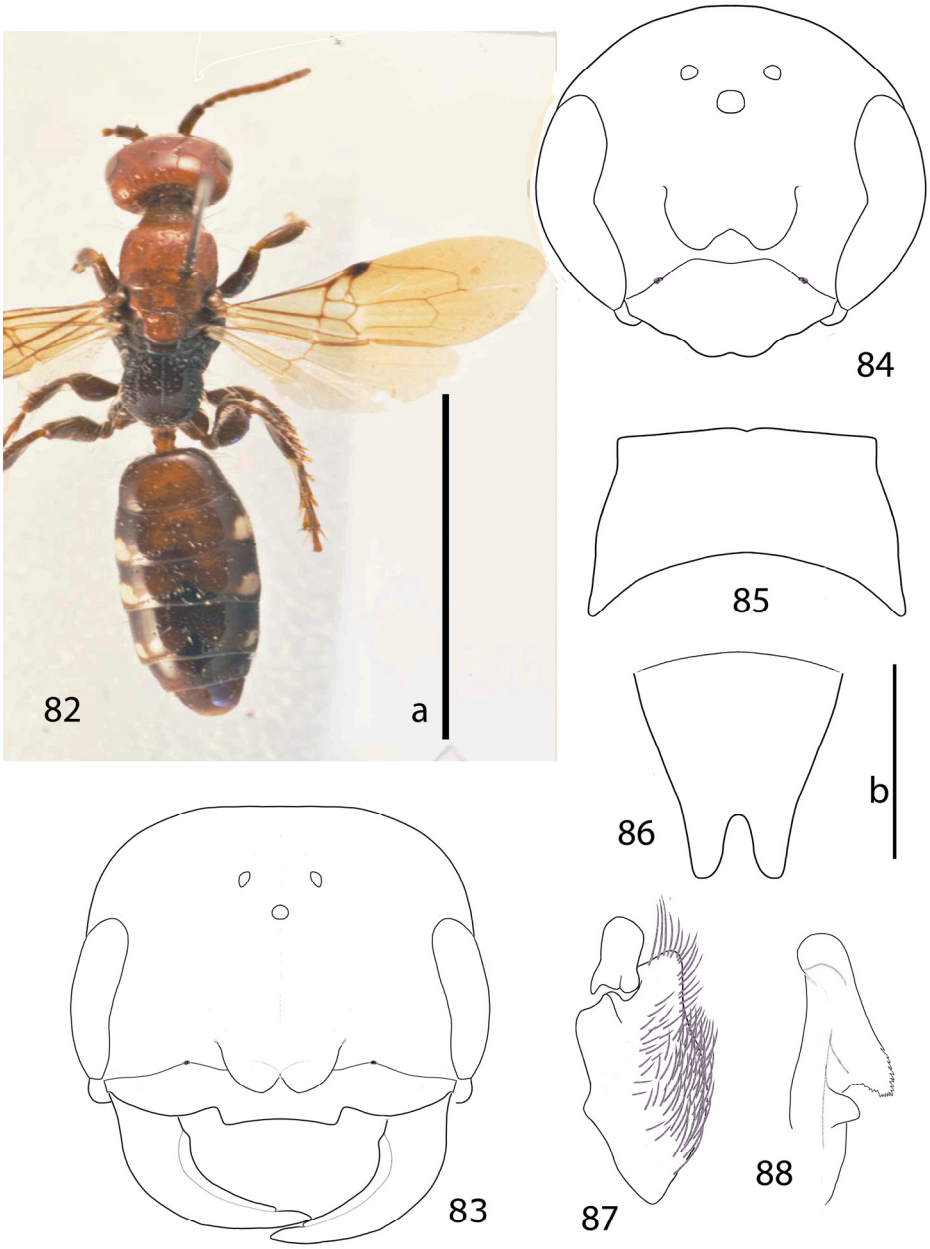


72

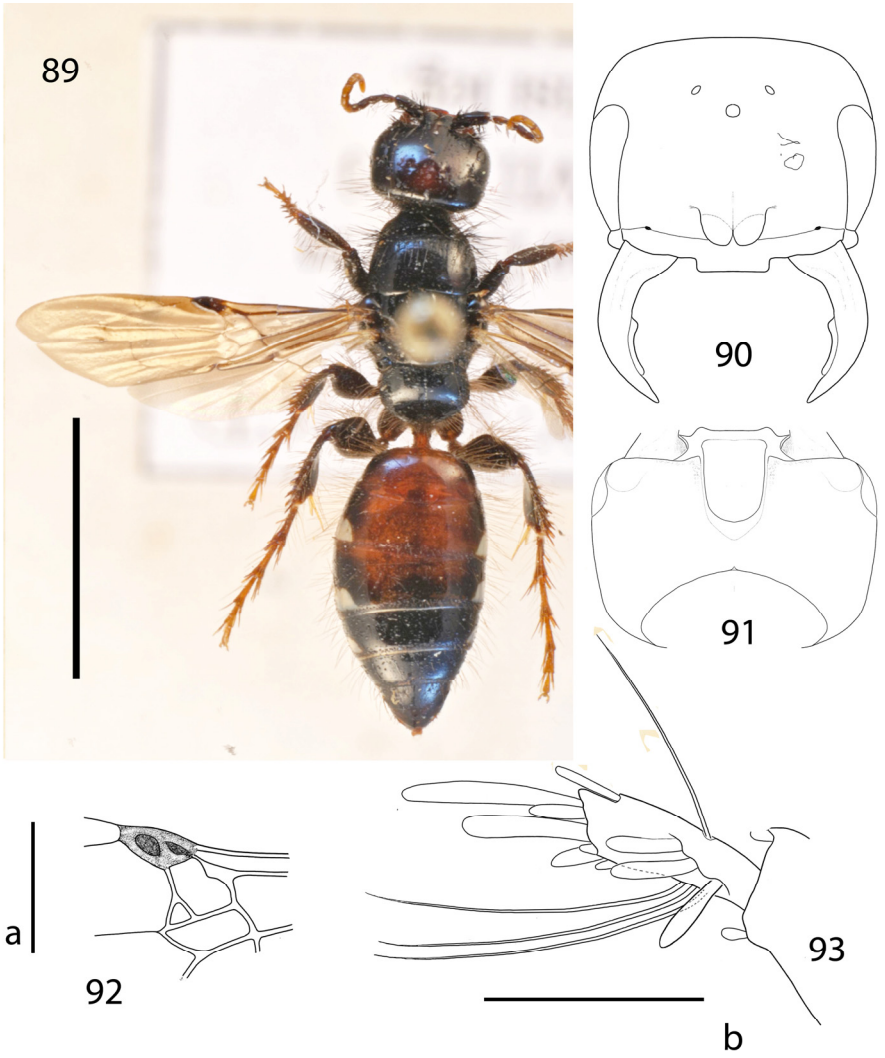
Figs. 68-72. *Meria tripunctata* ♀ - (68): habitus; (69): Head, lateral aspect; (70): Head, ventral aspect; (71): apical hind tibia and basal hindtarsus. *Meria tripunctata* ♂ - (72): head, frontal aspect
(69,72: scale bar = 1 mm)



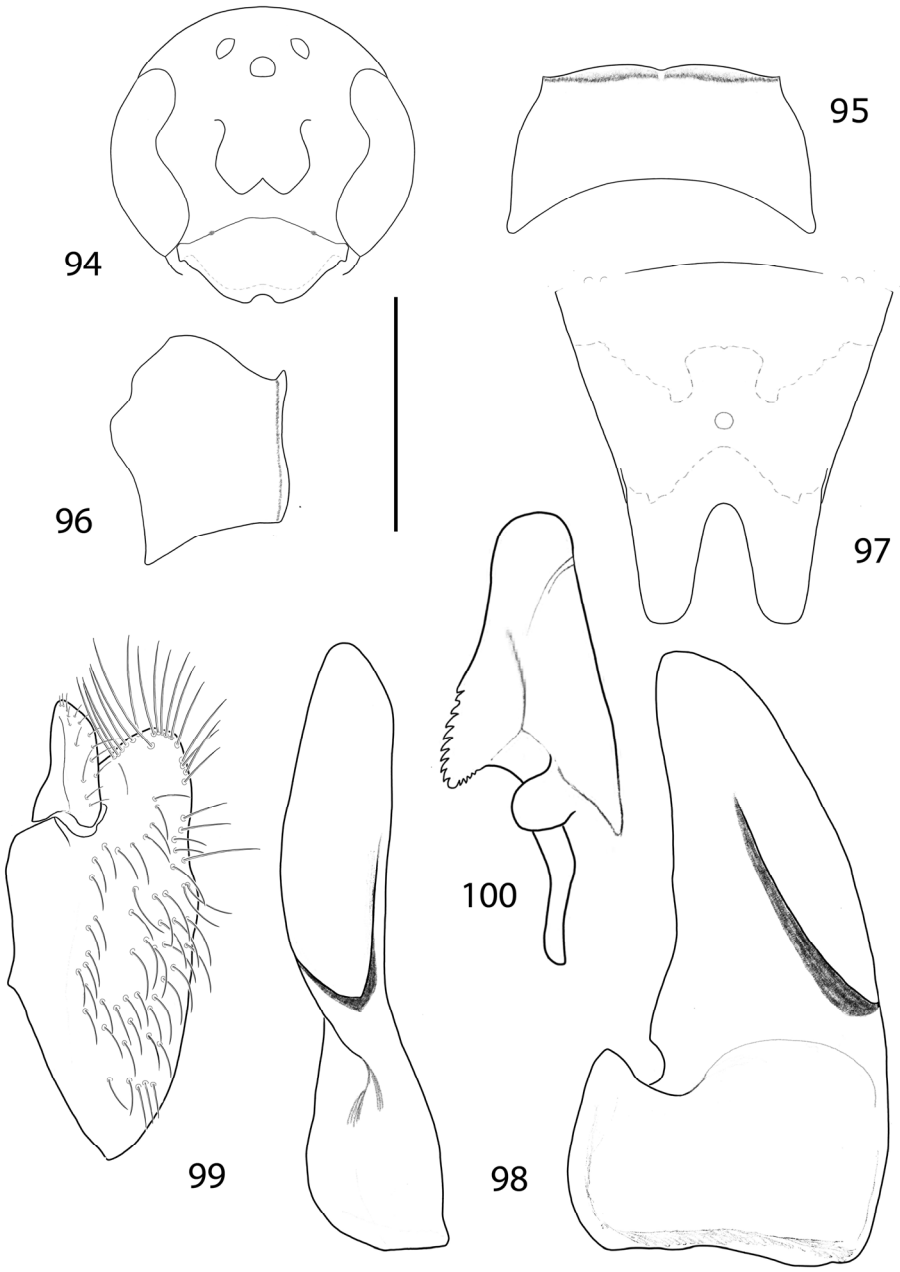
Figs. 73-81. *Meria tripunctata* ♂ - (73): flagellum; (74): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (75): pronotal plate, frontal aspect; (76): pronotum, lateral aspect; (77): bristles along apical edge of 6th tergum; (78) 7th tergum (epipygium), dorsal aspect; (79): gonosquama, ventral and lateral aspect; (80): volsella; (81): aedeagus
(73: scale bar = 2 mm; 74, 75, 78 = scale bar = 1 mm; 79, 80, 81: scale bar = 2 mm)



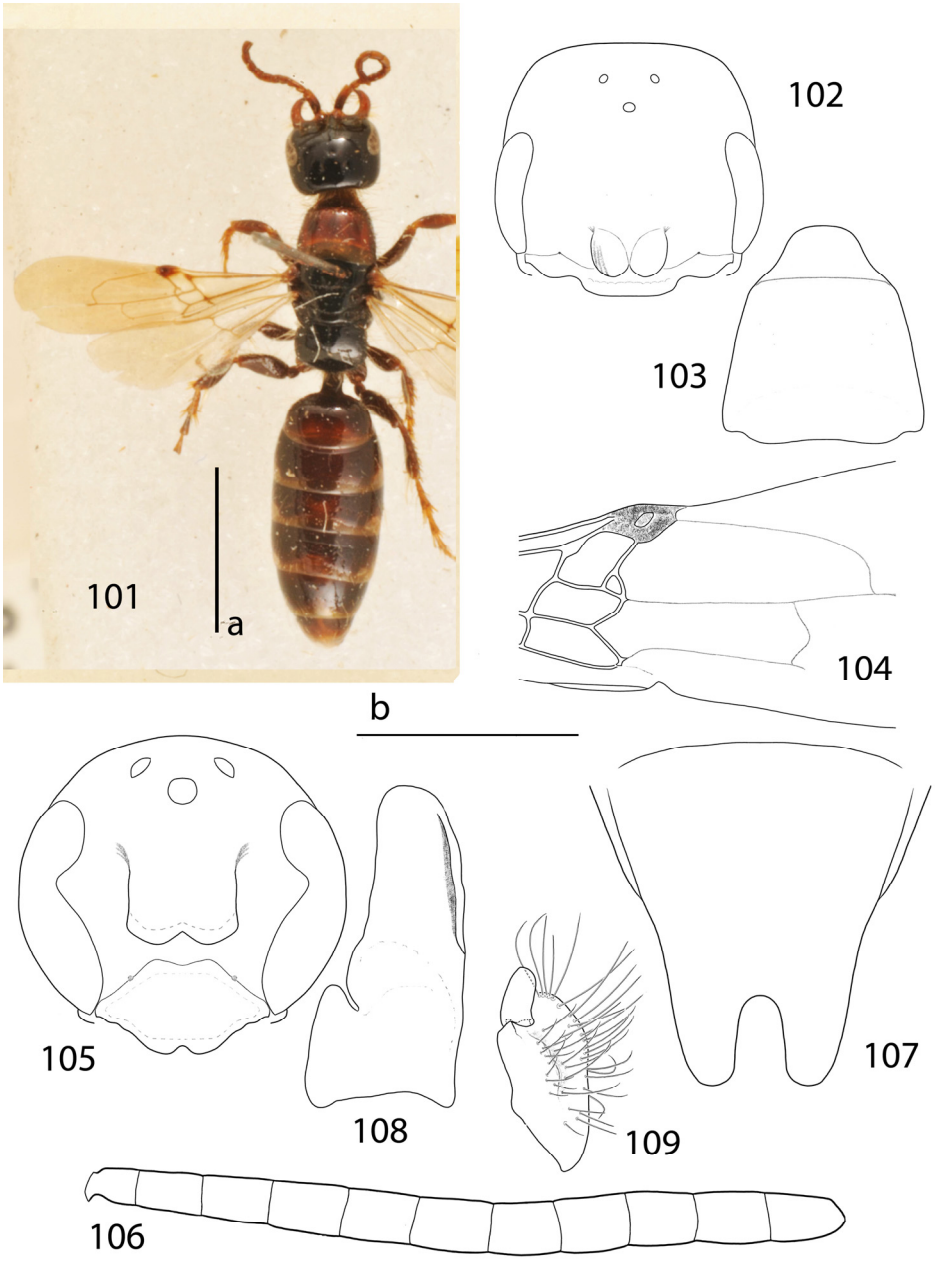
Figs. 82-88. *Meria cylindrica* ♀ - (82): habitus; (83): head, frontal aspect. *Meria cylindrical* ♂ - (84): head, frontal aspect; (85): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (86): 7th tergum, dorsal aspect; (87): volsella; (88): aedeagus
(82: scale bar "a" = 2.5 mm; 83: scale bar "a" = 0.5 mm; 84,85, 86: scale bar "b" = 1 mm; 87, 88:scale bar "b" = 0.5 mm)



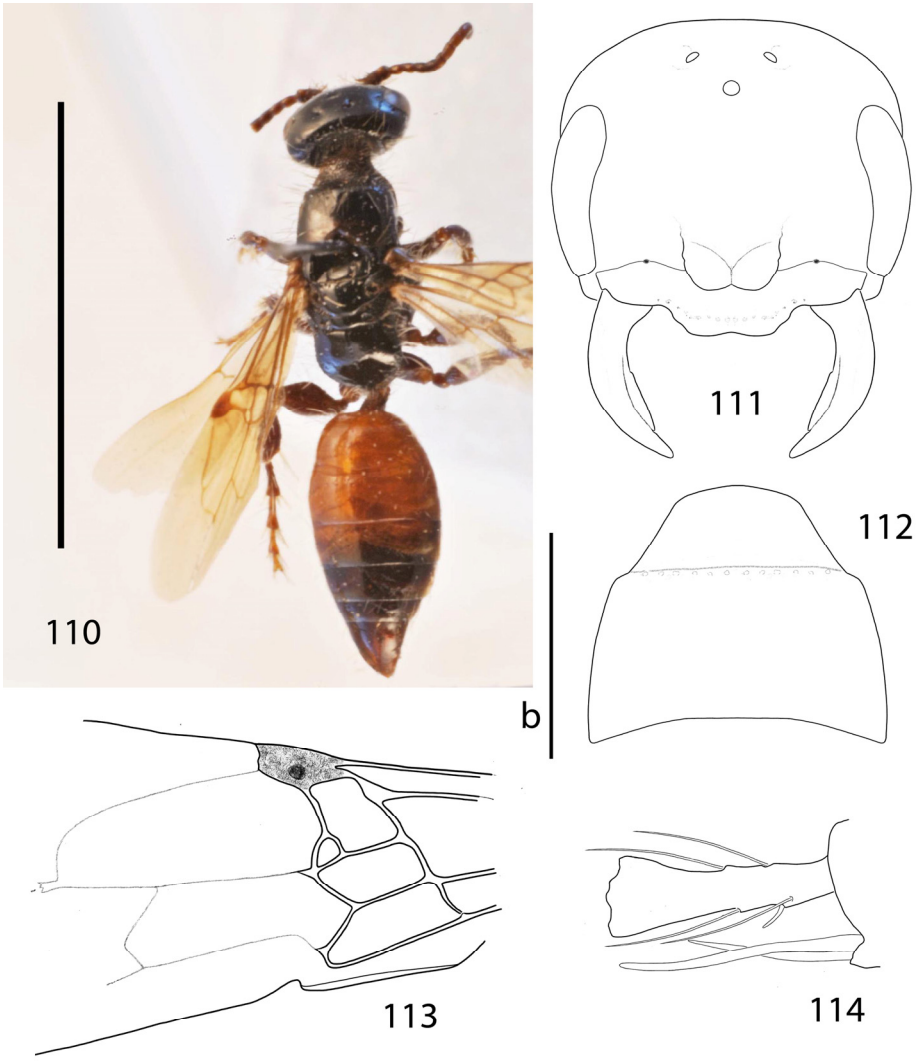
Figs. 89-93. *Meria volvulus* ♀ - (89): habitus; (90): head, frontal aspect; (91): head, ventral aspect; (92): forewing, particular; (93): basal fore tarsomerus, lateral aspect (89: scale bar = 5 mm; 90, 91, 92: scale bar "a" = 1 mm; 93: scale bar "b" = 0.5 mm)



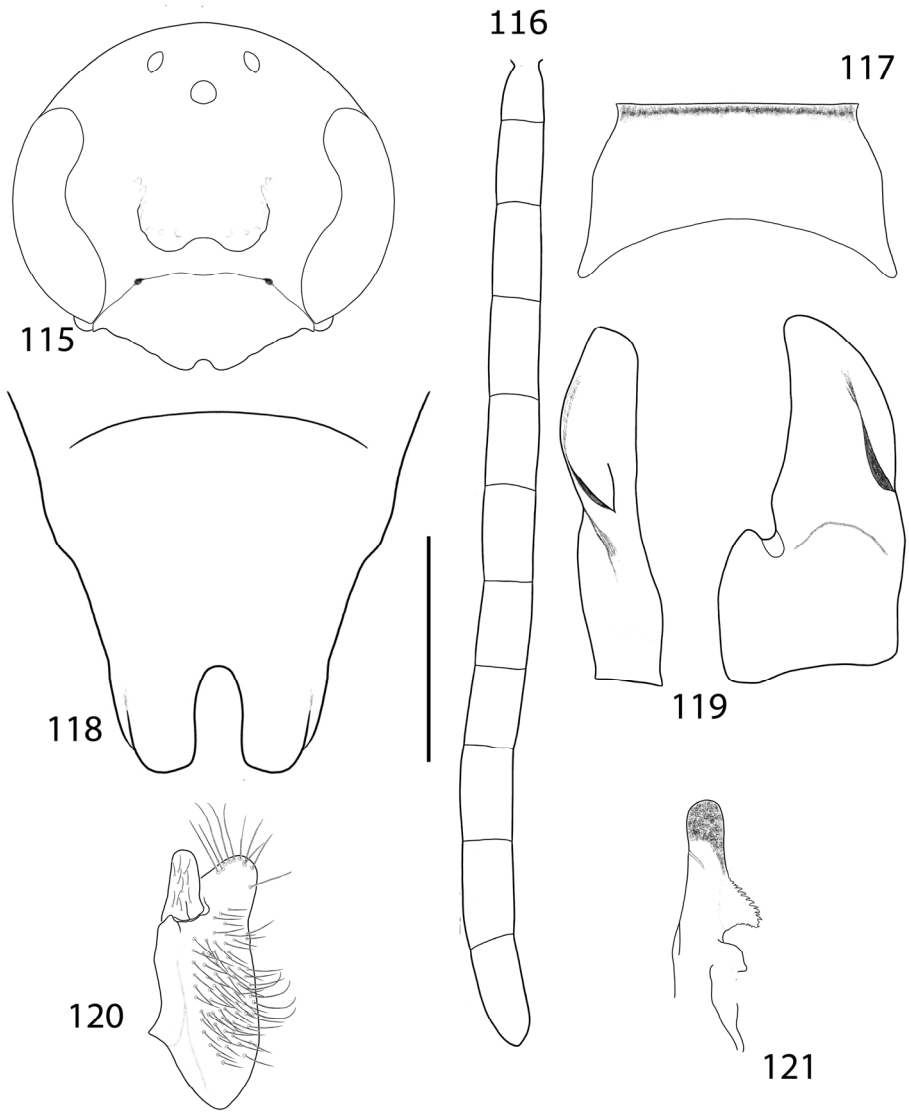
Figs. 94-100. *Meria volvulus* ♂ - (94): head, frontal aspect; (95): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (96): pronotum, lateral aspect; (97): 7th tergum, dorsal aspect; (98): gonosquama, ventral and lateral aspect; (99): volsella; (100): aedeagus
(94, 95, 96: scale bar = 2 mm; 97: scale bar = 1 mm; 98, 99, 100: scale bar = 5 mm)



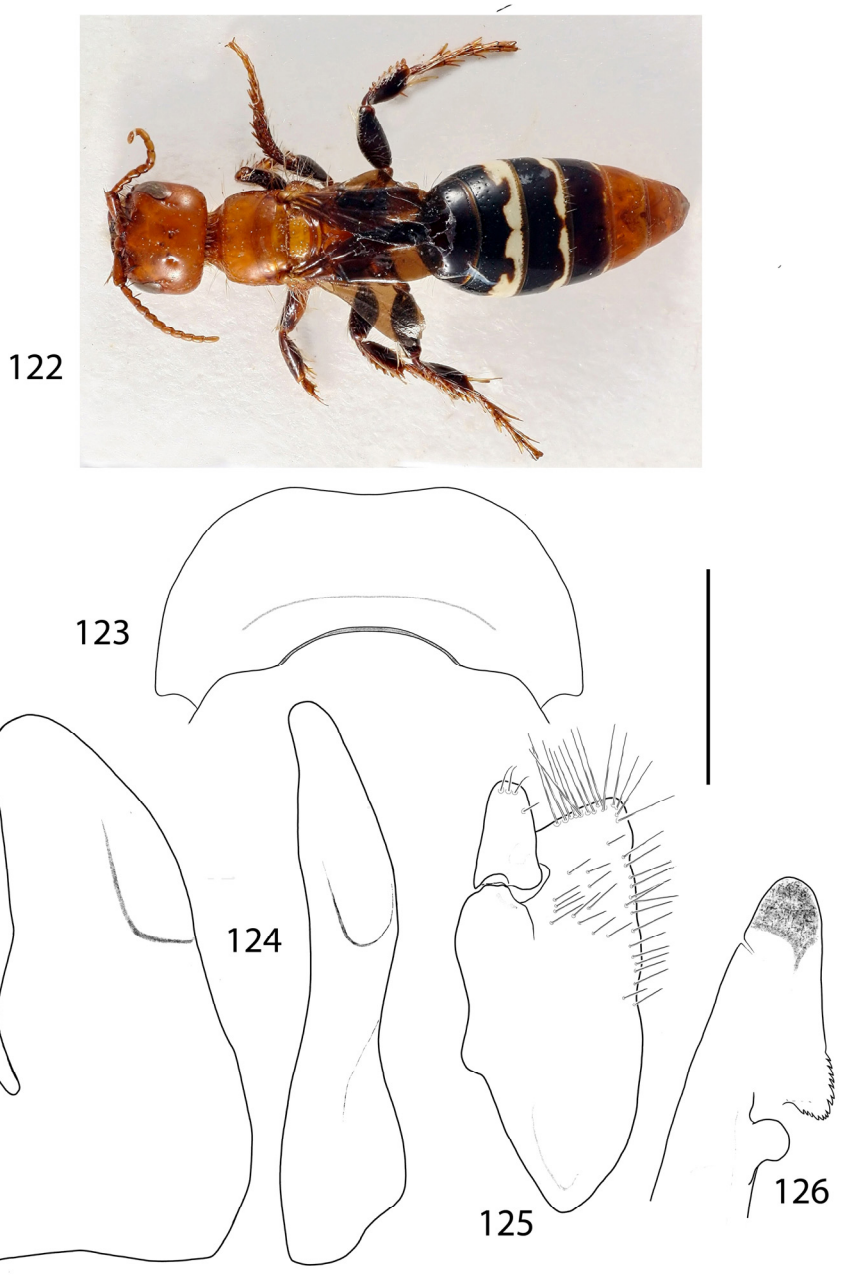
Figs. 101-109. *Meria dorsalis* ♀ - (101): habitus; (102): head, frontal aspect; (103): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (104): forewing, particular. *Meria dorsalis* ♂ - (105): head, frontal aspect; (106): flagellum; (107): 7th tergum, dorsal aspect; (108): gonosquama; (109): volsella
(101: scale bar "a" = 2.5 mm; 102, 103, 104, 105, 106: scale bar "b" = 1 mm; 107. 108, 109: scale bar = 0.5 mm)



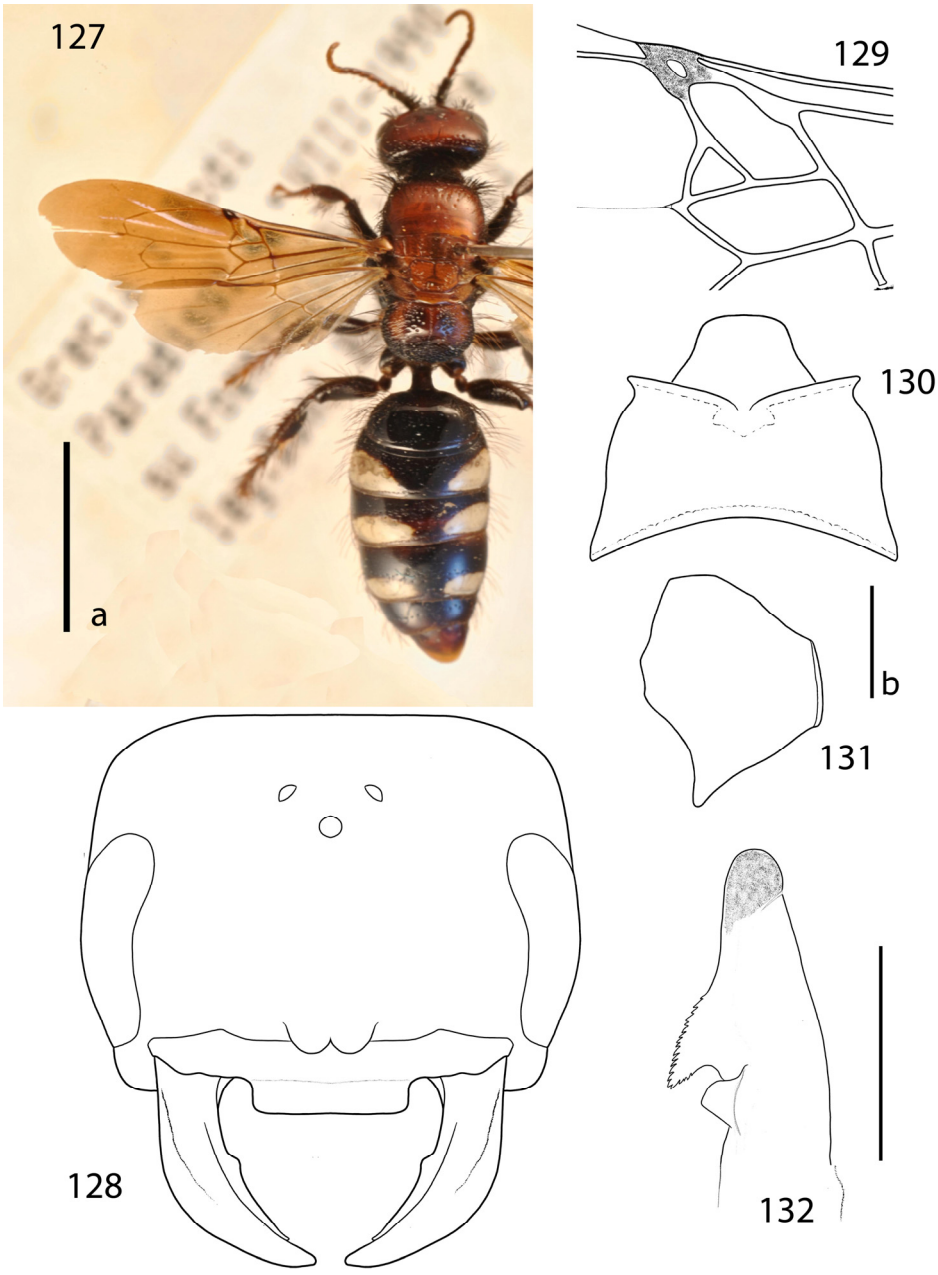
Figs. 110-114. *Meria nitidula* ♀ - (110): habitus; (111): head, frontal aspect; (112): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (113): forewing, particular; (114): basal hindtarsomerus (110: scale bar "a" = 2.5 mm; 111, 112, 113, 114; scale bar "b" = 1 mm; 114 = 0.5 mm)



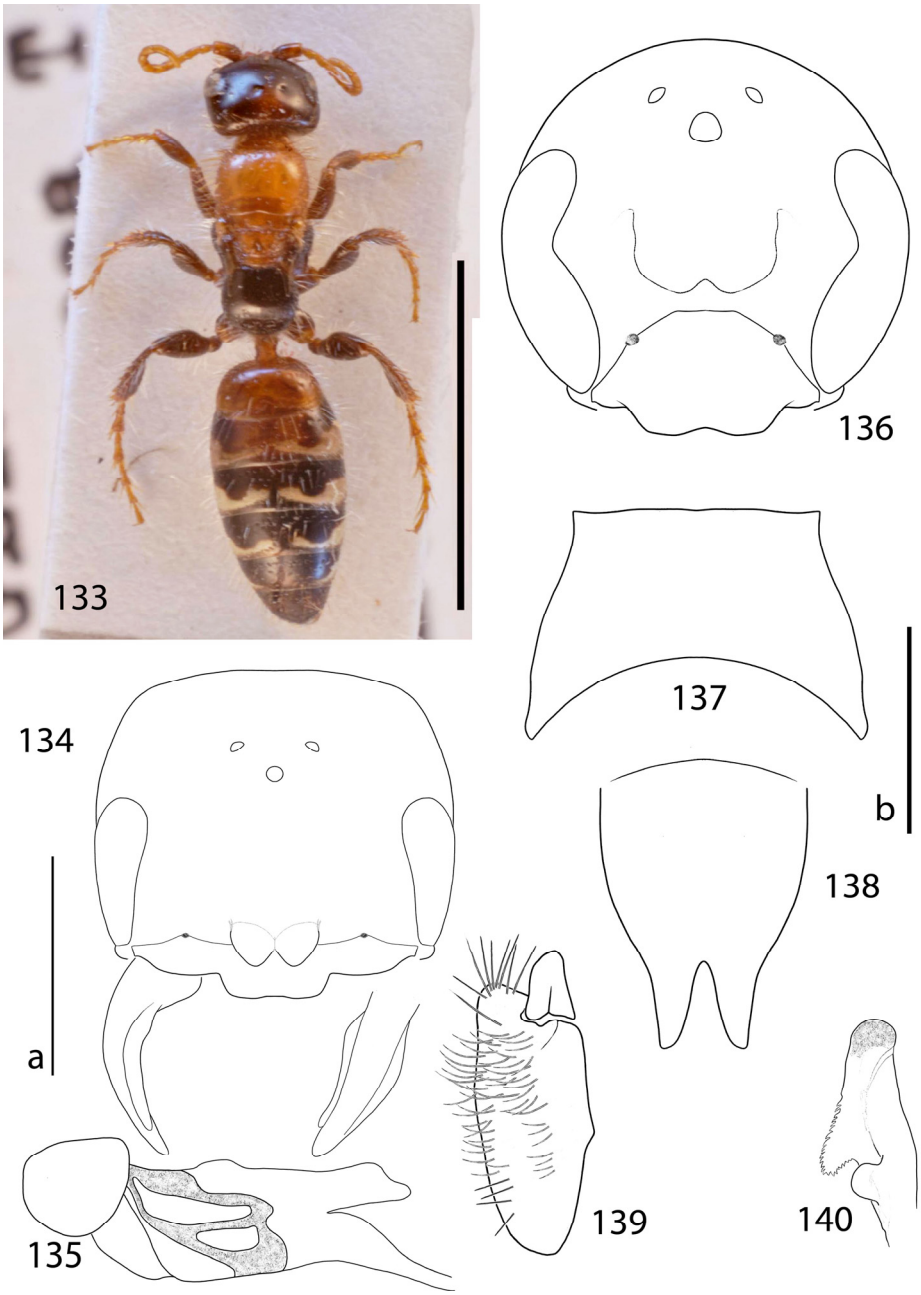
Figs. 115-121. *Meria nitidula* ♂ - (115): head, frontal aspect; (116): flagellum; (117); pronotum: (118): 7th tergum; (119): gonosquama, lateral and ventral aspect; (120): volsella; (121): aedeagus
(115, 116, 117: scale bar = 1 mm; 118, 119, 120, 121: scale bar 0.5 mm)



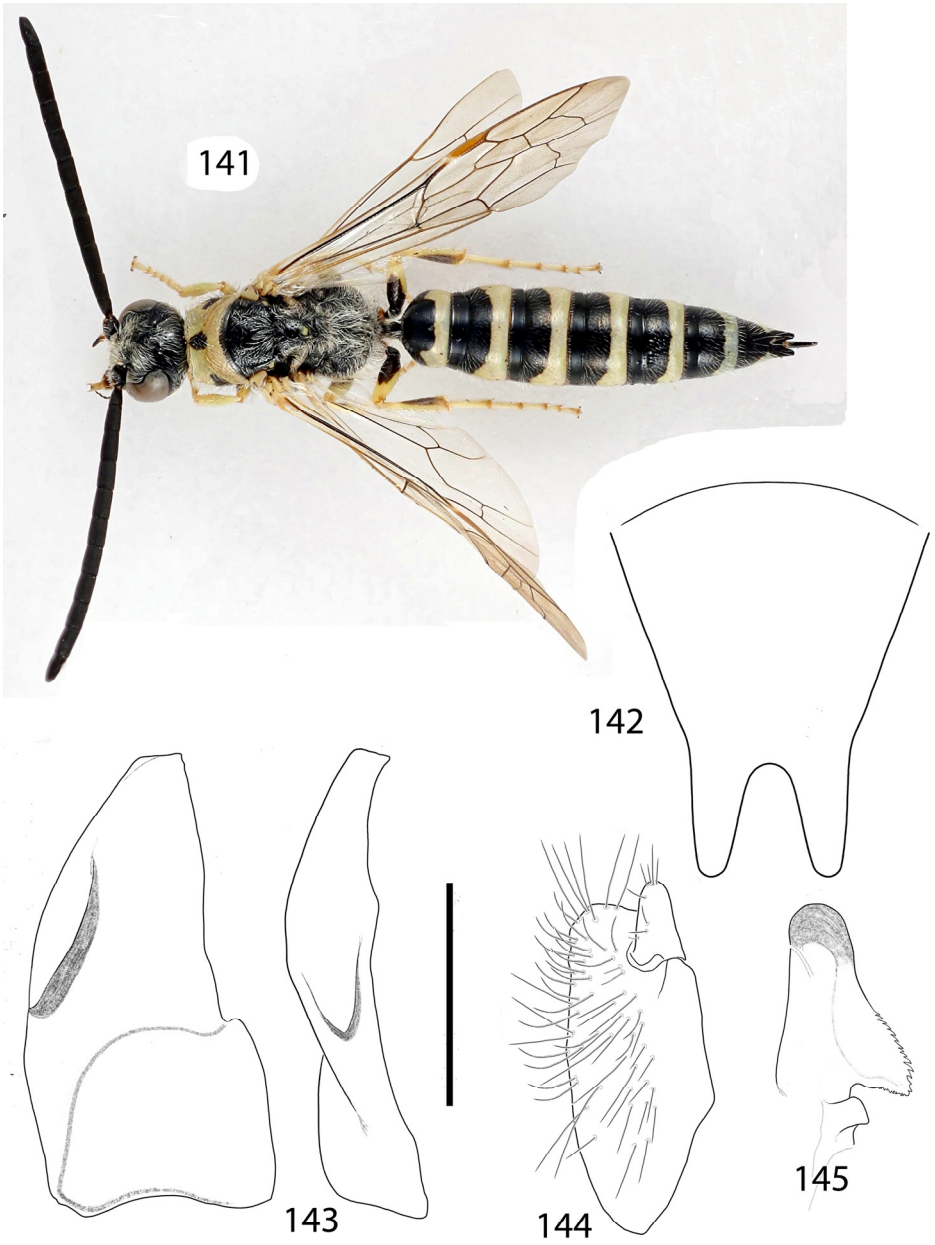
Figs. 122-126. *Meria geniculata* ♀ - (122): habitus. *Meria geniculata* ♂ - (123): pronotal plate, frontal aspect; (124): gonosquama, lateral and ventral aspect; (125): volsella; (126): aedeagus
(122: total length = 13 mm; 123 = scale bar = 1 mm; 124, 125, 126 = scale bar = 0.5 mm)



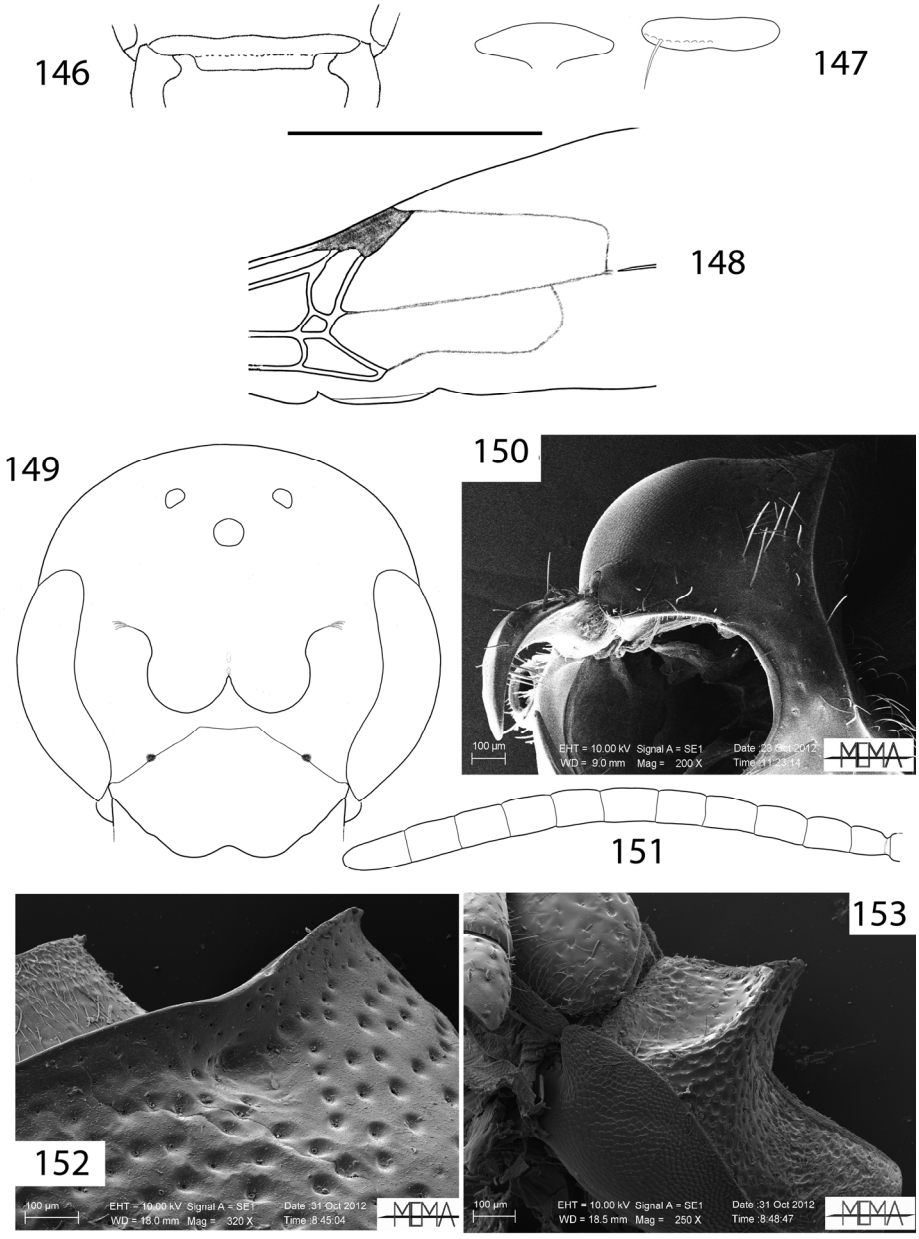
Figs. 127-132. *Meria aurantiaca* ♀ - (127): habitus; (128): head, frontal aspect; (129): forewing, particular. *Meria aurantiaca* ♂ - (130): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (131): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (132): aedeagus
(Scale bar "a": 127 = 5 mm; 128, 129 = 1 mm. 130, 131: scale bar "b" = 1 mm; 132: scale bar = 0.5 mm)



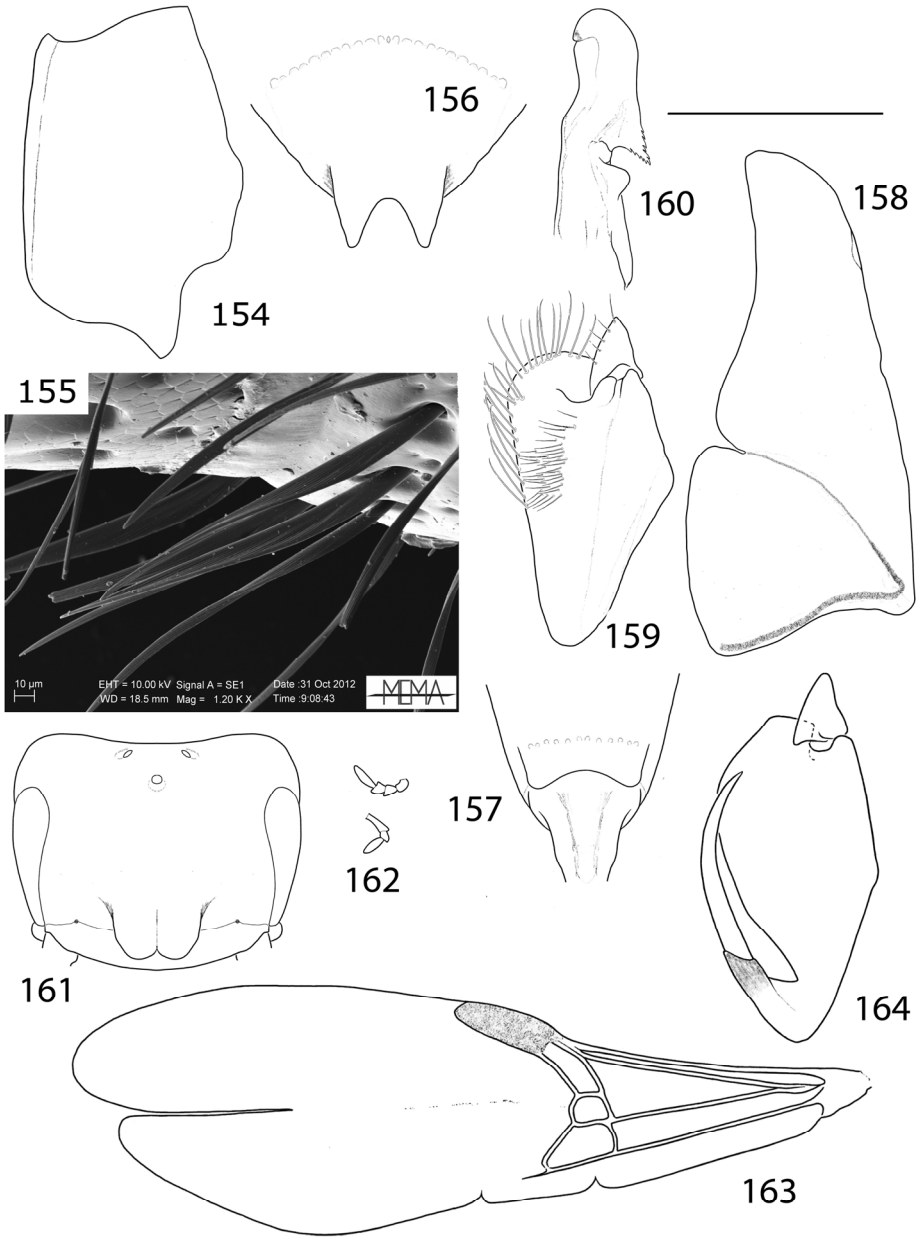
Figs. 133-140. *Meria lineata* ♀ - (133): habitus; (134): head, frontal aspect; (135): forewing. *Meria lineata* ♂ - (136): head frontal aspect; (137): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (138): 7th tergum dorsal aspect; (139): volsella; (140): aedeagus
(133: scale bar = 5 mm; 134, 135: scale bar "a" = 1 mm; 136,137,138: scale bar "b" = 1 mm; 139-140: scale bar "b" = 0.5



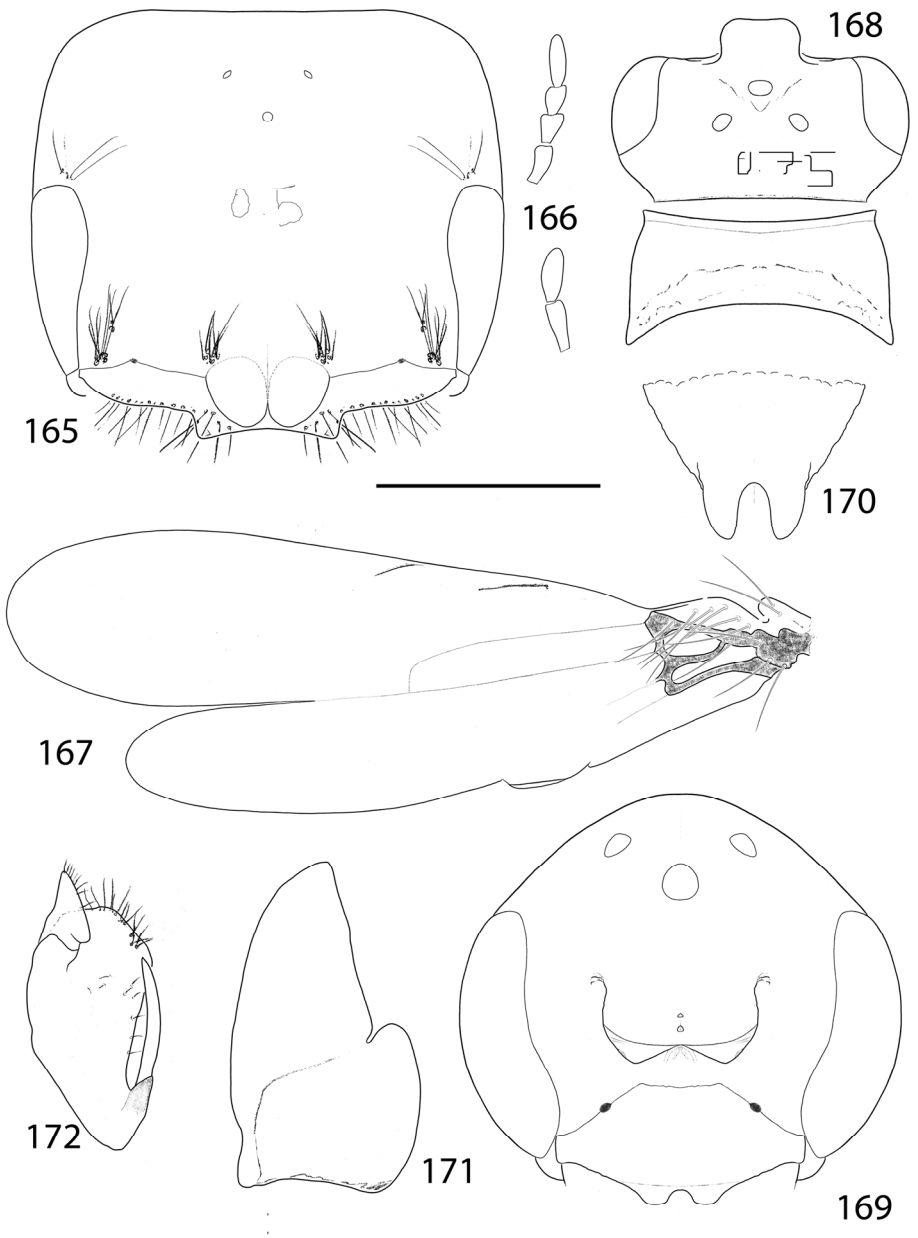
Figs. 141-145. *Meria latifasciata* ♂- (141): habitus; (142): 7th tergum, dorsal aspect; (143): gonosquama, lateral and ventral aspect; (144): volsella, (145): aedeagus
(133: total length = 16.5 mm; 142: scale bar = 1 mm; 143, 144, 145: scale bar = 0.5 mm)



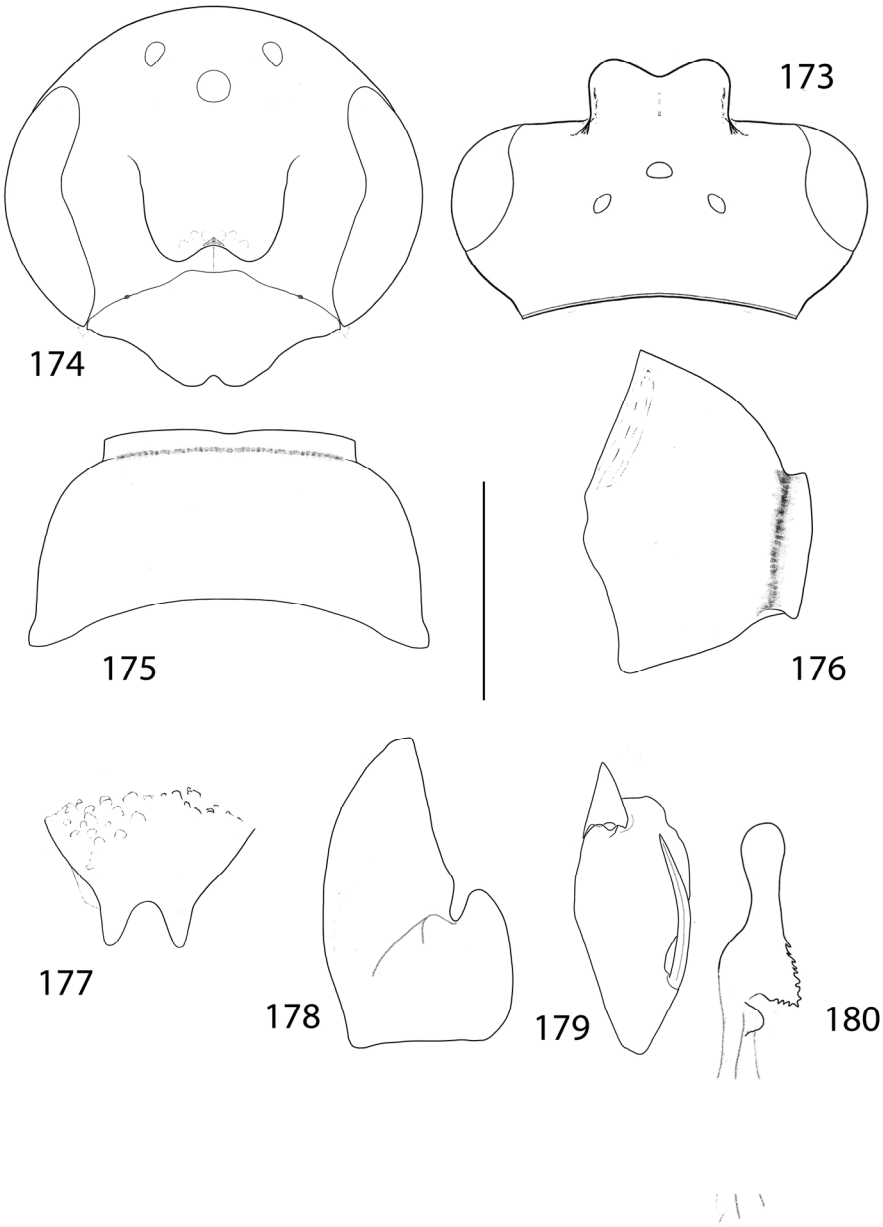
Figs. 146-153. *Poecilotiphia rousselii* ♀ - (146): Clypeus, frontal aspect; (147): labrum, frontal and ventral aspect; (148): forewing, particular. *Poecilotiphia rousselii* ♂ - (149): head, frontal aspect; (150): Head, ventral aspect; (151): flagellum; (152): pronotum, sub dorsal aspect; (153): **Es_1**, lateral aspect
(136, 148: scale bar "a" = 1 mm; 147: scale bar "a" = 0.5 mm; 149: scale bar "b" = 1 mm)



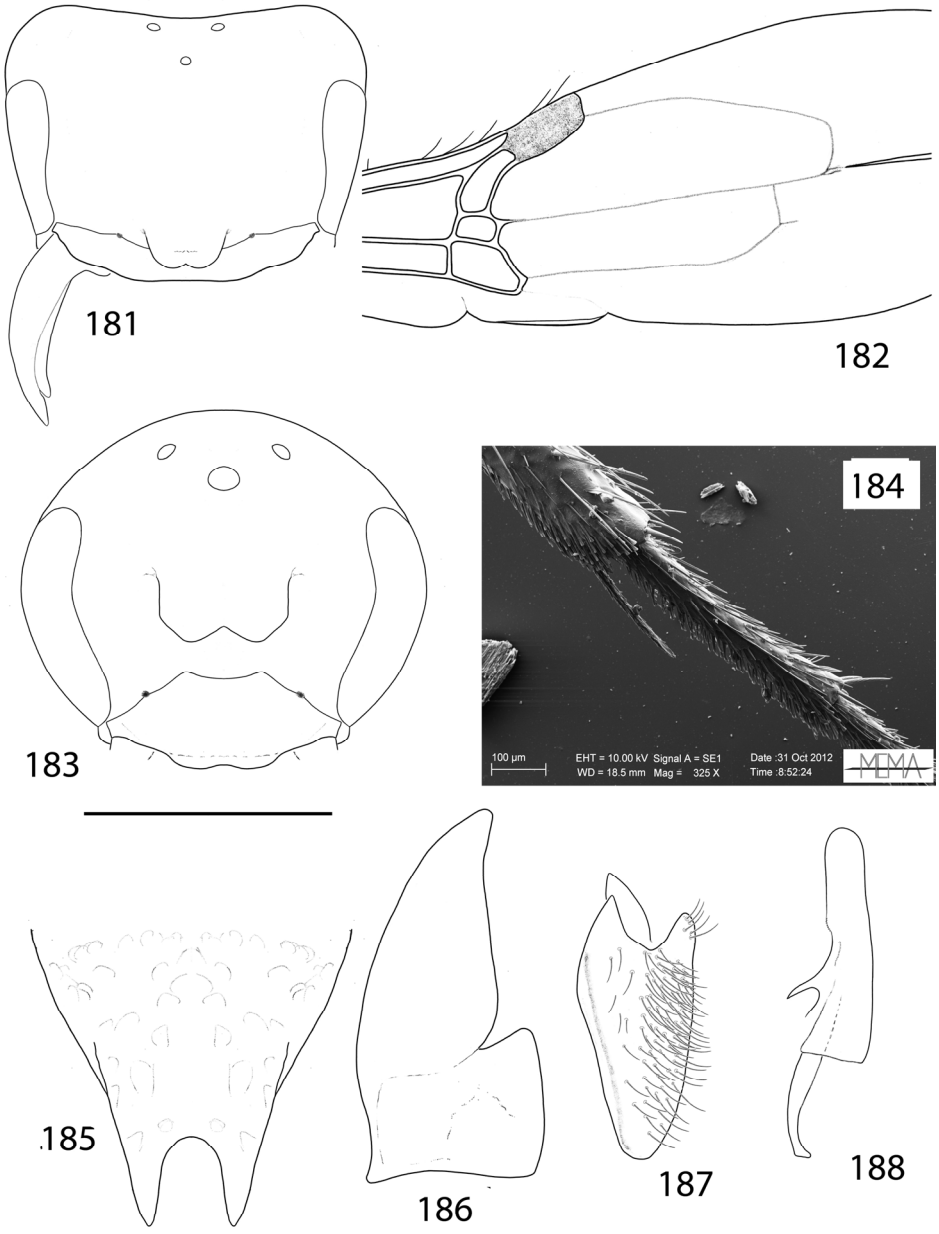
Figs. 154-164. *Poecilotiphia rousselii* ♂ - (154): pronotum, lateral aspect; (155): bristles along apical border of 6th sternum; (156): 7th tergum; (157): 7th sternum, apical border; (158): gonosquama; (159): volsella; (160): aedeagus. (161). *Poecilotiphia oraniensis* ♀ - (161): head frontal aspect; (162): palpi; (163): forewing. *Poecilotiphia oraniensis* ♂ - (164): volsella
(154, 156, 157, 161, 163: scale bar = 1 mm; 158, 159, 160, 162, 164: scale bar = 0.5 mm)



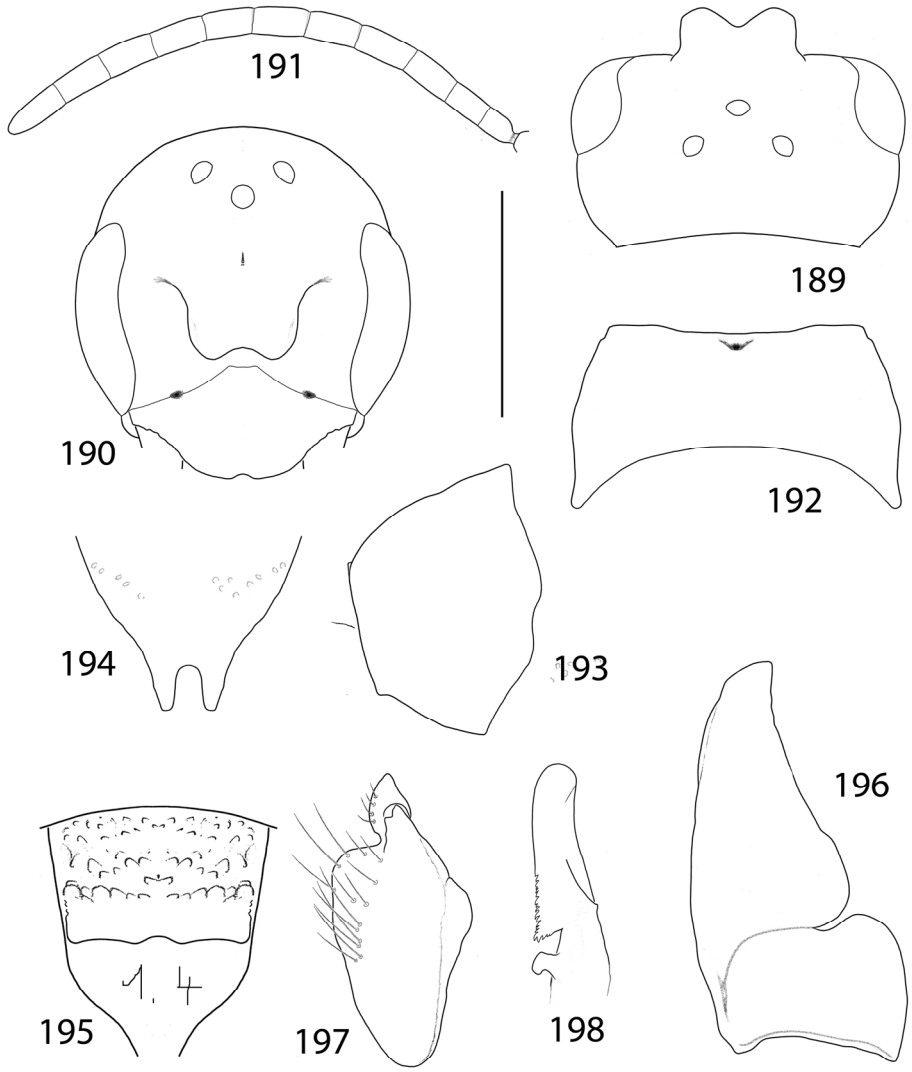
Figs. 165-172. *Poecilotiphia parvula* ♀ - (165): head, frontal aspect; (166): palpi; (167): forewing. *Poecilotiphia parvula* ♂ - (168): head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; (169): head, frontal aspect; (170): 7th tergum, dorsal aspect; (171): gonosquama; (172): volsella (168, 169, 170 = 1 mm; 165, 166,167, 171, 172 = scale bar = 0.5 mm)



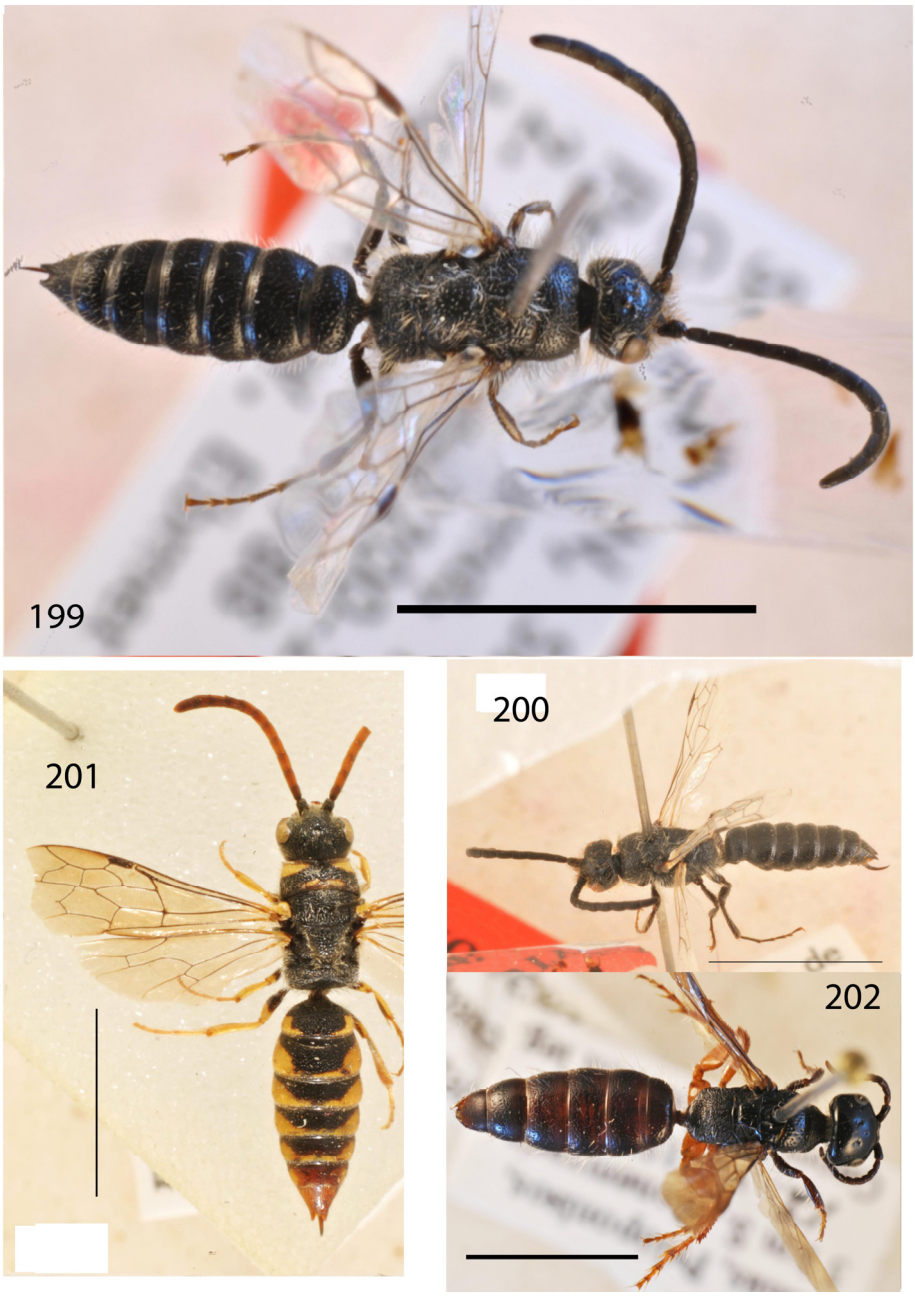
Figs. 173-180. *Poecilotiphia rugosopunctata* ♂ - (173): head, dorsal aspect; (174): head, frontal aspect; (175): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (176): pronotum, lateral aspect; (177): 7th tergum; (178): gonosquama; (179): volsella; (180): aedeagus
(173, 174, 175, 176, 177: scale bar = 1 mm; 178, 179, 180: scale bar = 0.5 mm)



Figs. 181-188. *Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* ♀ - (181): head, frontal aspect; (182): forewing. *Poecilotiphia lacteipennis* ♂ - (183): head, frontal aspect; (184): basal hind tarsomerus; (185): 7th tergum; (186): gonosquama; (187): volsella; (188): aedeagus
(181, 182, 183, 185: scale bar = 1 mm, 186, 187, 188: scale bar = 0.5 mm)



Figs. 189-198. *Poecilotiphia celaena* ♂ - (189): head, dorsal aspect; (190): head, frontal aspect; (191): flagellum; (192): pronotum, dorsal aspect; (193): pronotum, lateral aspect; (194): 7th tergum; (195): 7th sternum, ventral aspect; (196): gonosquama; (197): volsella; (198): aedeagus
(191: scale bar = 2 mm; 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195: scale bar = 1 mm; 196, 197, 198 = scale bar = 0.5 mm)



Figs. 199-202. *Poecilotiphia celaena* ♂ - (199): habitus, dorsal aspect; (200): habitus, lateral aspect. *Poecilotiphia rousselii* ♂ - (201): habitus. *Mesa attica* ♀ - (202): habitus (199, 200, 201, 202: scale bar = 5 mm)

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