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An annotated catalogue of the Mutillidae and Myrmosidae (Hymenoptera) of the Palaearctic Region, with the keys to the genera

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Abstract

Forty-seven valid species and one subspecies in eight genera of the family Myrmosidae and 533 valid species and 50 subspecies in 57 genera of the family Mutillidae are listed. Twenty-nine **lectotypes** are designated: *Dasylabris iberica* Giner Mari, 1942; *D. sejugis* Radoszkowski, 1885; *Mutilla aegyptiaca* Radoszkowski, 1876; *M. ballioni* Radoszkowski, 1866; *M. bareyi* Radoszkowski, 1893; *M. binio* Radoszkowski, 1888; *M. caspica* Kolenati, 1846; *M. corniculata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869; *M. cyaneiventris* André, 1896; *Mutilla desertorum* Radoszkowski, 1865; *M. erschoffii* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870; *M. etzchmiadzini* Radoszkowski, 1885; *M. fasciata* Klug, 1829; *M. fimbriata* Klug, 1829; *M. frontalis* Klug, 1829; *M. laticeps* Radoszkowski, 1888; *M. lezginica* Radoszkowski, 1885; *M. lucasi* Sichel et Radoszkowski, 1869; *M. mongolica* Radoszkowski, 1861; *M. paripunctata* Pallas in Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869; *M. petiolaris* Radoszkowski, 1865; *M. quadrinotata* Klug, 1829; *M. saltensis* Radoszkowski, 1885; *M. stribligata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869; *M. transcaspica* Radoszkowski, 1888; *M. tricolor* Klug, 1829; *Myrmilla mavromoustakisi* Hammer, 1950; *Smicromyrme matruhana* Invrea, 1960; and *Trogaspidia priesneri* Invrea, 1963. **Neotype** is designated for *Mutilla bartholomaei* Radoszkowski, 1865. Five new **synonymies** are proposed: *Pseudophotopsis fumata* Bischoff, 1920 = *P. kokpetica rufothoracica* Bischoff, 1920, **syn. nov.**; *P. oblitterata* (Smith, 1855) = *Mutilla (Ephutomma) syriaca* André, 1900, **syn. nov.**, = *E. armeniaca* Skorikov, 1935, **syn. nov.**, = *E. continua cyprica* Hammer, 1950, **syn. nov.**; and *Smicromyrme hierosolymitana* Invrea, 1953 = *S. priesneri* Invrea, 1960, **syn. nov.** New **status** is proposed for three species: *Physetopoda nigrithorax* (André, 1902), **stat. nov.** (from *Ph. pusilla nigrithorax* (André, 1902)); *Smicromyrme complecta* Invrea, 1960, **stat. nov.** (from *S. lybica complecta* Invrea, 1960); and *S. orientalis* Nonveiller, 1959, **stat. resurr.** (from the secondary homonym). Three new **combinations** are proposed: *Physetopoda pallidula* (Bischoff, 1921), **comb. nov.** (from *Smicromyrme*); *Ph. rufithorax* (Giner Mari in Giner Mari & Suárez, 1959), **comb. nov.** (from *Smicromyrme*), and *Rasnitsynitilla tetragona* (Invrea, 1960), **comb. nov.** (from *Smicromyrme*). Thirteen new country records are presented: two from China, one from Bulgaria, one from Croatia, one from Russia, one from Kazakhstan, one from Uzbekistan, two from Jordan, one from Syria, one from Egypt, one from Tunisia, and one from Nepal.

Key words: solitary wasps, velvet ants, lectotypifications, taxonomy, Europe, North Africa, Russia, Palaearctic Asia

Introduction

Velvet ants currently comprise two aculeate families: Myrmosidae Fox, 1894 and Mutillidae Latreille, 1802 (Waldren *et al.* 2023). There are about 4,600 known species in 227 genera worldwide (Pagliano *et al.* 2020, updated). These insects exhibit extreme sexual dimorphism, with males having developed wings and females being wingless and resembling ants. Males rarely exhibit wing reduction (Brothers & Lelej 2017). Recent studies have revealed interesting ecological adaptations in velvet ants, such as their highly structured geographical populations, anti-predator defenses, and Müllerian mimicry complexes. These adaptations are a consequence of the limited mobility of females (Wilson *et al.* 2012, 2015, 2018).

Recent phylogenetic analyses have led to different classification schemes (Brothers & Lelej 2017, Waldren *et al.* 2023), so a hybrid supra-generic classification has been used for this study. Myrmosidae is now recognized as a separate family, but their coloration and habits resemble those of Mutillidae, so they have been included in this study, despite the fact that the group is not particularly species-rich. Waldren *et al.* (2023) recognized seven tribe-level clades in the Mutillinae and 11 in Sphaerophthalminae, while Brothers & Lelej (2017) identified only four in the Mutillinae and three in Sphaerophthalminae. The additional tribes presented by Waldren *et al.* (2023) are difficult to define and many genera were not studied or classified (Williams 2025).

Classification in this paper largely follows Brothers & Lelej (2017), with the exception of Odontomutillinae being treated as a distinct subfamily resurrected by Waldren *et al.* (2023). Accordingly, thirteen higher-level taxa are employed to organize velvet ants: two from Myrmosidae: Kudakrumiinae and Myrmosinae and eleven from Mutillidae: Pseudophotopsidinae, Ticoplinae (*Smicromyrmillini* and *Ticoplini*), Sphaerophthalminae (*Sphaerophthalmini*), Dasylabrinae, Odontomutillinae, Myrmillinae, and Mutillinae (*Ctenotillini*, *Mutillini*, *Smicromyrmmini*, and *Trogaspidiini*).

During the period between 1758 and 2025, extensive work by 80 entomologists resulted in the proposal of 1065 nominal names for the Palaearctic Myrmosidae + Mutillidae, including 46 unavailable names. Of these, 1019 are currently available, with 631 considered valid (580 species and 51 subspecies); of the 388 invalid names, 50 were objectively invalid (junior homonyms) and 338 were junior subjective synonyms (Fig. 1). The Palaearctic taxa in this paper are classified into two subfamilies and eight genera of Myrmosidae, and seven subfamilies, six tribes and

54 genera of Mutillidae (Tab. 1). There are 150 known species from Europe, 306 from Palaearctic Asia, and more than 150 from North Africa. Seventy-five species of velvet ants in 20 genera are recorded from Russia.

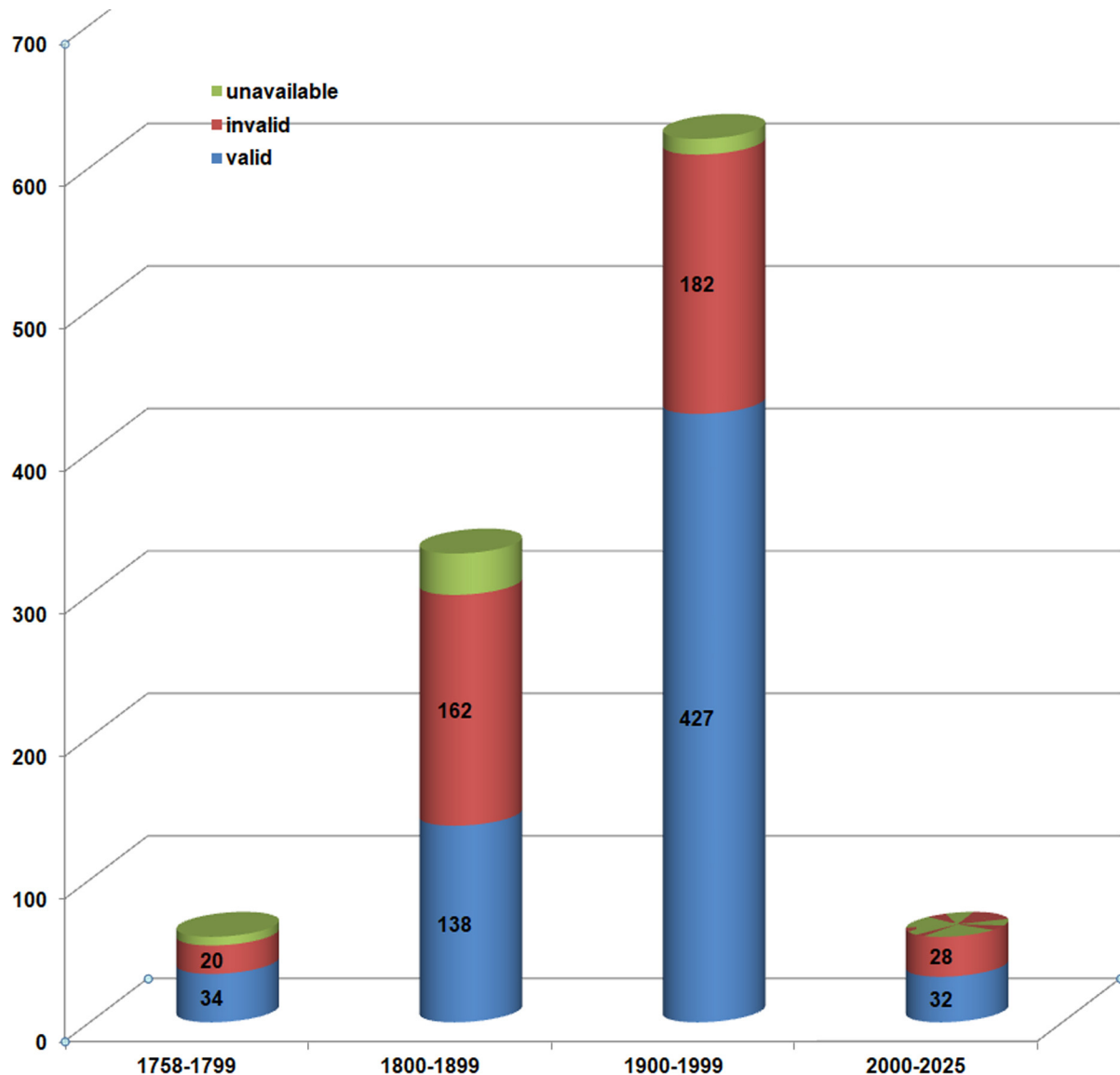


FIGURE 1. Palaearctic Myrmosidae + Mutillidae: History of described specific group taxa by centuries (1758–2025—1065 nominal names). Blue—631 valid names (580 species and 51 subspecies), red—388 invalid names (338 junior subjective synonyms, 50 junior homonyms), green—46 unavailable names.

In volume VIII of “Catalogus Hymenopterorum”, published in 1897, Carl Dalla Torre (1850–1928) classified all species of velvet ants under the genus *Mutilla*. He introduced many new names to eliminate homonyms that occurred as a result of his classification, and some of these names later became synonyms. William Ashmead (1855–1908) proposed a classification of Aculeate Hymenoptera (Ashmead 1899, 1900–1904) including the families Myrmosidae and Mutillidae. He described 31 new genera within these families, five of which are distributed among the Palaearctic fauna. These include *Odontomutilla* Ashmead, 1899, *Blakeius* Ashmead, 1903, *Spilomutilla* Ashmead, 1903, *Ephutomma* Ashmead, 1899, *Trogaspidia* Ashmead, 1899. Ernest André (1838–1914), a world authority on the Mutillidae, critically analyzed Ashmead’s classification (André 1904) and rejected some of the genera. However, many of these genera were later resurrected by other authors. In Wytsman’s “Genera insectorum”, André (1902) divided the World Mutillidae into 28 genera, several of which he described himself. Octavius Radoszkowski (1820–1895), published 16 papers on Palaearctic Mutillidae and proposed 72 names for species and subspecies. Aleksandr Skorikov (1871–1942) published four papers on Myrmosidae and Mutillidae and proposed 129 names for species,

subspecies, and varieties. He considered Myrmosidae to be a separated family (Skorikov 1935), consisting of three subfamilies: Myrmosinae (*Myrmosa* Latreille, 1797), Pseudophotopsidinae (*Pseudophotopsis* André, 1896), and Myrmillinae (*Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851). Fabio Invrea (1884–1968) published 72 papers (Conci 1969), 55 of which were on Palaearctic Myrmosidae and Mutillidae, and proposed 117 names for species, subspecies, and varieties. Francisco Suárez (1926–1985) wrote 29 papers on the same subjects (Cobos 1985) and proposed 60 names for species, subspecies, and varieties. Guido Nonveiller (1913–2002) wrote 59 papers mainly on Afrotropical fauna but 18 of them were related to the Palaearctic, and he proposed 25 names for Palaearctic species and subspecies. Guido Pagliano published 15 papers on Palaearctic Mutillidae, including two valuable contributions to Hymenoptera, which are monographs: Pagliano & Scaramozzino (1990) and Pagliano *et al.* (2020). He described 14 species of mutillids, either alone or with co-authors.

Table 1. Distribution of 1019 available names of Palaearctic Myrmosidae+Mutillidae among the subfamilies and tribes

Subfamilies and tribes	Valid names		Invalid names		Total
	Species	Subspecies	Junior synonyms	Junior homonyms	
Myrmosidae	47	1	10	4	62
I. Kudakrumiinae	14	0	1	0	15
II. Myrmosinae	33	1	9	4	47
Mutillidae	533	50	328	46	957
I. Pseudophotopsidinae	21	0	15	1	37
II. Ticoptinae	9	0	0	0	9
III. Sphaerophthalminae	6	0	1	1	8
IV. Dasylabrinae	105	13	71	9	198
V. Odontomutillinae	5	0	0	0	5
VI. Myrmillinae	70	2	47	6	125
VII. Mutillinae	299	35	194	30	557
Ctenotillini	1	0	2	0	3
Mutillini	36	7	48	10	101
Smicromyrmini	220	27	107	17	371
Trogaspidiini	42	1	37	2	82
Mutillidae <i>incertae sedis</i>	18	0	0	0	19
Total	580	51	338	50	1019

Børge Petersen (1925–1996) revised all the relevant types of taxa described by J.C. Fabricius, F. Smith, V. Motschulsky, P. Cameron, C.T. Bingham, C.G. Nurse, R.E. Turner, C. Chen, and K. Hammer and probably E. André. He collected approximately 60,000 specimens of mutillids at the Zoological Museum at Copenhagen University, mainly from the Old World (Heie 1996), and published three valuable papers on Palaearctic Mutillidae (Petersen 1988, 1994, Schmid-Egger & Petersen 1993). For a long period from 1980 to 1995, he corresponded with the author about the taxonomy of Palaearctic and Oriental species. In some cases, the current catalogue’s synonymy is based on his conclusions.

The papers that provide detailed on nomenclature are essential for identification of velvet ants. A checklist includes names, authors, and distribution of velvet ants species worldwide (Pagliano *et al.* 2020). Catalogs are also available for the world’s velvet ant genera (Lelej & Brothers 2008, Brothers *et al.* 2019). For species identification, papers that help to identify species within a genus and identify them in a specific country or region can be helpful. Useful regional keys are available for Palaearctic velvet ants in China (Chen 1957), the former Soviet Union (Lelej 1985), Korea (Lelej *et al.* 2001), Central Europe (Lelej & Schmid-Egger 2005), the Czech Republic (Bogusch 2006), Poland (Pulawski 1963), Italy (Pagliano & Strumia 2007), Hungary (Muskovits & György 2011), and Japan (Terayama *et al.* 2011). The well-illustrated color syndrome analysis by Williams (2025) is also very useful for identifying Palaearctic species and genera.

Material and methods

The following acronyms are used for the collections where type specimens and other materials are deposited:

BMNH—British Museum of Natural History, London, United Kingdom;
CUC—Cairo University Collection, Egypt;
ELKU—Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan;
EMET—Entomology museum, Erzurum, Turkey;
EUM—Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan;
HNHM—Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary;
HUJI—The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel;
HUM—Hokkaido University Museum, Sapporo, Japan;
IBSS—Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity (formerly Institute of Biology and Soil Science), Vladivostok, Russia;
IEAP—Istituto di Entomologia Agraria; Facolta di Agraria, Portici, Italy;
IEUB—Istituto di Entomologia dell'Università di Bologna, Italy;
ISEA-PAN—Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals' collection at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland;
IZAS—Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China;
LSL—Linnean Society of London, England;
MCSN—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Verona, Italy;
MHNG—Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland;
MNCN—Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain;
MNHAH—Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Sanda, Japan;
HNHM—Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
MNHNC—Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência, Lisbon, Portugal;
MNHU—Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany;
MRSN—Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy;
MSN-UniPi—Museo di Storia Naturale dell'Università di Pisa, Italy;
MSNG—Museo di Storia Naturale, Genoa, Italy;
MSNM—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale de Milano, Milan, Italy;
MZB—Museum of Natural Sciences of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain;
MZLU—Biological Museum, Lund University, Lund, Sweden;
MZM—Moravské zemské museum (Moravian Museum) in Brno, Czechia;
MZUF—Università di Firenze, Museo Zoologico “La Specola”, Florence, Italy;
MZUN—Museo Zoologico della Università di Napoli, Naples, Italy;
NHMD—Natural History Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark;
NHME—Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany;
NHMW—Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria;
NHRS—Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden;
NIAES—National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba, Japan;
NMPC—National Museum of Prague, Czech Republic;
NZC—National Zoological Collections of the Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, India;
OLML—Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum Linz, Austria;
OUMNH—Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, United Kingdom;
PIN—Palaeontological Institute, Moscow, Russia;
PMNH—Pakistan Museum of Natural History, Islamabad, Pakistan;
RMNH—National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, the Netherlands;
SDEI—Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany;
SEM-CAS—Shanghai Entomological Museum, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China;
SMNHTAU—The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History and National Research Center, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel;

SMNS—Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart, Germany;
 SYSM—The Museum of Biology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China;
 TARI—Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung, Taiwan;
 UKGC—Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Kiel, Germany;
 UMSP—University of Minnesota Insect Collection, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA;
 USNM—United States National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution), Washington, DC, USA;
 ZISP—Zoological Institute, Saint Petersburg, Russia;
 ZJUH—Parasitic Hymenoptera Collection of Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China;
 ZMAN—Zoologisch Museum Amsterdam, the Netherlands;
 ZMMU—Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia;
 ZMH—Zoologisches Museum Hamburg, Germany;
 ZMU—Zoological Museum of the University, Helsinki, Finland;
 ZSM—Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

This paper is based on the original references and subsidiary sources (especially for dating), as well as thousands of specimens studied by me from numerous collections and specimens received as gift or in exchange from colleagues.

Terminology mostly follows the Hymenoptera Anatomy Ontology (2013). The following abbreviations are used in the text: T1, T2, T3, etc., to denote the first, second, third, etc., metasomal terga, while S2, S3, etc., denote the second, third, etc., metasomal sterna, and F1, F2, F3, etc., denote the antennal flagellomeres.

Format of the catalogue

The subfamilies and tribes are given in systematic order and ended by Mutillidae *incertae sedis*. The family level names and genera are given according to accepted classification with some changes, and species and subspecies are given in alphabetical order within genera or subgenera. The synonyms within species are given in chronological order. All valid names in the heads and beginning of paragraphs are given in **bold**, the synonyms and invalid names—in *italic*; generic and specific names within paragraphs are given in *italic*. Species outside the Palaearctic Region are given in square brackets. Primary citation is given for each name, additionally for generic names—fixation of the type species; for species and subspecies—synonyms and detailed distribution data.

For each available generic name, information is provided on the sexes recorded as known for the taxon, the gender of the name (corrected from current usage in some cases), the type species and its sex(es), taxonomic history (including synonymies and current status), and diversity and distribution across the Palaearctic Region. Page numbers for references are those on which the relevant information begins (but which may extend on to subsequent pages). The provisions of the 4th edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999), referred to as “the Code”, are followed.

The southern border of the Palaearctic Region follows the same circular based on the Catalogue of Palaearctic Diptera (Soós & Papp 1988). In North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula the border extends in the Sahara along the Tropic of Cancer and joins the south-western confines of Pakistan, then follows Central Asia by the western and northern political borders of Pakistan and by the Indian border southwards up to 30° North Latitude and by Northern Latitude 30° in China and Japan. Distributions are shown by region and administrative area for Russia, by islands for Japan, and by provinces for China (see figs 1–3 in Belokobylskij & Lelej 2017).

CATALOGUE

Family MYRMOSIDAE Fox, 1894

MYRMOSINI Fox, 1894: 293.

MYRMOSIDAE: Ashmead 1899: 52; 1903: 199; Skorikov 1935: 285; Suárez 1960: 111; 1963a: 113; Invrea 1964: 271; Lelej 1977a: 88, 1977c: 205; 1978: 82; 1981b: 73; Waldren *et al.* 2023: 10.

I. Subfamily KUDAKRUMIINAE Krombein, 1979

KUDAKRUMIINAE Krombein, 1979a: 71.

1. Genus *PROTOMUTILLA* Bischoff, 1916

PROTOMUTILLA Bischoff, 1916: 142, ♀; Lelej 1986: 104, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Protomutilla succinalis* Bischoff, 1916, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** Nine fossil species are known from Baltic Amber.

archaeotrichosoma Lelej, 1986 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla archaeotrichosoma Lelej, 1986: 106, ♂, holotype, ♂, Baltic Amber [PIN].

castanea Bischoff, 1916 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla castanea Bischoff, 1916: 143, ♀, Baltic Amber [?].

dentata Bischoff, 1916 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla dentata Bischoff, 1916: 144, ♀, Baltic Amber [?].

incerta Bischoff, 1916 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla incerta Bischoff, 1916: 143, ♀, Baltic Amber [?].

megalophthalma Bischoff, 1916 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla megalophthalma Bischoff, 1916: 143, ♀, Baltic Amber [?].

nana Bischoff, 1916 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla nana Bischoff, 1916: 144, ♀, Baltic Amber [?].

rasnitsyni Lelej, 1986 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla rasnitsyni Lelej, 1986: 105, ♂, holotype, ♂, Baltic amber [PIN].

succinalis Bischoff, 1916 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla succinalis Bischoff, 1916: 142, ♀, Baltic Amber [?].

succinicola Bischoff, 1916 (fossil).—Distribution: Baltic Amber (Upper Eocene).

Protomutilla succinicola Bischoff, 1916: 143, ♀, Baltic Amber [?].

2. Genus *PSEUDOMYRMOSA* Suárez, 1980

PSEUDOMYRMOSA Suárez, 1980: 275, ♀; Lelej 1981a: 374, ♀, ♂; Ovtchinnikov 2002: 80, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Myrmosa minuta* Morawitz, 1894, ♀, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes five species from the arid Palaearctic area.

kashgarica Lelej, 1981.—Distribution: Asia: China (Xinjiang).

Pseudomyrmosa kashgarica Lelej, 1981a: 377, ♂, holotype, ♂, China, “Maralbaschi am Kaschgar-Darja, 6.XII 1894, Tancré” [ZISP]; 1985: 73, ♂; 2002: 22.

minuta (Morawitz, 1894).—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Asia: Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan.

Myrmosa minuta Morawitz, 1894: 328, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1977c: 209), ♀, “Atrek”, Turkmenistan [ZISP]; Lelej 1977c: 209, ♀; 1985: 72, ♀; 2002: 23.

Mutilla myrmosina Dalla Torre, 1897: 65. Unnecessary replacement name for *Mutilla minuta* Morawitz, 1894, nom. praeocc., nec *Agama minuta* Blake, 1872. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa minuta* Morawitz, 1894 according to André 1902a: 443.

Pseudomyrmosa minuta: Suárez 1980: 275, ♀; Lelej 1981a: 376, ♀; Ovtchinnikov 2002: 80, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2002: 23.

gobicola Lelej, 1981.—Distribution: Russia (Tuva), Mongolia (Govi-Altai).

Pseudomyrmosa gobicola Lelej, 1981a: 377, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Mongolia, Gobi Altai, 15 km WNW Dzahoj, 24–26.VIII 1970, I. Kerzhner” [ZISP]; Lelej *et al.* 2014: 390. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla minuta*

Morawitz, 1894 according to Ovtchinnikov 2002: 80. Resurrected to valid species by Lelej *et al.* 2014: 390. ***schlettereri*** (Morawitz, 1890).—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan.
Mutilla schlettereri Morawitz, 1890: 636, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1981a: 375), ♂, “Repetek, 3.VI 1889, A. Semenov” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP].
Pseudomyrmosa schlettereri: Lelej 1981a: 375, ♀, ♂; 1985: 71, ♀, ♂; 2002: 23.
sogdiana Suárez, 1981.—Distribution: Asia: Tadjikistan.
Pseudomyrmosa sogdiana Suárez, 1981a: 265, ♀, holotype “Petr Pervy Mts, near Novabad, 2500 ♂, 24.VII.1975, Janusev leg.” (Tajikistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 23.

II. Subfamily MYRMOSINAE Fox, 1894

MYRMOSINI (as tribe) Fox, 1894: 293.

3. Genus *CARINOMYRMOSA* Lelej, 1981

CARINOMYRMOSA Lelej, 1981a: 378, ♀; 1985: 56, ♀, ♂; 2002: 17; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 13. **Gender:** Feminine.
Type species: *Carinomyrmosa gussakovskiji* Lelej, 1981, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** Monotypic Palaearctic genus.

gussakovskiji Lelej, 1981.—Distribution: Asia: Tajikistan.
Carinomyrmosa gussakovskiji Lelej, 1981a: 378, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Tadjikistan, Kvak, 2000 m, 35 km N Dushanbe, 5.VIII.1937, V. Gussakovskij” [ZISP]; 1985: 65, ♀, ♂; 2002: 17.

4. Genus *ERIMYRMOSA* Lelej, 1984

ERIMYRMOSA Lelej, 1984d: 1432, ♂; 1985: 40, ♂; 2002: 17; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 24. **Gender:** Feminine.
Type species: *Erimyrmosa burmanensis* Lelej, 1984, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes one Oriental and one Palaearctic species.

frater (E. Saunders, 1899).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Morocco.
Mutilla frater E. Saunders, 1899: 228, ♂, syntypes: “Le Tarf, on Foeniculum, July 24th to 26th, 1896, Eaton leg.” [BMNH].
Erimyrmosa frater: Lelej 1984d: 1432, ♂; 2002: 17.
Remarks. My incorrect record of this species from Tunisia (Lelej 2002) was based on Suárez & Nonveiller (1988), but in the special paper on Myrmosidae (Suárez 1960) this species was recorded from Algeria and Morocco.

5. Genus *KROMBEINELLA* Pate, 1947

KROMBEINELLA (as subgenus of *Myrmosa* Latreille, 1797) Pate, 1947: 197, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1985: 57, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Brothers 2008. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Hylaeus thoracicus* Fabricius, 1793, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** Nineteen species are now known in this genus; 18 Palaearctic species occur mainly in the Mediterranean (Suárez & Nonveiller 1988, Lelej 2002).
PARAMYRMOSA (as subgenus of *Myrmosa* Latreille, 1797) Suárez, 1963a: 114, nom. praeocc., nec Saussure, 1880. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Hylaeus thoracicus* Fabricius, 1793, by original designation. Junior objective synonym of *Krombeinella* Pate, 1947 according to Krombein 1976: 258.
MYRMOSA (***MYRMOSA***): Krombein 1940: 420 (*thoracica* group, partim).

aramaea (Suárez, 1963).—Distribution: Asia: Syria, Israel, Turkey, Iran.

- Myrmosa aramaea* Suárez, 1963a: 115, ♂, holotype, ♂: “Jerusalem, Israel 7.V.1943, leg. Bytinski-Salz” [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].
- Krombeinella aramaea*: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 99, ♂, figs 72–73, ♂; Lelej 2002: 17
- Krombeinella aramaea persica* Suárez & Nonveiller, 1988: 145, fig. 74, ♂. Nomen nudum. Unavailable name (Articles 13.1.1, 13.6.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999)).
- aterrima** (Suárez, 1959).—Distribution: Europe: South France, Spain, Portugal.
- Myrmosa longicollis* f. *aterrima* Suárez, 1959b: 283, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Dieulefit, (Drome), 15–21.VII.1957, P.M.F. Verhoeff” (France) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN]
- Krombeinella aterrima*: Lelej 1985: 63, ♂; Suárez & Nonveiller, 1988: 106, fig. 74, ♂; Lelej 2002: 17.
- Myrmosa (Paramyrmosa) iberica* Suárez, 1963a: 117, ♂, new name for *Myrmosa longicollis* André, 1903: 417, ♂ (Barcelona), nec Tournier, 1889, ♂, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Krombeinella aterrima* (Suárez, 1959) according to Lelej 1985: 63.
- Myrmosa longicollis*: André 1903: 417, ♂ (Barcelona). Misidentification.
- baetica** Suárez, 1981.—Distribution: Europe: Spain.
- Krombeinella baetica* Suárez, 1981a: 268, ♀, holotype, ♀, “San Roque (Cádiz), 8.X.1978, J. de Ferrer leg.” (Spain) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 109, ♀; Lelej 2002: 18.
- beaumonti** (Invrea, 1953).—Distribution: Europe: Romania, Italy (Sicily) Spain, Portugal; Asia: Turkey; North Africa: Morocco.
- Myrmosa beaumonti* Invrea, 1953a: 272, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Fes, 28–30.VI.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG].
- Myrmosa beaumonti* var. *scutellata* Invrea, 1953a: 273, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Marrakech, 15–17.V.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa beaumonti* Invrea, 1953 according to Lelej 1985: 61.
- Krombeinella beaumonti*: Lelej 1985: 61, ♂; Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 104, ♂; Lelej 2002: 18.
- gaullei** (Invrea, 1952).—Distribution: Europe: Turkey, Bulgaria.
- Myrmosa (Myrmosa) nigriceps* var. *gaullei* Invrea, 1952a: 20, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Constantinopol, 29.VI.1919, De Gaulle” (Istanbul, Turkey) [MNHN].
- Krombeinella nigriceps gaullei*: Lelej 2002: 18, ♂.
- Krombeinella gaullei*: Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 6, ♂.
- hebraea** (Suárez, 1963).—Distribution: Asia: Israel, Turkey.
- Myrmosa (Paramyrmosa) hebraea* Suárez, 1963a: 116, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂, “de Haifa, Israel, 12.VI.1946, Bytinski-Salz” [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].
- Krombeinella hebraea*: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 104, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 18.
- Krombeinella hebraea galilaea* Suárez & Nonveiller, 1988: 149, fig. 93, ♂. Nomen nudum. Unavailable name according to Articles 13.1.1, 13.6.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999)).
- longicollis** (Tournier, 1889).—Distribution: Russia (South European part); Europe: Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Greece; Asia: Turkey.
- Myrmosa longicollis* Tournier, 1889: 17, ♀ non ♂, syntypes: “Sarepta” (Russia, environs of Volgograd), syntypes in MHNG; Invrea 1964: 280, ♀, ♂.
- Krombeinella longicollis*: Lelej 1985: 58, ♀, ♂; 2002: 18.
- maroccana** (Suárez, 1960).—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
- Myrmosa frater maroccana* Suárez, 1960: 118 (key), 123 (description), ♂, holotype, ♂: “Tanger, V-I896, Vaucher” (Tangier, Morocco) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].
- Krombeinella maroccana*: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 100, ♂; Lelej 2002: 18.
- naefi** (Invrea, 1952).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.
- Myrmosa naefi* Invrea, 1952e: 94, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Biskra, 4.VI.1948, leg. R.M. Naef” (Algeria) [MSNG].
- Krombeinella beaumonti naefi*: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 100, ♂.
- Krombeinella naefi*: Lelej 2002: 18; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 16.
- nigriceps** (S.S. Saunders, 1850).—Distribution: Europe: Albania, Montenegro, Greece.
- Myrmosa nigriceps* S.S. Saunders, 1850: 69, ♂, syntypes: “Habitat Nicopolin, prope Sinum Ambracicum, mense Junio capta” (Greece, Epirus, Nicopolis) [BMNH]; Invrea 1952a: 18, ♂, ♀; 1964: 281, ♂, ♀.
- Krombeinella nigriceps*: Lelej 1985: 63, ♂, ♀; 2002: 18.
- obscuripes** (Tournier, 1889).—Distribution: Europe: Spain; North Africa: Morocco.
- Myrmosa obscuripes* Tournier, 1889: 35, ♀, lectotype, ♀ (designated by Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 103),

“Tanger, Vaucher” (Tangier, Morocco) [MHNG].

Krombeinella obscuripes: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 102, ♀; Lelej 2002: 18; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 17.

spinolae (Lepeletier, 1845).—Distribution: Europe: ?Italy.

Myrmosa spinolae Lepeletier, 1845: 591, ♀, type locality: “Sans indication de pays, Musée de M. Spinola” [?Italy]; Invrea 1952a: 18, ♀.

Krombeinella spinolae: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 128, ♀; Lelej 2002: 18; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 17

Remarks. Suárez and Nonveiller (1988) transferred this species into *Krombeinella*, but the type specimen has not been recently examined. It was not discovered in the collection of Spinola (Pagliano 2005)..

suarezi Parejo-Pulido & Romano, 2022.—Distribution: Asia: Turkey.

Krombeinella suarezi Parejo-Pulido & Romano, 2022: 76, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Türkei, Antakya, 6.VI.1965, M. Schwarz leg. [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].

tangerina (Mercet, 1913).—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.

Myrmosa tangerina Mercet, 1913: 257, ♂, ♀, syntypes: “Tanger, M. de la Escalera” (Morocco) [MNCN]; Krombein 1940: 444, ♂, ♀; Invrea 1953a: 272, ♂; Giner Marí 1959: 391, ♂.

Krombeinella tangerina: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 99, 128, ♂; Lelej 2002: 19.

tenietensis (André, 1900).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia.

Myrmosa longicollis var. *tenietensis* André, 1900: 108, ♀, syntypes, ♀ “Teniet-el-Haad, Algeria” [MNHN]; Suárez 1960: 134, ♀.

Krombeinella tenietensis: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 102, 128, ♀; Lelej 2002: 19.

thoracica (Fabricius, 1793).—Distribution: Europe: Croatia, Italy, France, Spain.

Hyleus thoracicus Fabricius, 1793: 304, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 195), ♂, “Habitat in Italia” with labels */Krombeinella thoracica* (F.) J. Suárez det. 1981/ and */thoracicus/* in the Fabrician handwriting” [NHMD]; Fabricius 1804: 320, ♂.

Myrmosa thoracica: Krombein 1940: 445, ♂; Invrea 1952a: 15, ♀, ♂; Suárez 1960: 134, ♀, ♂; Invrea 1964: 277, ♀, ♂

Myrmosa dubia Costa, 1856: 7, ♀, type locality: “Raccolta sopra Monte Vergine nel mese di settembre” [Italy], syntypes in MZUN. Junior subjective synonym of *Tiphia ephippium* Fabricius, 1775, ♂ according to André 1902a: 442.

Mutilla ephippium [non *Tiphia ephippium* Fabricius, 1775]: Panzer 1797, ♂.

Myrmosa ephippium: Panzer 1806: 137, ♂; André 1900: 109, 113, ♀, ♂; Skorikov 1929: 245.

Remarks. None of the three species known as *ephippium*, previously considered synonyms of *Myrmosa thoracica*, belong to that taxon. Krombein (1940) found that *Tiphia ephippium* F., 1775, ♂ “Habitat in America” is identical with *Myzine xanthonotus* (Rohwer) from the West Indies (Central America). *Mutilla ephippium* Rossi, 1792, ♂ “in campis sabulosus Pisanis”, Italy) apparently belongs in the genus *Smicromyrme* (s.l.), but its illustration (Rossi 1794: tab. 2, fig. N) belongs in the genus *Krombeinella* (probably *thoracica*). *Mutilla ephippium* Fabricius, 1793, ♂ (nom. praeocc., non Rossi, 1792, “Halae Saxonum” is a synonym of *Physetopoda halensis* (Fabricius, 1787) (Petersen 1988).

thracia (Suárez, 1963).—Distribution: Europe: Bulgaria.

Myrmosa thracia Suárez, 1963a: 115, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Sozopol, (Distr. Burgas), Bulgaria, 17.VIII.1956, W.J. Pulawski” [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].

Krombeinella thracia: Lelej 1985: 61, ♂; 2002: 19.

wolffi (Invrea, 1963).—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Europe: Serbia, Bulgaria, Ukraine; Asia: Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, South-East Kazakhstan.

Myrmosa wolffi Invrea, 1963b: 67, ♂, syntypes, 2♂: “Serbia, Nish, 6.VII.1944, leg. M. Hoop” [MSNG].

Myrmosa tenietensis: Skorikov 1929: 247, ♀.

Myrmosa longicollis: Lelej 1977c: 206, ♂.

Krombeinella wolffi: Lelej 1985: 63, ♂, ♀; Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 128; Lelej 2002: 19.

6. Genus *MYRMOSA* Latreille, 1797

MYRMOSA Latreille, 1797: 118, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 19; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 37. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:**

Myrmosa atra Panzer, 1801, ♂, by subsequent designation of Richards 1937: 122. **Diversity and distribution:** The Holarctic genus with eight species, two of these are Palaearctic.

Remarks. Although *Hylaeus thoracicus* Fabricius, 1793, ♂ was the first subsequently included species (Jurine in [Panzer] 1801a: 164), and therefore the type species by subsequent monotypy (Morice & Durrant 1915: 398; Bradley 1919: 60), that work has been suppressed for the purposes of zoological nomenclature (ICZN 1939). The earliest available work including species in *Myrmosa* is Panzer (1801b: Hf. 85, pl. 14) which named two species (the following sentence appears immediately below Panzer's description of *M. atra*, "*Hylaeus thoracicus* Fabric. ad Myrmosae genus nunc relegandus"). Both Richards (1937) and Krombein (1940: 421) apparently did not realize that Panzer had included a second species and erroneously attributed the designation of *M. atra* to Panzer on the basis of supposed subsequent monotypy; Richards's specification of *M. atra* as type species appears to be the first to name one of the two originally included species as the type. Shuckard 1837: 33, Ashmead 1903: 201, Bradley 1917: 248 and Bischoff 1920: 50 gave "*M. melanocephala*", "*Mutilla melanocephala*, Fabr.", "*Mutilla nigra* Rossi" and "*M. melanocephala* Latr." as the type, but those are not amongst the originally included species and so are not eligible for consideration (Article 67.2.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999))

ISCHIOCERAS Provancher, 1882: 8. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Ischioceras rugosa* Provancher, 1882 (male erroneously stated as "female", designated by Lelej & Brothers 2008: 29 as lectotype; not "male"), by monotypy (junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa unicolor* Say, 1824, ♂ according to Provancher 1887: 252). Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa* Latreille, 1796 according to Provancher 1887: 252. (The "male" of *Ischioceras* sensu Provancher, 1882 is *Methocha* Latreille, 1804 according to Provancher 1887: 253.)

Remarks. There are two specimens in the Provancher Collection housed at the Laval University, Québec, Canada (Gisèle Deschênes Wagner, pers. comm., 2008); these bear appropriate labels written by Provancher and are clearly syntypes. The first, under the name *Ischioceras rugosa* Provancher, has the following labels: "♀", pink, by Provancher; "753", yellow, by Provancher; "*Myrmosa unicolor* Say", red borders, by Provancher; lectotype label, red, by Noël Comeau; lectotype label, red, by John Barron. In order to fix the application of the species name unambiguously to this specimen, especially since the other syntype is not congeneric, this specimen was designated as the lectotype (Lelej & Brothers 2008: 29). The second specimen, under the name *Methoca* [*sic!*] *stygia* Say, has the following labels: "♂", pink, by Provancher; "1405", yellow, by Provancher; "*Methoca stygia* Say", red borders, by Provancher; allotype label, mauve, by Noël Comeau with additional label: "PARALECTOTYPE / *Ischioceras rugosa* / Provancher, 1882 ♂ / A.S. Lelej & / D.J. Brothers, 2008".

MYRMOSA (*MYRMOSA*): Krombein 1940: 420 (*melanocephala* group)

atra atra Panzer, 1801.—Distribution: Russia: North, Central and South European part, South Ural, West Siberia (Altai), East Siberia (Krasnoyarsk, Khakassia, Tuva, Yakutsk); Europe: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Sweden, Finland, United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Estonia, Belarus, Ukraine, Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Switzerland, Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), France, Spain, Portugal; Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, ?Iran.

Myrmosa atra Panzer, 1801: pl. 14, ♂, type locality: "Germania", types unknown.

Mutilla melanocephala Fabricius, 1793: 372, ♀, nom. preocc., non Schrank, 1781, lectotype, ♀ (designated by Petersen 1988: 185), "Habitat in Gallia Mus.Dom.Bosc" (France) [NHMD.]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa atra* Panzer, 1801 according to Kloet & Hincks 1945: 317.

Myrmosa nigra Latreille, 1809: 120, ♂, type locality: ?France, types unknown. Name for the figure in Latreille, 1806, pl. 13, fig. 8. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla melanocephala* Fabricius, 1793 according to Blanchard 1840: 376.

Myrmosa atra Lepeletier, 1845 (nom. preocc., non Panzer, 1801): 590, ♂, ?France, types unknown. Mistaken name for *Myrmosa nigra* Latreille, 1809. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla melanocephala* Fabricius, 1793 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 60.

Myrmosa nigra Lepeletier, 1845 (nom. praeocc., non Latreille, 1809): 591, ♂, syntypes "environs de Paris et Anjou" (France) [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla melanocephala* Fabricius, 1793 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 61.

Myrmosa bicolor Baer, 1848: 228, ♀, type locality: river Osetr, Tula region (Russia), syntypes not found. Junior

- subjective synonym of *Mutilla melanocephala* Fabricius, 1793 according to Lelej 1977c: 208.
- Mutilla melanaria* Blanchard in Cuvier, 1849: tab. 118, fig. 7, ♀, type locality: not given. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla melanocephala* Fabricius, 1793 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 61.
- Myrmosa melanocephala* f. *rufomaculata* Hoffer, 1938: 176, ♀, syntypes: "Tabor" (Czechia) [probably in NMPC]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa atra* Panzer, 1801 according to Lelej 2002: 20.
- atra erythrocephala* Yarrow, 1954.—Distribution: Europe: Ireland.
- Myrmosa atra erythrocephala* Yarrow, 1954: 43, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♀ "9/8/30, Clone, Co. Wexford" [BMNH]: Lelej 2002: 20.
- moesica* Suárez, 1981.—Distribution: Europe: Serbia.
- Myrmosa (Myrmosa) moesica* Suárez, 1981a: 270, ♂, holotype, ♂, "Kaptaza, Zajecar, VII.1978, leg. Zecevic leg (Serbia)" [Nonveiller's coll., OLML]; Lelej 2002: 20.

7. Genus *PARAMYRMOSA* Saussure, 1880

- PARAMYRMOSA*** (as subgenus of *Myrmosa* Latreille, 1797) Saussure, 1880: 12, ♂; Pate 1947: 196, part.; Krombein 1976: 257 (as subgenus of *Myrmosa* Latreille, 1797); Suárez 1979b: 309; 1980: 277; Lelej 1985: 64, ♂, ♀; 2002: 21; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 43. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Myrmosa (Paramyrmosa) radoszkowskyi* Saussure, 1880, ♂, by monotypy. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes eight Palaearctic species.
- MORYSMULA*** (as subgenus of *Myrmosa* Latreille, 1797) Suárez, 1963a: 114, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Myrmosa brunnipes* Lepeletier, 1845, by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Paramyrmosa* Saussure, 1880 according to Krombein 1976: 258.
- MYRMOSA (MYRMOSA)***: Krombein 1940: 420 (*thoracica* group, partim)
- bischoffi*** (Invrea, 1952).—Distribution: Europe: Greece.
- Myrmosa bischoffi* Invrea, 1952a: 20, ♀, New name for *Myrmosa nigriceps* sensu Bischoff 1920: 53, "Saloniki" [Thessaloniki, Greece], syntype [Braun's coll., Willowmore, South Africa].
- Myrmosa nigriceps*: Bischoff 1920: 53, ♀, Saloniki.
- Paramyrmosa brunnipes* f. *bischoffi*: Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 127.
- Paramyrmosa bischoffi*: Lelej 2002: 21; Lelej *et al.* 2003a: 123; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 18.
- brunnipes*** (Lepeletier, 1845).—Distribution: Russia (European part: from Crimea to Ryazan–Volgograd, North Caucasus); Europe: Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, North Macedonia, Italy, France, Spain (including Canary Islands), Portugal; Asia: Armenia, Turkey.
- Myrmosa brunnipes* Lepeletier, 1845: 590, ♀, lectotype, ♀ (designated by Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 91) "Environs de Paris et Midi de la France" [coll. Spinola, MRSN].
- Myrmosa cognata* Costa, 1856: 6, ♂, syntypes, ♂, "adiacenze di Napoli" (Italy) [MZUN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa brunnipes* Lepeletier, 1845 according to Zavattari 1910: 3.
- Paramyrmosa brunnipes*: Suárez 1979: 313; 1980: 279; Lelej 1985: 66, ♂, ♀
- hispanica*** Suárez, 1980.—Distribution: Europe: Spain.
- Paramyrmosa hispanica* Suárez, 1980: 277, ♀, holotype, ♀, "Fregenal de la Sierra (Badajoz), a orillas del rio Ardila" (Spain) [Suárez's coll., MNCN].
- myrmillicephala*** (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Mongolia.
- Myrmosa myrmillicephala* Skorikov, 1935: 286, ♀, lectotype, ♀ (designated by Lelej 1977c: 209) "Firyuza" (Turkmenistan, near Ashkhabad) [ZISP].
- Paramyrmosa myrmillicephala*: Suárez 1979b: 312, ♀; Lelej 1985: 68, ♀.
- pulla*** (Nylander, 1848).—Distribution: Russia: Eastern Siberia (Tuva, Transbaicalia), Far East (Amurskaya oblast, Evreyskaya oblast, Primorskii krai); Asia: Mongolia, China (Heilongjiang).
- Myrmosa pulla* Nylander, 1848: 18, ♂, syntypes (probably lost) "E Sibiria D. D:r R. F. Sahlberg" [R.F. Sahlberg collected insects in 1842 in Aksha, 50°16'54"N 113°17'13"E].
- Myrmosa czerskii* Skorikov, 1929: 249, ♀, holotype, ♀, "Kamen-Rybolov, Khanka" (Russia: Primorskii krai) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa pulla* Nylander, 1848 according to Lelej 1985: 67.

- Myrmosa brunnipes*: Krombein 1940: 451, ♂ (Manchukuo, Sinking, June 30, 1937, Z.Oono). Misidentification.
Paramyrmosa pulla: Lelej 1985: 67, ♂, ♀; 2002: 21.
punica Suárez, 1979.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.
Paramyrmosa punica Suárez, 1979b: 309, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Tunez, 2.V.1961, G. Nonveiller” (Tunisia) [Nonveiller's coll., OLML]; Lelej 2002: 21; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 177, ♀.
radoszkowskyi (Saussure, 1880).—Distribution: Asia: Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia.
Myrmosa (Paramyrmosa) radoszkowskyi Saussure, 1880: 12, ♂, syntype, ♂, “Caucasus” [ISEA-PAN].
Paramyrmosa radoszkowskyi: Lelej 1985: 65, ♂, ♀; Suárez & Nonveiller 1988: 87; Lelej 2002: 21.
sbuiaensis (Giner Mari, 1945).—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.
Myrmosa sbuiaensis Giner Mari, 1945b: 247, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Uad el Koraima, Sbuia, Ifni, leg. A. Morales” (Western Sahara) [MZB].
Paramyrmosa sbuiaensis: Suárez 1979b: 313, ♀; Lelej 2002: 22.

8. Genus *TAIMYRMOSA* Lelej, 2005

TAIMYRMOSA Lelej, 2005: 123 (in key), 161 (description), ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Myrmosa eos* Lelej, 1981, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes four East Palaearctic and Oriental species.

eos (Lelej, 1981).—Distribution: Russia: Far East; Asia: Korea.

Myrmosa eos Lelej, 1981c: 102, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Primorskii krai, Khanka lake, Novokatshalinsk, 14.VIII.1977, Lelej, on the flowers of *Angelica czernaevia*” (Russia: Far East) [ZISP]; 1985: 55, ♀; Lelej & Yamane 1992: 625, ♂, ♀; Lelej *et al.* 2001: 7, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 20.

Taimyrmosa eos: Lelej 2005: 161; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 19.

mongolica (Suárez, 1974).—Distribution: Russia: Eastern Siberia (Irkutskaya oblast, Transbaicalia), Far East (Amurskaya oblast, Khabarovskii krai, Primorskii krai, Sakhalin); Asia: Mongolia, China (Heilongjiang), Korea, Japan (Honshu).

Myrmosa atra mongolica Suárez, 1974: 6, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Charbin, 10.VII.1949, W. Alin leg.” (China: Heilongjiang) [Suárez's coll., MNCN].

Myrmosa tsunekii Haneda, 1979: 540, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Fukui Pref., Arashi, 13.VIII.1978, Y. Haneda leg.” (Japan, Honshu) [Haneda's coll., Japan, Ohno]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmosa mongolica* Suárez, 1974 according to Lelej 1981c: 103.

Taimyrmosa mongolica: Lelej 2005: 161; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 19.

nigrofasciata (Yasumatsu, 1931).—Distribution: Asia: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Myrmosa nigrofasciata Yasumatsu, 1931: 221, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂, Hikosan, Buzen, Kyushu, 2.VII.1930, Okabe” (Japan, Kyushu) [ELKU].

Taimyrmosa nigrofasciata: Lelej 2005: 161.

Family MUTILLIDAE Latreille, 1802

MUTILLARIAE Latreille, 1802: 347.

I. Subfamily PSEUDOPHOTOPSIDINAE Bischoff, 1920

PSEUDOPHOTOPSINI (as tribe) Bischoff, 1920: 22.

1. Genus *PSEUDOPHOTOPSIS* André, 1896

PSEUDOPHOTOPSIS (as subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) André, 1896a: 266, ♂, ♀; 1902b: 21, ♂; Bischoff 1920: 94; ♂; Mickel 1928: 35; Skorikov 1935: 289, ♂; Nonveiller 1974: 95, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1980: 634, ♂, ♀; 1985: 74, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Agama komarovii* Radoszkowski, 1885, by subsequent designation of Ashmead 1903: 305. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes 33 species distributed in Afrotropical and Palearctic (21) regions. Most of the species are known by one sex only.

ALLONEURION Ashmead, 1899: 59. **Gender:** Neuter. **Type species:** *Agama kokpetica* Radoszkowski, 1885, ♂, by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudophotopsis* André, 1896 according to André 1902b: 21.

SPHINCTOMUTILLA André, 1899b: tab. 2, 7. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla continua* Fabricius, 1804, by subsequent designation by Mickel 1928: 37. Junior subjective synonym of *Ephutomma* Ashmead, 1899 according to André 1900: 136. Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudophotopsis* André, 1896 according to Brothers 1975: 590.

EPHUTOMMA (partim, ♀ non ♂): Ashmead 1899: 52; André 1900: 136; 1902b: 19; Mickel 1928: 32; Skorikov 1935: 321; Suárez 1965b: 51.

afghanica Lelej, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan.

Pseudophotopsis afghanica Lelej, 1980: 641, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Central Afghanistan, province Ghazni, SW of Mukur, 10–20. X.1972, Kabakov” [ZISP]; 1985: 86, ♀; 2002: 23, ♀.

baktriana (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

Ephutomma baktriana Skorikov, 1935: 324, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 639), ♀ “Sary-Yassy, S.-E. Transcaspiya, V.1904, Arris” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP].

Pseudophotopsis baktriana: Lelej 1980: 639, ♀; 1985: 83, ♀.

Remarks. This species might include the opposite sex of *Pseudophotopsis binghami* Bischoff, 1920.

binghami Bischoff, 1920.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Afghanistan, India (Rajasthan).

Pseudophotopsis binghami Bischoff, 1920: 96, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Perso-Baluch. Frontier / Coll. Bingham / Coll. A.H. McMahon, Seistan Commission / *binghami* Bisch. / Type / Zool. Mus. Berlin” (Iran) [MNHU].

Pseudophotopsis komarovii zarudnyi Skorikov, 1935: 292, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 639), ♂ “Kerman, strana Sargad, Tshah-i-Zaman” (Iran) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudophotopsis binghami* Bischoff, 1920 according to Lelej 1985: 83.

Remarks. The collection males of *P. binghami* in Badkhyz Reserve, Turkmenistan together with females of *P. baktriana* indicate that they may belong to the same species.

biskrensis (André, 1900).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt.

Mutilla (Ephutomma) biskrensis André, 1900: 143, ♀, syntypes, ♀ “Biskra” (Algeria) [MNHN].

Pseudophotopsis biskrensis: Lelej 2002: 24, ♀.

brachythorax (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, East Iran, Afghanistan.

Ephutomma brachythorax Skorikov, 1935: 323, ♀, lectotype, ♀ (designated by Lelej 1980: 645) “Khorasan, Zurabad, 24.V.1893, Glasunov” (Iran) [ZISP].

Pseudophotopsis brachythorax: Lelej 1980: 645, ♀; 1985: 89, ♀; 2002: 24, ♀.

Remarks. The males of *P. pavlovskyi* and females of *P. brachythorax* have a small subventral denticle on the mandibles beneath, a similar shape of the metasternum process: apparently they are opposite sexes of the same species. Females of *P. brachythorax*, however, were collected in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan in April–June, while males of *P. pavlovskyi* in September–October, shedding some doubt on the association.

brunnescens Lelej, 1971.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south-east), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan.

Pseudophotopsis brunnescens Lelej, 1971: 676, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Alma-Atinskaya oblast, Syugatinskaya dolina, 5.IX.1959, Lehr” (south-east Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1980: 647, ♂, ♀; 1985: 89, ♂, ♀; 2002: 24.

Remarks. In the Chatkalskij Reserve (Uzbekistan) males and females were collected (not *in copula*) by A. Kompantsev.

caspica (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Afghanistan.

Agama caspica Radoszkowski, 1885: 39, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 643), ♂ “Germab, Komarov / *Agama caspica* Rad., Typ. (handwriting of F. Morawitz)” (Turkmenistan, near Ashkhabad) [ZISP]; 1887: 99, ♀.

Mutilla radoszkowskyi Morawitz, 1890: 640, ♂, lectotype, ♂ (designated by Lelej 1980: 643) “Aschabad / «Radoszkowskyi F. Mor., ♂ / Coll. F. Morawitz” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama caspica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 21.

Ephutomma selevkida Skorikov, 1935: 323, ♀, lectotype, ♀ (designated by Lelej 1980: 643) “Termez, Amu-Dar’ya, Yu. Bukhara, 5.VI.1912, Kiritschenko” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama caspica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1980: 643.

Pseudophotopsis caspica: Lelej 1980: 643, ♂, ♀; 1985: 87, ♂, ♀; 2002: 24.

Remarks. Males and females of *P. caspica* have the same head shape, same subventral tooth on the mandibles beneath, same process of the metasternum, a median subbasal tubercle on S2, and they were collected in the same places.

caucasica (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Asia: Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia.

Agama caucasica Radoszkowski, 1885: 37, ♂, lectotype, ♂ (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 64) “60 / Caucas[us] / NLOKOS[Mlokošewitz] / *caucasica* [handwritten] / Type / Coll. Radosz[owski] / Berlin / Lectotype *Agama caucasica* Radoszkowski 1885, B. Petersen des. 1989” [MNHU].

Mutilla caucasicola Dalla Torre, 1897: 22. Unnecessary replacement name for *Agama caucasica* Radoszkowski, 1885 as secondary homonym in genus *Mutilla*, nec *Mutilla caucasica* Radoszkowski, 1865, nec *Mutilla caucasica* Kolenati, 1846.

Pseudophotopsis caucasica: Lelej 1985: 87; 2002: 25.

Remarks. Børge Petersen (unpublished) labeled the specimen in MNHU with Radoszkowski’s “Type” label as the lectotype. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made, we (Lelej *et al.* 2022) designated the specimen so labeled by Petersen as the lectotype.

fumata Bischoff, 1920.—Distribution: Asia: Israel; North Africa: Western Sahara, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Chad.

Pseudophotopsis fumata Bischoff, 1920: 96 (key), 98 (description), ♂, holotype, ♂, “Near Sfax, Tunis, 3.04, de Boerio” [BMNH]; Nonveiller 1974: 103, ♂; Lelej 2002: 25.

Pseudophotopsis kokpetica rufothoracica Bischoff, 1920: 98, ♂, holotype, “Heluan, Aegypt, V.H.RolleBerlinW. / *kokpetica rufothoracica* Bisch. * / Type / *Pseudophotopsis kokpetica rufothoracica* Bischoff / *Pseudophotopsis continua fumata* Bischoff, B. Petersen det., 1990” [HNHM]. Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudophotopsis fumata* Bischoff, 1920. **Syn. nov.**

Remarks. As the synonymy proposed by B. Petersen has not been published, I hereby support it and propose it as a new synonymy.

geyri (Bischoff, 1920).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.

Ephutomma continua geyri Bischoff, 1920: 152, ♀ non ♂, holotype, ♀ “SO Algerien / Ravis, 15–17.4.14 / Bar. v. Geyr S.G.” (SE Algeria) [MNHU].

Pseudophotopsis geyri: Lelej 2002: 25, ♀ non ♂.

Remarks. The type series of *Ephutomma continua geyri* Bischoff includes 1 ♀ (holotype) and 10 ♂ (paratypes), as designated by Bischoff (1920). In fact, the female specimen belongs to the genus *Pseudophotopsis* André, 1896, and the male specimens to the genus *Dentilla* Lelej, 1980. I studied the male of *Pseudophotopsis fumata* Bischoff, 1920 which has the same label as the holotype of *Ephutomma continua geyri* Bischoff, ♀ at the MNHU: “SO Algerien (SE Algeria) / Ravis, 15–17.4.14 / Bar. v. Geyr S.G.” and I predict that these are the opposite sexes of the same species. The paratypes (♂) of *Ephutomma continua geyri* were described as *Dentilla bischoffi* Lelej, 2025.

irana (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Afghanistan, India (Rajasthan).

Ephutomma irana Skorikov, 1935: 324, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 640), ♀, “Khorasan, Kiarsh-i-Nou, 4.VIII.1901, Zarudny” (Iran) [ZISP].

Ephutomma cithara Skorikov, 1935: 323, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Bampur, SE Persia, 9.VII.1898, Zarudny” (South Eastern Iran) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Ephutomma irana* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1980: 640.

Pseudophotopsis irana: Lelej 1980: 640, ♀, ♂; 1985: 85, ♀, ♂; 2002: 25.

Remarks. The males of this species were collected together (not *in copula*) with the females in several places, especially in South Kazakhstan, Aïdar salt marsh, south-eastern edge of the Kyzylkum sands, 30.V–3.VII.1961 (Lehr, Nikolaev, Pashchenko), 6♂, 35♀ [IBSS].

kabakovi Lelej, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan

Pseudophotopsis kabakovi Lelej, 1980: 647, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Eastern Afghanistan, province Kunar, Kamdesh, 1400–2200 m, 15–20. IX.1971, Kabakov” [ZISP]; 1985: 90, ♂; 2002: 25, ♂.

kermana Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Iran.

Pseudophotopsis kermana Skorikov, 1935: 291, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 640), ♂, “Kerman, strana Bampur, Karavandar, 23–24.IV.1901, Zarudny” (south-east Iran) [ZISP]; Lelej 1980: 640, ♂; 1985: 84, ♂; 2002: 25.

kokpetica (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

Agama kokpetica Radoszkowski, 1885: 40, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 641), ♂, “Aschabad, Komarow / *Mutilla kokpetica* Rad., Typ (handwriting of F. Morawitz)” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP].

Mutilla (*Pseudophotopsis*) *kokpetica*: André 1901: 166, ♂.

Pseudophotopsis kokpetica: Skorikov 1935: 290, ♂; Lelej 1980: 641, ♀, ♂; 1985: 85, ♀, ♂; 2002: 26.

Ephutomma continua: Skorikov 1935: 323, ♀. Misidentification.

komarovii (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, China (Xingjiang) (new record), Cyprus, Iran; ?North Africa: Algeria, Egypt. **New material.** China, Xingjiang, Kuldja, 7♂ [NHMW].

Agama komarovii Radoszkowski, 1885: 38, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 637), ♂, “Ashabad / *Agama komarovii* Radoszk., Typ (handwriting of F. Morawitz)” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP].

Agama askhabadensis Radoszkowski, 1885: 39, ♂, syntypes, ♂, “Ashkhabad, Komarow” (Turkmenistan) [ISEA-PAN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama komarovii* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to André 1899a: 21.

Pseudophotopsis oculosa Skorikov, 1935: 291, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 637), ♂, “Ashkhabad, Komarow” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama komarovii* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1980: 637.

Pseudophotopsis inductrix Skorikov, 1935: 291, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 637), ♂, “Ashkhabad, 18.VIII.1906, Anger” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama komarovii* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1980: 637.

Mutilla incerta: Radoszkowski 1885: 21, ♀ non ♂.

Pseudophotopsis asiatica Suárez, 1965b: 52, ♀, syntypes “Ashkhabad, Komarow” (Turkmenistan) [ISEA-PAN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama komarovii* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1980: 637.

mateui Giner Mari, 1945.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.

Pseudophotopsis mateui Giner Mari, 1945b: 252, ♀, ♂, type locality “Tuisguirrentz, Rod el Hasch, El Gasuch, Anguili (Western Sahara), syntypes in MNCN and MZB; Nonveiller 1974: 103, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2002: 26.

maura Bischoff, 1920.—Distribution: Asia: Israel, Yemen (including Socotra), Oman, Saudi Arabia; North Africa: Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Chad, Algeria, Tunisia.

Pseudophotopsis kokpetica maura Bischoff, 1920: 96 (key), 98 (description), ♂, syntypes, ♂, “Gabés, Weiß, 1906” (Tunisia) [MNHN].

Pseudophotopsis maura: Invrea 1965b: 62, ♂; Nonveiller 1974: 103, ♂; Lelej 2002: 26, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2006: 9, ♂; Soliman 2021: 396, ♂, ♀.

Ephutomma continua aegyptiaca Bischoff, 1920: 148 (key), 151 (description), ♀, holotype, ♀, “Aegypten, Ehrenberg” (Egypt) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudophotopsis maura* Bischoff, 1920 according to Soliman 2021: 396.

Pseudophotopsis continua aegyptiaca: Invrea 1965b: 63, ♀.

Pseudophotopsis aegyptiaca: Lelej 2002: 23, ♀.

obliterata (Smith, 1855).—Distribution: Europe: Albania, Greece (Tinos); Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Cyprus.

Mutilla obliterata Smith, 1855: 8, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Type / *Mutilla obliterata* Smith Type / Albania 52, 125 / B. M. Type Hyt. 15-455” [BMNH].

Mutilla (*Ephutomma*) *syriaca* André, 1900: 140, ♀, syntypes, ♀ “Syrie, Palestine” [MNHN]. Junior subjective

synonym of *Mutilla oblitterata* Smith, 1855. **Syn. nov.**

Ephutomma armeniaca Skorikov, 1935: 322, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 640), ♀ “Armenia, Erevan, 26.V.1924, Shelkovnikov” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla oblitterata* Smith, 1855. **Syn. nov.**

Ephutomma continua cyprica Hammer, 1950: 14, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Cyprus, Paphos Ayios Neophitos, 21–22.7.39. Håkan Lindb.” [ZMU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Ephutomma armeniaca* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 84. **New material.** Paratype of *Ephutomma continua cyprica* ♀, “Cypr., Larnaka, 25.6.–1.7.39, Håkan Lindb./ Coll. Hammer / *Ephutomma continua* ssp. ♀ *cyprica* m. det. Hammer / Paratype / *Pseudophotopsis* ssp. *cyprica* ♀ det. Hammer, 51. / *Pseudophotopsis oblitterata* (Smith) B. Petersen det. 1989” [NHMW]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla oblitterata* Smith, 1855. **Syn. nov.**

Pseudophotopsis armeniaca: Lelej 1980: 640, ♀ nec ♂; 1985: 84, ♀ nec ♂; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 64, ♀.

Pseudophotopsis oblitterata: Lelej 1985: 256, ♂.

Pseudophotopsis syriaca: Lelej 2002: 27, ♀; Lelej *et al.* 2003a: 123, ♀; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 8, ♀.

Remarks. Late Børge Petersen wrote me: “The type of *P. syriaca* (André, 1900) ♀ belong to *P. oblitterata* (Smith, 1855), ♂, but *syriaca* has been misidentified several times”) (Petersen, in litt., 1989). As this synonymy has not been published, I hereby support it and propose it as a new synonymy. After discussing of the status of *Mutilla oblitterata* Smith, 1855 with late Børge Petersen in 1989 the conclusion has been made about the synonymy of *Ephutomma armeniaca* Skorikov, 1935, ♀ and *Ephutomma continua cyprica* Hammer, 1950, ♀ under this species. As this synonymy has not been published, I hereby propose it as a new synonymy. The male of *Pseudophotopsis armeniaca* sensu Lelej 1980 and 1985 had been proposed by B. Petersen as a new undescribed species.

orthophthalma (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

Ephutomma orthophthalma Skorikov, 1935: 322, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 638), ♀ “Transcaspia, Repetek, 1911, Shreiner” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP].

Pseudophotopsis orthophthalma: Lelej 1980: 638, ♀, ♂; 1985: 82, ♀, ♂; 2002: 26.

pavlovskiyi Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran (north), Afghanistan.

Pseudophotopsis pavlovskiyi Skorikov, 1935: 290, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 645), ♂ “Bezmein, 30.X.1932, on light” (Turkmenistan, 20 km NW Ashkhabad) [ZISP]; 1980: 645, ♂; 1985: 89, ♂; 2002: 26.

Pseudophotopsis pavlovskiyi var. *melanocephala* Skorikov, 1935: 291, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1980: 645), ♂, “Amudarja, 1884, Regel” (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudophotopsis pavlovskiyi* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1980: 645.

schachruda (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Turkey, Cyprus, Palestine, Jordan (new record), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan (south-west), Iran (north). **New material.** Jordan, Wadi el Heidan, 8.V.[19]95, K. Deneš, 1♀ [OLML].

Ephutomma schachruda Skorikov, 1935: 323, ♀, lectotype, ♀ (designated by Lelej 1980: 642) “Shachrud, S[evernaya] Persia, 21.V.1914, Kiritschenko” (North Iran) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama caucasica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1980: 642; resurrected to valid species by Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 8.

Ephutomma schachruda var. *robusta* Skorikov, 1935: 324, ♀, lectotype, ♀ (designated by Lelej 1980: 642), “Caucasus, Araxesthal, Leder, Reitter” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama caucasica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1980: 642. Junior subjective synonym of *Ephutomma schachruda* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 8.

Ephutomma mavromoustakisi Suárez, 1959b: 284, ♀, holotype, ♀, “de Chipre, Limassol, 14.IV.1956, Mavromoustakis” (Cyprus) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Agama caucasica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1980: 642. Junior subjective synonym of *Ephutomma schachruda* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 8.

Pseudophotopsis mavromoustakisi: Invrea 1965b: 64, ♀.

Pseudophotopsis schachruda: Özbek *et al.* 1999: 23, ♀ (*schachrudii*!).

Pseudophotopsis caucasica: Lelej 1985: 87, ♀ non ♂; 2002: 25, partim.

II. Subfamily TICOPLINAE Nagy, 1970

TICOPLINAE Nagy, 1970: 84.

NANOMUTILLINAE Suárez, 1975a: 114. Junior subjective synonym of *Ticoplinae* Nagy, 1970 according to Argaman, 1988: 33.

Tribe SMICROMYRMILLINI Argaman, 1988

SMICROMYRMILLINI Argaman, 1988: 36.

2. Genus *SMICROMYRMILLA* Suárez, 1965

SMICROMYRMILLA Suárez, 1965a: 570, ♀, ♂; Nonveiller 1973: 70, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla ariasi* André, 1896, ♀, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes four Palaearctic and 14 Afrotropical species, but many Afrotropical species still waiting for description.

ariasi (André, 1896).—Distribution: Europe: Spain; North Africa: Morocco.

Mutilla ariasi André, 1896a: 274, ♀, holotype, ♀, “España” (Spain) [MNHN].

Smicromyrmilla ariasi: Nonveiller 1973: 70, ♀, ♂.

garciapavoni Suárez, 1975.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.

Smicromyrmilla ariasi garciapavoni Suárez, 1975a: 109, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Taurirt (Beni Sicar)” (Morocco) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 28.

margalla Lelej & Ullah in Lelej *et al.*, 2007.—Asia: Pakistan.

Smicromyrmilla margalla Lelej & Ullah in Lelej *et al.*, 2007: 54, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Pakistan: Margalla Hills National Park, 12.VII.2005, MT, H. Khurram & M. Fida [PMNH].

miranda Nonveiller & Gros, 1996.—Distribution: Europe: Spain, France.

Smicromyrmilla miranda Nonveiller & Gros, 1996: 60, ♂, holotype, ♂ “El Perello” (Spain) [MNHN].

Remarks. Quite possibly, *Smicromyrmilla miranda* may be the opposite sex of *S. ariasi*, because these are the only species of *Smicromyrmilla* are known from Spain.

Tribe TICOPLINI Nagy, 1970

3. Genus *NANOMUTILLA* André, 1900

NANOMUTILLA (as subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) André, 1900: 130, ♀; 1902b: 23; Lelej 2002: 27.

Gender: Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla (Nanomutilla) vaucheri* Tournier, 1895, ♀, by subsequent designation of Ashmead 1903: 331. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes five Palaearctic and several undescribed Afrotropical species.

TICOPLA Nagy, 1970: 85, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Ticopla yoca* Nagy, 1970, ♂, by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Nanomutilla* André, 1900 according to Mitchel & Brothers 1998: 193; Lelej 2002: 27.

nada Argaman, 1988.—Distribution: Europe: Spain (south).

Nanomutilla nada Argaman, 1988: 38, ♀, holotype, ♀, “South Spain” [Argaman's coll., SMNHTAU]; Lelej 2002: 27.

parila (Nagy, 1970).—Distribution: Asia: Jordan, Israel.

Ticopla parila Nagy, 1970: 85, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Amman” (Jordan) [Argaman's coll., SMNHTAU].

Nanomutilla parila: Lelej 2002: 27.

- vaucheri** (Tournier, 1895).—Distribution: Europe: Spain; Asia: Syria; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria.
Mutilla vaucheri Tournier, 1895: 47, ♀, syntypes “Tanger” (Morocco) [MHNG].
Nanomutilla vaucheri: Lelej 2002: 27.
- wurayahensis** Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2010.—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates.
Nanomutilla wurayahensis Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2010: 469, ♂, holotype, ♂ “United Arab Emirates, Wadi Wurayah, 12-14.IV.2005, van Harten” [RMNH].
- yoca** (Nagy, 1970).—Distribution: Asia: Jordan, Israel.
Ticopla yoca Nagy, 1970: 85, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Jordania” (Jordan) [Argaman's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)].
Nanomutilla yoca: Lelej 2002: 27.

III. Subfamily SPHAEROPHTHALMINAE Schuster, 1949 (1903)

SPHAEROPHTHALMINAE Schuster, 1949: 82.

SPHAEROPHTHALMINI (as tribe) Ashmead, 1903: 304. Junior subjective synonym of Sphaerophthalminae according to Brothers 1975: 623.

CYSTOMUTILLINAE Invrea, 1964: 94. Junior subjective synonym of Sphaerophthalminae according to Lelej 1985: 112.

Remarks. The name Sphaerophthalminae, based on the type genus *Sphaerophthalma* Blake, 1871, was established by Schuster (1949) and is used instead of Sphaerophthalminae Ashmead, 1903, based on the type genus *Sphaerophthalma* Blake, 1886 (Articles 32.2, 33.2, 40 of the Code (ICZN 1999)).

4. Genus **CYSTOMUTILLA** André, 1896

CYSTOMUTILLA (as subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) André, 1896a: 263, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1985: 112, ♀, ♂.

Gender: Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla ruficeps* Smith, 1855, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes two species which distributed in the Palaearctic.

ruficeps (Smith, 1855).—Distribution. Russia: Crimea, South European part (Volgograd); Europe: Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Slovakia, Hungary, Ukraine, Croatia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Spain, Asia: Georgia; North Africa: Algeria.

Mutilla erythrocephala Lucas, 1848: 298, ♀, syntypes “Philippeville” (Algeria) [?MNHN]. Nomen praeocc., non Latreille, 1792.

Mutilla ruficeps Smith, 1855: 15; André 1902: 461. Replacement name for *Mutilla erythrocephala* Lucas, 1848.

Mutilla parvula Kriechbaumer, 1896: 47. Replacement name for *Mutilla erythrocephala* Lucas, 1848. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla ruficeps* Smith, 1855 according to André 1902a: 461.

Cystomutilla ruficeps: Invrea 1964: 96, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1985: 113, ♀, ♂; 2002: 86.

teranishii Mickel, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Korea, Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Cystomutilla teranishii Mickel, 1935: 196, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Japan, Jozean, Hokkaido, 4.VIII.1922, C. Teranishi” [UMSP]; Lelej 1985: 114, ♀, ♂; 2002: 86.

5. Genus **HEMUTILLA** Lelej, Tu & Chen in Tu *et al.*, 2014

HEMUTILLA Lelej, Tu & Chen in Tu *et al.*, 2014: 76, ♂, ♀; Brothers *et al.* 2019: 581, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Hemutilla granulata* Tu, Lelej & Chen, 2014, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes six species which distributed in Eastern Palaearctic (4) and Oriental (2) regions.

Remarks. Despite the fact that all species of *Hemutilla* are currently only known from one sex, I believe that *H. bifurcata* (Chen, 1957) and *H. cheni* Tu et Lelej, 2014, which are known from females, belong to this genus based on the following: a) The genus *Hemutilla* is the only representative of the tribe Sphaerophthalmini

in Oriental China south of 30°N. b) Both species of females are distributed in Oriental China, where *H. granulata* Tu, Lelej & Chen, 2014, *H. ferrugineipes* Tu, Lelej & Chen, 2014, and *H. hoozana* (Zavattari, 1913), which are known from males, are also distributed. c) It is quite possible that *H. bifurcata* (Chen, 1957) and *H. hoozana* (Zavattari, 1913) are opposite sexes of the same species.

bifurcata (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang), Vietnam (Thua Thien Hue, Lam Dong).

Cystomutilla bifurcata Chen, 1957: 152, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Fukien, Shaowu, Tachulan (Dazhulan), 20.X.1942” (China, Fujian) [unknown]; Lelej 2005: 107; Hua 2006: 299.

Hemutilla bifurcata: Tu *et al.* 2014: 8; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 57, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 306, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 28; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 16.

Remarks. The type specimens of this species were not found in TARI, where Chen’s types are presently deposited (Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 16).

granulata Tu, Lelej & Chen, 2014.—Distribution: Asia: China (Zhejiang), Vietnam (Thua Thien Hue).

Hemutilla granulata Tu, Lelej & Chen, 2014: 77, ♂, holotype, ♂, China, “Zhejiang, Fengyang Mountain, 25.VII.2007, Liu Jingxian, No. 201310904” (ZJUH); Brothers & Lelej 2019: 581; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 16.

hoozana (Zavattari, 1913) (*Mutilla*).—Asia: China (Taiwan, Zhejiang).

Myrmilla hoozana Zavattari, 1913: 22, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933b: 383), ♂, “Hoozan, IV.1910, H. Sauter” (China, Taiwan) [MNHU]; Mickel 1933b: 383, ♂; 1935: 183, ♂; Yasumatsu 1947: 25; 1948: 71, ♂.

Cystomutilla hoozana: Chen 1957: 152, ♂ (Zhejiang); He *et al.* 2004: 941, ♂; Lelej 2005: 107.

Hemutilla hoozana: Tu *et al.* 2014: 81, ♂.

tuberculata Tu, Lelej & Chen, 2014.—Distribution: Asia: China (Henan, Shaanxi).

Hemutilla tuberculata Tu, Lelej & Chen, 2014: 82, ♂, holotype, ♂, China, “Henan, Ludai, Qihe, 29.VIII.1996, Cai Ping, No. 972378” [ZJUH]; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 57, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 29.

Tribe DASYMUTILLINI Brothers & Lelej, 2017

[Genus *DASYMUTILLA* Ashmead, 1899]

DASYMUTILLA Ashmead, 1899: 57, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla (Sphaerophthalma) gorgon* Blake, 1871, by original designation (misspelled as *gorgons*). **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes over 200 species, which are distributed in the Nearctic and Neotropical regions, according to Williams (2012) and Williams *et al.* 2024.

[***nigripes*** (Fabricius, 1787).—Distribution: North America (from Massachusetts to Florida in the east and from Alberta to Arizona in the west).

Mutilla nigripes Fabricius, 1787: 313, ♀, “Habitat in Oriente”, holotype, ♀, without locality label, actually North America (Mickel 1936a: 43) [UKGC].

IV. Subfamily DASYLABRINAE Invrea, 1964

DASYLABRINAE Invrea, 1964: 247.

DASYLABRINAE Skorikov, 1935: 293. Not valid according to Articles 13.1 of the Code (ICZN, 1999).

6. Genus *DASYLABRIS* Radoszkowski, 1885

DASYLABRIS Radoszkowski, 1885: 28, ♂; André 1902b: 65, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1976a: 189, ♀, ♂; 1985: 114, ♀, ♂; 2002: 87. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla arenaria* Fabricius, 1787, ♀, by subsequent designation of Ashmead 1904: 7 (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla atrata* Linnaeus, 1767, according to Petersen 1988: 141). Reduced to subgeneric status (in *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) by Dalla Torre 1897: 5. Reinstated to generic

status by Ashmead 1899: 54. Reduced to subgeneric status (in *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) by André 1902a: 381. Reinstated to generic status by André 1902b: 65. **Diversity and distribution:** One hundred seventy-two species and 18 subspecies are recognized from the Afrotropical (102+6), Palearctic (64+12), and Oriental (6+0) regions (Bischoff 1920–1921; Lelej 2002, 2005; Pagliano *et al.* 2020).

ALLOMUTILLA Ashmead, 1899: 7, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla melicerta* Smith, 1855, by original designation. [Afrotropical]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to André 1904: 39.

Remarks. Four subgenera are in use for the Palearctic species: nominotypical (25 species and eight subspecies), *Baltilla* Lelej, 1976 (16+3), *Craspedopyga* Lelej, 1976 (3+1), *Inbaltilla* Lelej, 1976 (19+0), but 108 Afrotropical and Oriental species are still retained in *Dasylabris incertae sedis* (Pagliano *et al.* 2020). It is expected that all subgenera in the Afrotropical Region will be recognized after the revision.

6.1. Subgenus *BALTILLA* Lelej, 1976

BALTILLA Lelej, 1976a: 200, ♀, ♂ (as subgenus of *Dasylabris* Radoszkowski, 1885); 1985: 142, ♀, ♂; 2002: 87. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla bicolor* Pallas, 1771, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This subgenus includes 16 species, one of which is divided into four subspecies, and they are all distributed in the Palearctic Region.

agadirica Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.

Dasylabris agadirica Invrea, 1953a: 296, ♂, syntypes “Agadir” (Morocco) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 87 (*adagirica*!); Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 116.

adversa Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Russia: South European part, Eastern Siberia (Transbaicalia); Europe: Ukraine; Asia: Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia).

Dasylabris italica var. *adversa* Skorikov, 1935: 297, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976b: 270), ♀ “*Mutilla regalis* Fab. / environs of Kharkov, 18.VI.1884” (Ukraine) [ZISP].

Dasylabris kaszabi Suárez, 1974: 8, fig. 4, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Mongolia, Central aimak, Kerulen, Njalga, s. Burgastin chosu, 1200 m, Exp. Dr. Z. Kaszab, 1963 / Nr. 77, 3.VII.[19]63 / Holotipo ♂ *Dasylabris kaszabi* n. sp. J. Suárez det. 1969” [HNHM]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris adversa* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1976a: 270.

Dasylabris adversa: Lelej 1976b: 270, ♀, ♂; 1977d: 529, ♀, ♂; 1985: 147, ♀, ♂; 2002: 87.

arabica arabica (Olivier, 1811).—Distribution: Asia: Arabia, Palestine, Iraq; North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla arabica Olivier, 1811: 59, ♂, type, “Arabie” [MNHN]; Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 267, tab. 9, fig. 10, ♂.

Mutilla ornata Klug, 1829: tab. 5, fig. 8, ♀, syntype (probably holotype), ♀, “Aegypten Ehrenberg S. / 6756 / *ornata* Kl. Type / *ornata* Kl. / Prope Saccaharam in arena capta / *arabica* Ol. det. Bischoff” [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla arabica* Olivier, 1811 according to André 1902a: 465.

Dasylabris arabica: Invrea 1965b: 70; Lelej 1985: 145, ♂, ♀; 2002: 87.

arabica detrita (André, 1902)—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Morocco.

Mutilla arabica var. *detrita* André, 1902a: 415, ♂, syntypes, “Oran” (Algeria) [MNHN].

Dasylabris arabica detrita: Lelej 2002: 87, ♂.

arabica sefrana (André, 1902)—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.

Mutilla arabica var. *sefrana* André, 1902a: 415, ♂, syntypes, ♂ “Ain-Sefra” (Algeria) [MNHN].

Dasylabris arabica sefrana: Lelej 2002: 87, ♂.

arabica univittata (André, 1902).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.

Mutilla arabica var. *univittata* André, 1902a: 415, ♂, syntypes, ♂, “Alger” [MNHN].

Dasylabris arabica univittata: Lelej 2002: 88, ♂.

bicolor (Pallas, 1771).—Distribution: Russia: South European part (Astrachanskaya oblast), North Caucasus (Dagestan); Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, China (Xinjiang), Mongolia (west).

Mutilla bicolor Pallas, 1771: 401, 474, ♀, type locality: “Lecta in campis aridis australioribus” [according to Pallas' route description, collected on 19.VIII.1769, between the Krasnoyarsk outpost on the right bank of the

Yaik River (Ural) and Mayak (7.5 km downstream) - Kazakhstan, Ural region], syntypes in ?MNHU. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla albeola* Pallas, 1773 according to A. Morawitz 1865: 136, resurrected to valid species by Dalla Torre 1897: 15.

Mutilla albeola Pallas, 1773: 730, ♂, ♀, type locality: “Lecta ad australibus ad Jaicum” (=Ural) [according to Pallas' route description, probable time and place of collecting - July-August 1769, Western Kazakhstan, Ural River; (Kazakhstan), syntypes in ?MNHU. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla bicolor* Pallas, 1771 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 15.

Mutilla caspica Kolenati, 1846: 124, ♀, “In desertis arenosis aridis provinciarum Caspicarum” lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Turcmen / Lehmann / *caspica* Kolenati / Kolenati type / *albeola* Pall. det Kohl / *bicolor* Pall. det Kohl / *caspica* K. det. Kolenati, Type / Holotype *Mutilla caspica* Kolenati / *Dasylabris bicolor* (Pall.) Lelej det. 2011” [NHMW] [A. Lehmann collected the insects probably near fort Novo-Aleksandrovsk, 44°54'N 53°48'E in the stone Mangyshlakskaia or Trukhmenskaya (!) steppe - currently Kazakhstan, Mangyshlak]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla albeola* Pallas, 1773 according to A. Morawitz 1865: 136.

Mutilla funeraria Erichson in Ménétériés, 1849: 307, ♀, holotype “6754 / *funeraria* Er. Nov[ai]a Alexandr[ovskaia] Ménet. / Holotype *Mutilla funeraria* Erichson, 1849 Teste B. Petersen, 1988 / *Dasylabris bicolor* (Pallas) B. Petersen 1988” (Kazakhstan, Mangyshlak) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla albeola* Pallas, 1773 according to A. Morawitz 1865: 136. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla bicolor* Pallas, 1771 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 16.

Dasylabris bergi Skorikov, 1935: 294, ♀, holotype, “Peski Dzhina, 10.VI.1889, Grum-Grzhimailo” (China, Xinjiang, river Jingho, south of lake Ebi-Nur) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla bicolor* Pallas, 1771 according to Lelej 1977d: 529.

Dasylabris bicolor: Skorikov 1935: 301, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1976a: 200, ♀, ♂; 1985: 142, ♀, ♂; 2002: 88.

crassa (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Chad.

Mutilla crassa Klug, 1829: tab. 5, fig. 9, ♀, syntype: “ex Aegypto” (Egypt) [MNHU].

Dasylabris crassa: Lelej 2002: 88, ♀.

gobicola Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Russia: Western Siberia (Altai, Tuva); Asia: Kazakhstan (east), Mongolia, China (Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia).

Dasylabris gobicola Skorikov, 1935: 294, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1975b: 322), ♀ “Gobi Altai, western foothills of Iche-Bogdo, Bayan-Chongor aimak” (Mongolia) [ZISP]; Lelej 1976a: 203, ♀; 1976b: 270, ♀; 1977d: 528, ♀, ♂; 1985: 147, ♀, ♂; 2002: 88.

Dasylabris kaszabi funerula Suárez, 1974: 11, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Mongolia, Bajan-Ölgij aimak, 20 km NNW von der Stadt Ölgij, 2100 m, Exp. Dr. Z. Kaszab, 1968 / Nr. 1153, 26.VII.1968 / Holotipo ♂ *Dasylabris kaszabi funerula* nov. J. Suárez det. 1969” [HNHM]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris gobicola* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1977d: 528.

hazara Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan.

Dasylabris hazara Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 190, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Central Afghanistan, pass Kumak, Khozaredzhat, 3200 m, 29.VII.1970, Kabakov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 147, ♀; 2002: 88.

kiritschenkoi Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Iran.

Dasylabris kiritschenkoi Skorikov, 1935: 294, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 146), ♀ “North Iran, Shahrud, 21.V.1914, Kiritschenko” [ZISP], Lelej 1985: 146, ♀; 2002: 88.

koenigi Radoszkowski, 1888.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran (north).

Dasylabris koenigi Radoszkowski, 1888b: 348, ♂, syntype, ♂, “Kiltytschnar E. König” (Turkmenistan, Kopet-Dag,) [ISEA-PAN]; Lelej 1976a: 201, ♀; 1985: 145, ♂, ♀; 2002: 88.

Dasylabris caecia Skorikov, 1935: 293, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 201), ♀, “Termez, Amu-Dar'ya, Bekhara, 19.VI.1912, Kiritschenko” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris koenigi* Radoszkowski, 1888 according to Lelej 1985: 145.

Dasylabris argyroloma Skorikov, 1935: 294, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 201), ♀ “Bukhara, Farab, 20.V.1911, Holbek” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris koenigi* Radoszkowski, 1888 according to Lelej 1985: 145.

kozlovi Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Russia: East Siberia (Tuva); Asia: Mongolia, China (Gansu, Inner Mongolia,

Ningxia, Xinjiang, Qinghai).

Dasylabris kozlovi Skorikov, 1935: 294, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 200), ♀, “Dzhargalante-Bulak, Central Gobi, 21.VII.1926, Kozlov” (Mongolia) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 89. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla bicolor* Pallas, 1771 according to Lelej 1975b: 323, resurrected to valid species by Lelej 1985: 144.

mesomelaena Bischoff, 1921.—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Dasylabris bicolor f. *mesomelaena* Bischoff, 1921: 661, ♂, holotype, “Fasoglu, Aegyptien” (Egypt) [MNHU].

Dasylabris mesomelaena: Lelej 2002: 89, ♂.

miranda Lelej, 1976.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan.

Dasylabris miranda Lelej, 1976a: 192, ♀, holotype, ♀ “South-East Kazakhstan, environs of Balkhash city, 23.V.1974, Kazenas” [ZISP]; 1985: 148, ♀; 2002: 89, ♀.

olivieri (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—Distribution: Asia: Palestine; North Africa: Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt.

Mutilla olivieri Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 160; 1870: 264, tab. 9, fig. 8, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Egypt” [MNHN].

New name for *Mutilla atrata* sensu Olivier, 1811, nec Linnaeus, 1767.

Mutilla atrata: Olivier 1811: 59, ♂, misidentification.

Dasylabris olivieri: Lelej 2002: 89, ♂.

pavlovskii Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan.

Dasylabris pavlovskii Skorikov, 1935: 293, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 202), ♀, “Baga-Abzal, Bukhara, 13.VIII.1928, Gerashimov” (Uzbekistan, 15 km N Bukhara) [ZISP]; Lelej 1976a: 202, ♀, ♂; 1985: 146, ♀, ♂; 2002: 89.

przewalskii Lelej, 1976.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south-east), China (Xinjiang).

Dasylabris przewalskii Lelej, 1976a: 190, ♂, holotype, ♂, “valley of Kunges river, VIII.1877, Przewalski” (China, Xinjiang) [ZISP]; 1985: 148, ♂; 2002: 89, ♂.

tingitana (André, 1902).—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.

Mutilla arabica var. *tingitana* André, 1902a: 416, ♂, syntypes “Tanger” (Morocco) [MNHN].

Dasylabris arabica f. *tingitana*: Bischoff 1921: 661.

Dasylabris tingitana: Lelej 2002: 89.

6.2. Subgenus **CRASPEDOPYGA** Lelej, 1976

CRASPEDOPYGA Lelej, 1976a: 195, ♀, ♂ (as subgenus of *Dasylabris* Radoszkowski, 1885); 1985: 131, ♀, ♂; 2002: 89 (*Craspedopyga*!). **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla desertorum* Radoszkowski, 1865, ♀ by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This subgenus includes three species, one of which is divided into two subspecies, and they are all distributed in the Palaearctic Region.

CRASPEDOPYGA (as subgenus of *Dasylabris* Radoszkowski, 1885) Skorikov, 1935: 300. Nomen nudum (type species not fixed). Unavailable name according to Article 13.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

desertorum (Radoszkowski, 1865).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Mongolia, China (Xinjiang).

Mutilla desertorum Radoszkowski, 1865: 452, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**) ♀, “Songaria (handwriting) / circular dark label, *desertorum* Rad. (handwritten by Radoszkowski)” (Eastern Kazakhstan, see remarks below) [ISEA-PAN].

Mutilla arenaria var. *desertorum*: Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 244, ♀.

Mutilla sarafschani Radoszkowski, 1877: 41, ♂ non ♀.

Mutilla desertorum: Dalla Torre 1897: 30, ♀ non ♂

Dasylabris maura var. *desertorum*: André 1902b: 66.

Dasylabris desertorum: Skorikov 1935: 304, ♀ non ♂; Lelej 1976a: 196, ♀, ♂; 1976b: 271, ♂; Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 188, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1985: 132, ♀, ♂; 2002: 90, ♀, ♂.

Dasylabris desertorum var. *crenata*: Skorikov 1935: 304, ♀ non ♂.

Mutilla scissa André, 1902a: 407, ♂, syntypes, ♂ “Turkestan” [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla desertorum* Radoszkowski, 1865 according to Lelej 1976a: 196.

Dasylabris desertorum var. *deficiens* Skorikov, 1935: 299, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980:

188), ♀ “Sardym, Gunt River, Shugnan, East Bukhara, 16.VIII.1897, Kaznakov” (Tajikistan) [ZISP] Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla desertorum* Radoszkowski, 1865 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 188.

Remarks. Songaria - Lands south and southwest of the Altai (Tarbagatai Mountains etc.) / Songarie (pays au Sud et au S. O. de l'Altai) (Staudinger & Wocke 1871: XXXVI); Eastern Kazakhstan (Lelej *et al.* 2016: 5, 8; Lelej & Loktionov 2017).

manderstiernii manderstiernii (Radoszkowski, 1865).—Distribution: Europe: Russia: South European part, Crimea; Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iran (north), Turkey, Lebanon, Syria.

Mutilla manderstiernii Radoszkowski, 1865: 460, ♂, syntypes, ♂ “Transcaucase” (1 ♂ with label “Transcaucase / 28 / manderstiernii” in MNHU, 2 ♂ in ISEA-PAN)

Dasylabris mauropsis Skorikov, 1935: 299, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 196), ♀, “Armenia, environs of Erevan, VI.1923, Shelkovnikov” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla manderstiernii* Radoszkowski, 1865 according to Lelej 1976a: 196.

Dasylabris mauropsis var. *canonota* Skorikov, 1935, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 2002: 90), ♀ “Derbent, Dagestan, Becker, 1872 [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla manderstiernii* Radoszkowski, 1865 according to Lelej 1976a: 196.

Dasylabris manderstiernii: Lelej 1976a: 196, ♂, ♀; 1978: 78, ♂, ♀; 1985: 132, ♂, ♀; 2002: 90, ♂, ♀.

manderstiernii cypria (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870).—Distribution: Europe: Greece, Bulgaria (new record); Asia: Cyprus, Turkey, Syria. **New material.** Bulgaria, Sandanski, 1–8.VI.1976, Kocourek, 1 ♀ [coll. A.Kofler].

Mutilla cypria Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870: 273, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 183), ♂ “Cipro / 37 / var. *Cypria* Sich. Rad. ♂ / Coll. Sichel” (Cyprus) [MNHN].

Dasylabris manderstiernii cypria: Petersen 1988: 183, 199, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 90.

Remarks. Probably *Mutilla lutetiana* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 161, ♂ with number 110 in the key to the species is the same as *Mutilla cypria* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870: 273, ♂ with number 110 in the description part of the same paper.

rufocephala (André, 1902).—Distribution: Asia: Palestine; Africa: Western Sahara, Tunisia (new record), Morocco, Mauritania. **New material.** Tunisia, 40 km SE Gabès, Zarat, 7.VI.2000, 33°40'N 10°22'E, leg. Schmid-Egger, 1 ♀ [IBSS].

Mutilla maura var. *rufocephala* André, 1902a: 388, ♀, syntypes, ♀ “Tunisie” [MNHN].

Dasylabris maura var. *rufocephala*: André 1902b: 66.

Dasylabris rufocephala: Invrea 1965b: 70, ♀; Lelej 2002: 95, ♀.

6.3. Subgenus *DASYLABRIS* Radoszkowski, 1885

DASYLABRIS Radoszkowski, 1885: 28, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1976a: 193, ♀, ♂ (as nominotypical subgenus); 1985: 123, ♀, ♂ (as nominotypical subgenus); 2002: 90, ♀, ♂ (as nominotypical subgenus); Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 118 (as nominotypical subgenus). **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla arenaria* Fabricius, 1787, ♀, by subsequent designation of Ashmead 1904: 7 (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla atrata* Linnaeus, 1767, according to Petersen 1988: 141). **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus *D.* (*Dasylabris*) includes 25 Palearctic species, two of them are subdivided into subspecies and *D.* (*D.*) *intermedia* Skorikov, 1935 penetrates to the Oriental part of China.

andrei Mercet, 1903.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara, Morocco.

Dasylabris andrei Mercet, 193a: 102, ♀, syntypes, “Rio del Oro” (Western Sahara) [MNCN and MZUN]; Lelej 2002: 90.

angelae Suárez, 1959.—Distribution: North Africa: Canary Is.

Dasylabris angelae Suárez, 1959a: 107, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Gando, Gran Canaria” (Canary Is.) [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 90.

atrata (Linnaeus, 1767).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Lampedusa), Spain, Portugal; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt.

Mutilla atrata Linnaeus, 1767: 966, ♂, lectotype (designated by Day 1979: 50), ♂ “in Africa” [LSL].

Mutilla arenaria Fabricius, 1787: 312, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 141), “Tunisia” [NHMD.].

- Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla atrata* Linnaeus, 1767 according to Petersen 1988: 141.
- Mutilla nilotica* Klug, 1829: tab. 5, fig. 7, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Egypt pr. Saccarum” [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla atrata* Linnaeus, 1767 according to Petersen 1988: 141.
- Mutilla lepida* Klug, 1835: 94, ♀, type locality: Andalusia (Spain), syntypes, probably lost. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla atrata* Linnaeus, 1767 according to Petersen 1988: 141.
- Mutilla oraniensis* Lucas, 1848: 287, tab. 15, fig. 10, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 144), ♂, “Muséum Paris, Algérie, Coll. H. Lucas 78-49 / *Mutilla oraniensis* Lu.” (Oran, Algeria) [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla atrata* Linnaeus, 1767 according to Morawitz 1865: 136 and Petersen 1988: 141. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla lepida* Klug, 1835 according to Suárez 1958: 115.
- Dasylabris maura* var. *pseudocypria* Invrea, 1940: 122, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Tunisia, leg. Elena” [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla atrata* Linnaeus, 1767 according to Petersen 1988: 141.
- Dasylabris atrata*: Petersen 1988: 141, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 91.
- [**aureomaculata** (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—“Crimea”, actually Africa.
- Mutilla aureomaculata* (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869): 157, 255, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Crimea”, actually Africa [NHMW]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris merope* (Smith, 1855) according to Bischoff 1921: 629.]
- bucharensis** Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan.
- Dasylabris sarafschani* var. *bucharensis* Skorikov, 1935: 299, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 187), ♀ “Bukhara, Kara-Kul” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP].
- Dasylabris exarenaria* var. *algira* Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 2002: 91), ♀, “Kshtut Zeravshan Valley, Kshtut, Samark[and] region, A. Hol’bek” (Tajikistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris bucharensis* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 2002: 91.
- Dasylabris bucharensis*: Lelej 1985: 127, ♀, ♂; 2002: 91.
- canariensis** Suárez, 1970.—Distribution: North Africa: Canary Is.
- Dasylabris canariensis* Suárez, 1970: 249, ♂, ♀, holotype ♂, “Catalina Garcia isla de Fuerteventura” (Canary Is.) [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 91.
- cinerescens** (Olivier, 1811).—Distribution: Asia: Iran.
- Mutilla cinerescens* Olivier, 1811: 56, ♂, holotype, ♂ “en Perse, aux environs de Kermachah” (Iran) [MNHN].
- Dasylabris cinerescens*: André 1902b: 66, ♂; Lelej 2002: 91, ♂.
- crenata** (Radoszkowski, 1865).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, China (Xinjiang).
- Mutilla crenata* Radoszkowski, 1865: 462, ♂, 2 syntypes, ♂ “Songaria” (north-west China) [ISEA-PAN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla desertorum* Radoszkowski, 1865 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 30, resurrected to valid species by Lelej 1976a: 195, ♂.
- Dasylabris crenata*: Lelej 1976a: 195, ♂; 1985: 129, ♂; 2002: 91.
- Remarks.** The collecting of a male *D. crenata* and a female *D. skorikovi* at the same time (Kazakhstan, Betpak-Dala, Dzhingeldy col., 23.VII.1935) and in the same place [SE edge of the Kyzylkum sands, Aidar salt marsh, 27.V.1961 (Nikolaev), 1♀ (*D. skorikovi*); 24.VI.1961 (Paschenko), 1♂ (*D. crenata*)] allows me to predict that they can belong to the same species.
- egregia** (Klug, 1835).—Distribution: Europe: Portugal, Spain.
- Mutilla egregia* Klug, 1835: 93, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Andalousie Puerto real” (Spain) [MNHU].
- Dasylabris egregia*: André 1902b: 66, ♂; Mercet 1903c: 321.
- Mutilla maura* var. *atriventris* André, 1902a: 404, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Torreveja, Alicante / Escalera leg. / as *Mutilla maura* var. *atriventris* E. André det.” (Spain) [MNCN_Ent 308441]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla egregia* Klug, 1835 according to Parejo-Pulido & Romano 2024: 506.
- Dasylabris egregia atriventris*: Lelej 2002: 92, ♂.
- Mutilla maura* var. *calonota* André, 1902a: 389, ♀, syntypes, 3♀, “Madrid, Carthagène” (Spain) [?MNCN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla egregia* Klug, 1835 according to Giner Marí 1944: 110.
- Dasylabris (Dasylabris) egregia*: Lelej 2002: 92; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 118; Parejo-Pulido & Romano 2024: 506, ♂, ♀.
- garciamerceti** Suárez, 1962.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.
- Dasylabris garciamerceti* Suárez, 1962: 148, ♂, holotype, ♂, “de Aserifa, Saguia el Hamra” (Western Sahara)

[MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 92, ♂.

iberica iberica Giner Marí, 1942.—Distribution: Europe: France, Spain, Portugal.

Dasylabris iberica Giner Marí, 1942: 88, ♂, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**), ♂ “Torrente, Valencia, Giner” (Spain) [MNCN]; 1944: 110, ♂, ♀; Suárez 1959a: 105, ♂, ♀; 1965b: 583, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 92.

Mutilla rubrosignata var. β Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 274, ♂.

Remarks. In the original description the holotype was not designated (“Tipos y cotipos en mi colección”) (Giner Marí 1942). Later 1♂ from the syntypes was examined as “tipo” by Suárez (1965a). Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made, I hereby designate this male specimen examined by Suárez as the lectotype.

iberica nevadensis Suárez, 1965.—Distribution: Europe: Spain.

Dasylabris iberica nevadensis Suárez, 1965b: 584, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Horcajo de Trevelez, Sierra Nevada, 5.VII.1951, Mateu-Suárez” (Spain) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 92, ♂.

iberica valverdei Suárez, 1970.—Distribution: Europe: Spain; North Africa: Morocco.

Dasylabris iberica valverdei Suárez, 1970: 246, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Reserva biológica de Donana, Huelva, 17.IV.1966, F.J. Suárez” (Spain) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 92, ♂.

intermedia Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Russia: Eastern Siberia (south Buryatia); Asia: Afghanistan, Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Shandong, Shanshi, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian), Korea.

Dasylabris siberica var. *intermedia* Skorikov, 1935: 295, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976b: 268), ♀, “Transbaicalia, Selenginsk, 5.VIII.1912, Melnikov” (Russia: Transbaicalia) [ZISP].

Dasylabris rubrosignata ypsilon Chen, 1957: 219, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Fukien, Chungan (Bohea Hills), V-X.1940” (China, Fujian) [TARI] Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris intermedia* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1976b: 268.

Dasylabris intermedia: Lelej 1976b: 268, ♀, ♂; 1977d: 528, ♀, ♂; 1985: 131, ♀, ♂; 2002: 92.

juxtarenaria Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Lampedusa, Sicily); North Africa: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco.

Dasylabris juxtarenaria Skorikov, 1935: 297, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 193), ♀ “Marocco, 1900, Vaucher” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris maura arenaria* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 1976b: 193; resurrected to valid species by Lelej 2002: 92.

Dasylabris atrataria Petersen, 1988: 145, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂, “Tunisia, Mohammedia, 16.IX.1982, Tussac” [NHMD]. Junior subjective synonym of *D. juxtarenaria* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 2002: 92.

kondarensis Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Tajikistan.

Dasylabris kondarensis Lelej, 1985: 128, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Tadjikistan, Kondara canyon, 19.VI.1939, V. Gussakovskij” [ZISP]; 2002: 92, ♀.

kruegeri Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.

Dasylabris maura var. *kruegeri* Invrea, 1953b: 17, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Garian” (Libya) [MSNG].

Dasylabris kruegeri: Petersen 1988: 184, ♂; Lelej 2002: 93, ♂.

lybica Invrea, 1940.—Distribution: Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Chad.

Dasylabris maura var. *lybica* Invrea, 1940: 122, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Gialo, 1931, leg. Confalonieri” (Libya, oasis Cufra) [MSNG].

Dasylabris maura libyca Invrea, 1953a: 293, ♂. Unjustified emendation according to Article 33.2.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris maura libyca f. *trilineata* Invrea, 1953a: 293, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Boumalne” (Morocco) [MSNG]. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris lybica: Petersen 1988: 184, ♂; Lelej 2002: 93, ♂.

maura (Linnaeus, 1758).—Distribution: Russia: South European part, South Ural, Western Siberia (south Altai); Europe: Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Malta, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Turkey, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Germany, Poland, Ukraine; Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag), Turkey, Iran (north), ?Palestine.

maura maura (Linnaeus, 1758).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea; Europe: France, Switzerland, Italy, Malta, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Turkey, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Germany, Poland. Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan.

- Mutilla maura* Linnaeus, 1758: 583, ♀, neotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 182), ♀, “Germania D. Schreber” (Germany) [LSL].
- Mutilla austriaca* Panzer, 1799: pl. 20, ♂, type locality: “Habitat in Austria”, types unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Morawitz 1865: 137.
- Mutilla rubricans* Lepeletier, 1845: 612, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 182), ♂, “Lepeletier, France Mérid., Serville” [Spinola coll., MRSN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Invrea 1964: 254 and confirmed by Petersen 1988: 182.
- Mutilla argenteofasciata* Costa, 1858: 17, tab. 21, fig. 6, ♂, syntypes, ♂ “Napoli, Sicilia” (Italy) [MZUN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Morawitz 1865: 137.
- Mutilla trisinuosa* Costa, 1886: 283, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 182), ♂ “v. *trisinuosa* / M.Zool. N.15533 / *Mutilla barbara* v. *trisinuosa* A. Costa (Zavattari label)” [Costa coll., MZUN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Petersen 1988: 181.
- Dasylabris maura* f. *nigrociliata* Hoffer, 1938: 194, ♀, type locality: not given, probably Czechia or Slovakia, syntypes probably in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Lelej 2002: 93.
- Dasylabris maura maura*: Lelej 1985: 125, ♂, ♀; Petersen 1988: 181, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 93.
- maura armeniaca*** (Kolenati, 1846).—Distribution: Russia: North Caucasus (Dagestan); Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag), Turkey, Iran (north), ?Palestine.
- Mutilla armeniaca* Kolenati, 1846: 123, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 65), “Elisabethhop[ol] / Kolenati / *Mutilla armeniaca* Kolenati / *Mutilla armeniaca* det. Kolenati (Kohl’ handwriting), Type / *maura* var. *arenaria* F. det Kohl / Lectotype *Mutilla armeniaca* Kol. Lelej design, 2011” (Azerbaijan, Ganja) [NHMW].
- Dasylabris mlokosewiczii* Radoszkowski, 1885: 47, ♂, syntypes, ♂ “Dagestan” (Russia: north Caucasus) [absent in ISEA-PAN and MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura* var. *arenaria* Fabricius, 1787 according to André 1899a: 24. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura armeniaca* Kolenati, 1846 according to Lelej 2002: 95.
- Dasylabris duplicolor* Skorikov, 1935: 297, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 193), ♀, “Derbent, 16.V.1917, Olsufiev” (Russia, Dagestan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura arenaria* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 1976a: 193. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura armeniaca* Kolenati, 1846 according to Lelej 2002: 95.
- Dasylabris maura armeniaca*: Lelej 2002: 95; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 65.
- maura carinulata*** (Dalla Torre, 1897).—Distribution: Europe: France (Corsica), Italy (Sardinia).
- Mutilla carinata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 161 (key), 272 (description), ♂ lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 184), ♂, “Corse 61 / Coll. Sichel” (France) [MNHN]. Nomen praeocc., non Smith, 1858.
- Mutilla carinulata* Dalla Torre, 1897: 21; André 1902a: 406, ♂. Replacement name for *Mutilla carinata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869.
- Dasylabris maura carinulata* Petersen, 1988: 184, ♂, ♀. Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mutilla carinulata* Dalla Torre, 1897. Unavailable name according to Article 33.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).
- Dasylabris carinata*: Radoszkowski 1885: 29, fig. 32a, 32b, ♂; André 1902: 66, ♂.
- Dasylabris maura carinulata*: Petersen 1988: 201, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 95.
- maura clausa*** (Lepeletier, 1845).—Distribution: Europe: Portugal, Spain, France (south), Switzerland.
- Mutilla clausa* Lepeletier, 1845: 601, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 183), ♂, “Lepeletier, Environs de Paris, Serville, 3” (France) [Spinola coll., MRSN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 58, resurrected to valid name by Petersen 1988: 183.
- Dasylabris maura clausa*: Petersen 1988: 183, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 94.
- maura sungora*** (Pallas, 1773).—Distribution: Russia: South European part, South Ural, Western Siberia (south Altai); Europe: Ukraine; Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China (Xinjiang).
- Mutilla sungora* Pallas, 1773: 730, ♂, non ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 185), ♂ “6745 / Irtisch Pallas / *songarica* Pall / ad Irtsn. Pnl. Kl. / Type (museum label) / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Lectotype *Mutilla sungora* Pallas 1773 B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Dasylabris maura sungora* (Pallas) B. Petersen det. 1988” (Shulba river on Irtysh river, Kazakhstan) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla maura* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Morawitz 1865: 137, resurrected to valid subspecies by Lelej 1976a: 189.

Mutilla quadrimaculata: Radoszkowski 1865: 450, ♀.

Dasylabris maura nostras Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 189), ♀, “Sarepta. 1867, Becker, № 4706” (Russia, Volgograd) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla sungora* Pallas, 1773 according to Lelej 1976a: 189.

Dasylabris maura nostras var. *argentata* Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris maura nostras var. *argyrauxa* Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris maura nostras var. *consueta* Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris maura nostras var. *iberica* Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris maura nostras var. *infuscata* Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris maura nostras var. *quinguemaculata* Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris maura nostras var. *tricincta* Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Dasylabris maura sungora: Lelej 1976a: 189, ♀, ♂; 1985: 125, ♀, ♂; 2002: 94, ♀, ♂.

mitra Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan (east), Nepal (new record). **New material.** Nepal, Nepalgunj, 30.V.1995, 1♀, Geutzburg [NHME].

Dasylabris mitra Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 188, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Afghanistan, Lagman province, Alisheng river, 20.IV.1972, Kabakov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 141, ♀; 2002: 95, ♀.

Remarks. It differs from Palaearctic congeners by the ferruginous-red basal two-third of T2. Børge Petersen, who have studied the holotype of *D. mitra*, considered it as junior subjective synonym of *D. argentipes* (Smith, 1855), widespread in India (pers. comm.). The pygidial area of *D. mitra* has high curved grooves with granulated apex and lateral carina as in *Inbaltilla* species, while *D. argentipes* has shallow grooves and lateral carina as in nominotypical *Dasylabris* species and I think that they are distinct species.

mixta (André, 1902).—Distribution: Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iran (north).

Mutilla mixta André, 1902a: 391, ♀, syntypes “Caucasus” [MNHN].

Dasylabris mixta var. *cirrata* Skorikov, 1935: 299, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla mixta* André, 1902 according to Lelej 2002: 95.

Mutilla manderstiernii: Radoszkowski 1879: 149, ♀ non ♂.

Dasylabris koenigi: Radoszkowski 1893b: 492, ♀.

Dasylabris mixta: Skorikov 1935: 306, ♀; Lelej 1976a: 195, ♀; 1985: 127, ♀, ♂; 2002: 95, ♀, ♂.

mongolica (Radoszkowski, 1861).—Distribution: Russia: Eastern Siberia (Tuva); Asia: Kazakhstan (south and east), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran (north), Afghanistan (Gazni), Mongolia, China (Xinjiang).

Mutilla mongolica Radoszkowski, 1861: 85, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Mongol. / circular golden label / *mongolica* (handwritten by Radoszkowski)” [ISEA-PAN].

Mutilla maura var. *mongolica*: Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 244, ♀; Dalla Torre 1897: 59.

Dasylabris exarenaria Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 195), ♀ “Fergana region, Namanganski u[e]zd, Naryn River, 28.VIII.1913, Chernavin” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla mongolica* Radoszkowski, 1861 according to Lelej 1975b: 321.

Dasylabris turana Skorikov, 1935: 296, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 195), ♀: Karamakchi, Syrdarja region, 23.V.1928, Popov (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla mongolica* Radoszkowski, 1861 according to Lelej 1975b: 321.

Dasylabris mongolica: Lelej 1975b: 321, ♀, ♂; 1976a: 195, ♀, ♂; 1985: 128, ♀, ♂; 2002: 95, ♀, ♂.

Remarks. Probably, *Mutilla mongolica* was described based on a single female specimen (Radoszkowski 1861).

However, to avoid the confusion, I have designated the specimen in ISEA-PAN as a lectotype.

pseudomongolica Ovtchinnikov, 2002.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south-east), Kyrgyzstan.

Dasylabris pseudomongolica Ovtchinnikov, 2002: 99, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Chon-Aryk S of Bishkek, 1060 m, на

- Xanthium spinosum* L., 24.VIII.1998, S. Ovtchinnikov" (Kyrgyzstan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 95, ♂.
- sarafschani** (Radoszkowski, 1877).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran (north-east).
- Mutilla sarafschani* Radoszkowski, 1877: 41, ♀, non ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 193), ♀, "7.V.1871, Fedtschenko" (according to the diary of A.P. Fedtschenko, this day he collected the insects in the Kyzylkum sands, Mount Karak, south Kazakhstan) [ZMMU]; Morawitz 1893b: 392, ♀.
- Mutilla (Dasylabris) sarafschani*: André 1902a: 390, ♀.
- Mutilla suspecta* André, 1902a: 403, ♂, syntypes, 2♂ "Askhabad" (Turkmenistan) [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla sarafschani* Radoszkowski, 1877 according to Lelej 1976a: 193.
- Dasylabris sarafschani* var. *argyronota* Skorikov, 1935: 299, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 187), ♀ "Khorasan, Gulmirun, 15.VII.1901, Zarudny" (north-east Iran) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla sarafschani* Radoszkowski, 1877 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 187.
- Dasylabris desertorum*: Skorikov 1935: 304, ♂ non ♀.
- Dasylabris sarafschani*: Lelej 1976a: 193, ♀, ♂; 1985: 126, ♀, ♂; 2002: 96, ♀, ♂.
- siberica** (Christ, 1791).—Distribution: Russia: Western Siberia (Altai), Eastern Siberia (Tuva, south of Krasnoyarskii krai, Transbaicalia), Far East (Amurskaya oblast, Primorskii krai); Asia: Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Hebei, Jiangsu), Korea.
- Mutilla siberica* Christ, 1791: 148, ♂ non ♀, type locality: "Siberie" (Russia: probably Altai or Irkutsk), syntypes not found; Morawitz 1889: 113 (*siberica*).
- Mutilla rubrosignata* Radoszkowski, 1865: 461, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933a: 323), ♂ "Kiachta (handwritten) / Kiachta (printed) / Type / green triangle / *rubrosignata* Rad. / *M. rubrosignata* Rad. 1865 Holotype des. Mickel 1933 = Lectotype. Teste B. Petersen 1988 / Zool. Mus. Berlin / *Dasylabris sibirica* (Christ) B. Petersen det. 1988" (Russia, Transbaicalia, Buryatia) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla siberica* Christ, 1791 according to Lelej 1985: 130.
- Dasylabris rubrosignata*: Lelej 1976a: 195, ♀, ♂.
- Mutilla maura* var. *quadrimaculata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870: 240, ♀, 2 syntypes "Kiachta" (Russia, Transbaicalia, Buryatia) [ISEA-PAN]. Nomen praeocc., non Lucas, 1848. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla siberica* Christ, 1791 according to Lelej 1985: 130.
- Mutilla maura* var. *quadripunctata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870: 240, ♀, syntypes "Kiachta" (Russia: Transbaicalia, Buryatia) [ISEA-PAN]. Nomen praeocc., non Olivier, 1811. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla siberica* Christ, 1791 according to Lelej 2002: 96.
- Dasylabris siberica* var. *insignata* Skorikov, 1935: 294, ♀, syntypes not found. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla siberica* Christ, 1791 according to Lelej 2002: 96.
- Dasylabris siberica* var. *incompleta* Skorikov, 1935: 295, ♀, syntypes not found. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla siberica* Christ, 1791 according to Lelej 2002: 96.
- Dasylabris siberica*: Skorikov 1935: 295, ♀ (*sibirica*!); Hammer 1949: 11, ♀ (*sibirica*!); Chen 1957: 219, ♀ (*sibirica*!); Lelej 1985: 130, ♀, ♂; 2002: 96, ♀, ♂.
- Remarks.** The designation of the holotype of *Mutilla rubrosignata* Radoszkowski, 1865 by C. Mickel (1933a) is regarded as designation of the lectotype in spite that other syntype is deposited in ISEA-PAN (Article 74.6 of the Code (ICZN 1999)).
- skorikovi** Lelej, 1971.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Kyrgyzstan.
- Dasylabris skorikovi* Lelej, 1971: 678, ♀, holotype, ♀ "Tshu-Iliyskie gory, Dzhabul region, 14.VI.1969, Lelej" (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; 1976a: 195, ♀; 1985: 130, ♀; 2002: 96, ♀.
- wahrmani** (Invrea, 1965).—Distribution: Asia: Israel.
- Stenomutilla argentata wahrmani* Invrea, 1965b: 71, ♂, holotype, ♂, "Pardes Hanna, 17.III.(19)51, Wahrman" (Israel) [Bytinski Salz's coll., SMNHTAU].
- Dasylabris wahrmani*: Lelej 2002: 95, ♂.
- zarudnyi** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Iran (east).
- Dasylabris zarudnyi* Lelej, 1985: 126, ♂, holotype, ♂ "East Iran, Khorasan between Kulyut and Lenger, 1–3.VIII.1901, Zarudny" [ZISP]; 2002: 97, ♂.

6.4. Subgenus *INBALTILLA* Lelej, 1976

INBALTILLA Lelej, 1976a: 196 ♀, ♂ (as subgenus of *Dasylabris* Radoszkowski, 1885); Lelej 1985: 133, ♀, ♂; 2002: 97. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla regalis* Fabricius, 1793, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This subgenus includes 19 Palaearctic species.

anceps (Radoszkowski, 1877).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan.

Mutilla anceps Radoszkowski, 1877: 40, tab. 3, fig. 9, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 198), ♂, “Kysylkum, 10.V.1871, Fedtschenko” (south Kazakhstan) [ZMMU].

Dasylabris mirifica Skorikov, 1935: 301, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 198), ♀, “Turkmeniya, Repetek, 28.VI.1930, Luppova” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1976a: 198, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla anceps* Radoszkowski, 1877 according to Lelej 1985: 141.

Dasylabris anceps: Lelej 1985: 141, ♀, ♂; 2002: 97, ♀, ♂.

biblica Invrea, 1950.—Distribution: Europe: Greece (Crete, Rodos); Asia: Palestine, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria (new record), Jordan. **New material.** Syria: 1♂, Anata, 50 km SE Suwaida, 20–21.V.[19]96, M. Halada [IBSS]. Jordan west: 1♂, Jordan Valley, Mubalath, 27.IV.1996, M. Halada [IBSS].

Dasylabris italica biblica Invrea, 1950: 27, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Palestine, Jerico, IV e V, leg. C. Koch e Bodenheimer” (Palestine) [MSG].

Dasylabris biblica: Lelej 2002: 97, ♀; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 23, ♀, ♂.

defecta (André, 1902).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Egypt.

Mutilla (Dasylabris) italica var. *defecta* André, 1902a: 394, ♀, syntypes, “Caucasus, Turkestan, Algerie, Egypt” [MNHN]; Bischoff 1921: 648, ♀.

Dasylabris defecta: Skorikov 1935: 300, ♀; Lelej 2002: 97, ♀.

Remarks. The syntypes of *Mutilla defecta* André, 1902 include several species and before the designation of lectotype the name *Dasylabris gussakovskii* Skorikov, 1935 was used for the specimens from “Turkestan” and *D. shelkovnikovi* Lelej, 1985 (= *armeniaca* Skorikov, 1935) was used for the specimens from “Caucasus”.

erronea Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan.

Dasylabris erronea Lelej, 1985: 140, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tajikistan, Zeravshan Range, south of Aini, 12.VII.1971, Kurzenko” [ZISP]; 2002: 97, ♀.

Dasylabris medialis: Lelej 1975a: 620, ♀ non ♂; 1976a: 200, ♀ non ♂.

Remarks. The sexual combination of *D. medialis* Lelej, 1975 (with the holotype being male) has been found to be incorrect. In a large sample of male *D. paupertina* Skorikov, 1935 from Tajikistan, it was found that the setae on the head from below, mesopleuron, legs, and posterior border of S2–3 vary in color from white to black. In contrast, in *D. medialis* the setae are always black, while in *D. paupertina* they can be either white or black, and *D. paupertina* has become the senior synonym of *D. medialis*. A female of *D. medialis* has been identified as a new species, while its male remains unknown at this time.

[*ferrugineiventris* (André, 1902).—Distribution: unknown. Probably not Palaearctic.

Mutilla (Dasylabris) italica var. *ferrugineiventris* André, 1902a: 418, ♂, holotype without site label [MNHN].

Dasylabris italica var. *ferrugineiventris*: André 1902b: 66, ♂.

Dasylabris ferrugineiventris: Lelej 2002: 97]

Remarks. It is possible that this species belongs to the genus *Dasymutilla* Ashmead, 1899 like the paralectotype of *Mutilla italica* Fabricius, 1793 (Petersen 1988: 178).

gussakovskii Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran (north), China (Xinjiang).

Dasylabris gussakovskii Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Kuropatkino (=Gallya-Aral), Samarkand region, 23.VIII.1930, Gussakovskij” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 137, ♀, ♂; 2002: 97.

Mutilla decorata: Radoszkowski 1877: 33, ♀, ♂.

Mutilla ornata: Radoszkowski 1877: 40, ♀ non ♂.

Dasylabris ornata: Skorikov 1935: 298, 300, ♀.

Mutilla (Dasylabris) italica var. *defecta* André, 1902a: 394, ♀, part.

Dasylabris defecta: Lelej 1976a: 197, ♀, ♂.

- indra** Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan (east).
Dasylabris indra Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 189, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Afghanistan, province Lagman, Shamakat, secondary savanna, 9.IV.1972, Kabakov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 139, ♀; 2002: 97, ♀.
- jacobsoni** Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.
Dasylabris jacobsoni Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 197), ♀ “Sretenka, Tshu river valley, 3.VII.1931, Zimin” (Kyrgyzstan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1971: 679, ♀, ♂; 1976a: 197, ♀, (♂ part.); 1985: 135, ♀, ♂; 2002: 97, ♀, ♂.
Mutilla lugubris: Radoszkowski 1877: 39, ♂.
- lugubris** (Fabricius, 1804).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt.
Mutilla lugubris Fabricius, 1804: 433, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 179), ♂ “Tanger Mus. Sehestedt *Mutilla lugubris* Fabr.” (Morocco) [NHMD]; Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 262, ♂, part.; Radoszkowski 1885: 31, ♂.
Mutilla (Dasylabris) italica var. *lugubris*: André 1902a: 394, 418, ♂, ♀.
Dasylabris italica var. *lugubris*: Giner Marí 1944: 114; Suárez 1952: 88, ♂.
Dasylabris italica lugubris: Invrea 1964: 257.
Mutilla elegans Klug, 1835: 93, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 181), ♀ “Andalusien” (Spain) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla lugubris* Fabricius, 1804 according to Petersen 1988: 179.
Mutilla tristis Klug, 1835: 92, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 181), ♂, “Andalusien” (Spain) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla lugubris* Fabricius, 1804 according to Petersen 1988: 179.
Mutilla decorata: Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 215, ♀.
Mutilla decoratissima Dalla Torre, 1897: 30. Unnecessary replacement name for *Mutilla decorata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla (Dasylabris) italica* var. *lugubris* according to André 1902a: 464.
Dasylabris italica var. *almeriensis* Suárez, 1952: 87, ♀, holotype, ♀, “La Cañada” (Spain: Almeria) [Suárez’ coll. MNCN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla lugubris* Fabricius, 1804 according to Petersen 1988: 180.
Dasylabris lugubris: Lelej 1985: 135, ♀, ♂; Petersen 1988: 179; 2002: 98, ♀, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 121
- lyauteyi** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Dasylabris lyauteyi Invrea, 1953a: 297, ♂, syntypes, 6♂ “Port-Lyautey, 23–26.V.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 98 (*lyauteyi*!).
- paupertina** Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.
Dasylabris ornata var. *paupertina* Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 200), ♀ “Bukhara, Khargush, 12.VI.1928, Gerasimov” (Uzbekistan, near Bukhara) [ZISP].
Dasylabris scutilla var. *obscura* Skorikov, 1935: 301, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 200), ♀ “Bukhara, Khargush, 12.VI.1928, Gerasimov” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP] Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris paupertina* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 139.
Dasylabris ornata var. *ditescens* Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, type locality: Turkestan. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris paupertina* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 2002: 98.
Dasylabris medialis Lelej, 1975a: 620, ♂ non ♀, holotype, ♂ “Tajikistan Zeravshan Range, south of Aini, 12.VII.1971, Kurzenko” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris paupertina* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 139.
Dasylabris paupertina: Lelej 1976a: 200, ♀, ♂; 1985: 139, ♀, ♂; 2002: 98, ♀, ♂.
- petiolata** (Baer, 1848).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, North Caucasus; Europe: Ukraine (south), Romania.
Mutilla petiolata Baer, 1848: 231, tab. 2, fig. 7, ♀, type locality: “Habitat in regionibus meridionalibus Russiae” [Kherson, Ekaterinoslav], Taurida Governorates of Russian Empire], neotype (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2016: 21), ♀ “Krym, 25 km N Lenino, Kazantip Cape, 1.VII.1979, Lelej” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla italica* Fabricius, 1793 according to André 1902a: 464; resurrected to valid name by Lelej *et al.* 2016: 21.
Dasylabris italica var. *miogramma* Skorikov, 1935: 297, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 257) “Crimea, Kertsh, 17.VIII.1901” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla petiolata* Baer, 1848 according to Lelej

et al. 2016: 22.

Dasylabris (Inbaltilla) miogramma: Lelej 1985: 257, ♀, ♂; 2002: 98, ♀, ♂.

popovi Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Armenia, Iran (north).

Dasylabris italica var. *popovi* Skorikov, 1935: 297, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 258), ♀ “Armenia, okr[estnosti] Erevana, 13.VII.1924” [ZISP].

Dasylabris popovi: Lelej 1985: 238, ♀; 2002: 99, ♀.

regalis (Fabricius, 1793).—Distribution: Europe: Russia: South European part, South Ural, Western Siberia (Altai); Europe: Czechia, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Ukraine; Asia: Kazakhstan, China (Xinjiang).

Mutilla regalis Fabricius, 1793: 371, ♀, neotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 186), ♀ “Hungaria Nagykörös, Móczar leg. [NHMD]; Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 216, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla italica* Fabricius, 1793 according to André 1902a: 464, resurrected to valid species by Lelej 1976a: 196.

Mutilla petiolaris Radoszkowski, 1865: 448, tab. 7, fig. 15, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**) ♀ “52 / Odessa / Lectotype *Mutilla petiolaris* Radoszkowski, 1865 B. Petersen des. 1987” (Ukraine) [ISEA-PAN]. Nomen praeocc., non Fabricius, 1804. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla italica* Fabricius, 1793 according to André 1902a: 464. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla regalis* Fabricius, 1793 according to Lelej 1985: 133.

Mutilla concolora Radoszkowski, 1865: 461, tab. 9, fig. 3, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 180), ♂ “Spask / Lectotype *Mutilla concolora* Radoszkowski, 1865 B. Petersen des. 1987” (Russia: South Ural) [ISEA-PAN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla regalis* Fabricius, 1793 according to Lelej 1985: 133.

Mutilla unipetiolaris Radoszkowski, 1866: 303. New name for *Mutilla petiolaris* Radoszkowski, 1865. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla italica* Fabricius, 1793 according to André 1902a: 464.

Dasylabris italica var. *triangulomaculata* Skorikov, 1935: 297, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 134), ♀ “Saratov, 1866, Becker, № 7309 (Russia), lectotype [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla regalis* Fabricius, 1793 according to Lelej 1985: 134.

Dasylabris italica f. *slovaca* Hoffer, 1938: 195, ♀, syntypes, ♀ “Sekule, Borsky Sl. Jur” (Slovakia) [?NMPC]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla regalis* Fabricius, 1793 according to Lelej 2002: 99.

Dasylabris italica f. *batai* Hoffer, 1938: 195, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Bzenec-Moravsky Pisek” (Czechia) [?NMPC]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla regalis* Fabricius, 1793 according to Lelej 2002: 99.

Dasylabris regalis: Lelej 1976a: 196, ♀, ♂; 1985: 133, ♀, ♂; 2002: 99, ♀, ♂.

Remarks. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made for *Mutilla petiolaris* Radoszkowski, 1865, I hereby designate this male specimen examined by B. Petersen as the lectotype.

scutula Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Europe: Greece; Asia: Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan.

Dasylabris scutula Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 196) “Armenia, Arax valley, Sarai-bulag, Azni, 7.VI.1930, Shelkovnikov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 137, ♀, ♂; 2002: 99; Lelej *et al.* 2003b: 306, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla regalis* Fabricius, 1793 according to Lelej 1976a: 196; resurrected to valid name by Lelej 1985: 137.

Dasylabris italica: André 1902a: 418, ♂ non ♀; Skorikov 1935: 300, ♂ non ♀; Suárez 1965a: 584, ♂.

shelkovnikov Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Armenia.

Dasylabris ornata armeniaca Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 193) “Armenia, near Erevan, 23.IV.1924, Shelkovnikov” [ZISP]. Nomen praeocc., non Kolenati, 1846.

Dasylabris shelkovnikov Lelej, 1985: 138. Replacement name for *Dasylabris armeniaca* Skorikov, 1935.

Dasylabris defecta armeniaca: Lelej 1976a: 193, ♀.

Remarks. *Dasylabris armeniaca* Skorikov, 1935 is a secondary homonym, nec *Dasylabris armeniaca* (Kolenati, 1846)

stenothoracica Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

Dasylabris stenothoracica Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 200), ♀ “Ashkhabad, 21.V.1928, Gussakovskij” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1976a: 200, ♀; 1985: 136, ♀, ♂; 2002: 100.

Dasylabris stenothoracica var. *paupera* Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, type locality: not given. Junior subjective synonym of *D. stenothoracica* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 2002: 100.

Dasylabris stenothoracica var. *nigrifica* Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, type locality: not given. Junior subjective

synonym of *D. stenothoracica* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 2002: 100.

Dasylabris stenothoracica var. *argentata* Skorikov, 1935: 298, ♀, type locality: not given. Junior subjective synonym of *D. stenothoracica* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 2002: 100.

vittata (Olivier, 1811).—Distribution: Asia: Iran (north), Iraq, Syria.

Mutilla vittata Olivier, 1811: 64, ♀, holotype, ♀ “de l'Arabie, aux environs de Bagdad” (Iraq) [MNHN].

Dasylabris vittata: Invrea 1962c: 135, ♀; Lelej 2002: 100, ♀.

zimini Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, China (Xinjiang).

Dasylabris zimini Skorikov, 1935: 299, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 199), ♀ “Bukhara, Sarai-Lyalin, 28.VII.1928, Zimin” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1971: 679, ♀, ♂; 1976a: 199, ♀, ♂; 1985: 140, ♀, ♂; 2002: 100.

Dasylabris zimini kopetdaga Skorikov, 1935: 300, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976a: 199), ♀ “Kopet-Dag, 16.VI–16.VII Anger” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris zimini* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 140.

Mutilla ornata: Radoszkowski 1877: 40, ♂ non ♀; 1885: 30.

zonsteini Ovtchinnikov, 2002.—Distribution: Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.

Dasylabris zonsteini Ovtchinnikov, 2002: 101, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Jagnob K. F. Mora / *lugubris* ♂. Fabr. Var. / к. Ф. Моравица / above sp. n 3 below Jagnob K. к. Моравица” (Tajikistan, Yagnob River valley) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 100, ♂.

7. Genus *JAXARTILLA* Lelej, 1984

JAXARTILLA Lelej, 1984c: 826, ♂; 1985: 152, ♂; 2002: 100, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Jaxartilla fedtshenkoi* Lelej, 1984, ♂, by monotypy. **Diversity and distribution:** Monotypic Palaearctic genus, the female is unknown.

fedtshenkoi Lelej, 1984.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan (new record). **New material.** Uzbekistan, Bukhara region, 110 km NW Shafirkan, Shuruk, 6.V.1985, O. Gorbunov, 1 ♂ [ZMMU].

Jaxartilla fedtshenkoi Lelej, 1984c: 826, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Karataugebirge bei Djulek, L. Wolmann, 19.V.1908, coll. Wolmann” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; 1985: 152, ♂; 2002: 100, ♂.

8. Genus *ORIENTILLA* Lelej, 1979

ORIENTILLA Lelej, 1979a: 1066, ♂, ♀; 2002: 101, ♂, ♀; 2005: 111, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Orientilla vietnamica* Lelej, 1979, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** Eleven species are known. This genus is widespread in the Oriental region (Lelej 2005; Zhou *et al.* 2018a) and two of the species reach the Palaearctic Region in China (Lelej 2002).

chinensis (Zavattari, 1922).—China (Anhui, Hunan, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan).

Stenomutilla chinensis Zavattari, 1922: 192, ♂, lectotype (designated by Zhou *et al.* 2018: 24), ♂ “Pingshiang, Sud-China Dr. Kreyenberg [printed] / Paratype *Stenomutilla chinensis* Zav. [handwritten] (China, Guangxi) [SDEI]; Zhou *et al.* 2018: 24, ♀, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla desponsa* Smith, 1855 according to Mickel 1933a: 324; resurrected to valid species by Zhou *et al.* 2018: 24.

Stenomutilla tau-signata Chen, 1957: 221, ♀, holotype, ♀ “China, Fukien, Kienyang (Liutum), 15–16.VIII.1945, K.S. Lin” (China, Fujian) [TARI]. Junior subjective synonym of *Stenomutilla chinensis* Zavattari, 1922 according to Zhou *et al.* 2018: 24.

Orientilla variegata: Lelej 1996a: 106, ♂, partim.

Orientilla desponsa: Lelej 2005: 111, ♂, partim.

desponsa (Smith, 1855).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangxi, Hainan, Taiwan, Hong Kong), Vietnam, ?Myanmar.

Mutilla desponsa Smith, 1855: 38, ♂, syntypes, ♂ “North China” [BMNH]. Dalla Torre 1897: 31. Junior

subjective synonym of *Mutilla variegata* Smith, 1855 according to Lelej 1996a: 106, resurrected to valid species by Lelej 2005: 111.

Mutilla variegata Smith, 1855: 39, ♀, syntypes, ♀ “North China” [BMNH]. Dalla Torre 1897: 95. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla desponsa* Smith, 1855 according to André 1909: 179.

Stenomutilla desponsa: André 1909: 179, ♂, ♀; Mickel 1933a: 324, ♂; Wu 1941: 135; Yasumatsu 1948: 73, ♂; Chen 1957: 220, ♂; Murota 1973: 119, ♂; He *et al.* 2004: 961, ♂.

Stenomutilla variegata: Mickel 1933c: 323, ♀; Wu 1941: 135; Chen 1957: 220, ♀; Murota 1973: 119, ♀; He *et al.* 2004: 961, ♀.

Orientilla variegata: Lelej 1979a: 1067, ♀; Lelej 1996a: 106, ♂, ♀, part; Lelej 2002: 101.

Orientilla desponsa: Lelej 2005: 111, part; Hua 2006: 300; Lo Cascio 2015: 554; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 59, ♂, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 308, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 11; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 131; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, f; Barthélémy & Guénard 2025: 74, ♂, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 17, ♀, ♂.

Remarks. Ernest André (1909) synonymised *Mutilla variegata* Smith, 1855 under *M. desponsa* Smith, 1855 and according to Article 24.2.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999) *M. desponsa* has priority over *M. variegata*.

9. Genus *STENOMUTILLA* André, 1896

STENOMUTILLA (as subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) André, 1896a: 265, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla argentata* Villers, 1789 (♀, neotype ♂ designated by Petersen 1988: 175), by original designation). Raised to generic status by Ashmead 1899: 56. Reduced to subgeneric status (in *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) by André 1902a: 420. Reinstated to generic status by André 1902b: 67. **Diversity and distribution:** Seventy-four species and three subspecies are recognized from Afrotropical (55) and Palaearctic (19) regions (Bischoff 1920–1921; Nonveiller 1994c; Lelej 2002; Pagliano *et al.* 2020).

XENOMUTILLA Ashmead, 1903: 330, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla eurydice* Péringuey, 1898, ♀, by original designation, not Palaearctic. Junior subjective synonym of *Stenomutilla* André, 1896 according to Bischoff 1921: 680. Resurrected to generic status by Lelej 2007: 95. Junior subjective synonym of *Stenomutilla* André, 1896 according to Lelej & Brothers 2008: 65.

acanthosterna Nonveiller, 1994.—Distribution: Asia: Turkey.

Stenomutilla acanthosterna Nonveiller, 1994c: 189, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Pass 10 km S Van, 2100 m, 9.VII.1984, A.W. Ebmer” (Turkey) [OLML]; Lelej 2002:101, ♂.

aethiops Nonveiller, 1994.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.

Stenomutilla aethiops Nonveiller, 1994c: 169, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Tripolitaine, Paludi Hadi Kaam, 14.IV.1935, E. Moltoni” (Libya) [IEAP]; Lelej 2002: 101, ♂.

Stenomutilla argentata: Invrea 1935: 120, ♂.

anatolica Nonveiller, 1994.—Distribution: Asia: Turkey.

Stenomutilla anatolica Nonveiller, 1994c: 171, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Turkey, Gürü n, 4.VI.1970, Gusenleitner” [OLML]; Lelej 2002:101, ♂.

argentata (Villers, 1789).—Distribution: Europe: North Italy, France, Spain, Portugal.

Mutilla argentata Villers, 1789: 343, ♀, neotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 175), ♂ “France, Lot, Espagnac, 10.VIII.1978, Tussac leg.” [NHMD].

Mutilla rondanii Spinola, 1843: 133, ♂, syntypes, ♂ “Parma” (Italy) [?MRSN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla argentata* Villers, 1789 according to Lelej 2002: 102.

Mutilla aucta Lepeletier, 1845: 605, ♀, syntypes, ♀, “Montpellier” (South France) [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla* (*Stenomutilla*) *argentata* var. *bifasciata* Klug, 1829 according to André 1902a: 466, resurrected to valid species by Lelej 1985: 157. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla argentata* Villers, 1789 according to Lelej 2002: 101.

Stenomutilla argentata var. *saundersivora* Ferton, 1921: 359, ♀, syntypes, ♀ “Nemours” (from the nests of *Osmia Saundersi* Vach. = *Hoplitis* (*Anthocopa*) *saundersi* (Vachal, 1891)” (France) [?MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla argentata* Villers, 1789 according to Lelej 2002: 102.

Stenomutilla carinata Skorikov, 1935: 307, ♂, lectotype, ♂, “Niza / coll. F. Morawitz” (South France) [ZISP] (designated by Lelej 1985: 157). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla aucta* Lepeletier, 1845 according to Lelej 1985: 157. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla argentata* Villers, 1789 according to Lelej 2002: 101.

Stenomutilla argentata f. *melanica* Nonveiller, 1994c: 162, ♂, type locality: Spain. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Stenomutilla argentata: Petersen 1988: 202, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2002: 101, ♀, ♂.

bicornuta Nonveiller, 1994.—Distribution: Asia: Cyprus.

Stenomutilla bicornuta Nonveiller, 1994c: 174, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Chypre, Zakaki, 1.VI.1950, Mavromustakis” [NHMW]; Lelej 2002: 102, ♂.

bizonata (Smith, 1856).—Distribution: Europe: Croatia, Albania, Greece: Asia: Lebanon, Syria (including Hermon), Iran, Turkey, Armenia.

Mutilla bifasciata Klug, 1829: tab. 5, fig. 5, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Syrien Ehrenbg.S. (blue label) / *bifasciata* Klg* / *argentata* Vill. v. *bifasciata* Kl. det. Bischoff / TYPE (printed museum label [MNHU]. Nomen praeocc., non Swederus, 1787. Junior subjective synonym of *Stenomutilla shelkovnikovi* Skorikov, 1935 according to Petersen 1988: 176.

Mutilla bizonata Smith, 1856: 478. Replacement name for *Mutilla bifasciata* Klug, 1829.

Stenomutilla shelkovnikovi Skorikov, 1935: 308, ♀, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 156), ♂, “Armenia, near Erevan, 5.VII.1924, Shelkovnikov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 156, ♀, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla bizonata* Smith, 1856 according to Lelej 2002: 102.

Remarks. Børge Petersen probably overlooked the replacement name of *Mutilla bizonata* Smith, 1856 for preoccupied *Mutilla bifasciata* Klug, 1829, because he used name *Stenomutilla shelkovnikovi* Skorikov, 1935 for this species.

collaris (Fabricius, 1787).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Italy (Sicily); North Africa: Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria.

Scolia collaris Fabricius, 1787: 281, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 157) “Tunis Vahl Mus:S&T.L. *Mutilla collaris*” (Tunisia) [NHMD].

Mutilla sabulosa Klug, 1835: 94, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Andalusien Waltl S. (blue label) / No. 6784 / *sabulosa* Klug typ / TYPE” (printed museum label) (Spain) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Scolia collaris* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 157.

Stenomutilla angustisquama Skorikov, 1935: 307, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 156), ♂ “Andalusia Staudinger, № 3715” (South Spain) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Scolia collaris* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 1985: 156.

Stenomutilla erlandsoni Suárez, 1961: 150, ♂, holotype, ♂ “San Diego, Cadiz, Espa” (Spain) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Scolia collaris* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 157.

Stenomutilla collaris: Lelej 1985: 156, ♂; Petersen 1988: 157, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 102, ♂, ♀.

erubescens Invrea, 1965.—Distribution: Asia: Israel, Palestine, Jordan.

Stenomutilla argentata erubescens Invrea, 1965b: 72, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Gerico, 16.VII.(19)42, Bytinski Salz” (Palestine) [Bytinski Salz's coll., SMNHTAU].

Stenomutilla erubescens: Lelej 2002: 102, ♀.

Remarks. It is likely that the female of *Stenomutilla erubescens* Invrea, 1965 and the male of *S. rubripes* Invrea, 1967 are the opposite sex of the single Palestinian species of *Stenomutilla*. They were collected in Palestine at the same date and by same collector (Gerico = Jerico, 16.VII.1942, leg. Bytinski Salz).

hottentotta (Fabricius, 1804).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (south, Sicily), Malta; North Africa: Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria.

Mutilla barbara Fabricius, 1793: 370, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 153), ♂ “*barbara*” (Morocco) [NHMD]. Nomen praeocc., non Linnaeus, 1758.

Mutilla hottentotta Fabricius, 1804: 433. Replacement name for *Mutilla barbara* Fabricius, 1793.

Mutilla austriaca Lepeletier, 1845: 598, ♀, ♂, lectotype (designated by Pagliano 2005: 294), ♀, “*Austriaca*—Sicilia” [MRSN]. Nomen praeocc., non Panzer, 1799. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla hottentotta* Fabricius, 1804 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 189.

Mutilla luctuosa Lucas, 1848: 291, pl. 16, fig. 16, ♀, syntypes, ♀, “Algeria” [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym

- of *Mutilla hottentotta* Fabricius, 1804 according to Morawitz, 1865: 140.
- Mutilla parens* Costa, 1860: 32, tab. 25, fig. 3, ♀, syntypes, ♀ “Napoli” (Italy) [Mus. Zool. Univ. Napoli]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla hottentotta* Fabricius, 1804 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 189.
- Stenomutilla hottentotta* f. *propinqua* Nonveiller, 1994c: 165, ♂, type locality: South Italia, Malta, North Africa. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).
- Stenomutilla hottentotta*: Petersen 1988: 204, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 103 (*hottentota*!).
- impressiventris** Nonveiller, 1994.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.
- Stenomutilla impressiventris* Nonveiller, 1994c: 173, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Rio de Oro, Foüt, G. Marcet” [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 103, ♂.
- invreai** Nonveiller, 1994.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.
- Stenomutilla invreai* Nonveiller, 1994c: 180, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Tunisie, Maknassy, 6.III.1927, C. Dumont” [MNHN]; Lelej 2002: 103, ♂.
- osellai** Nonveiller, 1994.—Distribution: Asia: Turkey.
- Stenomutilla osellai* Nonveiller, 1994c: 187, ♂, syntypes, 3♂ “Turkey” [OLML—2♂; MCSN—1♂]; Lelej 2002: 103, ♂.
- Remarks.** In the original description (Nonveiller 1994c) it is not specified which specimen out of the three syntypes was designated as the holotype. Therefore, a lectotype designation is needed.
- quadricincta** Giner Marí, 1945.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.
- Stenomutilla quadricincta* Giner Marí, 1945b: 256, fig. 18, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Smeil el Leben” (Western Sahara) [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 103, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 136.
- rubripes** Invrea, 1967.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine, Israel, Jordan.
- Stenomutilla argentata bifasciata* f. *rubripes* Invrea, 1965b: 72, ♂, ♀, syntypes, “Palestine, Israel” [Bytinski Salz’s coll. (Univ. Tel Aviv). Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).
- Stenomutilla erlandssoni rubripes* Invrea, 1967: 55, ♂, syntypes, “Palestine, Israel” [Bytinski Salz’s coll. (Univ. Tel Aviv)].
- Stenomutilla rubripes*: Petersen 1988: 157, ♂; Nonveiller 1994c: 182, ♂; Lelej 2002: 103, ♂.
- Remarks.** See remarks under *Stenomutilla erubescens* Invrea, 1965.
- rufinodis** Giner Marí, 1947.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.
- Stenomutilla argentata* var. *rufinodis* Giner Marí, 1947: 28, ♀, ♂, syntypes “Sebja Echaifa, (Sagua el Hamra, 1943, 27°16’12”N, 13°06’36”W) leg. Matéu” (Western Sahara) [MNCN].
- Stenomutilla rufinoda* (!): Nonveiller 1994c: 167, ♀, ♂.
- Stenomutilla rufinodis*: Lelej 2002: 103; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 136.
- rungsi** Giner Marí, 1959.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
- Stenomutilla rungsi* Giner Marí, 1959: 399, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Immouzer du K., leg. Otin” (Morocco) [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 103, ♀.
- sejugis** (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran (north), Afghanistan.
- Dasylabris sejugis* Radoszkowski, 1885: 46, ♀, type locality: “Askhabad, Pichpek”, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Pichpek / Type / *Stenomutilla sejugis* (Rad.) B. Petersen det. 1982” (Kyrgyzstan) [MNHU].
- Stenomutilla chorezmiensis* Skorikov, 1935: 309, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 155), ♀ “Kuropatkino (=Gallya-Aral), Samarkand region, 20.VIII, Gussakovskij” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris sejugis* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1985: 155.
- Stenomutilla chorezmiensis* var. *infusca* Skorikov, 1935: 310, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Konstantinovskaya (=Georgievka) on the Chu River, 9.VII.1903, Matisen” (South Kazakhstan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Dasylabris sejugis* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1976: 272.
- Stenomutilla sejugis*: Lelej 1976b: 273, ♀, ♂; Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 187, ♀; Lelej 1985: 155, ♀, ♂; 2002: 104.
- Remarks.** Two paralectotypes of *Dasylabris sejugis* Radoszkowski, 1885 are deposited in ISEA-PAN.
- tabida** (Lucas, 1848).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.
- Mutilla tabida* Lucas, 1848: 298, pl. 16, fig. 5, ♀, syntypes, “Algeria” [MNHN].
- Stenomutilla tabida*: Lelej 2002: 104, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 136.
- Remarks.** Probably this species is the synonym of *Stenomutilla collaris* (Fabricius, 1787) or *S. hottentotta*

(Fabricius, 1804).

tetrazonia Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Mongolia.

Stenomutilla tetrazonia Skorikov, 1935: 308, ♀, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976b: 272), ♂ “Changir, West. Bukhara, 20.VI.1930, Zimin (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 156, ♂, ♀; 2002: 104, ♂, ♀.

Stenomutilla tetrazonia var. *ferrugineocapitata* Skorikov, 1935: 309, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 156), ♀ “Turcestan, Khodzha-Ulkan, 23.V.1910, Zarudny” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Stenomutilla tetrazonia* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 156.

10. Genus **TRICHOLABIODES** Radoszkowski, 1885

TRICHOLABIODES Radoszkowski, 1885: 35, ♂, ♀; André 1902b: 20; Suárez 1967: 561; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 125; Baylis & Brothers 1996: 249. **Gender:** Masculine. **Type species:** *Mutilla pedunculata* Klug, 1829, ♂, by subsequent designation of Ashmead 1903: 305 (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla semistriata* Klug, 1829, ♀, according to André 1910: 32). **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes 41 species and one subspecies, which are distributed across the Palaearctic, Afrotropical, and Oriental regions. The Palaearctic Region has 25 species and one subspecies, while the Afrotropical Region has 15. One of the species, *T. apicipennis* (Cameron, 1897) is found in the Oriental Region. More than 15 species of Afrotropical and five species of *Tricholabiodes* from the United Arab Emirates are still waiting for their descriptions (Brothers, pers. comm.). Most of the species are known by the male.

TRICHOLABIOIDES Magretti, 1899: 599. Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Tricholabiodes* Radoszkowski, 1885. Unavailable name according to Article 33.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

aegyptiacus (Radoszkowski, 1876).—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates; North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla aegyptiaca Radoszkowski, 1876: 138, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀, “aegypten C. Bra. S. (handwritten) / EGYPT C. BRA[NICKI] (printed) / 31420 / Type / André det / / *Tricholabiodes aegyptiaca* Rad. ♀ / Zool. Mus. Berlin / *Tricholabiodes aegyptiaca* Rad. B. Petersen det. 1986 / Lectotype *Mutilla aegyptiaca* Radoszkowski 1876 B. Petersen des. 1988” [MNHU]; paralectotype, ♀, “Egypt, C. Bra[nicki] / Syntype *Mutilla aegyptiaca* Radoszkowski ♀ det. D.J. Brothers, 2001” [ISEA-PAN].

Tricholabiodes aegyptiacus: André 1910a: 32, ♀ (*aegyptiaca*!); Lelej 2002: 104, ♀; Lelej & van Harten 2010: 472, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 137.

Remarks. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made for *Mutilla aegyptiaca* Radoszkowski, 1876, I hereby designate this female specimen examined by B. Petersen as the lectotype.

arabicus Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Asia: Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates.

Tricholabiodes arabicus Suárez, 1967: 568, ♂, holotype, ♂, “de Uadi el Barak, Hadhramaut, 28–29.III.1962, G. Scortecci” (Yemen) [MSNM]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 185, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2010: 472, ♂.

asiaticus Radoszkowski, 1885.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran, China (Xinjiang) (new record). **New material:** China: Kuldja, 1♂ [NHMW].

Tricholabiodes asiaticus Radoszkowski, 1885: 36, fig. 69, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 150), ♂ “Ashkhabad, coll. Morawitz” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; 1893a: 74, ♀, ♂; Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 186, ♂; Lelej 1985: 150, ♀, ♂; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 184, ♂; Lelej 2002: 104, ♀, ♂.

Tricholabiodes aegyptiaca(!): Skorikov 1935: 306, ♀, ♂.

bactrianus Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Iran.

Tricholabiodes bactrianus Suárez, 1967: 565, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Askabad” (Turkmenistan) [MNCN]; Lelej 1985: 151, ♂; 2002: 104, ♂.

beludzhistanus Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Iran.

Tricholabiodes beludzhistanus Lelej, 1985: 152, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Bempur and vicinit., 12–18.IV.1901, Zarudny” (south-east Iran) [ZISP]; 2002: 105, ♂.

brothersi Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2010.—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates.

Tricholabiodes brothersi Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2010: 474, ♂, holotype, ♂ “United Arab Emirates, al-Ajban, 24°36'N, 55°01'E, 19–26.V.2006, Malaise trap, leg. A. van Harten [RMNH].

- chloroticus** (Gribodo, 1884).—Distribution: Asia: Yemen, Saudi Arabia.
Mutilla chlorotica Gribodo, 1884: 391, ♂, lectotype (designated by Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 135), ♂ “Yemen merid. Tes. I.1880. R.Manzone / *Mutilla chlorotica* Grib ♂ / Typus / *chlorotica* Grib. / *Tricholabiodes chlorotica* (Grib) Determ. F. Invrea / LECTOTIPO / *Tricholabiodes chlorotica* (Grib.) LECTOTIPO ♂ J. Suárez det. 1965” [MSNG].
Tricholabiodes chloroticus: Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 131, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2006: 44, ♂.
- craspedopygius** Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates; Africa: Eritrea.
Tricholabiodes craspedopygius Suárez, 1967: 570, ♀, holotype, ♀, “de Assab, 11.III.1870, O. Beccari” (Eritrea) [MSNG]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 174, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 137.
- garamantis** Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.
Tricholabiodes garamantis Suárez, 1967: 563, ♂, holotype, ♂ “de Uan Tézain, Hoggar (=Ahaggar) (Sahara central), 25.V.1951, J. Mateu” (Algeria) [Suárez's coll. MNCN]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 182, ♂; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.
- israeliticus** Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Asia: Israel.
Tricholabiodes israeliticus Suárez, 1967: 564, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Eilat, 25.V, H. Bytinski-Salz” (Israel) [Bytinski-Salz coll., Univ. Tel Aviv]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 141, ♂; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.
- mandibularis** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Iran.
Tricholabiodes mandibularis Lelej, 1985: 150, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Minab, on light, 1.V,1955, Shteinberg” (south-east Iran) [ZISP]; 2002: 105, ♂.
- marmaricus** Invrea, 1932.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya, Tunisia.
Tricholabiodes marmarica Invrea, 1932a: 67, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Porto Badria, leg. Krüger, 15.VIII” (Libya) [MSNG]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 182, ♂; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.
- niloticus** Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Ethiopia, Sudan.
Tricholabiodes niloticus Suárez, 1967: 569, ♂, holotype, ♂, “de Helwan, 17.VII.1933, W. Wittmer” (Egypt) [MSNG]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 144, ♂; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.
- nursei** Lelej, 1995.—Distribution: Asia: India (Rajasthan).
Tricholabiodes nursei Lelej, 1995c: 8, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂ “India, Rajasthan, Jodhpur, farm of central arid zone research institute, 7–9.X.1989, A. Kompantsev” [ZMMU]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 138.
- nuristanus** Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan (east).
Tricholabiodes nuristanus Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 186, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Afghanistan, Kunar province, Pech river valley, on light, 15.VI.1971, Kabakov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 151, ♂; 2002: 105, ♂.
- palaestinensis** Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Asia: Israel, Palestine.
Tricholabiodes pedunculatus palaestinensis Suárez, 1967: 563, ♂, holotype, ♂, “de Revivim, 13.VI, H. Bytinski-Salz” (Israel) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 158, ♂.
Tricholabiodes semistriatus palaestinensis: Lelej 2002: 106, ♂.
Tricholabiodes palaestinensis: Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 138, ♂.
- pallidicornis pallidicornis** Bischoff, 1920.—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Western Sahara.
Tricholabiodes semistriata pallidicornis Bischoff, 1920: 106, ♂, holotype, ♂ “S. O. Algerien, Tig'amaiin-entisita, 25–30.IV[19]14. v. Geyr S. G.” (Algeria) [MNHU].
Tricholabiodes pallidicornis pallidicornis: Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 185, ♂; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.
- pallidicornis patrizii** Invrea, 1932.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya (south), Chad.
Tricholabiodes patrizii Invrea, 1932d: 462, ♂, type locality “South Libya, Kufra Oasis (Al Jawf)” (Libya) syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.
Tricholabiodes pallidicornis patrizii: Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 185, ♂.
- pallidus** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Iran.
Tricholabiodes pallidus Lelej, 1985: 151, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Kerman, str[ana] Bampur, Karavandar, 23–24.IV.1901, Zarudny” (south-east Iran) [ZISP]; 2002: 105, ♂.
- Remarks.** The body color and shape of the hind coxae are similar to those of the male *Tricholabiodes persicus* Suárez, 1967 but it differs by having of two teeth on the anterior border of the clypeus.
- pedunculatus** (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Asia: Arabia, Oman; North Africa: Egypt.
Mutilla pedunculata Klug, 1829: tab. 5, fig. 10, ♂, lectotype (designated by Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 153), ♂, “Arabia deserta” (Egypt) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla semistriata* Klug, 1829 according

to André 1910a: 32, resurrected to valid species by Suárez 1967: 563.

Tricholabiodes pedunculatus: Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 187, ♂.

persicus Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Asia: Iran

Tricholabiodes niloticus persicus Suárez, 1967: 570, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Bushire” (South Iran) [MNCN].

Tricholabiodes persicus: Lelej 1985: 151, ♂; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 186, ♂; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.

saharicus Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Western Sahara, Mauritania, Libya, Chad.

Tricholabiodes saharicus Suárez, 1967: 566, ♂, holotype, ♂ “de Zguilma, Saoura, 14.V.1947, F. Pierre” (NW Sahara, Algeria) [Suárez’s coll. MNCN]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 187, ♂; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.

semistriatus (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Libya, Eritrea, Somali, Cameroon.

Mutilla semistriata Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 9, ♀, holotype, “de Bir Lebuc, X.1822, Ehrenberg S.” (Egypt) [MNHU].

Tricholabiodes semistriatus: Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 187, ♂; Lelej 2002: 105, ♂.

stenothorax Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara, Morocco.

Tricholabiodes stenothorax Suárez, 1967: 572, ♀, holotype, ♀, “de Guelta Zemur, Saguia el Hamra” (Western Sahara) [MNCN]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 187, ♂; Lelej 2002: 106, ♂.

sudanensis Suárez, 1967.—Distribution: Asia: Yemen, Oman; Africa: Egypt, Libya, Eritrea, Chad, Mali, Cameroon.

Tricholabiodes sudanensis Suárez, 1967: 561, ♂, holotype, ♂, “de Assab, XII.1884, Frasca” (Eritrea) [MSNG]; Suárez & Nonveiller 1990: 170, ♂; Lelej 2002: 106, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 139.

tharensis Lelej, 1995.—Distribution: Asia: India (Rajasthan).

Tricholabiodes tharensis Lelej, 1995c: 10, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂ “India, Rajasthan, Jhunjhun, 19.X.1989, A. Kompantsev” [ZMMU]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 139.

V. Subfamily ODONTOMUTILLINAE Lelej, 1983

ODONTOMUTILLINI Lelej, 1983: 612; Lelej & Nemkov 1997: 20; Lelej 2002: 106. Junior subjective synonym of the subtribe Ephutina Ashmead, 1903 according to Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96, resurrected to valid name and raised to subfamily status by Waldren *et al.* 2023: 11.

PSEUDOMETHOCINI: Lelej & Krombein 1999: 2; Lelej 2005: 106.

According to the previous classification of Brothers & Lelej (2017), the genus *Odontomutilla* Ashmead, 1899 belonged to the subtribe Ephutina Ashmead, 1903 (=Odontomutillini) of the tribe Mutillini Latreille, 1802, along with *Yamanetilla* Lelej, 1996, *Cockerellidia* Lelej & Krombein, 1999 and *Karlidia* Lelej in Lelej & Krombein, 1999 which also occur in the Oriental Region. Recently the tribe Odontomutillini Lelej, 1983 was resurrected and updated to subfamily level (Waldren *et al.* 2023). This status of Odontomutillinae is accepted here. Subfamily Odontomutillinae is distributed in the Old World and Australia.

11. Genus ODONTOMUTILLA Ashmead, 1899

ODONTOMUTILLA Ashmead, 1899: 55, 58, ♂, ♀; André 1901b: 329 (as subgenus), ♂, ♀; 1902b: 28, ♂, ♀; Bischoff 1920: 245, ♂, ♀; Mickel 1933a: 301, ♀; 1935: 199, ♀, ♂; Nonveiller, 1997: 85, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 106, 2005: 114; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 40; Das & Girish Kumar 2015: 113, ♀; Das *et al.* 2017: 373, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 320, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 30, ♀; Lelej *et al.* 2020: 192, ♂, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 217; Lelej 2023a: 2, ♀; 2024b: 6; Terine & Girish Kumar 2024: 132, ♂, ♀; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: fig. S1; Lelej 2025b: 237. **Gender**: Feminine. **Type species**: *Mutilla saussurei* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869, by subsequent designation (André 1901b: 329). **Diversity and distribution**: One hundred species and 17 subspecies of this genus are recognized, which occur in the Afrotropical, Oriental, and Australasian regions (Bischoff 1920; Krombein 1971; Lelej 2005). Three species can be found in the Palearctic Region.

PERINGUEYA Ashmead, 1903: 327, 329, ♂, ♀. **Gender**: Feminine. **Type species**: *Mutilla erinnys* Péringuey, 1898, ♂, by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Odontomutilla* Ashmead, 1899, according to Bischoff

1920: 245.

RADOSZKOWSKIUS Ashmead, 1903: 327, 328, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Masculine. **Type species:** *Mutilla simplicifascia* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869, ♀, ♂; lectotype ♀, by original designation. [Not Palearctic]. Junior subjective synonym of *Odontomutilla* Ashmead, 1899 according to André 1904: 36. Subjectively invalid name. Taxonomic history and the synonymy of the type species see: Lelej & Brothers (2008).

chrysococcina (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—Distribution: Asia: Iran.

Mutilla chrysococcina Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 157 (in key), 236 (description), ♀, syntypes, 2♀ “Perse” (Iran) [MNHN]; Dalla Torre 1897: 24, ♀ (*chrysococcinea*!); André 1898a: 32, ♀ (*chrysococcinea*!). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla speciosa* Smith, 1855 (China) according to André 1898a: 32, resurrected to valid species by Mickel 1933a: 302.

Odontomutilla speciosa var. *chrysococcinea*(!): André 1902b: 29, ♀.

Odontomutilla chrysococcina: Mickel 1933a: 302

Odontomutilla chrysococcina: Lelej 2005: 114, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 219 (*chrysococcinea*!).

Remarks. André wrote (1898a: 32) “I am aware of only one specimen of this species, which was described and illustrated by Sichel and Radoszkowski and is currently housed in the archives of the Museum [MNHN]. Its identification with **speciosa**, in my opinion, is beyond doubt. The type specimen of **speciosa** came from China, while the **chrysococcina**, currently housed in the museum, was identified as having originated from Persia”. The *chrysococcinea* sensu André 1902 is incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mutilla chrysococcina* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869. Unavailable name according to Article 33.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

sinensis (Smith, 1855).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian), Vietnam (Cao Bang, Vinh Phuc, Hoa Binh, Ninh Binh).

Mutilla sinensis Smith, 1855: 39, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♀, “North China” [BMNH]; Dalla Torre 1897: 86; André 1898: 31.

Odontomutilla sinensis: André 1902b: 30; Zavattari 1914: 65, ♀; Mickel 1933a: 301, ♂, ♀; Wu 1941: 134; Yasumatsu 1948: 72, ♂, ♀; Hammer 1949: 3, ♂, ♀; Chen 1957: 154, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 106; He *et al.* 2004: 944, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2005: 116; Hua 2006: 300; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 304, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 223; Pagliano & Scaramozzino 2021: 119, ♀; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 21, ♀, ♂.

storozhenkoi Lelej, 2025.—Distribution: Asia: Iran

Odontomutilla storozhenkoi Lelej, 2025b: 237, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Iran, Loristan Province, Mahmudvand (Veysian, 33°29’10”N 48°01’46”E), 4–5.VI. 2010, R. Yakovlev” [IBSS].

12. Genus **YAMANETILLA** Lelej, 1996

YAMANETILLA Lelej, 1996c: 101, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Odontomutilla nipponica* Tsuneki, 1972, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** Seven species are recognized from the Oriental and two species in the eastern Palearctic regions (Lelej 2002, 2005).

nipponica (Tsuneki, 1972).—Distribution: Asia: Japan (Honshu).

Odontomutilla taiwaniana nipponica Tsuneki, 1972a: 7, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Arashi, Fukui Pref., 800 m, 20.IX.1970 (K. Tsuneki)” (Japan, Honshu) [MNHAH].

Yamanetilla nipponica: Lelej 1996c: 102, ♀, ♂; 2002: 106, ♀, ♂.

quadruplex (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangsu).

Odontomutilla quadruplex Chen, 1957: 155, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Nanjing, Baohwasan, 7.X.1942” (China: Jiangsu) [SEM-CAS].

Yamanetilla quadruplex: Lelej 2002: 106, ♀, ♂.

VI. Subfamily MYRMILLINAE Bischoff, 1920

MYRMILLINI (as tribe) Bischoff, 1920: 22.

13. Genus *BIDECOLORATILLA* Turrisi & Matteini Palmerini in Turrisi *et al.*, 2015

BIDECOLORATILLA Turrisi & Matteini Palmerini in Turrisi *et al.*, 2015: 35, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla chiesi* Spinola, 1839, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes four species which are distributed in the Western Mediterranean basin (Turrisi *et al.* 2015).

chiesi (Spinola, 1839).—Distribution: Europe: France (Corsica), Italy (Sardinia, including Sant'Antico Island).

Mutilla chiesi Spinola, 1839: 457, ♀, holotype, ♀ “*Myrmilla chiesii* sp. / Holotype *M. chiesi* Spinola teste Petersen 1987 / *Myrmilla chiesii* (Spinola) B. Petersen det. 1987” Corsica (France) [MRSN]; Smith 1855: 11, ♀; Morawitz 1865: 125, ♀.

Mutilla diopthalma Costa, 1882: 37, ♀, “Sardinia”. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla chiesi* Spinola, 1839 according to Costa 1887b: 158.

Pseudomutilla Chiesi: A. Costa 1887b: 108, ♂, ♀.

Myrmilla Chiesii (!): André 1902b: 25, ♀.

Bisigilla Chiesii (!): Invrea 1964: 77, ♂, ♀.

Blakeius chiesi: Lelej 2002: 30.

Bidecoloratilla chiesi: Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 37, ♂, ♀.

iberica (Suárez, 1958).—Distribution: Europe: Southern France, Central and Southern Italy, Sicily, Spain, Portugal; North Africa: Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria.

Myrmilla chiesi iberica Suárez, 1958a: 92, ♀, ♂, holotype ♂ “El Escorial” Madrid-Espana, J. Suárez leg., 28.VIII.1953 / *Myrmilla chiesii* subsp. *iberica* nov. ♂, J. Suárez det. 1956, Holotipo / MNCN Cat. Tipos N° 11610 / MNCN_Ent, N° Cat. 59489” [Suárez's coll., MNCN].

Myrmilla chiesi iberica f. *obscura* Suárez, 1958a: 95, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂, “La Canada (Almeria)” (Spain) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]. Intrasubspecific unavailable name. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla chiesi iberica* Suárez, 1958 according to Invrea 1964: 82.

Myrmilla chiesi iberica f. *rufonota* Suárez, 1958: 95, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Laujar (Almeria)” (Spain) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]. Intrasubspecific unavailable name. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla chiesi iberica* Suárez, 1958 according to Invrea 1964: 82.

Myrmilla chiesi iberica f. *nana* Suárez, 1958a: 96, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂ “La Joya (Almeria)” (Spain) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]. Intrasubspecific unavailable name. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla chiesi iberica* Suárez, 1958 according to Invrea 1964: 82.

Bisigilla Chiesii (!) *iberica*: Invrea 1964: 81, ♂, ♀.

Blakeius chiesi ibericus: Lelej 2002: 30; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 177, ♂, ♀.

Bidecoloratilla iberica: Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 43, ♂, ♀.

leopoldina (Invrea, 1955).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sicily, including Egadi Islands: Levanzo and Marettimo and Aeolian Islands: Lipari; Sardinia, including Sant'Antioco Island), Maltese Islands: Malta, Gozo and Comino; North Africa: Tunisia, Algeria.

Myrmilla leopoldina Invrea, 1955b: 104, ♂, ♀, lectotype (designated by Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 50), ♂ “Sardegna, Domus de Maria, 15–30.6.1954, L. Ceresa / Typus / *Myrmilla Leopoldina* n. sp. holotypus, Determ. F. Invrea / Museo Civico di Genova / *Myrmilla leopoldina leopoldina* Invrea, B. Petersen det. 1987 / Museo Genova, coll. F. Invrea (acquisto 1973)” (Italy) [MSNG].

Myrmilla leopoldina var. *picticephala* Invrea, 1955b: 107, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂ “Sardegna Domus de Maria, 15–30.VI.1954, L. Ceresa leg. / Typus / *M. Leopoldina* v. *picticephala*, Olotypus, Determ. F. Invrea / Museo Civico di Genova / Museo Genova, coll. F. Invrea (acquisto 1973) / *Myrmilla leopoldina leopoldina* Invrea, B. Petersen det. 1987” [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla leopoldina* Invrea, 1955 according to Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 50.

Bisigilla leopoldina: Invrea 1964: 83, ♂, ♀.

Blakeius leopoldinus: Turrisi 1999: 126, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 30.

Bidecoloratilla leopoldina: Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 50, ♂, ♀.

negrei (Suárez, 1958).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal, southern France, central and southern Italy, Sicily; North Africa: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco.

Myrmilla chiesii (!) *negrei* Suárez, 1958a: 96, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Málaga (Hispania), Cobos Sanchez / *Myrmilla*

chiesii subsp. *negrei* nov. ♂, J. Suárez det. 1956, Holotipo / MNCN Cat. Tipos N° 12312 / MNCN_Ent, N° Cat. 59548” (Spain) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]; 1958b: 111, ♀.
Bisigilla Chiesii (!) *Negrei*: Invrea 1964: 82, ♂, ♀.
Bisigilla negrei: Matteini Palmerini 1992: 201, ♂.
Blakeius negrei: Turrisi 1999: 127.
Blakeius chiesi negrei: Lelej 2002: 30; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 178, ♀.
Bidecoloratilla negrei: Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 56, ♂, ♀.

14. Genus **BIMACULATILLA** Turrisi & Matteini Palmerini in Turrisi *et al.*, 2015

BIMACULATILLA Turrisi & Matteini Palmerini in Turrisi *et al.*, 2015: 29, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Myrmilla invreai* Suárez, 1958, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes one species that is distributed in the Western Mediterranean basin (Turrisi *et al.* 2015).

invreai (Suárez, 1958).—Distribution: Europe: Spain; North Africa: Morocco.

Myrmilla invreai Suárez, 1958a: 90, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Holotipo / Málaga (Hispania), Cobos Sanchez / *Myrmilla invreai* n. sp. ♂, J. Suárez det. 1956, Holotipo / MNCN Cat. Tipos N°12332 / MNCN_Ent, N° Cat. 59180” (Spain) [Suárez's coll., MNCN].

Blakeius invreai: Lelej 2002: 30.

Bimaculatilla invreai: Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 30, ♂, ♀.

15. Genus **BISCHOFFITILLA** Lelej, 2002

BISCHOFFITILLA Lelej, 2002: 126, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Squamulotilla exilipunctata* Chen, 1957, ♀, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 73 mostly Oriental species (Lelej 2002; Terayama *et al.* 2011). Five of these species are found in the Palaearctic Region.

SQUAMULOTILLA sensu Mickel: Krombein & Lelej 1999: 144, ♀, ♂; Lelej *et al.* 2001: 8, ♀, ♂.

afghanica (Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980).—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan (Lagman, Nuristan), Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Myrmilla afghanica Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 182, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Afghanistan, province Lagman, Shamakat, 30.III.1972, Kabakov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 98, ♀.

Bischoffitilla afghanica: Lelej 2002: 28, ♀.

ardescens (Smith, 1873).—Distribution: Asia: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Yaku-shima, Amami-oshima).

Mutilla ardescens Smith, 1873: 182, ♀, “Nagasaki” (Japan), holotype lost (Mickel 1935: 194).

Squamulotilla bidentata Tsuneki, 1972a: 3, ♂, holotype ♂, “Fukui Pref., Arashi, 700 m, 20.IX.1970, K. Tsuneki leg.” (Japan, Honshu) [MNHAH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla ardescens* Smith, 1873 according to Nagase & Kawashima 2012: 33.

Bischoffitilla ardescens: Lelej 2002: 28, ♀.

exilipunctata (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Hebei, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian), Korea.

Squamulotilla exilipunctata Chen, 1957: 141, 146, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Kiangsu, Nanking, 14.IX.1934” (China, Jiangsu) [TARI]; Lelej *et al.* 2001: 8, ♀, ♂.

Bischoffitilla exilipunctata: Lelej 2002: 28, ♀, ♂.

pungens (Smith, 1873).—Distribution: Asia: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Mutilla pungens Smith, 1873: 182, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Hiogo” (Japan), holotype lost. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla ardescens* Smith, 1873 according to Mickel 1935: 194, resurrected to valid species by Tsuneki 1972a: 2.

Mutilla pungens Smith, 1874: 407, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Hiogo” (Japan) [BMNH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pungens* Smith, 1873 according to Mickel 1935: 194.

Mutilla militans Dalla Torre, 1897: 62. Replacement name for *Mutilla pungens* Smith, 1874. Junior subjective

synonym of *Mutilla pungens* Smith, 1873 according to Mickel 1935: 194.

Squamulotilla unidentata Tsuneki, 1972a: 6, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Fukui Pref., Ipponmatsu, 800 m, 19.IX.1956, K. Tsuneki leg.” (Japan, Honshu) [MNHAH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pungens* Smith, 1873 according to Nagase & Kawashima 2012: 33.

Bischoffitilla pungens: Lelej 2002: 29, ♀.

strangulata (Smith, 1879).—Distribution: Asia: China (Shanxi, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong).

Mutilla strangulata Smith, 1879: 200, ♀, holotype, ♀ “North China” [BMNH].

Squamulotilla strangulata: Lelej *et al.* 2001: 8.

Bischoffitilla strangulata: Lelej 2002: 29, ♀.

16. Genus **BLAKEIUS** Ashmead, 1903

BLAKEIUS Ashmead, 1903: 327, ♀, ♂; Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 9, ♀, ♂. **Gender**: Masculine. **Type species**: *Mutilla bituberculata* Smith, 1855, ♀, by original designation (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla bipunctata* Latreille, 1792 according to Morawitz 1865: 125). **Diversity and distribution**: The genus includes three species that are distributed in the Mediterranean basin. **Taxonomic history**. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851 according to Bischoff 1920: 54. Resurrected as distinct taxon by Brothers 1975: 591.

BISIGILLA (as subgenus of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851) Skorikov, 1927: 35, ♀, ♂. **Gender**: Feminine. **Type species**: *Mutilla bipunctata* Latreille, 1792, by subsequent designation of Invrea 1964: 71. Junior subjective synonym of *Blakeius* Ashmead, 1903 according to Brothers 1975: 591, because the type species are subjective synonym according to Morawitz 1865: 125.

bipunctatus (Latreille, 1792).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Southern France, ?Corsica, North-Western Italy, ?Greece; Asia: Cyprus, ?Syria; North Africa: Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt.

Mutilla bipunctata Latreille, 1792: 10, ♀, “Gallo-provincia” (Provence, France), holotype, ♀ “*Myrmilla bipunctata* Latr.” (Pagliano 2005: 290) [Coll. Spinola in MRSN].

Mutilla angusticollis Spinola, 1843: 132, ♂, “Andalusia” (Spain) [Coll. Spinola in MRSN]. Junior subjective synonym according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 220.

Mutilla tuberculata Lepeletier, 1845: 619, ♀, “Midi de l’Europe” [Coll. Spinola in MRSN]. Nomen praeocc., non Fabricius, 1804. Junior subjective synonym according to Morawitz 1865: 125.

Mutilla bituberculata Smith, 1855: 2, ♀. Replacement name for *Mutilla tuberculata* Lepeletier, 1845. Junior subjective synonym according to Morawitz 1865: 125.

Mutilla erythrothorax Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 160 (in key), 266 (description), ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla bipunctata* Latreille, 1792 according to André 1902a: 447.

Myrmilla bipunctata: André 1902a: 25, ♂, ♀; André 1910: 43, ♂, ♀; Bischoff 1920: 56, ♀; Berland 1925: 318, ♂, ♀; Giner Marí 1944: 57, ♂, ♀.

Myrmilla (Bisigilla) bipunctata: Skorikov 1927: 34, ♀.

Bisigilla bipunctata: Invrea 1964: 74, ♂, ♀; Bordoni 1980: 179, ♀.

Blakeius bipunctatus: Lelej 2002: 29; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 47, ♂, ♀; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 177, ♀; Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 11, ♂, ♀.

cobosi (Suárez, 1958).—Distribution: Europe: Southern France; North Africa: Morocco.

Myrmilla bipunctata var. *cobosi* Suárez, 1958a: 90, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Holotipo / Muluy Rechid [= Moulay Rachid, Tanger], U. Setut-Marruecos, A. Pardo Alcaide, VI.1948 / *Myrmilla bipunctata* (!) var. *cobosi* nov. var. ♂ J. Suárez det. 1956, Holotipo / MNCN Cat. Tipos N°12301/MNCN_Ent N° Cat. 59463” (Morocco) [Suárez's coll., MNCN].

Blakeius bipunctatus cobosi: Lelej 2002: 30

Blakeius cobosi: Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 18, ♂, ♀.

ortizi (Suárez, 1954).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal; North Africa: Morocco.

Myrmilla ortizi Suárez, 1954b: 157, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Holotipo / Benaolán, Málaga (España), E. Ortiz leg. 8.V.1952 / *Myrmilla ortizi* n. sp. ♀, J. Suárez det. 1953, Holotipo / *Myrmilla ortizi* (Suárez), B. Petersen det.

1989 / MNCN Cat. Tipos N°12372 / MNCN_Ent N° Cat. 59177” (Spain) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].
Myrmilla otini Giner Marí in Giner Marí & Suárez, 1959: 392, ♂, ♀, lectotype (designated by Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 24), ♀ “17 km. S.E. d’Aïn, Aïcha / Aïn Mahrouf, 20.9.40 Otin / Typus / *Myrmilla otini* Giner Marí ♀, Giner Marí / Colección Giner Marí / MNCN Cat. Tipos N° 11635 / MNCN_Ent N° Cat. 59485 / *Myrmilla otini* Giner Marí 1959, lectotypus ♀, Turrisi G.F. & Matteini Palmerini M. des. 2011 / *Blakeius ortizi* (Suárez 1954) ♀, Turrisi G.F. & Matteini Palmerini M. det., 2011” (Morocco) [MNCN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla ortizi* Suárez, 1954 according to Suárez in Giner Marí & Suárez 1959: 401.
Blakeius ortizi: Lelej 2002: 30; Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 18, ♂, ♀.

17. Genus *LIOMUTILLA* André, 1907

LIOMUTILLA André, 1907: 340, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2002: 31; Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 62, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Liomutilla canariensis* André, 1907, ♀, by monotypy. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes one species that is distributed in the Spain (Canary Islands) (Turrisi *et al.* 2015).

canariensis André, 1907.—Distribution: North Africa: Canary Islands.

Liomutilla canariensis André, 1907: 340, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Museum Paris, Iles Canaries, Ténériffe, Ch. Allaud, 1900 / Ténériffe / Type / *Liomutilla canariensis* n. sp. ♀” [MNHN]; Mercet 1913: 262, ♂; Bischoff 1920: 78, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 31; Turrisi *et al.* 2015: 63, ♂, ♀.

18. Genus *MYRMILLA* Wesmael, 1851

MYRMILLA Wesmael, 1851: 365, ♀, ♂ (as subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758, misspelled as *Myrrmilla*). **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla distincta* Lepeletier, 1845, ♀, by subsequent designation of Ashmead 1903: 324 (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789, ♀ according to Morawitz 1865: 121). **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes 71 species and two subspecies, which are distributed in the Palaearctic and Afrotropical regions. Forty-nine species from the Palaearctic are divided into three subgenera, while the remaining 22 species from the Afrotropics are placed in the “*Myrmilla incertae sedis*” group (Pagliano *et al.* 2020). **Taxonomic history.** Raised to generic status by Ashmead 1899: 54. Reduced to subgeneric status (in *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) by André 1901a: 176. Reinstated to generic status by André 1902c: 24.

RUDIA Costa, 1856: 7. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Rudia megacephala* Costa, 1856, ♂, ♀, by subsequent designation of Bischoff 1920: 54 (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla erythrocephala* Latreille, 1792, ♀ according to André 1902a: 445). **Taxonomic history.** Reduced to subgeneric status (in *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) by Dalla Torre 1897: 5. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851 according to André 1902b: 24. Resurrected to generic status by Nagy 1972c: 163. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851 according to Brothers 1975: 591.

18.1. Subgenus *EURYGNATHILLA* Skorikov, 1927

EURYGNATHILLA (as subgenus of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851) Skorikov, 1927: 35, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Myrmilla ephutommatina* Skorikov, 1927, ♀, by subsequent designation of Lelej 1985: 110. **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus includes two species that are distributed in the arid areas of the Palaearctic Region. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851 according to Brothers 1975: 591. Resurrected to subgeneric status (in *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851) by Lelej 1985: 110. Valid subgeneric name.

EURIGNATHILLA (as subgenus of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851) Skorikov, 1927: 44. Lapsus calami for *Eurygnathilla* Skorikov, 1927. Unavailable name according to Article 33.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

emiliae (Dalla Torre, 1897).—Distribution: Asia: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Iraq, Iran.

Mutilla laticeps Radoszkowski, 1888b: 345, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Frans-Caspi G. (Transcaspien)

Turcmenien, E. König / Type (red) / *laticeps* / Coll. Radosz. / Zool. Muz. Berlin / Lectotype *Mutilla laticeps* Radoszkowski, 1885 B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Myrmilla emiliae* D.T. B. Petersen det. 1988" [MNHU]. Nomen praeocc., non Blake, 1871.

Mutilla emiliae Dalla Torre, 1897: 34. Replacement name for *Mutilla laticeps* Radoszkowski, 1888.

Myrmilla chusistana Skorikov, 1927: 38, ♀, holotype, ♀ "S. Nagun, Arabistan, 12.IV.1904, Zarudny" (Iran) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla emiliae* Dalla Torre, 1897 according to Lelej 1985: 110.

Myrmilla emiliae: Lelej 1985: 110, ♀; 2002: 31, ♀.

Remarks. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made for *Mutilla laticeps* Radoszkowski, 1888, I hereby designate this female specimen examined by B. Petersen as the lectotype.

ephutommatina Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Asia: East Kazakhstan (new record), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan. **New material.** East Kazakhstan, Makanchi, 30.V.2001, 2♀, Yakovlev [IBSS].

Myrmilla (Eurygnathilla) ephutommatina Skorikov, 1927: 36, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 110), ♀ "Shakhrizyabs near Guzar, 10.IV.1926, Gerasimov" (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 110, ♀, ♂; 2002: 31.

18.2. Subgenus *MYRMILLA* Wesmael, 1851

MYRMILLA Wesmael, 1851: 365, ♀, ♂ (as subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758, misspelled as *Myrrmilla*); Skorikov 1927: 38; Lelej 1985: 97, ♀, ♂; 2002: 31. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla distincta* Lepeletier, 1845, ♀, by subsequent designation of Ashmead 1903: 324 (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789, ♀ according to Morawitz 1865: 121). **Diversity and distribution:** This subgenus includes 26 species and one subspecies that are distributed in the Palaearctic Region.

anopla Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Europe: Montenegro; Asia: Turkey.

Myrmilla calva var. *anopla* Skorikov, 1927: 37, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 2002: 31) ♀, "Montenegro, 1867, Erber" (Montenegro) [ZISP].

Myrmilla anomala: Lelej 1985: 95, ♀; 2002: 31; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 9, ♀.

astrabada Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Asia: Iran.

Myrmilla astrabada Skorikov, 1927: 39, ♀, holotype, ♀ "Shaku, Elburs (Alborz) range (south slope), 8–10000', Pers[ia], 26.VI.[19]14, Kiritschenko" (Iran, between Gorgan and Shahrud) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 101, ♀; 2002: 32.

bilobicornis Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Iran.

Myrmilla corniculata var. *bilobicornis* Skorikov, 1927: 35, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 101) "Astrabad, Persia, 27.VI.1905, Filippovich" (Iran, Gorgan) [ZISP].

Myrmilla bilobicornis: Lelej 1985: 101, ♀; 2002: 32.

bison (Costa, 1887).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (south, Sicily), ?Romania.

Mutilla bison Costa, 1887a: 243, ♀, "Sicilia, adiacenze di Girgenti" (Italy), syntypes in Mus. Zool. Naples. Reduced to variety status in *Mutilla erythrocephala* Latreille, 1792 by De Stefani 1897: 80. Reinstated to specific status by Nagy 1968b: 68.

Mutilla (Myrmilla) erythrocephala var. *bison*: André 1901a: 184, ♀.

Myrmilla bison: Nagy 1968b: 68, fig. 9, ♀; Turrisi 1999: 123, ♀, ♂; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 49, ♀, ♂.

calva (Villers, 1789).—Distribution: Europe: Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Romania, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal; Asia: Turkey; North Africa: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt.

Mutilla calva Villers, 1789: 343, fig. 33, ♀, "Marseilles" (France), syntypes not found.

Mutilla calva Fabricius, 1798: 282, ♀, "in Gallia" (France), lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 156), ♀ with Fabrician label "*calva*" [NHMD]. Nomen praeocc., non Villers, 1789. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Morawitz 1865: 120 and confirmed by Petersen 1988: 156.

Mutilla triareolata Spinola, 1841: 97, ♂, holotype, "Sicily" (according to Casolari & Casolari 1980: 91 and Pagliano 2005: 300 the specimen originated from Greece [code 109]) [MRSN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1869: 171.

Mutilla distincta Lepeletier, 1845: 606, ♀, type locality: "Environs de Paris" (France). Junior subjective synonym

- of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Morawitz 1865: 121.
- Mutilla agrestis* Lepeletier, 1845: 605, ♀, type locality: “Midi d'Europe”. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Morawitz 1865: 121.
- Mutilla incompleta* Lepeletier, 1845: 609, ♂, type locality: not given (South Europe). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Morawitz 1865: 121.
- Rudia hastata* Costa, 1858: 9, tab. 24, fig. 5, ♂, type locality: “Terra d'Otranto” (Italy). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Morawitz 1865: 121.
- Myrmilla calva* var. *andalusiana* Skorikov, 1927: 37, ♀, type locality: “Andalusia” (Spain). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Lelej 2002: 32.
- Myrmilla calva* f. *seminigra* Hoffer, 1938: 181, ♂, holotype ♂ “Hady u Brna” (Czechia) [?NMPC]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Lelej 2002: 32.
- Myrmilla calva* f. *perparvula* Invrea, 1958: 143, ♀, holotype “Albania, Scutari” [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla calva* Villers, 1789 according to Lelej 2002: 32.
- Myrmilla calva* f. *semirubra* Nonveiller, 1972: 5, ♀ “Crete, Iralion” (Greece). Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).
- Myrmilla calva*: Skorikov 1927: 37, ♀; Invrea 1964: 54, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1985: 94, 95, ♂, ♀; 2002: 32.
- caucasica*** (Kolenati, 1846).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, South European part; Europe: Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Serbia, North Macedonia, Ukraine; Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Cyprus, Turkey, Iran, North Syria.
- Mutilla caucasica* Kolenati, 1846: 121, ♀, lectotype (designated by Ljubomirov 2011: 22), ♀ “Tiflis / Kolenati / *Mutilla caucasica* Kolenati Type! / Lectotypus *Myrmilla caucasica* (Kolenati, 1846)—♀ T. Ljubomirov design. 2004” [NHMW].
- Myrmilla jasonia* Skorikov, 1927: 36, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 99), ♀ “Derbent, Dagestan, 2.VII.1925, Kiritschenko” (Russia: north Caucasus) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla caucasica* Kolenati, 1846 according to Lelej 1985: 99.
- Myrmilla kiritschenkoi* Skorikov, 1927: 36, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 99), ♀ “St[ation] Belbek, Sevastop. zh. d., Crimea, 10.VI.1897, N. Kuznetsov” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla caucasica* Kolenati, 1846 according to Lelej 1985: 99.
- Myrmilla caucasica*: Lelej 1985: 99, ♀, ♂; 2002: 33; Ljubomirov 2011: 22, ♀, ♂.
- corniculata*** (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—Distribution: Europe: ?France (south), Greece (including Tinos, Syros); Asia: Syria, Palestine, Israel, Turkey, Iran.
- Mutilla corniculata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 153 (in key), 163 (description), ♀, syntypes 2♀, lectotype (designated here), ♀ “Syra (Syros)” with bottom label “*corniculata*” (Greece) [ISEA-PAN].
- Myrmilla corniculatina* Skorikov, 1927: 37, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tinos, Graecia, Erber, 1867” (Greece) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla corniculata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Lelej *et al.* 2003: 124.
- Myrmilla corniculata*: Invrea 1965: 64, ♀; Lelej 1985: 95, ♀; 2002: 33; Lelej *et al.* 2003a: 124, ♀, ♂; Ljubomirov 2011: 57.
- doumerguei*** (André, 1901).—Distribution: Europe: ?Romania; North Africa: Algeria.
- Mutilla (Myrmilla) doumerguei* André, 1901a: 190, ♀, syntypes 2♀ “El Kreider, Prov. Oran, M.F. Doumergue” (Algeria) [MNHN].
- Myrmilla doumerguei*: Nagy 1968b: 66, figs 11, 12, ♀; Lelej 2002: 33, ♀.
- edentata*** Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Tajikistan.
- Myrmilla edentata* Skorikov, 1927: 40, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 105), ♀ “Samarkand, Ak-Darja, 10.IV–1.V.1893, ?Glasunov / Wolmann coll.” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 105, ♀; 2002: 33.
- Myrmilla kumakana* Skorikov, 1935: 288, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 105), ♀ “Kumak, north-west Bukhara, 25.VI.1929, Zimin” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla edentata* Skorikov, 1927 according to Lelej 1985: 105.
- Myrmilla medoides* Skorikov, 1935: 286, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Katta-Ming, Katta-Kurganskogo u(ezda), Samarkand, 24.IV.1929, Zimin” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla edentata* Skorikov, 1927 according to Lelej 1985: 105.
- Myrmilla doumerguei*: Skorikov 1935: 287, ♀.

- erythrocephala*** (Latreille, 1792).—Distribution: Europe: Croatia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Italy, France (south); North Africa: Tunisia.
Mutilla erythrocephala Latreille, 1792: 8, ♀, type locality: “Provence, France”, syntypes in MNHN.
Mutilla latreillei Meyer, 1794: 265, type locality: “Provence, France”, syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla erythrocephala* Latreille, 1792 according to Morawitz 1865: 118.
Mutilla cornuta Olivier, 1811: 64, ♀, type locality: “an midi de la France, dans les îles de l'Archipel”, syntypes probably in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla erythrocephala* Latreille, 1792 according to André 1901a: 183.
Rudia megacephala Costa, 1856: 8, ♀, ♂, type locality: “Terra d'Otranto” (Italy), syntypes in MZUN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla erythrocephala* Latreille, 1792 according to André 1902a: 445.
Myrmilla erythrocephala: Lelej 1985: 94, 95, ♂, ♀; 2002: 33; Ljubomirov 2011: 35, ♀, ♂.
- etzchmiadzini*** (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Asia: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran.
Mutilla etzchmiadzini Radoszkowski, 1885: 45, ♀, 2 syntypes, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Caucas., Portz.” with bottom label “eczmiadzini(!)” (Armenia, Etshmiadzin) [ISEA-PAN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla caucasica* Kolenati, 1846 according to Lelej 1985: 100 and resurrected to valid species by Aliev & Lelej 1999: 44.
Myrmilla calva armeniaca Skorikov, 1927: 36, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 99), ♀ “Armenia, near Erevan, 25.VI.1924, Shelkovnikov” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla etzchmiadzini* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Aliev & Lelej 1999: 44.
Myrmilla etzchmiadzini: Aliev & Lelej 1999: 44, ♀; Lelej 2002: 34, ♀.
- georgiae*** Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014.—North Africa: Tunisia.
Myrmilla georgiae Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014: 181, ♀, ♂, holotype ♀ “Douz, 22–23.IX.1987, Matteini leg.” (Tunisia) [coll. G. Pagliano, MRSN]; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 559, ♀.
- jakobsoni*** Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan.
Myrmilla jakobsoni Skorikov, 1927: 40, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 103), ♀ “st(ation) Golodnaya step. Sr.-As. zh. d., Khodzh. u(ezd), 20.V.1903, Jakobson” (Uzbekistan, Gulistan) [ZISP]; 1935: 287, ♀ (*jacobsoni*!); Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 184, ♀; Lelej 1985: 103, ♀; 2002: 34.
Myrmilla longicapitata Skorikov, 1935: 286, ♀, holotype, ♀ “st(ation) Milyutinskaya, 4.VI.1931, Gussakovskij” (Uzbekistan, near Gallya-Aral) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla jakobsoni* Skorikov, 1927 according to Lelej 1985: 103.
- kabulensis*** Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan.
Myrmilla kabulensis Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 183, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Afghanistan, province Vardak, Tshak-i-Vardak, 10–12.VIII.1971, Kabakov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 103, ♀; 2002: 34.
- labecua*** Nagy, 1968.—Distribution: Europe: Romania.
Myrmilla labecua Nagy, 1968: 68, figs 6–8, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Cluj, 10.V.1963, C. Nagy” (Romania) [Nagy's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)]; Lelej 2002: 34, ♀.
- lezginica lezginica*** (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Europe: Greece, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Ukraine; Asia: Georgia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Palestine, Turkey, Iran.
Mutilla lezginica Radoszkowski, 1885: 16, ♀ non ♂, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Caucasus / *Myrmilla lezginica* (Rad.) B. Petersen det. 198[8]” (Russia: north Caucasus) [ISEA-PAN]; André 1901: 188, ♀
Mutilla subcornuta Morawitz, 1893b: 393, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 101), ♀ “Urgut, Glasunov / Morawitz Coll. / *subcornuta* F. Moraw., ♀ (Morawitz' handwriting)” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla lezginica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1985: 101.
Myrmilla kokujevi Skorikov, 1927: 39, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 101), ♀ “Mikenzevy gory, Sevastopol, Crimea, 28.IV.1910, Pliginskij” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla lezginica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1978: 79.
Myrmilla susiana Skorikov, 1927: 39, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 101), ♀ “urotshishtshe Gamdalkal, Arabistan, 10–11.IV.1904, Zarudny” (Iran) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla lezginica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 1985: 101.
Myrmilla subcornuta: Nagy 1967b: 473, ♂.
Myrmilla lezginica: Skorikov 1927a: 40, ♀; 1935: 287, ♀; Invrea 1965b: 64, ♀; Lelej 1978: 79, ♀; 1985: 101,

♀, ♂; 2002: 34.

lezginica nigrifrons (André, 1901).—Distribution: Asia: Syria.

Mutilla lezginica var. *nigrifrons* André, 1901a: 188, ♀, type locality: “Syrie”, syntypes in MNHN.

Myrmilla lezginica nigrifrons: Lelej 2002: 34.

macrura Nagy, 1968.—Distribution: Europe: Romania.

Myrmilla macrura Nagy, 1968: 65, fig. 1, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Cluj, 26.VI.1965, C. Nagy” (Romania) [Nagy's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)]; Lelej 2002: 35, ♀.

Remarks. It is possible that this species is a synonym of *Myrmilla anopla* Skorikov, 1927.

menozzii Invrea, 1950.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine.

Myrmilla menozzii Invrea, 1950: 20, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Gerico” (Palestine) [IEUB]; 1965: 65, ♀; Lelej 2002: 35.

mutica (André, 1902).—Distribution: Europe: Albania, Austria, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Greece, Italy; North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla erythrocephala var. *mutica* André, 1902a: 433, ♀, type locality: “Dalmatia, Istrie, Moree, Caucase, Egypte”, syntypes in MNHN.

Myrmilla ecornuta Skorikov, 1927: 37, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Corfu, Erber, N 2704” (Kerkira, Greece) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla mutica* (André, 1902) according to Lelej 1985: 100.

Myrmilla corniculata var. *hamata* Skorikov, 1927: 37, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 100), ♀ “Erber, 1867, N 2844” (Greece, because the specimens № 2704, 5791, collected by Erber, originated from Greece) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla mutica* (André, 1902) according to Lelej 1985: 100.

Myrmilla mutica: Nagy 1968: 69, figs 10, 14, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1985: 100, ♀, ♂; 2002: 35; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 51; Ljubomirov 2011: 62, ♀, ♂.

propodealis Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south-east), Kyrgyzstan, China (Xinjiang).

Myrmilla propodealis Skorikov, 1935: 289, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 104), ♀ “river Tuyuk, Alek(sandrovskij) khr(ebet), Semirech’e, 16–17.VII.1930, Shnitnikov” (Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyz Range) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 104, ♀; 2002: 35.

Myrmilla shnitnikovi Skorikov, 1935: 289, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 104), ♀ “river Tuyuk, Alek(sandrovskij) khr(ebet), Semirech’e, 27.VII.1930, Shnitnikov” (Kyrgyzstan, Kyrgyz Range) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla propodealis* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 104.

rostriformis Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan (east).

Myrmilla rostriformis Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 186, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Afghanistan, province Gazni, Alagzar NW Mukur, 2250 m, 29.V.1973, Kabakov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 98, ♀; 2002: 35.

sarta Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Mongolia.

Myrmilla sarta Skorikov, 1927: 39, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1977: 530), ♀ “Mullya-Vulgan-Ilbe-Kuybak, Dzh(izak), 19.V.1903, Jakobson” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 104, ♀; 2002: 36.

schmiedeknechti (André, 1902).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla schmiedeknechti André, 1902a: 436, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Tourrah, Aegypten ’97 Schmiedekn. / TYPE / *Mutilla* André *schmiedeknechti* det. E. André Type” (Egypt, near Cairo) [NHMW]; Lelej 2002: 46.

tadzhikistanica Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.

Myrmilla tadzhikistanica Lelej, 1985: 96 (key), 103 (description), ♀, holotype, ♀ “Stalinabad, 7.VI.1931, N. Fursov / Shestakov coll.” (Tajikistan, Dushanbe) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 36.

variolosa Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan.

Myrmilla variolosa Skorikov, 1935: 288, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 105), ♀ “Kulyab, Tajikistan, 14.VII.1933, Popov [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 105, ♀; 2002: 36.

zarudnyi Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Asia: Iran, India (Rajasthan).

Myrmilla zarudnyi Skorikov, 1927: 38, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1995c: 5), ♀ “Neyzar, Seistan, mouth of Hilmend (Helmand), Afgh(anistan), 27.V.(18)98, N. Zarudny” (Iran, Prov. Sistan & Belujistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 95, ♀; 1995c: 5, ♀; 2002: 36.

18.3. Subgenus *PSEUDOMUTILLA* Costa, 1885

PSEUDOMUTILLA Costa, 1885: 169, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Pseudomutilla sardiniensis* Costa,

1885, by monotypy (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla capitata* Lucas, 1848, ♂ according to Costa 1887b: 157). The later designation of *Mutilla capitata* Lucas, 1848 by Bischoff 1920: 54 is invalid. **Diversity and distribution:** This subgenus includes 21 species and one subspecies that are distributed in the Palearctic Region. **Taxonomic history.** Reduced to subgeneric status (in *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) by Dalla Torre 1897: 5. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851 according to André 1902b: 24. Resurrected to subgeneric status (in *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851) by Nagy & Stamp 1966: 495. Raised to generic status by Nagy 1972c: 163. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851 according to Brothers 1975: 591. Resurrected to subgeneric status (in *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851) by Lelej 1985: 165. Senior subjective synonym of *Edrionotus* Radoszkowski, 1885. Valid subgeneric name.

EDRIONOTUS Radoszkowski, 1885: 33. **Gender:** Masculine. **Type species:** *Mutilla capitata* Lucas, 1848, ♂, by subsequent designation of Ashmead 1903: 332. **Taxonomic history.** Reduced to subgeneric status (in *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) by Dalla Torre 1897: 5. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851 according to André 1902b: 24. Resurrected to generic status by Ashmead 1903: 332. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851 according to Bischoff 1920: 54. Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudomutilla* Costa, 1885 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195. Subjectively invalid name.

atalanta Nagy, 1967.—Distribution: Europe: Romania; Asia: Turkey.

Myrmilla atalanta Nagy, 1967a: 52, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂ “Agigea, Dobroutcha, 1.VII.1966, C. Nagy” (Romania) [Nagy’s coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)]; Lelej 1985: 93, 97, ♀, ♂; 2002: 36.

badchysiana Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan.

Myrmilla badchysiana Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 184, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Badkhyz reserve, Kyzyl-Zhar, 17.V.1976, Lelej” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 108, ♀; 2002: 36.

bytinskii Invrea, 1965.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine.

Myrmilla bytinskii Invrea, 1965b: 65, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Revivim, 13.VI, Bytinski Salz leg.” (Palestine) [Bytinski Salz’s coll. SMNHTAU]; Lelej 2002: 36.

capitata capitata (Lucas, 1848).—Distribution: Europe: Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, France (south), Spain, Portugal; Asia: Syria; North Africa: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt.

Mutilla capitata Lucas, 1848: 290, pl. 15, fig. 13, ♂, type locality: “Lacalle” (Algeria), syntypes in MNHN.

Mutilla parvicollis Costa, 1860: 35, ♀, type locality: “Calabria ulteriore” (Italy), syntypes in MZUN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla capitata* Lucas, 1848 according to Morawitz 1865: 118.

Pseudomutilla sardiniensis Costa, 1885: 169, ♂, type locality: not given (Sardinia, Italy), syntypes in MZUN. Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudomutilla capitata* (Lucas, 1848) according to Costa 1887: 107.

Mutilla olcese Tournier, 1895: 48, ♀, type locality: Tanger (Morocco), syntypes probably in MHNG. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla capitata* Lucas, 1848 according to Suárez 1958b: 110.

Myrmilla capitata: André 1902b: 25, ♂, ♀; Invrea 1964: 64, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1985: 93, 96, ♂, ♀; 2002: 36.

capitata robustior (André, 1901).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Morocco.

Mutilla capitata var. *robustior* André, 1901a: 192, ♀, type locality: “Biskra, Batna” (Algeria), syntypes in MNHN.

Myrmilla capitata robustior: Lelej 2002: 37.

cyrenaica Invrea, 1950.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.

Myrmilla cyrenaica Invrea, 1950: 20, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Agedabia, 2.IV.1935, leg. R. e C. Koch” (Libya, Cyrenaica) [MSG]; Lelej 2002: 37.

filippovi Lelej 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Turkey.

Myrmilla filippovi Lelej 1985: 97 (key), 109 (description), ♀, holotype, ♀ “Turkey, Mersina, 7.IV.1935, Zhenzhurist (Filippov)” [ZMMU]; Lelej 2002: 37.

glabrata (Fabricius, 1775).—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Europe: Austria, Hungary, Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Greece, Ukraine; Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Syria.

Mutilla glabrata Fabricius, 1775: 398, ♂, type locality: “Habitat in Oriente, Forskahl”, holotype ♂ with label “glabra” (Fabrician handwriting) [NHMD].

Mutilla ciliata Fabricius, 1793: 371, ♂, type locality: “Habitat Halae Saxonum” (actually Hungary), lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 156), ♀, “ciliata” (Fabrician handwriting) [NHMD]. Junior subjective

synonym of *Mutilla glabrata* Fabricius, 1775 according to Petersen 1988: 156.

Mutilla fraterna Baer, 1848: 230, tab. 2, fig. 2 ♀, type locality: “prope Gluchov” (Ukraine, Sumy region), syntypes not found. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla glabrata* Fabricius, 1775 according to Morawitz 1865: 118.

Mutilla cephalica Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 153 (in key), 166 (description), ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 162), ♀ “Russie, Saratow / Russie Coll. Sichel 1867 / *Cephalica* Rad., type / *M. (Myrmilla) cephalica* Rad. ♀, André det. 1898” (Russia) [MNHN]; André 1901: 194, 217, ♀, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla glabrata* Fabricius, 1775 according to Petersen 1988: 161.

Myrmilla sarmatica Skorikov, 1927: 41, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 106), ♀ “Kerch, 6.VII.1902, Kir(itschenko) (Crimea) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla cephalica* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Lelej 1978: 79.

Myrmilla sarmatica var. *beljgovskii* Skorikov, 1927: 41, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 106), ♀ “Brusnya, Poltavskogo uezda, 25.VIII.1923, Beljgovskij” (Ukraine) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla glabrata* Fabricius, 1775 according to Lelej 1985: 106.

Myrmilla cephalica: Lelej 1978: 79, ♀, ♂; Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 185, ♀.

Myrmilla glabrata: Lelej 1985: 106, ♀, ♂; Petersen 1988: 161, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2002: 37.

Remarks. The type locality of *Mutilla glabrata* “in Oriente” is probably Egypt. However, the collector, P. Forskahl, also visited Turkey (Constantinople) and Yemen (for example, Loheia) as a member of the Danish expedition to “Arabia felix” in 1761–1763 (Petersen 1988). I have discussed the synonymy of *Mutilla glabrata* Fabricius, 1775 and *M. cephalica* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 with B. Petersen several years and his paper was scheduled to be published in 1985, as mentioned in my book (Lelej 1985: 253). However, unfortunately Petersen’s paper was published 30th December 1988, and data about the synonymy of these species had already been published prior to that (Lelej 1985).

kochi Invrea, 1950.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.

Myrmilla kochi Invrea, 1950: 19, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tagiura, 18.III.1936, leg. R. e C. Koch” (Libya, Tripolitania) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 37.

lagmana Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan, Pakistan (Balochistan, Sindh).

Myrmilla lagmana Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 185, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Afghanistan, province Lagman, Shamakat NW Jalalabad, 1200 m, 10.IV.1972, Kabakov” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 107, ♀; 2002: 38; Lelej *et al.* 2013: 199, ♀.

mateui Giner Marí, 1945.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.

Myrmilla mateui Giner Marí, 1945b: 248, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Magder Ruzis, leg. Mateu” (Western Sahara) [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 38.

mauritanica Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.

Myrmilla mauritanica Invrea, 1953a: 274, ♀, type locality: “Adagir, 9–11.VI.1947” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 38.

mavromoustakisi Hammer, 1950.—Distribution: Asia: Cyprus.

Myrmilla mavromoustakisi Hammer, 1950: 10, ♀, ♂, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀, “Limassol, Cyprus, 29.6.(19)46, M(avromoustakis) / *Myrmilla mauromustakisi* m., ♀, det. Hammer” [NHMW]; Lelej 1985: 94, 97, ♂, ♀; 2002: 38.

Remarks. In the original description (Hammer 1950), the specimens collected in Limassol on 29 June 1946 are designated as the holotype and allotype. However, both specimens actually have the same label “TYPE”, and I here designate the female specimen as the lectotype.

meda Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Russia: North Caucasus (Dagestan); Asia: Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iran (north).

Myrmilla meda Skorikov, 1927: 36, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 108), ♀ “Astrabad, Persia, 30.IV.1914, Kiritschenko” (Iran, Gorgan) [ZISP]; Skorikov 1935: 286, ♀; Lelej 1985: 108, ♀, ♂; 2002: 38.

Myrmilla appropinqua Skorikov, 1927: 41, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 108), ♀ “Derbent, 10.V.1914, Olsoufieff” (Russia: Dagestan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla meda* Skorikov, 1927 according to Lelej 1985: 108.

moralesi Giner Marí, 1945.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.

Myrmilla moralesi Giner Marí, 1945b: 249, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Rod el Hasch, leg. Mateu” (Western Sahara)

[MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 38.

pakistanensis Lelej, 2005.—Distribution: Asia: Pakistan (Baluchistan, Sind).

Myrmilla (Pseudomutilla) pakistanensis Lelej, 2005: 165, ♀, holotype, ♀ “West Pakistan, Makran Prov., 23 mi. E Turbat, 8–10.III.1965, J. Neal” (Pakistan, Baluchistan) [USNM].

praetermissa Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia.

Myrmilla praetermissa Skorikov, 1927: 41, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 2002: 38), ♀ “Lagouat (handwritten) / *M. praetermissa* (Skorikov’s handwriting) / Lectotypus *Myrmilla praetermissa* Skor. design. Lelej 2002” (Algeria) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 96, ♀; 2002: 38; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 178, ♀.

saharae (Cockerell, 1907).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla fasciata Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 6, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Aegypten Ehrenberg S. / 6437 / Type / *fasciata* Kl. / Egypt pr(ope) Sacaharam in are., ha XV, 643, Ehr(enberg) / Zool. Muz. Berlin / *Myrmilla fasciata* (Klug) / *Myrmilla saharae* Ckrll. Lelej det. 2011” (Egypt, Saqqaha, near El Giza) [MNHU]. Nomen praeocc., non Olivier, 1811.

Mutilla saharae Cockerell, 1907: 50. Replacement name for *Mutilla fasciata* Klug, 1829.

Myrmilla saharae: Lelej 2002: 35.

Remarks. Probably, *Mutilla fasciata* was described based on a single female specimen (Klug 1829). However, to avoid confusion, I here designate the specimen that I studied as a lectotype.

skorikovi Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran.

Myrmilla meda caucasica Skorikov, 1927: 36, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 109), ♀ “Lagodechi, Mlokošewitz, № 2087” (Georgia) [ZISP]. Nomen praeocc., non Kolenati, 1846.

Myrmilla skorikovi Lelej, 1985: 109, ♀; 2002: 38. Replacement name for *Myrmilla meda caucasica* Skorikov, 1927.

tenuitruncata Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Tajikistan.

Myrmilla tenuitruncata Skorikov, 1935: 288, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 108), ♀ “Kshtut, Bukhara, 2800 m, 18.VI.1929, E. Kuznetzova” (Tajikistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 108, ♀; 2002: 38.

troodosica Hammer, 1950.—Distribution: Asia: Cyprus.

Myrmilla troodosica Hammer, 1950: 12, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Cypr., 16.6.1939, Troodos, Håkan Lindb / TYPE / *Myrmilla troodosica* m. Type det. Hammer” (Cyprus) [OLML, examined]; Lelej 2002: 38.

Remarks. The holotype was examined by me in 2010.

vutshetitshi Skorikov, 1927.—Distribution: Europe: Austria, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Ukraine; Asia: Turkey, Syria.

Myrmilla vutshetitshi Skorikov, 1927: 41, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 107), ♀ “Cape Menganam near Tokluk, Sudak region, Crimea, 23.V.1924, V. Vutshetish” [ZISP]; Lelej 1978: 79, ♀; 1985: 107, ♀, ♂; Petersen 1988: 163, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2002: 39.

Myrmilla capitata kUSDasi Invrea, 1965a: 73, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂ “Guntramsdorf, september 1953, leg. Kusdas” (Austria) [NHMW]. Junior subjective synonym of *Myrmilla vutshetitshi* Skorikov, 1927 according to Petersen 1988: 163.

Myrmilla cephalica: Nagy 1966b: 225, fig. 3, ♀, ♂.

Remarks. It is possible that the specimen of *Mutilla capitata* Lucas, 1848 from Hungary (André 1901a: 192), actually belongs to *Myrmilla vutshetitshi* Skorikov, 1927.

19. Genus **MYRMOTILLA** Bischoff, 1920

MYRMOTILLA Bischoff, 1920: 26 (key), 84 (description). **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla lucasi* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes one species that is distributed in the Western Mediterranean basin.

lucasiella Lelej, 2002.—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco.

Mutilla lucasi Sichel et Radoszkowski, 1869: 154 (in key), 1870: 199 (description), ♀, type locality: Tlemcen (Algeria), syntypes in MNHN and ISEA-PAN, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀, “Oran / Tlemen Lucas / *Lucasi* / Type / Coll. Radosz. / *Mutilla Lucasi* Sich. Rad. / Lectotypus *Mutilla lucasi* Sich. & Rad. Lelej

design. 2011 / *Myrmotilla lucasiella* Lelej, 2002 Lelej det. 2011" (Algeria) [MNHU]; André 1901: 258, ♀.
 Nomen praeocc., non Smith, 1855.
Myrmotilla lucasi: Bischoff 1920: 84, ♀; Giner Mari & Suárez 1959: 393, fig. 1, ♀, ♂
Myrmotilla lucasiella Lelej, 2002: 39; replacement name for *Mutilla lucasi* Sichel et Radoszkowski, 1869;
 Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 152, fig. 225, ♀.

20. Genus *OMOTILLA* Invrea, 1943

OMOTILLA Invrea, 1943b: 96, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Omotilla curvidentata* Invrea, 1943, ♂, by monotypy (South Ethiopia). **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes four species that are distributed in the Afrotropical region. One of these species, *O. conjuncta* (Klug, 1829), penetrates to the Palaearctic Region (Lelej & van Harten 2006).

CONJUNCTOTILLA (as subgenus of *Odontotilla* Bischoff, 1920) Nonveiller, 1996: 330, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla conjuncta* Klug, 1829, ♀, by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Omotilla* Invrea, 1943, ♂, according to Lelej & van Harten 2006: 13.

conjuncta (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Asia: Palestine, Arabia, Yemen; Africa: Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Niger, Mauritania.

Mutilla conjuncta Klug, 1829: [16], tab. 4, fig. 5, ♀, lectotype (designated by Bischoff 1920: 73), ♀ “Ambukohl, Ehrenberg” (Sudan, Ambigol near Korti) [MNHU].

Odontotilla conjuncta: Invrea 1965b: 67, ♀.

Odontotilla (Conjunctotilla) conjuncta: Nonveiller 1996: 331, ♀.

Omotilla conjuncta: Lelej & van Harten 2006: 14, ♀, ♂.

21. Genus *PLATYMYRMILLA* André, 1900

PLATYMYRMILLA (as subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758) André, 1900: 130, ♀; 1902b: Bischoff & Nonveiller 1965: 23, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla quinquefasciata* Olivier, 1811, by monotypy. Raised to generic status by André 1902b: 24. The presumed male of the type species was associated and described by Bischoff & Nonveiller 1965: 23. **Diversity and distribution:** Monotypic Mediterranean genus.

quinquefasciata (Olivier, 1811).—Distribution: Europe: Romania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Moldova; Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iran, Iraq.

Mutilla quinquefasciata Olivier, 1811: 60, ♀, type locality: “en Arabie en Perse” (Iran), syntypes in MNHN; Sichel & Radoszkowski 1869: 162, ♀; André 1901a: 223, ♀.

Platymyrmilla quinquefasciata: Skorikov 1935: 265, ♀; Invrea 1964: 69, ♀; Bischoff & Nonveiller 1965: 22, ♂; Lelej 1978: 72, ♀, ♂; 1965: 111, ♀, ♂; 2002: 40.

Remarks. The record of *Platymyrmilla quinquefasciata* from “Szászékéd” [HNHM] belongs to the Erdély (Romania: Transylvania), and refers to the much larger pre-W.W.I Hungary (Muskovits & György 2011).

22. Genus *SIGILLA* Skorikov, 1927

SIGILLA (as subgenus of *Myrmilla* Wesmael, 1851) Skorikov, 1927: 35, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla dorsata* Fabricius, 1798, ♀, by subsequent designation of Invrea 1964: 87. Raised to generic status by Invrea 1953a: 275. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes two species that are distributed in the Mediterranean basin.

angela Suárez, 1958.—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.

Sigilla angela Suárez, 1958b: 111, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Sahara Argelino: Beni Abbés, 25.VI.1949, Pierre” (Algeria)

[Suárez's coll., MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 40.

Remarks. *Mutilla punctum* Lepeletier, 1845 coincides in many respects with *S. angelae*. However, the inadequate description of the former does not allow to determine the similarities or differences between them. Sichel & Radoszkowski (1869) and André (1901) considered the *punctum* as a simple variety of Fabricius' species. Since the new species does not exactly match Lepeletier's description, it has been described as a new species. However, without examining Lepeletier's type, definitive conclusions cannot be drawn (Suárez 1958b).

dorsata (Fabricius, 1798).—Distribution: Europe: Italy, Monaco, France (south), Spain; Asia: Turkey; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt.

Mutilla dorsata Fabricius, 1798: 281, ♀, “Habitat in Americae Insulis Mus. Dom. Bosc”, actually “Genes” (Italy, Genoa), holotype, ♀ “*M. dorsata* Fabr. h. Genes” [Bosc's coll., HNHM].

Mutilla excoriata Lepeletier, 1845: 615, ♀, type locality: Montpellier (southern France), syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla spinolae* Lepeletier, 1845 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 206.

Mutilla spinolae Lepeletier, 1845: 640, ♀, type locality: Oran (Algeria), one syntype in MRSN. Junior subjective synonym of *Sigilla dorsata* (Fabricius, 1798) according to Pagliano 2005: 291.

Mutilla punctum Lepeletier, 1845: 639, ♀, type locality: Egypt, syntypes probably in MRSN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla spinolae* Lepeletier, 1845 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 206.

Mutilla affinis Lucas, 1848: 292, ♂, type locality: Constantine (Algeria), two syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla dorsata* Fabricius, 1798 according to André 1898a: 67, confirmed by Petersen 1988: 159.

Mutilla cognata Smith, 1855: 13. Replacement name for *Mutilla affinis* Lucas, 1848.

Mutilla calcariventris Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 160 (in key), 265 (description), ♂, type locality: “Montpellier, Algerie” (southern France, Algeria), one syntype in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla dorsata* Fabricius, 1798 according to André 1898a: 67, confirmed by Petersen 1988: 159.

Sigilla dorsata: Invrea 1956b: 142, ♀, ♂; 1964: 87, ♀, ♂; Petersen 1988: 206, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2002: 40; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 53, ♀, ♂.

23. Genus *SPILOMUTILLA* Ashmead, 1903

SPILOMUTILLA Ashmead, 1903: 324, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla perfecta* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes ten species, which are distributed mainly in the Oriental Region. However, two species occur in the south of Iran and Pakistan.

CAMERONILLA Lelej in Lelej & Krombein, 2001: 12, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla oedipus* Cameron, 1897, ♂, by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Spilomutilla* Ashmead, 1903 according to Brothers *et al.* 2019: 579.

Remarks. *Mutilla oedipus* Cameron, 1897 is distinct from other species of that genus in that the male has a strong dorsal median sharp spine on the propodeum. This character and the three posterior setal spots on T2 resemble the apterous male of *Hindustanilla indica* Lelej in Lelej & Krombein, 2001 (Ticoplinae), leading to *Cameronilla* mistakenly being described as a separate genus.

perfecta (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—Distribution: Asia: Iran (south).

Mutilla perfecta Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 161 (in key), 278 (description), ♂, holotype, apterous male, “Perse meridionale” (southern Iran) [lacking in ISEA-PAN and MNHU].

Spilomutilla perfecta: Lelej 2002: 40.

trjapitzini Lelej & Ovtchinnikov in Lelej *et al.*, 2013.—Distribution: Asia: Pakistan (Punjab).

Spilomutilla trjapitzini Lelej & Ovtchinnikov in Lelej *et al.*, 2013: 198, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Pakistan: Punjab, near Dera Ghazi Khan vill., Indus River Valley, 20.VI.2003, S. Ovtchinnikov leg.” [ZISP].

Remarks. It is possible that the female *Spilomutilla trjapitzini* is the opposite sex of *S. perfecta*, which was described by Sichel & Radoszkowski in 1869. The male holotype of *S. perfecta* was collected in South Iran, in the provinces of Hormozgan or Sistan-e-Baluchestan.

VII. Subfamily MUTILLINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe CTENOTILLINI Brothers & Lelej, 2017

24. Genus *CTENOTILLA* Bischoff, 1920

CTENOTILLA Bischoff, 1920: 28 (in key); 1921: 585 (description), ♀, ♂; Nonveiller 1979c: 73; Lelej 1985: 166, ♀, ♂; 2002: 41; 2023b: 5, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla pectinifera* André, 1893, by subsequent designation of Bischoff 1921: 585 (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla caeca* Radoszkowski, 1879, ♂, according of Nonveiller 1959a: 176 (*coeca*!). **Diversity and distribution:** The genus *Ctenotilla*, as defined by Bischoff in 1920-1921, included 31 species and two subspecies, divided into three species groups. However, after a revision by Nonveiller in 1979, only the type species *Mutilla pectinifera* André, 1893, from the East Mediterranean region, was retained in this genus. Oriental species *Ctenotilla guangdongensis* Lelej, 1992, was separated into the monotypic genus *Williamstillia* Lelej, 2023b.

caeca (Radoszkowski, 1879).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea; Europe: Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia; Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iran, Syria.

Mutilla caeca Radoszkowski, 1879: 150, ♂, lectotype (designated by Nonveiller 1979: 73), ♂ “Caucasus / *caeca* (Radoszkowski handwriting) / Lectotypus *Ctenotilla caeca* Radoszkowski des. Nonveiller”, bottom label “*caeca* Rad.” [ISEA-PAN]; André 1902: 330, ♂.

Mutilla pectinifera André, 1893: 295, ♀, lectotype (designated by Nonveiller 1979c: 79), ♀ “Grèce / coll. E. André, 1914” [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla caeca* Radoszkowski, 1879 according to Nonveiller 1959a: 176 (*coeca*!), confirmed by Lelej 1978: 81; resurrected to valid subspecies by Nonveiller 1979: 73; resynonymised under *Mutilla caeca* Radoszkowski, 1879 by Lelej 1985: 167.

Ctenotilla pectinifera var. *obscura* Nonveiller, 1959a: 177, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Karadagly, Azerbaijan, 2.VII.28, Bočarnikov” (Qaradağly, 39°30'45"N 47°04'37"E, 2.VII 1928, O.N. Bocharnikov leg.) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla caeca* Radoszkowski, 1879 according to Nonveiller 1979: 73.

Ctenotilla caeca: Lelej 1978: 81, ♀, ♂; 1985: 167, ♀, ♂; 2002: 41; 2023b: 6, ♀, ♂.

Tribe MUTILLINI Latreille, 1802

25. Genus *KURZENKOTILLA* Lelej, 2005

KURZENKOTILLA Lelej, 2005: 139 (in key), 170 (description), ♀; Nithya & Dey 2013: 289, ♀; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96; Terine *et al.* 2020a: 3, ♀; Terine *et al.* 2020b: 446, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 225; Lelej *et al.* 2023: 458, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Artiotilla ariana* Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes nine species which are distributed in the Oriental and Palaearctic regions.

Remarks. *Kurzenkotilla* Lelej, 2005 is closely related to *Storozhenkotilla* Lelej, 2005 but, in addition to setal markings of T2, differs by lacking a pygidial area in the female (weakly carinated pygidial area present in *Storozhenkotilla*). By having two pale discal setal spots on T2, the female of *Kurzenkotilla* resembles that of *Macromyrme* Lelej, 1984, but differs by lacking a subbasal inner tooth on the non-acuminate mandible (with developed subbasal inner tooth on an acuminate mandible in *Macromyrme*), and by having larger eyes (eyes very small in *Macromyrme*). Males of *Kurzenkotilla* are similar to those of *Storozhenkotilla* and, as yet, there are no clear characters that can be used to separate all *Kurzenkotilla* from all *Storozhenkotilla*. Males of the apparently closely related *Macromyrme* are currently unknown, but they will likely be similar to these genera as well (Lelej *et al.* 2023).

ariana (Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980).—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan.

Artiotilla ariana Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 191, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Afghanistan, western border of Farah province, 70 km south of Nazar-Khan, Shand, 1.XI.1972, O. Kabakov leg.” [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 80, ♀.

Kurzenkotilla ariana: Lelej 2005: 34, ♀; Lelej *et al.* 2023: 460, ♀.

Remarks. Børge Petersen wrote me: “*Artiotilla ariana* Lelej [1980] must be placed in the Mutillini. Perhaps in a new genus close to *Mutilla* also include Oriental *M. cicatricifera* [André, 1894] and probably male based species like *M. semiviolacea* [André, 1896], *M. rufodorsata* [Cameron, 1897] and perhaps *M. harmandi* [André, 1898]” (Petersen, in litt., 1980).

niveosignata (André, 1894).—Distribution: Asia: Pakistan (Baluchistan, Punjab), India (Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan).

Mutilla niveosignata André, 1894: 465, 480, ♀, syntypes: Poona (Wroughton leg.) and Orissa (J. Taylor leg.) [India: Maharashtra, Odisha] [MNHN]; Dalla Torre 1897: 66, ♀; Bingham 1897: 4, 13, ♀; André 1902: 40, ♀.

Kurzenkotilla niveosignata: Lelej 2005: 35, ♀; Nithya & Dey 2013: 289, ♀; Terine *et al.* 2020a: 3; Terine *et al.* 2020b: 446; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 225; Lelej *et al.* 2023: 466, ♀.

Remarks. The male of this species might eventually be recognized to be *K. semiviolacea*, based on their co-occurrence in both India and Pakistan.

semiviolacea (André, 1896).—Distribution: Asia: Pakistan (Islamabad), India (Uttar Pradesh).

Mutilla semiviolacea André 1896b: 17, ♂, holotype “Himalaya” (India) [HNHM]; André 1902b: 41; Ramakrishna 1916: 541.

Storozhenkotilla semiviolacea: Lelej *et al.* 2007: 56, ♂; Terine *et al.* 2020a: 3, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 236.

Kurzenkotilla semiviolacea: Lelej *et al.* 2023: 467, ♂.

Remarks. The species lives outside the range for other species in *Storozhenkotilla* and more closely resembles *K. harmandi* (André, 1898) and *K. annamensis* Lelej, 2005 in coloration, and clypeal and pygidial morphology.

26. Genus *MACROMYRME* Lelej, 1984

MACROMYRME Lelej, 1984c: 827, ♀; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla binotata* Radoszkowski, 1879, ♀, by original designation (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla sinuata* Olivier, 1811 according to Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76). **Diversity and distribution:** Three species of *Macromyrme* occur in the Palaearctic Region and eleven species occur in the Afrotropical Region (Lelej 2007; El-Torkey *et al.* 2011; Lo Cascio *et al.* 2012). The male is still unknown for this genus.

leleji Soliman in El-Turkey *et al.*, 2011.—Distribution: Asia: Egypt (South Sinai).

Macromyrme leleji Soliman in El-Turkey *et al.*, 2011: 64; ♀, holotype, ♀ “Egypt (Wadi Isla, South Sinai), 28°20’59”N 33°52’35”E 17.III.1990” [CUC]; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76, ♀.

sinuata (Olivier, 1811).—Distribution: Asia: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Northwestern Iran, Turkey.

Mutilla sinuata Olivier, 1811: 58, ♀, type locality: “en Perse, aux environs de Kermanshah” (Iran), syntypes in MNHN; André 1901: 304, part.; 1902b: 34, part.; 1910: 75, part.

Mutilla binotata Radoszkowski, 1879: 150, ♀ “Caucasus”, “Envoyé par M. Mlokosevitz”, lectotype (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76), ♀ “Cuacasus / Mlok[osevitz] / golden rounded label / *binotata* / *binotata* Type Rad / *sinuata* Ol. det. Bischoff / coll. Radosz. / Zool. Muz. Berlin / Lectotype *Mutilla binotata* Radoszkowski, 1879 B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Mutilla binotata* Rad. B. Petersen det. 1988” [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla sinuata* Olivier, 1811 according to Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76.

Mutilla araratica Radoszkowski, 1890: 507, ♀ “Ararat, entre Sardar-Abadu et Sarabandy (13,000’ 3900 m’) [currently Turkey, Provinces Iödir and Aöri], 20–21.08.1889, Mlokosewicz [given in the introduction], lectotype (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76), ♀ “Ararat / golden rounded label / n. sp. *araratica* [Radoszkowski handwriting] / Type / *sinuata* Ol. var. *araratica* R. / Coll. Radosz. / Zool. Muz. Berlin / Lectotype *Mutilla binotata* Radoszkowski, 1879 B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Mutilla araratica* Radoszkowski, 1890 / *Mutilla binotata* Rad. B. Petersen det. 1988” [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla binotata* Radoszkowski, 1879 according to Lelej 1984c: 828. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla sinuata* Olivier, 1811 according to Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76.

Ronisina sinuata: Bischoff 1920: 190; Invrea 1965b: 75, ♀.

Macromyrme sinuata: Lelej 2002: 41, part.; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76, ♀.

Remarks. Børge Petersen (unpublished) labeled the specimens of *Mutilla binotata* Radoszkowski, 1879 and *M. araratica* Radoszkowski, 1890 in MNHU with Radoszkowski's "Type" labels as the lectotypes. Since no validly published lectotypes designation has yet been made, I designated the specimens so labeled by Petersen as the lectotypes (Lelej *et al.* 2022: 76).

villosa (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Asia: Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine; North Africa: Egypt, Morocco.

Mutilla villosa Klug, 1829: Dec. 1: [4], N 12, tab. 4, fig. 12, ♀ "Ex Syria" [Lebanon, between Tripoli, Beirut and Baalbeck, May 18–Aug. 6 1824 (Baker 1997)], lectotype (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 77), ♀, "Syrien, Ehrenberg S. / *sinuata* Oliv. n°-18. videtur [probably handwritten by O. Radoszkowski, who saw the type of *villosa*] / 6512 / Type *villosa* Kl / *sinuata* Ol. det. Bischoff / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Lectotype *Mutilla villosa* Klug, 1829 B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Mutilla sinuata* Oliv. B. Petersen det. 1988" [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla sinuata* Olivier, 1811 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 237; resurrected to valid species by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 77.

Mutilla sinuata: auctorum.

Macromyrme villosa: Lelej *et al.* 2022: 77, ♀.

Remarks. Børge Petersen (unpublished) labeled the specimens with Klug's "Type" label as the lectotype. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made, I designated the specimens so labeled by Petersen as the lectotype (Lelej *et al.* 2022: 77).

27. Genus *MUTILLA* Linnaeus, 1758

MUTILLA Linnaeus, 1758: 582. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758, by subsequent designation of Latreille 1810: 437. **Diversity and distribution:** Seventy species are currently placed in the genus *Mutilla*, mostly from the Afrotropical and Palaearctic regions (Bischoff 1920, Lelej 2002, Pagliano *et al.* 2020, Lelej *et al.* 2023). Twelve species are found in the Palaearctic Region. The eastern Palaearctic *Mutilla mikado* Cameron, 1900 penetrates into Oriental areas of China.

[***caucasica*** Radoszkowski, 1865.—Distribution: "Trancaucase", really Australia.

Mutilla caucasica Radoszkowski, 1865: 433, 459, ♂, holotype, ♂ "Transcauc(ase) / *caucasica* / Holotype *Mutilla caucasica* Radoszkowski, ♂, det. D.J. Brothers 2001 / *Bothriomutilla rugicollis* (Westwood), ♂ det. D.J. Brothers 2001" [ISEA-PAN]. Nomen praeocc., non Kolenati, 1846. Junior subjective synonym of *Bothriomutilla rugicollis obscuriventris* (André, 1895) according to Brothers 2022: 173]; Lelej 2002: 42, ♂.

Remarks. André (1899) recognized that the stated locality was incorrect and identified the specimen as *Mutilla rugicollis* Westwood, 1843 var. *obscuriventris* André, 1895 (Brothers 2022).

elbana Invrea, 1963.—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla elbana Invrea, 1963c: 16, ♂, holotype, ♂ "Gebel Elba" (Egypt) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 42.

erschoffii Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870.—Distribution: Russia (new record): North Caucasus (Dagestan); Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Iran (north), Afghanistan. **New material.** Russia, Dagestan, vicinity of Maydanskoye, 42°35'39"N 46°58'17"E, 19.VI.2023, 1 ♀, A. Fateryga [IBSS].

Mutilla erschoffii Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870: XII, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ "Persia Astrab(ad) / *Erchovii* Radoz. / Type / Coll. Radosz. / Zool. Mus. Berlin / LECTOTYPE *Mutilla erchovii* Sichel & Radosz. 1870 B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Mutilla erschoffei* Sichel+Rad. B. Petersen det. 1988" (Iran, Gorgan) [MNHU]; Lelej 1985: 163, ♀, ♂; 2002: 42.

Mutilla erchovii Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870: 304, ♀. Lapsus calami. The corrected name *erschoffii* is published at the same time as *erchovii* and valid (Article 32.5.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999)).

Mutilla rugiceps Morawitz, 1890: 633, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 191), ♀ "Transcaspia, Christoff" [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla erschoffii* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 191.

Mutilla bareyi Radoszkowski, 1893b: 492, ♀, ♂, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ with labels “circular golden label / *Barrei* / Type / Coll. Radosz. / Zool. Mus. Berlin / *bareyi* Rad. / Paralectotype *Mutilla bareyi* Radoszkowski 1893 B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Mutilla erschoffei* (!) Sich.+Rad. B. Petersen det. 19(88)” [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla erschoffii* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870 according to Lelej 1985: 163.

Mutilla schulthessi André, 1893: 296, ♀, type locality: “Iran”, syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla erschoffii* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870 according to André 1902a: 458.

Remarks. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made for *Mutilla erschoffii* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870, I hereby designate this female specimen examined by B. Petersen as the lectotype. According to André (1899a and 1901a), the main difference between female *Mutilla bareyi* Radoszkowski, 1893 and *M. erschoffii* are the continuous bands on T2–3. In the female *M. erschoffii*, these bands are more or less sparse in the middle. Two males, identified by O. Radoszkowski as *M. bareyi* [ISEA-PAN] with the labels “Persia”, “Persia / Mlok. (Mlokosiewicz)” are not syntypes. These males belong to *Smicromyrme viduata tunensis* (without pale setae on the head, pronotum and mesoscutellum). According to Radoszkowski's description (1893b), male *M. bareyi*, collected by M. Barey in Serax (Turkestan), has light bands on the posterior border of T2 and T3, resembling *Dentilla persica* (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869) (Lelej 1985: 164). The female and male described as *bareyi* are not congeneric. The female belongs to *Mutilla erschoffii* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870 while the male belongs to *Nemka viduata bartholomaei* (Radoszkowski, 1865).

europaea Linnaeus, 1758.—Distribution: Russia: North, Central and South European part, South Ural, Western Siberia (south); Europe: from Sweden and Finland to Spain; Asia: Kazakhstan, Turkey; North Africa.

Mutilla europaea Linnaeus, 1758: 583, ♀, type locality: “in Suecia” (Sweden), syntypes presumed lost (Day 1979: 61); Lelej 1985: 160, ♀, ♂; 2002: 42.

Apis aptera Uddman, 1753: 47, fig. 17, ♀, type locality: “Finland”. See Remarks below.

Mutilla similis Harris, 1782: 166, ♂, ♀, type locality: “Great Britain”, syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to André 1902a: 456.

Mutilla schaefferi Schrank 1802: 408, type locality: “Germany”, syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to André 1902a: 456.

Mutilla coerulans Lepeletier, 1845: 599, ♂, type locality: “midi de la France”, syntypes in MRSN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Morawitz 1865: 122.

Mutilla cyanea Lepeletier, 1845: 600, ♂, type locality: “midi de la France”, syntypes in MRSN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Morawitz 1865: 122.

Mutilla panzeri Lepeletier, 1845: 602, ♂, type locality: “Pyrenees”, syntypes probably in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Morawitz 1865: 122.

Mutilla obscura Nylander, 1848: 10, ♂, type locality: “in viciniis Helsingforsiae” (Finland), “in Karelia” (Russia), syntypes in Zool. Mus. Helsinki Univ. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Morawitz 1865: 123.

Mutilla kaschiriensis Baer, 1848: 228, ♂, type locality: “Habitat circa Kaschiram” (Russia: Central European part), syntypes not found. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Morawitz 1865: 123.

Mutilla europaea var. *notomelas* André, 1902a: 345, ♂, type locality: “Allemagne, Autriche, Russie” (Germany, Austria, Russia), syntypes probably in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Lelej 1985: 160.

Mutilla europaea f. *rufula* Hoffer, 1938: 185, ♂, holotype: “Brno” (Czechia), probably in NMPC. Nomen praeocc., non André, 1901a. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Lelej 2002: 43.

Mutilla europaea f. *nigrescens* Hoffer, 1938: 185, ♀, holotype: “Prahá” (Czechia), probably in NMPC. Nomen praeocc., non André, 1901a. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Lelej 2002: 43.

Mutilla europaea f. *ruficeps* Hoffer, 1938: 185, ♀, holotype: “Prahá” (Czechia), probably in NMPC. Nomen praeocc., non Smith, 1855. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Lelej 2002: 43.

Remarks. The type material of *europaea* is presumed lost (Day 1979: 61) but fortunately *europaea* originally - by indication, (Article 12.2.1 of the Code, ICZN 1999) - is based on the description and figure given by

Uddman (1753: 47, No. 98, *Apis aptera*, fig. 17 A-8) and as both cover *europaea* in current interpretation excellently, no doubt remains about the identity of this common mutillid (Petersen 1988: 161).

[**kuschakewitzi** Radoszkowski, 1888.—Distribution: “Wiernoje”, actually Indonesia: Pulau Waigeo.

Mutilla kuschakewitzi Radoszkowski, 1888a: 331, ♂, holotype: “Wiernoje” (=Almaty, Kazakhstan), actually holotype with the label “Waieg. / Kuchakewitz / *Trogaspidia oceanica* (André) B. Petersen det. 1987 / LECTOTYPE *Mutilla Kuschakewitzi* Radoszkowski 1888 B. Petersen des. 1987 / HOLOTYPE / *Mutilla kuschakewitzi* ♂ Radoszkowski, 1888 det. D.J. Brothers 2022” [ISEA-PAN]. Lelej 1985: 159; 2002: 43; Brothers 2022: 173, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Trogaspidia doricha* (Smith, 1860) according to Brothers 2022: 174].

Remarks. André (1899a) synonymised *M. kuschakewitzi* Radoszkowski, 1888 with *Mutilla nigra* Smith, 1859 (currently *Trogaspidia albertisi* (André, 1896)). However, Lelej (1985) stated that *M. kuschakewitzi* appeared to be more similar to *Trogaspidia doricha* (Smith, 1860), judging from drawings of the genitalia, especially the penis valves, by Radoszkowski (1888) and Krombein (1971). If the suggested “Waieg.” is correct, and considering the known distribution of *T. doricha*, it seems likely that its provenance was Waigeo. The type locality is thus corrected to Pulau Waigeo, Papua Barat, Indonesia (00°10'S, 130°49'E).

laevigata Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869.—Distribution: Europe: France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece.

Mutilla laevigata Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 154 (in key), 1870: 177 (description), tab. 7, fig. 2, ♀, type locality: “France méridionale, Isère” (South France); one syntype in MNHU with labels “Isère. France / Gall. sept. / *laevigata* / SYNTYPE *Mut. laevigata* S+Rad. B. Petersen 1988 / Zool. Mus. Berlin / *Mutilla laevigata* S+Rad. B. Petersen det. 1988”. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758 according to André 1899a: 16 and resurrected to valid species by Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 59.

marginata marginata Baer, 1848.—Distribution: Russia: North, Central and South European part, South Ural; Europe: Czechia, Slovakia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria, Italy, Spain; Asia: Georgia, Syria.

Mutilla marginata Baer, 1848: 230, ♀, type locality: “Elisabetgrad” (Ukraine), syntypes not found; Invrea 1964: 109, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1985: 162, ♀, ♂; 2002: 43.

Mutilla trifasciata Radoszkowski, 1865: 438, tab. 7, fig. 11, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 162), ♀ “Spassk, Orenburg / col. F. Morawitz” (Russia: South Ural) [ZISP] Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marginata* Baer, 1848 according to Morawitz 1893a: 98.

marginata monstrosa André, 1901.—Distribution: Europe: France.

Mutilla marginata var. *monstrosa* André, 1901a: 243, ♀, holotype: “Val de Bagnes” (France), in Mus. Civ. Bern; Lelej 2002: 44.

Mutilla marginata f. *insueta* Invrea, 1964: 110, ♂, type locality: “Piemonte” (Italy). Unavailable name according to Articles 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

mikado Cameron, 1900.—Distribution: Russia: Eastern Siberia (south), Far East (Amurskaya oblast, Khabarovskii krai, Primorskii krai, Sakhalin, Kunashir Il.); Asia: Korea, China (Gansu, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Zhejiang, Yunnan), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu); André 1902b: 40, ♀; Lelej 1985: 161, ♀, ♂; 2002: 44. **New material.** Russia, Kuril Islands, Kunashir, Ivanovskij Cape, 28–29.IX.2013, Yu. & L. Sundukov, 2♀ [IBSS].

Mutilla mikado Cameron, 1900: 75, ♀, type locality: “Japan”, syntypes in BMNH.

Mutilla europaea mikado: Mickel 1935: 199, ♀; Chen 1957: 151, ♀; Tsuneki 1972a: 12, ♀, ♂.

Mutilla rugiceps maesta Chen, 1957: 151, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Kirin, Kaolintze” (China, Heilongjiang) [SEM-CAS]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla mikado* Cameron, 1900 according to Lelej 1985: 161.

Remarks. In China (Yunnan) this species (mistakenly identified as *Mutilla europaea* Linnaeus, 1758) was reared from the colony of the bumblebee *Bombus* (*Alpigenobombus*) *breviceps* Smith, 1852 (Su *et al.* 2019).

panfilovi Lelej, 1981.—Distribution: Russia: Western Siberia (Altai); Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan (east), China (Xinjiang).

Mutilla panfilovi Lelej, 1981: 76, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Alma-Atinskaya oblast, Narynkolskij rayon, Kokzhar River, 20.VI.1958, Andreeva” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; 1985: 162, ♀, ♂; 2002: 44.

quinquemaculata quinquemaculata Cyrillus, 1787.—Distribution: Russia: Crimea; Europe: Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Croatia, Greece; Asia: Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Turkey; North Africa: Algeria, Egypt.

Mutilla quinquemaculata Cyrillus, 1787: tab. 7, fig. 2, ♀, type locality: “Apulia, Nicodemus” (Italy), syntypes

unknown; Invrea 1964: 110, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1985: 164, ♀, ♂; 2002: 44.

Mutilla quinquepunctata Olivier, 1811: 58, ♀, type locality: “dans le îles de l'Archipelag, en Egypt”, syntypes probably in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla quinquemaculata* Cyrillus, 1787 according to Morawitz 1865: 118.

Mutilla quadrinotata Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 4, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Aegypten, Ehrenberg S. / 4-notata Kl. / LECTOTYPE *Mutilla* 4-notata Klug, 1829 B. Petersen des. 1988” (Egypt) MNHU. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla quinquemaculata* Cyrillus, 1787 according to Morawitz 1865: 118.

Remark. This species was reared in Crimea from the nests of the bee *Anthidium florentinum* (Fabricius, 1775) (Megachilidae), as reported by Lelej *et al.* (2016). Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made for *Mutilla quadrinotata* Klug, 1829, I hereby designate this female specimen examined by B. Petersen as the lectotype.

quinquemaculata melanaria André, 1898.—Distribution: Asia: ?Syria; North Africa: ?Egypt.

Mutilla quinquemaculata var. *melanaria* André, 1898a: 5, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Egypt or Syria” [MNHN]; 1910: 74, ♀; Lelej 2002: 44. Nomen praeocc., non Blanchard, 1849.

Remarks. This variety was described based on a single specimen that belonged to the Paris Museum and did not have an origin label. However, I have certain reasons to believe that it may be originated from Egypt (André 1910a: 74).

richterae Lelej, 1984.—Distribution: Asia: Armenia, Turkey, Iraq.

Mutilla richterae Lelej, 1984c: 828, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Armenia, Megri on Arax River, 12.V.1957, V. Richter [ZISP]; 1985: 164, ♀; 2002: 44.

saltensis Radoszkowski, 1885.—Distribution: Russia: North Caucasus; Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, NW Iran, Iraq.

Mutilla saltensis Radoszkowski, 1885: 8, ♀, ♂, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Caucasus / Mlok(osewitz) / Coll. Radosz. / *Saltensis* / *europaea* var. *saltensis* Rad. / Zool. Mus. Berlin / PARALECTOTYPE *Mutilla saltensis* Radoszkowski 1885 B. Petersen des. 1988” (Russia, Dagestan, Salta, 42°23'37.96"N, 47°4'3.19"E from the nest of *Bombus insipidus* Radoszkowski, 1884, synonym of *B. humilis* Illiger, 1806) [MNHU]; Lelej 1985: 161, ♀, ♂; 2002: 44.

Remarks. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made, I hereby designate this female specimen examined by me in MNHU as the lectotype; paralectotypes are deposited in ISEA-PAN.

scortecii Invrea, 1939.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.

Mutilla scortecii Invrea, 1939: 464, ♀, holotype, ♀, “El Barkat, September 1936” (Libya) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 44, ♀.

28. Genus *NANOMYRME* Lelej, 1977

NANOMYRME Lelej, 1977b: 195, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Nanomyrme turkmenensis* Lelej, 1977, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This Palearctic genus includes two species that are found in the arid regions of Central Asia.

baktriana Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Tadjikistan.

Nanomyrme baktriana Lelej, 1985: 173, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tajikistan, 5 km N Dushanbe, 29.V.1978, V. Kazenas” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 173, ♀.

turkmenensis Lelej, 1977.—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan.

Nanomyrme turkmenensis Lelej, 1977b: 195, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Turkmenistan, Badkhyz Nature reserve, Eroylanduz, 13.VI.1976” [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 172, ♀; 2002: 45.

Remarks. A long series of specimens of this species were collected on hard clay soil with small stones. There was a colony of the small crabonid wasp *Diodontus stigma* Budrys in Budrys & Kazenas, 1992 (Crabronidae: Pemphredoninae), which could serve as a host for *N. turkmenensis*.

29. Genus *RONISIA* Costa, 1858

RONISIA Costa, 1858: 10, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Ronisia torosa* Costa, 1858, ♂, by monotypy (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 18). **Diversity and distribution:** Forty-three species and 16 subspecies have been recognized from the Afrotropical (35 + 13) and Palaearctic (8 + 3) regions (Bischoff 1920–1921; Lelej 2002, 2005; Pagliano *et al.* 2020). Guido Nonveiller (Nonveiller in FAO 1975) has announced four Afrotropical species that remain undescribed (*nomina nuda*).

PYCNOTILLA Bischoff, 1920: 182, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla barbara* Linnaeus, 1758, by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Ronisia* Costa, 1858 according to Mickel 1928: 36.

PARALLETILLA Pagliano, 2005: 270, 296, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla multicostata* André, 1898a, ♀ (“Nouvelle Hollande”—Australia, really South Africa), by original designation (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla crudelis* Smith, 1879, ♀ (“Africa”) according to Brothers 1983b: 327). Junior subjective synonym of *Ronisia* Costa, 1858 according to Lelej & Brothers 2008: 43. (The assignment of the Australian *Mutilla cooki* André, 1895 to *Paralletilla* by Pagliano 2005: 270, 296 was mistaken; it is a species of *Trogaspidia* Ashmead, 1899 - *Trogaspidia cooki* (André, 1895)).

barbara (Linnaeus, 1758).—Distribution: Europe: Malta; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.

Mutilla barbara Linnaeus, 1758: 583, ♀, type locality: “in Mauritania”, holotype, ♀ with Linnaeus’s label [LSL]; Day 1979: 51, ♀; Petersen 1988: 148, 207.

Ronisia barbara: Invrea 1964: 117, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1985: 165, ♀, ♂; 2002: 45.

Mutilla barbara var. *pervittata* André, 1902a: 339, ♂, type locality: “Algeria”, syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla barbara* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 63.

Pycnotilla pervittata: Bischoff 1920: 186, ♂.

Ronisia barbara pervittata: Lelej 2002: 45.

Ronisia barbara f. *rubrinota* Invrea, 1958: 144, ♀, type locality: “Fedhala” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla barbara* Linnaeus, 1758 according to Invrea 1964: 117.

Ronisia barbara rubrinota: Lelej 2002: 45.

barbarula (Petersen, 1988).—Distribution: Europe: France, Spain, Portugal; North Africa: Morocco.

Mutilla barbarula Petersen, 1988: 154, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂ “France, Aude, La Cape, 11.VIII.1978, Tussac” NHMD.

Ronisia barbarula: Lelej 2002: 45; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 233.

brutia (Petagna, 1787).—Distribution: Russia: South European part, South Ural; Europe: Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Germany (south), France, Italy, Malta, Croatia, Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, Ukraine; Asia: Kazakhstan (west), Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag), Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran (north), Turkey, Cyprus.

Mutilla brutia Petagna, 1787: 33, fig. 37, ♀, type locality: “in planis Silvae nobilis vulgo Aspromonte” (Italy), syntypes unknown.

brutia brutia (Petagna, 1787).—Distribution: Russia: South European part, South Ural; Europe: Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Germany (south), France, Italy, Malta, Croatia, Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, Ukraine; Asia: Turkey, Kazakhstan (west).

Mutilla sexmaculata Cyrillus, 1787: 5, tab. 8, fig. 8, ♀, type locality: “Apulia, Nicodemus” (Italy), syntypes not found. Nomen praeocc., non Swederus, 1787. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 250.

Mutilla hungarica Fabricius, 1793: 369, ♀, type locality: “Habitat Halae Dom. Hybner”, actually Hungary, syntypes in NHMD. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 178.

Mutilla confusa Lepeletier, 1845: 604, ♂, type locality: “Midi d’Europe”, syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Morawitz 1865: 126.

Mutilla monspeliensis Lepeletier, 1845: 616, ♀, type locality: “Montpellier” (France), syntypes in MRSN Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 250.

Mutilla sexmaculata Baer, 1848: 232, tab. 2, fig. 8, ♀, type locality: “Habitat circum Evisabetgrad” (Ukraine),

- syntypes probably lost. Nomen praeocc., non Cyrillus, 1787, non Swederus, 1787. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to André 1902a: 459.
- Mutilla robusta* Smith, 1855: 24, ♂, type locality: “New Holland”, actually Europe, lectotype (designated by Brothers 1983b: 326) in BMNH. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Brothers 1983b: 326.
- Ronisia torosa* Costa, 1858: 11, tab. 23, fig. 4, ♂, type locality: “Terra d'Otranto” (Italy), syntypes in MZUN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Brothers 1983b: 326.
- Mutilla sericeiventris* Costa, 1864: 130, ♀, type locality: “Palermo” (Italy), syntypes in Mus. Zool. Univ. Napoli. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Invrea 1964: 121.
- Mutilla taurica* Radoszkowski, 1865: 454, tab. 8, fig. 7, ♂, type locality: “Crimee” syntypes probably in ISEA-PAN. Nomen praeocc., non Gistel, 1857: 41. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to André 1902a: 459.
- Mutilla discoidalis* Radoszkowski, 1865: 455, tab. 8, fig. 8, ♂, type locality: “Spassk” (Russia: South Ural), syntypes probably in ISEA-PAN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to André 1902a: 459.
- Mutilla morawitzii* Dalla Torre, 1897: 64, ♂. New name for *Mutilla litoralis* sensu Morawitz 1891. Type locality: “Astrakhan” (Russia), syntypes not found. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to André 1902a: 459.
- Mutilla crimeae* Strand, 1917: 99. Replacement name for *Mutilla taurica* Radoszkowski, 1865. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Lelej & Schmid-Egger 2005: 1527.
- Ronisia barbara minoensis* Nonveiller, 1972: 5, ♀, holotype: “Iraklion, Crete” (Greece) [Nonveiller's coll., OLML]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 149.
- Ronisia barbara brutia*: Invrea 1964: 119, ♀, ♂; Brothers 1983b: 325.
- brutia duplex*** Radoszkowski, 1885.—Distribution: Asia: Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran (north), Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag).
- Mutilla duplex* Radoszkowski, 1885: 12, fig. 5, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 149), “Persia / PERS[ia], MLOK[osiewitz], [North Iran] / *duplex* / *Humeralis* / Type / Coll. Radosz. / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Lectotype *Mutilla duplex* Radoszkowski, 1885, B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Mutilla brutia* Petagna ssp. *duplex* Rad., B. Petersen det. 1988” [MNHU], examined.
- Mutilla brutia duplex*: Petersen 1988: 149, ♂, ♀.
- Ronisia brutia duplex*: Lelej 2002: 46; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 13; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 78.
- brutia valca*** (Petersen, 1988).—Distribution: Asia: Cyprus.
- Mutilla calva* Panzer, 1801: tab. 20, ♀, type locality: “Habitat in sylvaticus Dom. Jurine”, syntypes unknown. Nomen praeocc., non Villers, 1789.
- Mutilla brutia valca* Petersen, 1988: 149. Replacement name for *Mutilla calva* Panzer, 1801.
- Ronisia brutia valca*: Lelej 2002: 47.
- ghilianii*** (Spinola, 1843).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sicily, Sardinia), France (south, Corsica), Spain, Portugal; North Africa: Morocco.
- Mutilla ghilianii* Spinola, 1843: 130, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 151, ♂ “*Mutilla Ghilianii* m. ♂. D. Ghiliani Andalousie” (Spain) [MRSN]; Petersen 1988: 151 206, ♀, ♂.
- Mutilla differens* Lepeletier, 1845: 604, ♂, type locality: “Midi del'Europe”, syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla ghilianii* Spinola, 184 according to André 1902a: 472.
- Mutilla decoratifrons* Costa, 1860: 31, tab. 25, fig. 2, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 152) ♀, “*Mutilla decoratifrons* n.Cal. ult. / M. Zool. N.16521 / *Mutilla barbara* Lin. v. *decoratifrons* (Zavattari label, 1910: 6) (Italy) [Costa coll. MZUN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla ghilianii* Spinola, 1843 according to Petersen 1988: 151.
- Ronisia barbara* f. *razzautii* Invrea, 1957c: 192, ♀, holotype: “Gorgona” (Italy) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla decoratifrons* according to Invrea 1964: 123.
- Ronisia barbara* f. *ambigua* Invrea, 1964: 126, ♂, type locality: “Corse, Sardinia, Lazio” (France, Italy). Unavailable name according to Articles 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla ghilianii* Spinola, 1843 according to Petersen 1988: 151.
- Ronisia ghilianii*: Lelej 1985: 165, ♀, ♂; 2002: 47.

maculosa (Olivier, 1811).—Distribution: Asia: Lebanon; North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla maculosa Olivier, 1811: 58, ♀, type locality: “se trouve en Egypte” (Egypt), syntypes probably in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla barbara* Linnaeus, 1758 according to André 1902a: 458 and Invrea 1962b: 93. Resurrected to valid species by Petersen 1988: 150.

Ronisia maculosa: Lelej 2002: 47.

marocana (Olivier, 1811).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sicily), Malta, France, Spain, Portugal; Asia: Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Turkey; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt.

Mutilla marocana Olivier, 1811: 58, ♀, type locality: “se trouve a Mogador” (Morocco), holotype in NHMD, see remarks below.

Mutilla novemguttata Klug, 1835: 94, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 154), ♀ “Lusit. / Lusitanien / Type / maroccana v. 9-guttata det. Bischoff” (Portugal) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marocana* Olivier, 1811 according to Petersen 1988: 153.

Mutilla octomaculata Spinola, 1843: 129, ♀, type locality: “Spain”, syntypes probably lost. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marocana* Olivier, 1811 according to Morawitz 1865: 126 (as 8-guttata), confirmed by Petersen 1988: 153.

Mutilla algira Lepeletier, 1845: 641, ♀, type locality: “Oran” (Algeria), syntypes probably in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marocana* Olivier, 1811 according to Morawitz 1865: 127, confirmed by Petersen 1988: 153.

Mutilla rubricollis Lucas, 1848: 297, ♀, type locality: “Algeria”, syntypes probably in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marocana* Olivier, 1811 according to Morawitz 1865: 127, confirmed by Petersen 1988: 153.

Mutilla dorsalis Lucas, 1848: 288, tab. 15, fig. 12, ♂, type locality: “Algeria”, syntypes probably in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marocana* Olivier, 1811 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 249.

Mutilla humeralis Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870: 280, tab. 10, fig. 9, ♂, type locality: “Setif” (Algeria), lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 154), ♂, “Setif / n.sp. C Sss 5♂ humeralis Rad / Coll. Sichel” [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marocana* Olivier, 1811 according to Saunders 1901: 529, confirmed by Petersen 1988: 154.

Mutilla marocana bodenheimeri Invrea, 1950: 21, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Gerico” (Palestine) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marocana* Olivier, 1811 according to Petersen 1988: 153.

Ronisia marocana flavocornuta Invrea, 1965b: 73, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Gerico” (Palestine) [SMNHATAU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla marocana* Olivier, 1811 according to Petersen 1988: 153.

Ronisia maroccana(!): Invrea 1964: 130, ♂, ♀.

Ronisia marocana: Lelej 2002: 46; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 179, ♀.

Remarks. Olivier (1811: 58) based his description of the species on the Fabricius’ description (Fabricius 1804) - by indication (Article 12.2.1 of the Code, ICZN 1999) - and therefore Fabricius’ specimen (♀) is the holotype for *Mutilla marocana* Olivier (Petersen 1988: 153).

parasinuata Invrea, 1965.—Distribution: Asia: Israel.

Ronisia parasinuata Invrea, 1965b: 76, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Ein Husub, 7.X.1950, leg. Wahrman” (Israel) [Coll. Hebr. Univ. Gerusalemme]; Lelej 2002: 48.

wahrmani Invrea, 1965.—Distribution: Asia: Jordan.

Ronisia wahrmani Invrea, 1965b: 77, ♂, type locality: “Wadi Kelt, 4.V.1946, leg. B.S. Penso” (Jordan) [Coll. Hebr. Univ. Gerusalemme]; Lelej 2002: 48.

30. Genus *TROPIDOTILLA* Bischoff, 1920

TROPIDOTILLA Bischoff, 1920: 23 (key), 155 (description); Lelej 1985: 167, ♀, ♂; 2002: 48; Lelej & van Harten 2006: 17, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla litoralis* Petagna, 1787, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** Fourteen species and two subspecies have been recognized from the Palaearctic (9+2) and Afrotropical (5) regions. Three species announced by G. Nonveiller (Nonveiller in FAO 1975) have still not been described (*nomina nuda*).

- bellii** (Magretti 1906).—Distribution: Asia: Yemen; North Africa: Eritrea.
Mutilla bellii Magretti 1906: 68, fig. 10, ♂, holotype “Saati, III.1901, leg. V. Belli” (Eritrea, South of Massawa) [MSNG].
Tropidotilla bellii: Bischoff 1920: 157, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2006: 18, ♂.
- cypriadis** Invrea, 1940.—Distribution: Asia: Cyprus, Iraq, Iran.
Tropidotilla litoralis var. *cypriadis* Invrea, 1940: 118, ♂, syntypes, 2♂ “Cyprus, Cherkas, 13.VII.1939, Mauromoustakis” [MSNG].
Tropidotilla cypriadis: Lelej 1985: 170, ♂; 2002: 48.
- fimbriata** (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Asia: Syria, Arabia, Yemen; Africa: Egypt, Djibouti, Chad, Ethiopia, Eritrea.
Mutilla fimbriata Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 3, ♀, type locality: “ex Aegypto”, lectotype, ♀ (**designated here**) “Ägypten Ehrenbg S. / xxx.27 / 6454 / Type / *fimbriata* Kl. det Bischoff” (Egypt) [MNHU].
Mutilla litoralis var. *fimbriata*: André 1910a: 7, ♀.
Tropidotilla fimbriata: Bischoff 1920: 156, ♀; Invrea 1960a: 206, ♀; Suárez 1963b: 925, ♀; Lelej 2002: 49, ♀; Lelej & van Harten 2006: 19, ♀.
- Remarks.** Definitely, *T. fimbriata* is the opposite sex of *T. frontalis* or *T. bellii*. However the synonymy will only be proposed once the status of *T. bellii* has been clarified.
- frontalis** (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.
Mutilla frontalis Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 2, ♂, type locality: “Habitat in Aegypto”, lectotype, ♂ (**designated here**) “Ägypten, Ehrenberg S. / 6453 / Type *frontalis* / *frontalis* Kl / Egypt xxvi. 20. Ehrbg” (Egypt) [MNHU].
Ephutomma frontalis: André 1910a: 27, ♂.
Tropidotilla frontalis: Bischoff 1920: 160, ♂; Invrea 1960a: 206, ♂; Lelej 2002: 49, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2006: 19, ♀.
- Remarks.** This species is known only from the male. The head color in the specimens from Yemen varies from wholly ferruginous-red with a weak darkened spot on the frons to almost black with ferruginous-red spots between the eye and antennal socket. The mesosoma also varies in color from ferruginous-red darkened ventrally to ferruginous-red with black mesoscutum and rarely darkened mesoscutellum and pronotum. In spite of the head and mesosoma coloration, the legs are always brown to piceous with lighter tarsi. The antennae are castaneous with the flagellomeres beneath ferruginous-red; F1 is always lighter (yellowish-red) beneath than the other flagellomeres. It is quite possible that *Tropidotilla bellii* (Magretti 1906), which is known only from the male and has variable mesosomal coloration and overlaps with *T. frontalis* is a color form of *T. frontalis*, because other morphological characters like the posterolateral denticle of S2 and the absence of a carina on S1 are similar. In Yemen both species are collected practically at the same localities and at the same time of the year. Body length of *T. frontalis* 5.2–10.4 mm, *T. bellii*—6.0–11.0 mm.
- grisescens** (Lepeletier, 1845).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea; Europe: Greece, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Italy, France; Asia: Turkey; North Africa: Algeria.
Mutilla grisescens Lepeletier, 1845: 626, ♂, type locality: “Saint-Germain-en-Laye” (France), syntypes in MNHN.
Mutilla vulnericeps Costa, 1860: 33, tab. 25, fig. 4, ♀, type locality: “Calabria” (Italy), syntypes in MZUN.
 Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla grisescens* Lepeletier, 1845 according to Lelej 1985: 170.
Mutilla sribligata Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 153 (key); 1870: 182 (description), ♀, type locality: “Greece, Algeria”, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Algeria” with bottom label “sribligata” [ISEA-PAN]; Invrea 1964: 138, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla grisescens* Lepeletier, 1845 according to Lelej 1985: 170.
Tropidotilla litoralis f. *grisescens*: Invrea 1964: 137, ♂.
Tropidotilla grisescens: Lelej 1985: 170, ♂, ♀; 2002: 49.
- litoralis** (Petagna, 1787).—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Europe: Spain, Portugal, France, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Italy, Ukraine; Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag), Iran (north), Turkey, Syria, Palestine; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt.
- litoralis litoralis** (Petagna, 1787). Distribution: Russia: South European part; Europe: Spain, Portugal, France, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Italy, Ukraine; Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan (Kopet-

Dag), Iran (north), Turkey; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt.

Mutilla litoralis Petagna, 1787: 33, ♀, type locality: “Calabria, Brancalione” (Italy); syntypes unknown; Dalla Torre 1897: 53 (*littoralis*!); André 1901a: 248, ♀, 1902a: 327, ♂ (*littoralis*!).

Mutilla italica Fabricius, 1793: 370, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 178), ♂ with original Fabrician label “italica” [NHMD]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla litoralis* Petagna, 1787 according to Dalla Torre 1897: 54.

Mutilla indigena Illiger, 1807: 188, ♀, type locality: “Italy”, syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla litoralis* Petagna, 1787 according to Morawitz 1865: 127.

Mutilla graeca Lepeletier, 1845: 625, ♂, type locality: “de Moree” (Greece), syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla litoralis* Petagna, 1787 according to Lelej 1985: 169.

Mutilla iberica Kolenati, 1846: 122, ♀, type locality: “in aridis Iberiae, prope urbem Tiflis” (Georgia), syntypes in NHMW. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla litoralis* Petagna, 1787 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 180.

Mutilla salentina Costa, 1858: 14, tab. 21, fig. 2, ♂, type locality: “Terra d'Otranto” (Italy), syntypes in MZUN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla litoralis* Petagna, 1787 according to Morawitz 1865: 127.

Mutilla graeca var. *nigra* Saunders, 1890: 289, ♂, type locality: “Gibraltar and Bensus Bay, Morocco”, five syntypes probably in BMNH. Nomen praeocc., non Rossi, 1792

Mutilla litoralis var. *soconusca* Mercet, 1905: 494, ♀, type locality: “Montarco” (Spain), syntypes in MNCN.

Tropidotilla litoralis f. *bimaculata* Invrea, 1965b: 79, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Beercheba, 28.IV.1940” (Palestine) [SMNHTAU]. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Tropidotilla litoralis f. *verticichroma* Invrea, 1965b: 79, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Yeroam, 5.IV.(19)54” (Palestine) [HUJI]. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

litoralis cruenticeps (André, 1901).—Distribution: Asia: Syria, Palestine.

Mutilla cruenticeps André, 1901a: 249, ♀, type locality: “Syria”, syntypes in MNHN.

Tropidotilla litoralis f. *cruenticeps*: Invrea 1965b: 79; Lelej 2002: 50, ♀.

Tropidotilla litoralis: Bischoff 1920: 156, ♀, ♂ (*littoralis*!); Skorikov 1935: 311, ♀, ♂ (*littoralis*!); Invrea 1964: 133, ♀, ♂ (*littoralis*!); Lelej 1978: 80, ♀, ♂ (*littoralis*!); 1985: 169, ♀, ♂; Petersen 1988: 179; Lelej 2002: 49.

Remarks. The spelling “*littoralis*” used by Villers (1789) and auctorum instead of the original “*litoralis*” is incorrect and not available as a valid name under Article 33.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999). Of the many subspecies, only *cruenticeps* (female with totally ferruginous head) has retained its status as a subspecies. Others are regarded as color forms. For a long time, *Mutilla italica* Fabricius, 1793 was considered to be in the genus *Dasylabris*. However, the designation of the lectotype by Petersen (1988) supported the synonymy of this species with *M. litoralis* Petagna, 1787 (Dalla Torre 1897).

pharaonis (André, 1902).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla pharaonis André, 1902a: 325, ♂, holotype “Egypt” [NHMW].

Tropidotilla pharaonis: Lelej 2002: 50, ♂.

Remarks. Bischoff (1921: 785) and Invrea (1960a: 206) regarded *M. pharaonis* André, 1902, ♂, described from Egypt as a probable synonym of *T. frontalis* (Klug, 1829). According to the original description this species has antennae and legs ferruginous-red that never observed in *T. frontalis* and *T. bellii*.

sareptana (André, 1901).—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Europe: North Macedonia, Greece; Asia: Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan.

Mutilla sareptana André, 1901a: 246, ♀, holotype, ♀, without the head, “Sarepta” (Russia, Volgograd) [NHMW].

Tropidotilla sareptana: Lelej 1985: 171, ♀, ♂; 2002: 50.

semirufa (André, 1893).—Distribution: Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iran.

Mutilla semirufa André, 1893: 294, ♀, type locality: “Iran”, syntypes in MNHN.

Tropidotilla semirufa: Lelej 1985: 171, ♀, ♂; 2002: 50.

Tribe SMICROMYRMINI Bischoff, 1920

SMICROMYRMINI Bischoff, 1920: 23; Invrea 1964: 151 (Smicromyrminae); Brothers 1975: 592 (Smicromyrmina, part.); Lelej 1985: 180; 1995b: 2; Lelej & Nemkov 1997: 18; Brothers 1999: 245 (Smicromyrmina, part.); Brothers & Lelej 2017: 47; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 169; Lelej & Williams 2023: 103.

31. Genus *ANDREIMYRME* Lelej, 1995

ANDREIMYRME Lelej, 1995b: 5, ♂, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2021b: 1, ♀; Terine *et al.* 2021: 184; Lelej & Williams 2023: 108, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Andreimyrmex long* Lelej, 1995, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 20 species (one with two subspecies); 15 from females only, five from males only. Predominantly from the Oriental Region but two species penetrate to the Palaearctic part of China and *A. pakistanensis* Lelej & Ullah in Lelej *et al.* 2007 is known from Pakistan.

davidi (André, 1898).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Fujian, Taiwan), Vietnam (Cao Bang, Gia Lai).

Mutilla davidi André, 1898a: 28, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Kiang-Si” (China, Jiangxi) [MNHN], 1902b: 39.

Smicromyrme davidi: Mickel 1933a: 321, ♂; Wu 1941: 134; Chen 1957: 201, ♂; He *et al.* 2004: 948, ♂.

Andreimyrmex davidi: Lelej 1995b: 8, ♂; 2002: 50; 2005: 38; Hua 2006: 299; Lo Cascio 2015: 544; Okayasu 2020: 56, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 169; Okayasu *et al.* 2021b: 4; 2025: 35, ♂.

pakistanensis Lelej & Ullah in Lelej *et al.* 2007.—Distribution: Asia: Pakistan (Islamabad).

Andreimyrmex pakistanensis Lelej & Ullah in Lelej *et al.* 2007: 56, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Margalla Hills National Park, 5.VII.2005, MT, H. Khurram & M. Fida [PMNH]; Okayasu *et al.* 2021b: 4; Terine *et al.* 2021: 185.

substriolata (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangxi, Anhui, Zhejiang, Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam (Son La, Hanoi, Hoa Binh, Thua Thien Hue, Gia Lai, Dong Nai).

Smicromyrme substriolata Chen, 1957: 209, ♀, holotype ♀ “Kuling (Guling), Kiangsi” (China, Jiangxi) [TARI]; He *et al.* 2004: 958, ♀.

Smicromyrme tridentiens Chen, 1957: 213, ♀, holotype ♀ “Tachulan (Dazhulan), Fukien” (China, Fujian) [TARI]. Junior subjective synonym of *Andreimyrmex substriolata* (Chen, 1957) according to Okayasu 2020: 58.

Andreimyrmex tridentiens: Lelej 1995b: 8, ♀; 2005: 38; Hua 2006: 299; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 303, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 169.

Andreimyrmex substriolata: Lelej 1995b: 9, ♀; 2002: 50; 2005: 38; Hua 2006: 299; Lo Cascio 2015: 544; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 303, ♀; Okayasu 2020: 58, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 169; Okayasu *et al.* 2021b: 22, ♀; Thaochan *et al.* 2022: 163, ♀; Terine *et al.* 2024: 82, ♀; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀; Terine *et al.* 2024: 82, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 36, ♀.

32. Genus *DENTILLA* Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980

DENTILLA (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870) Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 195, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1985: 190, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 19; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 95, ♂, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170; Gadallah *et al.* 2020: 145; Lelej & Williams 2023: 111, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2025a: 288. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla erronea* André, 1900, ♂, by original designation (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla curtiventris* André, 1901 according to Pagliano & Strumia (2007: 69), resurrected to valid species by Lelej & Yildirim (2009: 15).

Diversity and distribution: This genus includes 20 species (11 based on males only, four based on females only, and five known from both sexes) which are distributed predominantly in the Palaearctic Region; there are six Afrotropical species (two of which penetrate from the Palaearctic); and *Dentilla irana* Lelej, 1985 and *D. malinka* (Nurse, 1903) occur in both the Palaearctic and Oriental regions.

EPHUTOMMA (non Ashmead, 1899): André 1900: 136 (♂ non ♀) (partim, as subgenus of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758); 1902b: 19 (♂ non ♀) (partim); Bischoff 1920: 144 (♂ non ♀) (partim).

EREMOMYRME (non Suárez, 1965b): Invrea 1965b: 90, ♂
EDRIONOTUS (partim): Radoszkowski 1885: 33, ♂; Nagy 1972b: 4, ♀ (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870).
SMICROMYRME: Skorikov 1935: 312, ♂, partim.

beludzhistana Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Fars, Loristan, Sistan & Baluchestan).

Dentilla beludzhistana Lelej, 1985: 190, 195, ♂, holotype, “Иран: Керман, страна Бемпур [Eastern Iran, SE of Province Sistan & Baluchestan], 19–23.IV.1901”, N. Zarudny [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 51, ♂ (*beludzistanica*, incorrect subsequent spelling!); Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170; Lelej 2025a: 299, ♂.

bischoffi Lelej, 2025.—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Sudan.

Ephutomma continua geyri Bischoff, 1920: 152, ♂ non ♀ (holotype, ♀, valid species in the genus *Pseudophotopsis* André, 1896, paratypes ♂ belong to the genus *Dentilla*).

Dentilla bischoffi Lelej, 2025a: 310, ♂, holotype, ♂, Algeria: “SO Algerien [SE Algeria] / Ravis, 15–17.4.14 / Bar. v. Geyr S.G.” [MNHU].

Remarks. The type series of *Ephutomma continua geyri* Bischoff includes 1 ♀ (holotype) and 10 ♂ (paratypes), as designated by Bischoff (1920). In fact, the female specimen belongs to the genus *Pseudophotopsis* André, 1896, and the male specimen to the genus *Dentilla*. I studied the male of *Pseudophotopsis fumata* Bischoff, 1920 which has the same label as the holotype of *Ephutomma continua geyri* Bischoff, ♀ at the MNHU: “SO Algerien (SE Algeria) / Ravis, 15–17.4.14 / Bar. v. Geyr S.G.” and I predict that these are the opposite sexes of the same species. The paratypes (♂) of *Ephutomma continua geyri* were described as *Dentilla bischoffi* Lelej, 2025.

dehghanii Lelej, 2025.—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Isfahan).

Dentilla sp.: Dehghani *et al.* 2018: 1, ♂, ♀; Kassiri *et al.* 2021: 20, ♂, ♀.

Dentilla dehghanii Lelej, 2025a: 299, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂, “Iran, Isfahan, Kashan, 34°01'37.98"N 51°21'19.86"E, 975 m, 16.IX.2013, R. Dehghani” [IBSS].

dichroa (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Egypt (Sinai).

Mutilla bicolor Olivier, 1811: 52, 57, ♂, nom. praeocc., non Pallas, 1771, type locality: “dans le petit désert de l'Arabie, près de l'Euphrate” (Iraq) [MNHN].

Mutilla dichroa Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 159; 1870: 300, ♂ (replacement name for *Mutilla bicolor* Olivier, 1811; André 1898a: 6, ♂.

Mutilla (*Ephutomma*) *dichroa*: André 1901a: 150, ♂ (Turkestan, Région transcaspienne, Arabie, Sinai).

Ephutomma dichroa: Skorikov 1935: 324, tab. 5, fig. 1, ♂.

Smicromyrme (*Dentilla*) *dichroa*: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195, ♂.

Dentilla dichroa: Lelej 1985: 194, ♂; 2002: 51, ♂; Lelej & Osten 2004: 255, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170; Lelej 2025a: 295, ♂, ♀.

Mutilla quinquedentata Morawitz, 1890: 638, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Repetek, 16.V.1889, on light, A. Semenov”, probably lost. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla dichroa* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to André 1898a: 6.

Ephutomma quinquedentata: Bischoff 1920: 149, 153, ♂ (Iraq: Al Faw).

Ephutomma quinquedentata mesopotamica Bischoff, 1920: 149, 153, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Centr.-Mesopotamien, 518, Teklekberge [boundary between Syria and Turkey], 14.VII.[19]13, Exp. v. Oppenheim, Kohl S. // *mesopotamica* Bisch. det. Bischoff // Type // *Dentilla dichroa* (Sich.+Rad.) B. Petersen det. 1989 // Zool. Mus. Berlin” [MNHU]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 173 (as separate species). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla dichroa* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Lelej 2025a: 295.

Smicromyrme sabulosa Skorikov, 1935: 313, 317, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Kerman, strana Megas, Shurab [Sistan & Baluchestan, Sor Ab, 27°10'24"N 60°41'17"E], 13–14.II.1901, N. Zarudny” (Iran) [ZISP], examined. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla dichroa* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Lelej 2025a: 295.

Smicromyrme (*Dentilla*) *sabulosa*: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195, ♀.

Dentilla sabulosa: Lelej 1985: 191, 196, ♀; 2002: 52, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171.

Eremomyrme quinquedentata: Invrea 1965a: 91, ♂ (Israel).

Eremomyrme bicolor: Invrea 1965a: 90, ♂ (Israel, Palestine).

Remarks. The holotype of *Mutilla quinquedentata* Morawitz, 1890 from Repetek is not found in the ZISP where the F. Morawitz' collection is deposited. This holotype is probably lost. In the ZISP collection there are 7♂ from Nerduali, Sulfagar, Peskimar collected by D. Glasunov in the Transcaspiian region and northern Iran and Dus-olum collected by J. Pomerantsev in south-western Turkmenistan, all are with Morawitz identification label "5-dentata F.Mor., ♂". They cannot be syntypes (Lelej 1985), because they were collected by D. Glasunov in 1893 (after the description of *M. quinquedentata*) (Semenov 1896).

ehrenbergi Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006.—Distribution: Asia: Israel, Yemen, Saudi Arabia; Africa: Eritrea.

Dentilla ehrenbergi Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006: 22, ♂, holotype, "Yemen, Al Kowd, III.2001, LT [Light Trap], A. van Harten & S. Al Haruri" [ZMAN]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170, ♂; Gadallah *et al.* 2020: 145, ♂; Lelej 2025a: 305, ♂.

Ephutomma continua aurea: Bischoff 1920: 151, ♂ non ♀. Misidentification.

Ephutomma bicolor: Invrea 1965a: 65, ♂ (Hadhramaut, Yemen). Misidentification.

erronea (André, 1900).—Distribution: Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, North Macedonia, Italy (including Sicily); Asia: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey; North Africa: Algeria.

Mutilla littoralis(!): Sichel & Radoszkowski 1869: 160, ♂, 1870: 180, ♂ non ♀ (Albanie [Albania], Grèce [Greece], Corfou [Corfu, Kerkira], Syra [Syros], Micanos [Mykonos], Gènes [Genoa]); Costa 1887b: 130, ♂ non ♀.

Mutilla erronea André, 1900: 134, ♂; 1902a: 362, ♂, syntypes from Albania, Greece, Corfou [Corfu, Kerkira], Zante [Zakynthos], Syra [Syros], Mycanos [Mykonos], Lesina [Italy], Sicily, Algeria [MNHN]; 1902: 33, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla curtiventris* André, 1901 according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 69. Resurrected to valid name by Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 15.

Smicromyrme erronea: Invrea 1964: 153, 237, ♂ (Italy including Sicily, Albania, Serbia, Greece, Algeria).

Smicromyrme (Edrionotus) erronea: Nagy 1972b: 8, ♀ (Turkey).

Smicromyrme (Dentilla) erronea: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195, ♂.

Dentilla erronea: Lelej 1985: 192, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 52; Lelej *et al.* 2003: 129, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 15, ♂, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 70, ♂; Lelej 2025a: 292, ♂, ♀.

Smicromyrme errana Nonveiller, 1958: 214, fig. 1, ♀, holotype, ♀, "Kopaiz près de Levadia, Grèce" (Greece) [OLML]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla curtiventris* André, 1901 according to Petersen 1988: 159. Junior subjective synonym of *dichroa* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Lelej 2025a: 292.

Smicromyrme errana var. *nigrescens* Nonveiller, 1958: 217, ♀, holotype, ♀, "Rujen pl., 18.VII.[19]56, leg. Bjedović" (Serbia) [OLML]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla curtiventris* André, 1901 according to Petersen 1988: 159. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla dichroa* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Lelej 2025a: 292.

Smicromyrme erronea cretica Nonveiller, 1972: 7, ♂, holotype, ♂, "Creta, Iraklion" (Greece) [OLML]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla curtiventris* André, 1901 according to Lelej *et al.* 2003: 129. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla erronea* André, 1900 according to Lelej 2025a: 292.

Smicromyrme errana f. *rutilans* Nonveiller, 1972: 7, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme (Dentilla) cretica: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195, ♂.

Dentilla errana: Lelej 1985: 191, 192, ♀.

Dentilla cretica: Lelej 1985: 190, 193, ♂; Lelej 2002: 51, ♂.

Dentilla curtiventris: Lelej 2002: 51, ♂, ♀; Lelej *et al.* 2003: 129, ♂, ♀; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 69, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 15, ♂, ♀; Standfuss & Standfuss 2012: 461, 463, ♂, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 70, ♂; Lelej & Williams 2023: figs 13–16, ♂, ♀.

Remarks. In the key to subgenera, André (1900: 134) wrote: "Yeux étroitement et plus ou moins profondément échancrés en dedans, très rarement avec une échancrure indistincte [Chez la *Mutilla erronea* André]". According to Articles 11 and 12.1 of the ICZN (1999), *Mutilla erronea* André, 1900 is an available specific name. A full description of this species is given on pages 360–362 [dated 1902a].

gabesiana (Bischoff, 1920).—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.

Ephutomma semirubra gabesiana Bischoff, 1920: 154, ♂, holotype, ♂, "Tunisia, Gabés, Weiß 1906" [MNHN]; Lelej 2002: 53, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 172.

Dentilla gabesiana: Lelej 2025a: 309, ♂.

Remarks. The shape of propodeal posterior face in males can vary from abrupt to gentle. It seems likely that *gabesiana* Bischoff, 1920 is simple synonym of *semirubra* Bischoff, 1920.

irana Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Sistan and Baluchestan, Hormozgan), India (Rajasthan), Pakistan (Sind, Baluchistan).

Dentilla irana Lelej, 1985: 191, 194, ♂, holotype, “Вост. Иран: Керман, страна Куче, Камбиль [Eastern Iran, SE of Province Sistan and Baluchestan], 8–9.III.1901”, N. Zarudny [ZISP], examined; 2002: 52, ♂; Lelej & Osten 2004: 255, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170; Lelej 2025a: 297, ♂.

Dentilla kompantsevi Lelej, 1995c: 5, ♂, holotype, ♂ “India, Rajasthan, Jodhpur, Farm of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 7–9.X.1989, A. Kompantsev” [ZMMU]; 2005: 39, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170. Junior subjective synonym of *Dentilla irana* Lelej, 1985 according to Lelej 2025a: 297.

osteni Lelej in Lelej & Osten, 2004.—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Hormozgan).

Dentilla osteni Lelej in Lelej & Osten, 2004: 255, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Iran, Hormozgan, 10 km W Gavbandi, 28.V.2001, T. Osten” [SMNS]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171; Lelej 2025a: 309, ♂.

persica (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—Distribution: Europe: Greece; Asia: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Greece, Iran, Turkey, Jordan, Palestine.

Mutilla persica Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 160 (in key), 269 (description), ♂; syntypes 2 ♂, “Persia” [Iran] [1 syntype in ISEA-PAN], examined by photo; André 1899a: 9, ♂; 1902a: 352, ♂.

Smicromyrme persica: Invrea 1965b: 87, ♂ (Israel, Palestine).

Smicromyrme (Dentilla) persica: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195, ♂.

Dentilla persica: Lelej 1985: 193, ♂, ♀; 2002: 53; Lelej *et al.* 2003a: 129; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 15, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171; Standfuss & Standfuss 2012: 461, 463, ♂; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 71, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2025a: 294, ♂, ♀.

Smicromyrme (Edrionotus) ursina Nagy, 1972b: 4, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Turkey, Salt Lake (Tuz-Gölü), Ankara” [Nagy's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla persica* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Lelej 2025a: 295.

Smicromyrme (Dentilla) ursina: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195, ♀.

Dentilla ursina: Lelej 1985: 191, ♀; 2002: 52, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171, ♀.

sabulicola (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, India, Turkmenistan, Oman, United Arab Emirates.

Smicromyrme sabulicola Skorikov, 1935: 313, 316, tab. 1, fig. 8; tab. 3, fig. 8, ♀, holotype, ♀, “г. Бампур и его окрестн., ЮВ Персия, 12–18.IV.1901, Зарудный” [Iran, Sistan and Baluchestan, Bampur and its vicinities, 12–18.IV.1901, N. Zarudny] [ZISP], examined.

Smicromyrme (Dentilla) sabulicola: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195, ♀.

Dentilla sabulicola: Lelej 1985: 196, ♀; 2002: 52, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171, ♀; Lelej 2025a: 308, ♂, ♀.

Dentilla zarudnyi Lelej, 1985: 195, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Керман, страна Саргад, Дузаб, 16–18.V.1901, Н.Зарудный” (Iran, Sistan and Baluchestan) [ZISP]; 2002: 52; Lelej & Osten 2004: 257, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2011: 301, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171; Gadallah *et al.* 2020: 146, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme sabulicola* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 2025a: 308.

Remarks. The record of *D. zarudnyi* from Yemen (Lelej & van Harten 2011) was incorrect; this species was not recorded by Lelej & van Harten (2006) from Yemen, or by Lo Cascio *et al.* (2012) from Socotra. The female of *D. zarudnyi* Lelej, 1985 may eventually be recognized as *D. sabulicola* (Skorikov, 1935) due to its co-occurrence in Iran (Sistan & Baluchestan: Bampur and its vicinities, 14♂, 1♀, 12–18.IV.1901, N. Zarudny), and United Arab Emirates (Wadi Bih dam, 19♂, 1♀, 30.IV–4.VI.2008, LT, leg. A. van Harten). There is no direct evidence (pair collected *in copula*) to support this relationship.

saharica (Giner Marí, 1945).—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara, Morocco, Algeria.

Ephutomma saharica Giner Marí, 1945: 253, fig. 17, ♂, type locality: “Tizguirrentz /Tuisguirrentz/ Tizgui Remz” [Western Sahara, 28°25'14"N, 09°12'57"W (Louveau *et al.* 2022)], syntypes in MNCN; 1947: 28.

Smicromyrme (Dentilla) saharica: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 195, ♂.

Dentilla saharica: Lelej 1985: 191, ♂; 2002: 52, ♂; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 56; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171; Lelej 2025a: 307, ♂.

Remarks. My record of this species from Sudan (Lelej 2002) was wrong and belongs to the *Dentilla bischoffi* Lelej, 2025a.

- semirubra** (Bischoff, 1920).—Distribution: North Africa: Libya, Egypt (new record). **New material.** Egypt, Mersa-Matruh, 2♂ [NHMW].
- Ephutomma semirubra* Bischoff, 1920: 153, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Tripolis (Libya), Kedu, S. Quedenfeldt / *Ephutomma bicolor* Ol. ♂ / 31414 / *continua semirubra* Bisch. / Type / Holotype / Zool. Mus. Berlin / *Dentilla semirubra* (Bi.) B. Petersen det., 1987” [MNHU], examined; Lelej 2002: 53, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 173.
- Dentilla semirubra*: Lelej 2025a: 309, ♂.
- speciosa** (Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980).—Distribution: Asia: Eastern Afghanistan.
- Smicromyrme speciosa* Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 195, fig. 10, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Afghanistan, Lagman Prov., Shamakat, 2.IV.1972, O. Kabakov” [ZISP], examined.
- Dentilla speciosa*: Lelej 1985: 195, ♀; 2002: 52; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171; Lelej 2025a: 301, ♀.
- testacea** (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Asia: Saudi Arabia, Yemen.
- Mutilla testacea* Klug, 1829: [20], tab. 5, fig. 4, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 2025a), ♂, “Arab. Wüste / Ehrenberg S. / Arab. d. Ehrbg [Arabia deserta as referring to Jiddah and places to the north, perhaps including Al Muwaylib of the 1823-1824 journey (Baker 1997)] / *testacea* Kl. / 6565 / *testacea* Kl det. Bischoff / Type / Lectotipo / *Eremomyrme testacea* (Klug) / J. Suárez det. 1968 / Zool. Mus. Berlin / *Dentilla testacea* (Klug) B. Petersen det. 1988” [MNHU].
- Ephutomma testacea*: Bischoff 1920: 154, ♂.
- Dentilla testacea*: Lelej 2002: 52; 2006: 24, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 171; Gadallah *et al.* 2020: 146, ♂; Lelej 2025a: 309, ♂.
- Remarks.** Francisco-Javier Suárez (unpublished) labeled the specimen in MNHU with Klug's “*testacea* Kl.” label as the lectotype. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made, I designated the specimen labeled by Suárez as the lectotype (Lelej 2025a). My designation of the holotype of this species was wrong (Lelej & van Harten 2006).

33. Genus *EPHUCILLA* Lelej, 1995

- EPHUCILLA** Lelej, 1995b: 10; Okayasu 2020: 66, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Williams 2023: 112, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla naja* Zavattari, 1913, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 19 Oriental species (five also occur in the eastern Palaearctic). Six are known from both sexes, nine are known from the male sex only and four are based on females only.

- brevitegula** Okayasu, 2020. Distribution: Asia: Japan (Ishigaki-jima, Iriomote-jima).
- Ephutomma naja*: Lelej & Yamane 1992: 631, ♂.
- Ephucilla naja*: Lelej 1995b: 11, ♂, part.; Yamane 1999: 380, ♂; Azuma *et al.* 2002: 322; Lelej 2005: 40; Terayama 2005: 11, 17, ♂ non fig. 6K; Terayama *et al.* 2011: 13, 21, ♂, part.; Lo Cascio 2015: 548, part.; Terayama *et al.* 2016: 166, ♂, part.
- Ephucilla brevitegula* Okayasu, 2020: 76, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂, “Urauchi, Iriomote-jima, 24°21'N 123°48'E, 30.X.2017, Keita Kuroda leg., sweeping” (Japan, Yaeyama Islands) [EUM].
- guentheri** (Zavattari, 1913).—Distribution: Asia: China (Taiwan).
- Mutilla guentheri* Zavattari, 1913: 33, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933: 417), ♂ “Taihorinsho” (China: Taiwan) [SDEI].
- Smicromyrme guentheri*(!) Mickel, 1933b: 417. Not valid emendation according to article 32.5.2.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999).
- Ephucilla guentheri*: Lelej 2005: 40, ♂; Okayasu 2020: 65, ♂.
- naja** (Zavattari, 1913).—Distribution: Asia: China (Taiwan).
- Mutilla naja* Zavattari, 1913: 38, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933b: 417), ♂ “Taihorin” (China: Taiwan) [SDEI].
- Ephucilla naja*: Lelej 2005: 40, ♂; Okayasu 2020: 65, ♂.
- suginoi** Okayasu, 2020. Distribution: Asia: Japan (Okinawa-jima).
- Ephucilla naja*: Terayama *et al.* 2011: 13, 21, ♂, part.; Lo Cascio 2015: 548, part.; Terayama *et al.* 2016: 166,

♂, part.

Ephucilla suginoi Okayasu, 2020: 71, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂, “Sashiki, Nanjyô-shi, Okinawa-jima Island, 1.VIII.1976, S. Yamauchi leg.” (Japan, Okinawa Islands) [HUM].

yoshitakei Okayasu, 2020. Distribution: Asia: Japan (Amami Islands).

Ephucilla naja: Terayama *et al.* 2011: 13, 21, ♂, part.; Lo Cascio 2015: 548, part.; Terayama *et al.* 2016: 166, ♂, part.

Ephucilla yoshitakei Okayasu, 2020: 66, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂, “Amami-chûô, Forest Road Naze, Amami-ôshima Island, 250–300 m alt., 28°20′–22°N 129°26′–29°E, 10–12.VII.2014, So Shimizu leg.” (Japan, Amami Islands) [NIAES].

34. Genus *EPHUTOMMA* Ashmead, 1899

EPHUTOMMA Ashmead, 1899: 52, ♂ non ♀; Lelej 1976b: 277; 1985: 183, ♂, ♀; 2002: 52; Lelej & Williams 2023: 112, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Neuter (Brothers *et al.* 2025). **Type species:** *Mutilla turcestanica* Dalla Torre, 1897, ♂, by original designation in according with Article 70.3.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999) (replacement name for *Mutilla incerta* Radoszkowski, 1877, ♂, not Spinola, 1841). **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 15 species that are distributed mainly in the Palaearctic Region, but *E. fletcheri* (Turner, 1911) has been found in the Oriental Region as well.

EREMOMYRME Suárez, 1965b: 51. Type species: *Mutilla turcestanica* Dalla Torre, 1897, ♂, by automatic designation (replacement name for *Mutilla incerta* Radoszkowski, 1877, ♂, not Spinola, 1841). Junior objective synonym of *Ephutomma* Ashmead, 1899 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 193.

angustatum (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Iran.

Smicromyrme angustata Skorikov, 1935: 316, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Zeravshan river, Changir, 20.VI.1930, Zimin” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP].

Smicromyrme sogdiana Lelej, 1971: 676, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♀ “SE border of Kyzylkum, 16.VI.1961, P. Lehr” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme angustata* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1976b: 278.

Eremomyrme angustata: Lelej 1976b: 278 ♀, ♂.

Ephutomma angustata(!): Lelej 1985: 186, ♀, ♂; 2002: 53.

coronatum (Lelej, 1976).—Distribution: Russia: South Ural; Asia: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan.

Eremomyrme coronata Lelej, 1976b: 280, fig. 12, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Central Betpakdala, Dzhingeldy, 27.VII.1935” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP].

Ephutomma coronata(!): Lelej 1985: 186, ♂; 2002: 53.

desertum Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Iran.

Ephutomma deserta(!) Lelej, 1985: 189, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Badkhyz reserve, 20.VI.1975, Murzin” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 53.

ferghanicum Ovtchinnikov, 2002.—Distribution: Asia: Kyrgyzstan.

Ephutomma ferghanica(!) Ovtchinnikov, 2002: 85, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Alash-Too Mts, Toskool-Ata, 3.VIII.2001, S. Ovtchinnikov” (Kyrgyzstan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 53.

himalayanum Lelej & Ullah in Lelej *et al.*, 2007.—Distribution: Asia: Pakistan (Islamabad), Nepal.

Ephutomma himalayana(!) Lelej & Ullah in Lelej *et al.*, 2007: 58, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Nepal, Chitwan National Park, Sauraha, 27°34′N, 84°29′E, 200 m, 31.V.1997, M. Hauser” [OLML]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 172.

kazenasi (Lelej, 1976).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (west), Uzbekistan, Mongolia.

Eremomyrme kazenasi Lelej, 1976b: 279, fig. 11, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Kungrad, 9.VI.1969, Davydova” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; 1977d: 535, ♂.

Ephutomma kazenasi: Lelej 1985: 187, ♂; 2002: 53.

kerzhneri (Lelej, 1977).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, China (Xinjiang).

Eremomyrme mongolensis: Lelej 1976b: 279, ♂.

- Eremomyrme kerzhneri* Lelej, 1977d: 534, ♂, holotype, ♂, “NW China, Bugas near Khami, 25.VIII.1895, Roborovskij, Kozlov” [ZISP].
- Ephutomma kerzhneri*: Lelej 1985: 187, ♂, ♀; 2002: 53.
- minutum** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran (north), Mongolia.
- Smicromyrme ellipsiphera*: Skorikov 1935: 317, ♀.
- Ephutomma minuta*(!) Lelej, 1985: 189, ♀, holotype, ♀: “Eastern Turkmeniya, Bossaga, 29.X.1931, Ushinskij” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 53.
- mongolense** (Suárez, 1974).—Distribution: Russia: Eastern Siberia (Transbaicalia); Asia: Mongolia.
- Smicromyrme mongolensis* Suárez, 1974: 14, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Mongolia, Central aimak, Ulaan chodag 16 km S von Somon Öndörschireet, 1500 m, 24.VII (19)66, Nr. 739” [HNHM]; Lelej 1975b: 324, ♂.
- Eremomyrme mongolensis*: Lelej 1977d: 534, ♂.
- Smicromyrme kozlovi*: Lelej 1976b: 273, fig. 10, ♀ non ♂; 1977d: 534
- Ephutomma mongolensis*(!) Lelej 1981b: 78, ♂; 1985: 188, ♂, ♀; 2002: 53.
- montarcense** (Mercet in Giner Marí, 1944).—Distribution: Europe: Spain (including Mallorca), Portugal, Italy (Lampedusa); North Africa: Morocco, Tunisia.
- Smicromyrme montarcense* Mercet in Giner Marí, 1944: 89, ♂, lectotype (designated by Suárez 1959a: 100), ♂ “Montarco, Arias” (Madrid, Spain) [MNCN]; Suárez 1959a: 100, ♂.
- Smicromyrme lampedusia* Invrea, 1957b: 16, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Lampedusa II.” (Italy) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme montarcense* Mercet in Giner Marí, 1944 according to Matias 2023a: 210.
- Smicromyrme negrei* Suárez, 1965a: 577, fig. 3, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Mazuza, Marruecos, IX.1956, A. Pardo” (Morocco) [Suárez's coll., MNCN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme lampedusia* Invrea, 1957 according to Arnone & Romano 1995: 745. Junior subjective synonym of *E. montarcense* Mercet in Giner Marí according to Matias 2023a: 210.
- Ephutomma montarcense*: Lelej 2002: 53; Matias 2023: 210, ♂, ♀.
- turcestanicum** (Dalla Torre, 1897).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan.
- Mutilla incerta* Radoszkowski, 1877: 38, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976b: 277), ♂ “Kyzylkum, 12.V.1871, Fedtschenko” (South Kazakhstan) [ZMMU]. Nomen praeocc., non Spinola, 1841
- Mutilla turcestanica* Dalla Torre, 1897: 94. Replacement name for *Mutilla incerta* Radoszkowski, 1877.
- Smicromyrme semenovi* Skorikov, 1935: 312, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Utsh-Adzhi” (Turkmenistan), holotype [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Ephutomma turcestanica* Dalla Torre, 1897 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 192.
- Ephutomma incerta* var. *rufothoracica* Skorikov, 1935: 323, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 192), ♂ “Kyzylkum ” (South Kazakhstan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Ephutomma turcestanica* Dalla Torre, 1897 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 192.
- Eremomyrme turcestanica*: Lelej 1976b: 278, ♂.
- Ephutomma turcestanica*(!) Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 192, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1985: 184, ♀, ♂; 2002: 54.
- turgayense** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan.
- Ephutomma turgayensis*(!) Lelej, 1985: 188, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Turgayskaya oblast, Kaindy River, Tshiili, 2.VI.1976, Kazenas” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; 2002: 54.

35. Genus *MICKELOMYRME* Lelej, 1995

MICKELOMYRME Lelej, 1995a: 17, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 34; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 95, ♂, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 18, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 174; Lelej & Williams 2023: 116, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla hageni* Zavattari, 1913, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 23 species (one divided into two subspecies), which are distributed in the Oriental Region. Three of these species extend to the Palearctic part of China (Pagliano *et al.* 2020). Of these, seven species are known from both sexes, nine species are based on male only, and seven species are based on female only.

abnorma (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Anhui, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Yunnan), Thailand, Vietnam.

Smicromyrme norna abnormalis Chen, 1957: 203, ♂, holotype ♂ “Kuling (Guling), (Lushan, Jiujiang), Kiangsi” (China, Jiangxi) [TARI].

Smicromyrme norna alnorma [sic]: He *et al.* 2004: 953, ♂. Incorrect subsequent spelling.

Mickelomyrme abnormalis: Lelej 1996d: 285, ♂; 2002: 54; 2005: 43; Hua 2006: 300; Okayasu 2020: 44; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 174; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 39, ♂.

chinensis (Smith, 1855).—Distribution: Asia: China (Shanxi, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Yunnan, Fujian, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan), Indonesia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam.

Mutilla chinensis Smith, 1855: 38, ♀, holotype, ♀ “North China” [BMNH]; Dalla Torre 1897: 23; André 1902b: 38.

Mutilla exacta Smith, 1879: 202, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Shanghai” [BMNH]; Dalla Torre 1897: 38; André 1902b: 39. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla chinensis* Smith, 1855 according to Zhou *et al.* 2018: 25.

Smicromyrme chinensis: Mickel 1933a: 318, ♀; Wu 1941: 134; Hammer 1949: 11, ♀; Yasumatsu 1951: 70, ♀; Chen 1957: 208, ♀; Lelej 2002: 73; He *et al.* 2004: 948; Lelej 2005: 58; Hua 2006: 301.

Smicromyrme exacta: Mickel 1933a: 323, ♂; Yasumatsu 1948: 73, ♂; Chen 1957: 201, ♂; He *et al.* 2004: 950, ♂.

Mickelomyrme exacta: Lelej 1995a: 17; 1996d: 285, ♂; 2002: 54; 2005: 43; Hua 2006: 300; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 58, ♂.

Mickelomyrme chinensis: Zhou *et al.* 2018: 25, ♂, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 303, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 7, ♂; Okayasu 2020: 44; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 175; Nguyen & Dang 2024: 57, ♀; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 40, ♀, ♂.

Remarks. *Mickelomyrme chinensis* is the largest species among the seven species of *Mickelomyrme* that occur in China. Four males and three females of *M. chinensis* were collected in Nanling National Nature Reserve and Chebaling National Nature Reserve during the same time period (16–21 July 2008 and 22–28 July 2008), respectively.

hageni (Zavattari, 1913).—Distribution: Asia: Japan (Miyako Islands, Yaeyama Islands, Okinawa Islands), China (Taiwan).

Mutilla hageni Zavattari, 1913: 32, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933b: 417), ♂ “Kankau (Hengchun)” (China, Taiwan) [SDEI].

Mutilla alberici Zavattari, 1913: 31, ♀, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933b: 421), ♀ “Tainan” (China, Taiwan) [SDEI]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla hageni* Zavattari, 1913 according to Lelej & Yamane 1992: 631.

Mutilla discreta: Matsumura & Uchida 1926: 50, ♂.

Smicromyrme hageni: Mickel 1933b: 417, ♂; 1935: 291, ♂; Yasumatsu 1938b: 447, ♂; Chen 1957: 202, ♂, part.; Tsuneki 1972a: 20, ♂; 1972b: 20, ♂; Kuribayashi 1973: 181; Yoshida 1989: 651.

Smicromyrme alberici: Mickel 1933b: 421, ♀; 1935: 293, ♀; Chen 1957: 208, ♀; Tsuneki 1972b: 19, ♀; 1973: 23, ♀; Yoshida 1989: 651; Lelej & Yamane 1992: 631, ♀; Tsuneki 1993: 40, ♀; Azuma *et al.* 2002: 322.

Smicromyrme (Nemka) hageni: Lelej & Yamane 1992: 631, ♂, ♀, part., corrected by Lelej (1996c).

Mickelomyrme hageni: Lelej 1995a: 17, corrected by Lelej (1996c); Lelej 1996c: 280, ♂, ♀; Yamane 1999: 381, ♂, ♀; Brothers *et al.* 2000: 210; Azuma *et al.* 2002: 322; Lelej 2005: 44; Terayama 2005: 7, 11, 16, ♂, ♀; Terayama *et al.* 2011: 13, 20, ♂, ♀; Lo Cascio 2015: 551; Terayama *et al.* 2016: 167, ♂, ♀; Okayasu 2020: 44, ♂, ♀.

36. Genus *NEMKA* Lelej, 1985

NEMKA (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870) Lelej, 1985: 240, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 39; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 95, ♂, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 22, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 169; Lelej & Williams 2023: 118, ♂, ♀. Raised to generic status by Lelej 1995a: 2. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 18 species: *Nemka viduata* (Pallas, 1773), with five subspecies, *N. aurantiaca* (Skorikov, 1935), and *N. yasumatsui* (Mickel, 1936) are distributed in the Palaearctic Region, while 15 species occur in the Oriental Region, four of these species penetrate to the Palaearctic parts of China and Iran. Seven species are known from both sexes, while three are known only from

males, and eight are known only from females.

HORAILA (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870) Tsuneki, 1993: 43. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Smicromyrme (Horaia) chihpenchia* Tsuneki, 1993 (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla wotani* Zavattari, 1913, ♀ according to Okayasu 2020: 31) by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Nemka* Lelej, 1985 according to Lelej 1995a: 2.

aurantiaca (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Iran, Afghanistan.

Smicromyrme viduata var. *aurantiaca* Skorikov, 1935: 310, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Mountains to south of Bampur, South-East Persia, 20.VII.1898, N. Zarudny” (South-East Iran) [ZISP].

Smicromyrme (Smicromyrme) aurantiaca: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194, ♂.

Smicromyrme (Nemka) aurantiaca: Lelej 1985: 216, male (key).

Nemka aurantiaca: Lelej 1995a: 14, ♂, ♀; 2002: 55

limi (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Hainan), South Korea, Vietnam.

Smicromyrme wotani: Yasumatsu 1938a: 85, ♀; Yasumatsu 1951: 70, ♀.

Smicromyrme limi limi Chen, 1957: 183, 215, ♀, holotype ♀, “Chusan (Zhoushan)” (China, Zhejiang) [TARI]; He *et al.* 2004: 952, ♀.

Smicromyrme limi nanhai Chen, 1957: 216, ♀, holotype ♀, “San-ah” (Sanya)” (China, Hainan) [TARI]. Junior subjective synonym of *Nemka limi* (Chen, 1957) according to Okayasu 2020: 33.

Nemka wotani: Lelej 1995a: 10, ♂, ♀, part.; Lelej *et al.* 2001: 12, ♀; Lelej 2002: 57, part.; 2005: 48, part.; Hua 2006: 300; Lo Cascio 2015: 553, part.

Nemka limi limi: Lelej 1995a: 11, ♀; Lelej 2005: 46; Hua 2006: 300; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 303, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 176; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, ♀.

Nemka limi nanhai: Lelej 1995a: 11, ♀; Lelej 2005: 46; Hua 2006: 300; Lo Cascio 2015: 553; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 303, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 176; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, ♀.

Nemka limi: Okayasu 2020: 33, ♂, ♀; Nguyen & Dang 2024: 58, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 46, ♀, ♂.

Nemka taiwanensis: Barthélémy & Guénard 2025: 76, ♂.

pondicherensis (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—Distribution: Asia: Iran (south), Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka.

Mutilla pondicherensis Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 155 (key), 1870: 204 (description), ♀, holotype ♀ “Type / Pondichery / *Pondicherensis* S. det. Sichel Type / Holotype *Mutilla pondicherensis* ♀ Sichel & Rad.” (India, Puducherry) [NHMW], examined; Bingham, 1897: 18, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla blanda* Smith, 1855 according to André 1896b: 11, resurrected to valid species by Hammer 1962: 40.

Mutilla blanda Smith, 1855: 32, ♀, type locality: “India”, syntypes in BMNH. Nomen praeocc., non Erichson, 1842. Synonymised under *blandula* by Dalla Torre, 1897: 17.

Mutilla rufitarsis Smith, 1879: 199, ♀ type locality “India”, syntypes in BMNH. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pondicherensis* according to Turner 1911: 143.

Mutilla taprobanae Cameron, 1892: 122, 125, ♀, type locality: “Trincomalia” (Sri Lanka), syntypes in OUMNH. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufitarsis* Smith, 1879 according to Bingham 1897: 18.

Mutilla blandula Dalla Torre, 1897: 17. Unnecessary replacement name for *Mutilla blanda* Smith, 1855. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pondicherensis* according to Lelej 2005: 47.

Smicromyrme pondicherensis: Hammer 1962: 40, ♀.

Nemka pondicherensis: Lelej 1995a: 16, ♀; 2002: 55, ♀; 2005: 47, ♀.

Remarks. *Mutilla pondicherensis* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 should be used instead of the preoccupied *M. blanda* Smith, 1855. In this case, *Mutilla blandula* Dalla Torre, 1897, is an unnecessary replacement name. The specimen from Iran was identified by B. Petersen. He wrote to me: “This is a widespread Indian species, which I also know from Pakistan. It seems to me that there are more taxa than expected, going rather westwards” (Petersen, in litt., 1982).

taiwanensis (Mickel, 1933).—Distribution: Asia: China (Taiwan).

Timulla orientalis taiwanensis Mickel, 1933b: 408, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Taiwan, Taihanroku, 3-10.VIII.1908, H. Sauter” (China) [MNHU]; 1935: 267, ♂.

Smicromyrme orientalis taiwanensis: Chen 1957: 197, figs 47, 48, ♂.

Nemka taiwanensis: Lelej 1995a: 14, ♂; 2002: 55, ♂; 2005: 47, ♂.

viduata (Pallas, 1773).—Distribution: Russia: South European part, South Ural, Western Siberia (Altai); Europe:

Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Malta, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Austria, ?South Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechia, Slovakia, Ukraine; Asia: Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran (north), Turkey, Mongolia (north-west), China (Xinjiang); North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.

viduata viduata (Pallas, 1773).—Distribution: Russia: South European part, South Ural, Western Siberia (Altai); Europe: Ukraine, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Austria, ?South Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechia, Slovakia; Asia: Turkey, Syria, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia (north-west).

Mutilla viduata Pallas, 1773: 730, ♂, type locality: “Lecta cun praecedenti (ad Irten locis australioribus)” (According to the route description, the sample was collected on June 30, 1771, on the Shulba River, a right tributary of the Irtysh River, east of Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan), syntypes unknown.

Mutilla sungora: Pallas 1773: 730, ♀ non ♂.

Tiphia stridula Rossi, 1790: 68, tab. 6, fig. 2, ♂, type locality: not given (Italy), syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773 according to Morawitz 1865: 133.

Mutilla coronata Rossi, 1792: 147, ♀, type locality: “Pisis obvia in silvestris arenosis” (Italy), syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773 according to Morawitz 1865: 133.

Mutilla coronata Fabricius, 1793: 369, ♀, type locality: “Habitat in Halae Saxonum” (Germany), lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 158) with Fabrician label “*coronata*” [NHMD]. Nomen praecox., non Rossi, 1792. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773 according to Morawitz 1865: 133).

Mutilla paedemontana Fabricius, 1794: 461, ♂, type locality: “Habitat in Italia” (Italy), lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 186) [NHMD]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773 according to Morawitz 1865: 133.

Mutilla togata Ahrens, 1812: 17, ♂, type locality: “Europa”, syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773 according to Morawitz 1865: 133.

Mutilla simplicia Radoszkowski, 1865: 439, tab. 7, fig. 12, ♀, “Crimée”, lectotype (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2016: 13) “96 / circular green label / Krim, 18.VIII (18)62/ Tauria / Type / *simplicia* Rados. / Lectotypus *Mutilla simplicata* Rad. Lelej design. 2011 / *Nemka viduata viduata* (Pall.) Lelej det. 2011” [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pauperata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 195. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla brutia* Petagna, 1787 according to André 1902a: 459. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773 according to Lelej *et al.* 2016: 13.

Mutilla pauperata Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 153, 195, ♀. Unnecessary replacement name for *Mutilla simplicia* Radoszkowski, 1865. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773 according to André 1899a: 8.

Smicromyrme viduata viduata: Lelej 1985: 242, ♂, ♀; Petersen 1988: 218, ♂, ♀

Nemka viduata viduata: Lelej 1995a: 8, ♂, ♀; Aliev & Lelej 1999: 48, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 55, ♂, ♀; Lelej *et al.* 2022: ♂, ♀.

Remarks. The reason of the synonymy oldest *Mutilla simplicia* Radoszkowski, 1865 under *Mutilla pauperata* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 195 is unknown. However, at present, both names are considered synonyms of *Mutilla viduata* Pallas, 1773.

viduata tunensis (Fabricius, 1804).—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.

Mutilla tunensis Fabricius, 1804: 433, ♀, type locality: “Habitat in Tunis” (Tunisia), lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 195), ♀ “Algeria & Tanger Mus. S:&T:L *Mutilla tunensis* Fabr.” [NHMD].

Mutilla bipunctata Lepeletier, 1845: 642, ♀, type locality: “Oran” (Algeria), syntypes in MNHN. Nomen praecox., non Latreille, 1792.

Mutilla dispar Smith, 1855: 14, ♀. Replacement name for *Mutilla bipunctata* Lepeletier, 1845.

Smicromyrme viduata tunensis f. *triplex* Invrea, 1953: 277, ♂, type locality: “Marrakech” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme viduata tunensis: Lelej 1985: 247, ♀, ♂; Petersen 1988: 195, ♂, ♀.

Nemka viduata tunensis: Lelej 1995a: 8, ♂, ♀. part.; 2002: 55, ♂, ♀.

viduata macquarti (Lepeletier, 1845).—Distribution: Europe: France (south), Greece.

Mutilla macquarti Lepeletier, 1845: 633, ♂, type locality: “Probablement du Midi de la France”, really Greece, syntypes in MNHN.

Smicromyrme viduata macquarti: Petersen 1988: 195, ♂, ♀.

Nemka viduata macquarti: Lelej 2002: 56.

viduata bartholomaei (Radoszkowski, 1865).—Distribution: Asia: Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan (south of Aral Sea and Balkhash Lake), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Iran (north), Turkey, China (Xinjiang).

Mutilla bartholomaei Radoszkowski, 1865: 460, tab. 9, fig. 2, ♂, neotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Persia / tunensis / var. α / PERS(ia) MLOK(osewitz) / ?? Typus / *Mutilla bartholomaei* Rad. Lelej det. 2011 / *Nemka viduata bartholomaei* (Rad.) Lelej det. 2011” [MNHU].

Mutilla luctuosa Radoszkowski, 1865: 453, tab. 8, fig. 5, ♀, type locality: “Syr-Darja river” (Kazakhstan), syntypes in ISEA-PAN. Nomen praeocc., non Lucas, 1848.

Mutilla bareyi Radoszkowski, 1893: 492, ♂, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 196), ♂ “Persia / Mlok.” (Iran) [ISEA-PAN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla bartholomaei* Radoszkowski, 1865 according to Lelej 2002: 56.

Smicromyrme viduata protunensis Skorikov, 1935: 316, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 242), ♀ “Zhulek, 3.VI.1913, Gutbir” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme viduata tunensis* (Fabricius, 1804) according to Lelej 1975b: 325.

Smicromyrme simia Skorikov, 1935: 316, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 242), ♀ “Koku-Merek river and Dzhumgal, 9.VII.1914, Mikhalevskij” (Kyrgyzstan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme viduata tunensis* (Fabricius, 1804) according to Lelej 1975b: 325.

Smicromyrme viduata protunensis var. *anacta* Skorikov, 1935: 319, ♂, type locality: “Turcestan”. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme viduata protunensis var. *intermedia* Skorikov, 1935: 319, ♂, type locality: “Turcestan”. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme viduata bareyi: Petersen 1988: 196, 220, ♀, ♂.

Nemka viduata bartholomaei: Lelej 2002: 56, ♂, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 177 (*bartholomei*(!)); Lelej *et al.* 2022: 71, ♂, ♀.

Remarks. There are male and female specimens identified by O. Radoszkowski as “*bartolomei*” in the collections of ISEA-PAN and MNHU, but they are not the syntypes of *Mutilla bartholomaei* Radoszkowski, 1865. I here designate a neotype, a female specimen from these series, to ensure the stability of the nomenclature.

viduata andalusiana (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal.

Smicromyrme viduata f. *andalusiana* Skorikov, 1935: 319, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 2002: 57), ♀ “Andalusia” (Spain) [ZISP].

Smicromyrme viduata andalusiana: Petersen 1988: 195, 219, ♀, ♂;

Nemka viduata andalusiana: Lelej 2002: 57; Parejo-Pulido *et al.* 2023: 14, ♀, ♂.

viduata insulae (Invrea, 1940).—Distribution: Asia: Cyprus.

Smicromyrme viduata var. *insulae* Invrea, 1940: 120, ♂, syntypes, 2♂ “Cyprus, Acrotizi Bay, 18.X.1938, Mauromoustakis” [MSNG].

Smicromyrme viduata insulae: Petersen 1988: 195, ♂.

Nemka viduata insulae: Lelej 2002: 57.

wotani (Zavattari, 1913).—Distribution: Asia: China (Taiwan).

Mutilla wotani Zavattari, 1913: 27, ♀ lectotype (designated by Mickel, 1933b: 291) “Tainan” (China, Taiwan) [SDEI]; Sonan 1931: 7, ♀.

Smicromyrme wotani: Mickel 1933b: 420, ♀; Mickel 1935: 291, ♀; Chen 1957: 207, ♀, examined; Tsuneki 1972b: 18, ♀, examined; Tsuneki 1993: 40, ♀.

Smicromyrme orientalis taiwanensis: Tsuneki 1972b: 16, ♂, part.

Smicromyrme (Horaia) chihpenchia Tsuneki, 1993: 43, ♂, holotype ♂, “Chihpenchi” (Taitung) (China, Taiwan) [MNHAH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla wotani* Zavattari, 1913 according to Okayasu 2020: 31.

Nemka wotani: Lelej 1995a: 10, ♂, ♀, part.; 2002: 57; 2005: 48; Lo Cascio 2015: 553; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 303, ♀.

Nemka chihpenchia: Lelej 1995a: 11, ♂; 2005: 45.

Smicromyrme chihpenchia: Hashimoto & Nakanishi 1997: 31, ♂.

yasumatsui (Mickel, 1936).—Distribution: Asia: Japan (Honshû, Shikoku, Kyûshû, Iki Islands, Gotô Islands,

Ôsumi Islands).

Smicromyrme yasumatsui Mickel, 1936b: 52, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Chikuzen” (Japan, Kyushu, Fukuoka) [UMSP]; Tsuneki 1972a: 17, ♀; Yoshida 1989: 651; Takahashi 1996: 28, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla wotani* Zavattari, 1913 according to Lelej 1995a: 10, resurrected to valid species by Okayasu 2020: 25.

Smicromyrme (Nemka) wotani: Lelej & Yamane 1992: 631, ♂, ♀.

Nemka wotani: Lelej 1995a: 10, ♂, ♀, part.; Yamane 1999: 381, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 57; Lelej 2005: 48; Terayama 2005: 8, 11, 17, ♂, ♀; Terayama *et al.* 2011: 13, 21, ♂, ♀; Tsurusaki *et al.* 2012: 70, ♂; Nagase *et al.* 2014: 132, ♀; Ono & Kawashima 2013: 41, ♂; Lo Cascio 2015: 553; Terayama *et al.* 2016: 167, ♂, ♀.

37. Genus *NURISTANILLA* Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980

NURISTANILLA Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 193, ♀; Lelej 1985: 182, ♀; 2002: 57; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 40; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 178; Lelej & Williams 2023: 120, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Nuristanilla kabakovi* Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** One species, based on the female only, is recognized. Only the holotype collected by O.N. Kabakov in Eastern Afghanistan is known for this species.

kabakovi Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan.

Nuristanilla kabakovi Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980: 193, ♀, holotype, ♀ Lagman province (Afghanistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 182, ♀; 2002: 57.

38. Genus *PHYSETOPODA* Schuster, 1949

PHYSETOPODA Schuster, 1949: 112, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1985: 197, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 46; Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 506, ♂, ♀; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96, ♂, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 23, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 178; Lelej & Williams 2023: 120, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Physetopoda insularis* Schuster, 1949, ♂, by original designation (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rubrocincta* Lucas, 1848, ♂, according to Brothers 1983a: 444). The later designation of *Mutilla montana* Panzer, 1805 by Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 72 is invalid. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 50 species, six of which are divided into multiple subspecies. These species are distributed mostly in the Palaearctic Region (45), though many Afrotropical species of *Smicromyrme* are likely to be transferred to the genus *Physetopoda* in the future. Five species are known from the Oriental Region. Four species are known for both sexes, 13 species are based on female only, and 30 species are based on male only (Lelej & Williams 2023: 122).

PARAMYRME (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870) Lelej, 1977d: 531. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla montana* Panzer, 1805, ♀, by original designation (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Panzer 1806: 212). Junior subjective synonym of *Physetopoda* Schuster, 1949 according to Brothers 1983a: 441.

arabica Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014.—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates, Oman.

Physetopoda arabica Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014a: 510, ♂, holotype, ♂, United Arab Emirates: Sharjah Desert Park, 24.VII–14.VIII.2008, light trap, leg. A.v. Harten [RMNH].

Remarks. The male characters indicate that *Ph. arabica* belongs to the species-group *Physetopoda longistigma* (Invrea, 1960), which is characterized by a bidentate mandible, well-sclerotized pterostigma on the fore wings, and a volsella with a basal lobe. This species group is represented in the Palaearctic Region by two species: *Ph. longistigma* (Egypt, Israel), and *Ph. arabica* (United Arab Emirates, Oman).

asiatica (Lelej, 1984).—Distribution: Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Iran (north).

Paramyrme asiatica Lelej, 1984b: 107, fig. 14, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tyulkubas, 19.IV.1973, Kurzenko” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP].

Physetopoda asiatica: Lelej 1985: 206, ♂, ♀; 2002: 57.

betpakdalensis (Lelej, 1984).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan.

Paramyrme betpakdalensis Lelej, 1984b: 113, ♂, holotype, ♂ “60 km NW Furmanovka, 30.VII.1975, Kazenas” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP].

Physetopoda betpakdalensis: Lelej 1985: 211, ♂; 2002: 57

cingulata (Costa, 1858).—Distribution: Russia: South European part (south-east); Europe: Italy, Greece, Hungary; Asia: Kazakhstan.

Mutilla cingulata Costa, 1858: 15, tab. 21, fig. 4, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Terra d'Otranto” (Italy) MZUN.

Smicromyrme rudolfae Lelej, 1984a: 87, ♂, holotype, ♂, “lower arm of Ural river, Kharkin, 8.VI.1951, V. Rudolf” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1985: 211, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla cingulata* Costa, 1858 according to Petersen 1988: 193.

Smicromyrme cingulata: Petersen 1988: 210, ♂.

Physetopoda cingulata: Lelej 2002: 58, ♂; Standfuss 2006: 78, ♀; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 75, ♂.

compacta (Invrea, 1957).—Distribution: Europe: Italy, Croatia, France, Spain, Portugal, Romania.

Smicromyrme compacta Invrea, 1957c: 195, fig. 1b, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Abruzzi, Monte Canelly, 16.VIII.1953, M. Cerruti” (Italy) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla subcomata* Wesmael, 1851 according to Petersen 1988: 170. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla daghestanica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Schmid-Egger & Petersen 1993: 53, resurrected to valid species by Lelej 2002: 58.

Physetopoda compacta: Lelej 1985: 209, ♂; 2002: 58.

daghestanica (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Western Siberia (Altai); Europe: France, Italy (including Sicily), Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Greece, Switzerland, Germany, Romania, Hungary, Ukraine, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia; Asia: Turkey, Kazakhstan.

Mutilla daghestanica Radoszkowski, 1885: 24, fig. 22, ♂, type locality “se trouve en Europe meridionale et au Caucase”, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 169), ♂, “Ban(at) / Hungaria / *Daghestanica* / Lectotype *Mutilla daghestanica* Radoszkowski, 1885 B. Petersen des. 1987” (Romania or Serbia) [ISEA-PAN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Physetopoda halensis* (Fabricius, 1787) according to Lelej 1985: 203, resurrected to valid species by Schmid-Egger & Petersen 1993: 53.

Smicromyrme montata f. *moravica* Hoffer, 1936: 162, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Moravia” (Czechia) [MZM]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla daghestanica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 2002: 58.

Smicromyrme variabilis Hoffer, 1938: 191, ♂. Unnecessary replacement name for *Smicromyrme moravica* Hoffer, 1936. Junior subjective synonym of *Physetopoda moravica* Hoffer, 1936 according to Lelej 1985: 208.

Smicromyrme variabilis f. *maculata* Hoffer, 1938: 192, ♂, holotype: “Somotor” (Slovakia), holotype probably in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla daghestanica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 2002: 58.

Smicromyrme variabilis f. *lineata* Hoffer, 1938: 192, ♂, holotype: “Somotor” (Slovakia), holotype probably in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla daghestanica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 2002: 58.

Smicromyrme variabilis f. *obenbergeri* Hoffer, 1938: 192, ♂, type locality: “Somotor” (Slovakia), syntypes probably in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla daghestanica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 2002: 58.

Smicromyrme variabilis f. *conversa* Hoffer, 1938: 192, ♂, holotype: “Somotor” (Slovakia), holotype probably in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla daghestanica* Radoszkowski, 1885 according to Lelej 2002: 58.

Smicromyrme daghestanica: Schmid-Egger & Petersen 1993: 53.

Physetopoda daghestanica: Lelej 2002: 58.

defixa (Invrea, 1953).—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.

Smicromyrme defixa Invrea, 1953a: 287, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Amizmiz, Grand Atlas, Maroc. 16.VI.1947, Collect. Naef / *Smicromyrme defixa* n. sp. Typus, Determ. F. Invrea / Colección J. Suárez” (Morocco) [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 73.

Physetopoda defixa: Parejo-Pulido & Romano 2024: 516, ♂.

deserta (Lelej, 1984).—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan (south-east).

Paramyrme deserta Lelej, 1984b: 109, fig. 12, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Repetek, 31.V.1971, V. Kuznetsov” (Turkmenistan)

[ZISP].

Physetopoda deserta: Lelej 1985: 207, ♂; 2002: 58.

eltihnica (Invrea, 1960).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt, Tunisia.

Smicromyrme eltihnica Invrea, 1960a: 213, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 519), ♀ “Egypt, Wadi El Tih, 18.III.(19)35, leg. H. Priesner” [coll. M. Schwarz, OLML]; Lelej 2002: 74, ♀.

Physetopoda eltihnica: Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 519, ♀; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 179, ♀.

fresnoi Romano & Parejo-Pulido, 2024.—Distribution: Europe: Spain.

Physetopoda fresnoi Romano & Parejo-Pulido in Parejo-Pulido & Romano, 2024: 509, ♂, holotype, ♂. “Arévalo, Ávila / R-8TMB / 16-30.06.2006 / Gayubo *et al.* leg. / ex. Colección F. Fresno” (Spain) [MNCN_Ent 339494].

fusculina (Invrea, 1955).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia).

Smicromyrme fusculina Invrea, 1955a: 249, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Domus de Maria, 15.VI–15.VII.1954, leg. L. Ceresa” (Italy, Sardinia) [MSNG]; Invrea 1964: 221, ♀.

Physetopoda fusculina: Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 75, ♀; Lelej 2002: 58.

gorbatovskii (Lelej, 1984).—Distribution: Asia: Tajikistan.

Paramyrme gorbatovskii Lelej, 1984b: 110, fig. 21, 22, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Vakhsh Range, Nurek, 15.VI.1975, V. Gorbatovskij” (Tajikistan) [ZISP].

Physetopoda gorbatovskii: Lelej 1985: 208, ♂; 2002: 58.

gridellii (Invrea, 1960).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Smicromyrme gridellii Invrea, 1960a: 211, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Kirdassah, 7.IX.1933, leg. W. Wittmer” (Egypt) [MSNG, paratype in coll. Schwarz, OLML]; Lelej 2002: 74, ♀.

Physetopoda gridellii: Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 519, ♀.

Remarks. The paratype of *Smicromyrme gridellii* Invrea, 1960 (“Egypt, Meadi, 1♀, 10.VIII.(19)33, leg. H. Priesner”) [in coll. M. Schwarz, OLML] was examined.

halensis (Fabricius, 1787).—Distribution: Russia: South European part, south Ural; Western Siberia (Altai); Europe: Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Romania, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Ukraine; Asia: Kazakhstan. **New material.** 1♀ “*Myrmecium* Pall. ad Jaicum (Ural River)” [MNHU].

Mutilla halensis Fabricius, 1787: 312, ♀, type locality: “Halae Saxonum”, syntypes lost, neotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 163), ♀ “in copula, 16 juill / Museum Paris Coll. Giraud 1877 / *Mu. montana* Panz. var. *nigra* Gir. ♀, ♂ / Ern. André det. (Austria, near Vienna) [NHMW].

Mutilla ephippium Fabricius, 1793: 370, ♂, type locality: “Halae Saxonum” (Germany), lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 160), ♂ with Fabrician label “*ephippium*” [NHMD]. Nomen praeocc., non Rossi, 1792. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 163.

Mutilla montana Panzer, 1805: 20, ♀, type locality: “Germania”, syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Panzer 1806: 212.

Mutilla myrmecium Klug in Germar, 1817: 265, ♀, type locality: “Von Triest” (Italy). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 219.

Mutilla schencki Schmiedeknecht, 1907: 340, ♂, type locality: “Thüringen” (Germany), lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 165), ♂ “Thüringen / Schmiedeknecht / *Schenki* Schmied., ♂ / Coll. A. Weis” [Frankfurt Natur. Mus. Senckenberg]; Bischoff 1910: 212, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 163.

Smicromyrme punctata pseudomontana Hoffer, 1936a: 161, ♀, holotype: “Slovakia, Parkar, 20.VI.1933”, (Slovakia) [NMPC]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 1985: 203.

Smicromyrme montana f. *susterae* Hoffer, 1936a 162, ♀, holotype: “Praha” (Czechia) [NMPC] Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 2002: 59.

Smicromyrme compacta f. *melaclena* Invrea, 1958: 145, ♂, holotype, ♂ “S. Ambrogio Veneto” (Italy) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 163.

Smicromyrme subalpina Ressler, 1960: 131. Nomen nudum. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla halensis* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 163.

Smicromyrme halensis: Petersen 1988: 163, ♀, ♂.

- Physetopoda halensis*: Lelej 1985: 203, ♀, ♂; 2002: 59; Sergeev & Lelej 2011: 144, ♂.
- hissarica** (Lelej, 1984).—Distribution: Asia: Tajikistan.
Paramyrme hissarica Lelej, 1984b: 111, fig. 19, 20, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Stalinabad (=Dushanbe), 27.V.1935, Gussakovskij” (Tajikistan) [ZISP].
Physetopoda hissarica: Lelej 1985: 209, ♂; 2002: 59.
- isis** (Suárez, 1975).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.
Smicromyrme isis Suárez, 1975b: 155, figs 1, 5, 8, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Meadi, Región de El Cairo, 15.XI.1957, W.J. Pulawski” (Egypt) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].
Physetopoda isis: Lelej 2002: 59, ♂.
- kozlovi** (Lelej, 1976).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Mongolia.
Smicromyrme kozlovi Lelej, 1976b: 273, fig. 3, 4, ♂ non ♀, holotype, ♂: “Mongolia, Kobdo aimak, 9.VIII.1968, M. Kozlov (Mongolia), holotype ♂ [ZISP].
Paramyrme kozlovi: Lelej 1984b: 112, ♂.
Physetopoda kozlovi: Lelej 1985: 210, ♂; 2002: 59.
- ligustica** (Invrea, 1951).—Distribution: Europe: Romania, Italy, Malta, Spain, Portugal, France.
Smicromyrme ligustica Invrea, 1951: 38, ♂, holotype: “Liguria, Varazze, VIII.1920” (Italy) [MSNG].
Smicromyrme ligustica var. *borgiana* Invrea, 1951: 39, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Liguria, Varazze, IX.1920” (Italy), [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ligustica* Invrea, 1951 according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 76.
Smicromyrme ligustica var. *myrtacea* Invrea, 1951: 39, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Liguria, Varazze, 2.IX.1923” (Italy), [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ligustica* Invrea, 1951 according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 76.
Physetopoda ligustica: Lelej 2002: 60, ♂; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 76, ♂.
- longistigma** (Invrea, 1960).—Distribution: Asia: Israel; North Africa: Egypt.
Smicromyrme longistigma Invrea, 1960a: 208, ♂, holotype “Egypt, Wadi Hoff, 25.VIII.(19)29, Dr. H. Priesner” [coll. M. Schwarz, OLML, examined]; Lelej 2002: 75, ♂.
Physetopoda longistigma: Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 512, ♂.
- lucasii** (Smith, 1855).—Distribution: Europe: Greece, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal.
Mutilla bicolor Lucas, 1848: 289, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 172), ♂ “Algérie Coll. H. Lucas 78-49 / *Mutilla bicolor* Luc.” [MNHN]. Nomen praeocc., non Pallas, 1771.
Mutilla lucasii Smith, 1855: 14. Replacement name for *Mutilla bicolor* Lucas, 1848. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rubrocincta* Lucas, 1848 according to Lelej 1985: 205, resurrected to valid species by Petersen 1988: 172.
Smicromyrme montana f. *cerrutii* Invrea, 1956b: 148, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Lazio” (Italy) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla lucasii* Smith, 1855 according to Petersen 1988: 172.
Physetopoda rubrocincta: Lelej 1985: 205, ♂, ♀, part.; 2002: 61, part.
Smicromyrme lucasii: Petersen 1988: 172, ♂, ♀.
- lucasii pseudobimaculata** (Suárez, 1959).—Distribution: Europe: France, Spain, Portugal.
Smicromyrme montana f. *pseudobimaculata* Suárez, 1959a: 104, fig. 3, ♂, holotype, ♂, “de Colmenar, 18.VI.1917, Dusmet” (Spain, Madrid) [MNCN].
Smicromyrme lucasii pseudobimaculata: Petersen 1988: 212, ♂, ♀.
Physetopoda lucasii pseudobimaculata: Lelej 2002: 60, ♂.
- mendizabali** (Suárez, 1956).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia), France, Spain (south).
Smicromyrme mendizabali Suárez, 1956: 53, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Gergal” (Spain) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].
Physetopoda mendizabali: Lelej 1985: 199, ♂; 2002: 60.
- nigrithorax** (André, 1902), **stat. nov.**—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Morocco.
Mutilla pusilla var. *nigrithorax* André, 1902a: 308, ♀, type locality: “Algeria, Morocco”, syntypes in MNHN.
Physetopoda pusilla nigrithorax: Lelej 2002: 61, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 181.
- Remarks.** Because the female of *Mutilla pusilla* (Klug, 1835) has been transferred to the genus *Smicromyrme* (Matias 2024b: 17), I here upgrade the status of André’s *nigrithorax* to a separate species within the genus *Physetopoda*. This is because the dark coloration of the mesosoma in the female *nigrithorax* is not found in female of *pusilla*.

- nuptura** (Mercet, 1905).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Liguria, Sicily), Spain, Portugal; North Africa: Morocco.
Mutilla nuptura Mercet, 1905: 492, ♂, type locality: “Escorial” (Spain), syntypes in MNCN.
Smicromyrme balianii Invrea, 1932c: 144, ♂, type locality: “Liguria” (Italy), syntypes in MSNG. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla nuptura* Mercet, 1905 according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 77.
Smicromyrme nuptura: Lelej 2002: 77, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 180.
Mutilla nuptura var. *bofilli* Mercet, 1905: 492, ♂, type locality: “La Garriga” (Spain), syntypes in MNCN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla nuptura* Mercet, 1905 according to Parejo-Pulido & Romano 2024: 516
Smicromyrme nuptura bofilli: Lelej 2002: 77, ♂.
Physetopoda nuptura bofilli: Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 180.
Physetopoda nuptura: Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 77; Parejo-Pulido & Romano 2024: 516, ♂.
- oratoria** (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Russia: Eastern Siberia (south, Transbaicalia, Yakutia), Far East (Amurskaya oblast, Khabarovskii krai, Primorskii krai); Asia: China (Jilin, Inner Mongolia, Shandong), Mongolia.
Smicromyrme oratoria Chen, 1957: 197, fig. 49, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Shantung Tsinan Longtong, 500-700 m” (China, Shandong) [TARI].
Smicromyrme oratoria vaticinia Chen, 1957: 198, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Chahar, Yangkiaping, 29.VII.1937, O. Piel” (China, Inner Mongolia) [TARI]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme oratoria* Chen, 1957 according to Lelej 2002: 60.
Smicromyrme oratoria miscisis Chen, 1957: 198, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Chahar Yangkiaping, 6.VII.1937, O. Piel” (China, Inner Mongolia) [TARI]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme oratoria* Chen, 1957 according to Lelej 2002: 60.
Glossotilla rectangulata Chen, 1957: 159, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Jehol, Linsi (Tayintze), VIII.1940, E. Baurgault” (China, Inner Mongolia) [TARI]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme oratoria* Chen, 1957 according to Lelej 2002: 60.
Smicromyrme eoa Lelej, 1977d: 531, fig. 4, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♀ “Primorskii krai, Anisimovka, 20.VI.1976, Lelej” (Russia: Far East) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme oratoria* Chen, 1957 according to Lelej 2002: 60.
Physetopoda eoa: Lelej 1985: 206, ♂, ♀.
Physetopoda oratoria: Lelej 2002: 60, ♂, ♀.
- pallidula** (Bischoff, 1921), **comb. nov.**—Distribution: Africa: Mauritania.
Smicromyrme pallidula Bischoff, 1921: 604, ♂, holotype, “Maderdra, Trarza, 5. VIII, G. Mère” (Mauritania, eastward of Nouakchott) [MNHN]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 200 (*pallidulus*!).
Remarks. The male of *Physetopoda pallidula* (Bischoff, 1921) is likely to belong to the *Ph. portschinskii* species-group.
- pallipes** (Bischoff, 1920).—Distribution: Africa: Sudan (Sennar).
Ephutomma pallipes Bischoff, 1920: 149, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Sennar Hartmann / 31415 / *Ephutomma elongata* Rad. ♂ / *pallipes* Bisch.* / Type / Zool/ Mus. Berlin / *Smicromyrme pallipes* (Bisch.) B. Petersen det. 1989 / Holotypus / *Physetopoda pallipes* (Bisch.) Lelej det. 2011” [MNHU].
Physetopoda pallipes: Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 180, ♂.
- pierrei** (Suárez, 1958).—Distribution: Africa: Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania, Chad.
Smicromyrme pierrei Suárez, 1958b: 113, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Sahara Argelino” (Algeria) [Suárez’s coll., MNCH].
Physetopoda pierrei: Lelej 1985: 198, ♂; 2002: 60, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 516, ♂.
- portschinskii** (Radoszkowski, 1888).—Distribution: Russia: South European part (south-east); Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan (south-west), Iran.
Mutilla portschinskii Radoszkowski, 1888a: 330, tab. 15, fig. 28, ♂ non ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1984: 109), ♂, “Caucasus” [ISEA-PAN].
Smicromyrme portschinskii: Lelej 1978: 81, ♂.
Paramyrme portschinskii: Lelej 1984b: 109, ♂.
Physetopoda portschinskii: Lelej 1985: 207, ♂; 2002: 61, ♂.
- punctata** (Latreille, 1792).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal, France (south), Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), Malta, Hungary, Romania, Croatia; Asia: Turkey; North Africa: Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco.
Mutilla punctata Latreille, 1792: 11, ♀, type locality: “Se trouve en Provence” (France), syntypes unknown.

- Mutilla quadripunctata* Olivier, 1811: 59, ♀, type locality: “Se trouve au midi de la France”. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla punctata* Latreille, 1792 according to André 1902a: 460.
- Mutilla quadrimaculata* Lucas, 1848: 296, tab. 16, fig. 4, ♀, type locality: “les environs d’Oran et d’Alger” (Algeria), syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla punctata* Latreille, 1792 according to André 1902a: 460.
- Physetopoda punctata*: Lelej 1985: 199, 202, ♂, ♀; 2002: 61, ♂; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 16, ♂.
- punctata melanothorax** (André, 1901).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.
- Mutilla punctata* var. *melanothorax* André, 1901a: 295, ♀, type locality: “Algeria”, syntypes in MNHN.
- Physetopoda punctata* var. *melanothorax*: Lelej 2002: 61, ♀
- pyramidarum** (André, 1910).—Distribution: Asia: Palestine, Israel, Syria; North Africa: Egypt.
- Mutilla rufipes* var. *pyramidarum* André, 1910a: 67, ♂, holotype or syntypes: ♂, “Le Caire, en juin, leg. W. Innes Bey” (Egypt) [MNHN].
- Smicromyrme pyramidarum*: Invrea 1965b: 89, ♂; Lelej 2002: 78, ♂.
- Physetopoda pyramidarum*: Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 510, ♂.
- rameli** Pagliano, 2009.—Distribution: Europe: Greece.
- Physetopoda rameli* Pagliano, 2009: 179, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Grecia, Krouisia mts., 1-7.VIII.2007, Malaise trap, Ramel” [MRSN]. Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 181, ♂.
- rubrocincta** (Lucas, 1848).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco.
- Mutilla rubrocincta* Lucas, 1848: 289, tab. 15, fig. 12, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 170) ♂ “Algérie, Coll. H. Lucas 78-49 / *Mutilla rubrocincta* Luc.” [MNHN].
- Physetopoda insularis* Schuster, 1949: 114, fig. 21, 28, 29, ♂, type locality: Mediterranean region nec Hispaniola, West Indies; holotype, ♂ “Haïti / S. Domingo” [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme* (*Physetopoda*) *montana rubrocincta* (Lucas, 1848) according to Brothers 1983a: 444.
- Smicromyrme jacobi* Invrea, 1953a: 285, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Fès 28–30.VI.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rubrocincta* Lucas, 1848 according to Petersen 1988: 170.
- Smicromyrme rubrocincta*: Petersen 1988: 212, ♂.
- Physetopoda rubrocincta*: Lelej 1985: 205, ♂, ♀, part.; 2002: 61, ♂, ♀, part.
- rubrocincta bitriangulata** (Invrea, 1953).—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
- Smicromyrme jacobi* var. *bitriangulata* Invrea, 1953a: 287, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Marrakech, 17.V.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG].
- Physetopoda rubrocincta bitriangulata*: Lelej 2002: 61, ♂.
- rubrocincta rubricula** (Invrea, 1953).—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
- Smicromyrme jacobi* var. *rubricula* Invrea, 1953a: 287, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Immouzer 28.VI.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG].
- Physetopoda rubrocincta rubricula*: Lelej 2002: 61, ♂.
- rufithorax** (Giner Marí in Giner Marí & Suárez, 1959), **comb. nov.**—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
- Smicromyrme balianii* var. *rufithorax* Giner Marí in Giner Marí & Suárez, 1959: 396, ♂, type locality: “Ifrane” (Morocco), holotype in MNCN.
- Smicromyrme rufithorax*: Lelej 2002: 78; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 201.
- Remarks.** Because *Smicromyrme balianii* Invrea, 1932 is a synonym of *Physetopoda nuptura* (Mercet, 1905), according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 77, I here replace *S. rufithorax* Giner Marí in Giner Marí & Suárez, 1959 to the genus *Physetopoda* Schuster, 1949.
- rufosquamulata** (André, 1903).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, France (south), Italy.
- Mutilla montana* var. *rufosquamulata* André, 1903: 421, ♂, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 173), ♂ “Molinos/ Mercet/ Molinos!/ 14.VII.(1)902” (Spain) [MNHN].
- Smicromyrme rufosquamulata*: Petersen 1988: 173, ♂.
- Physetopoda rufosquamulata*: Lelej 2002: 62; Pagliano & Scaramozzino 2021: 111, ♂.
- rufosquamulata pronotalis** (Mercet, 1903).—Distribution: Europe: Spain.
- Mutilla montana* var. *pronotalis* Mercet, 1903a: 99, ♂, type locality: “Molinos” (Spain), syntypes probably in MNCN.
- Physetopoda rufosquamulata pronotalis*: Lelej 2002: 62, ♂; Pagliano & Scaramozzino 2021: 111, ♂.
- rufula** (André, 1901).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla rufipes var. *rufula* André, 1901a: 277, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 519), ♀ “Fischer, arab(ische) Wüste, 1879” (Eastern (Arabian) desert near Cairo, Egypt) [NHMW].

Smicromyrme rufula: Petersen 1988: 194, ♀; Lelej 2002: 78, ♀.

Physetopoda rufula: Lelej & van Harten 2014a: 519, ♀.

Remarks. It is possible that *Physetopoda eltihnica*, described by Invrea in 1960 from Wadi El Tih, in the South-East of Cairo, is a smaller variant of *Ph. rufula*, described by André in 1901. The smaller paralectotype of *Ph. rufula*, measuring 4.0 mm, also has a darker head compared to the lectotype, which measures 5.0 mm.

schwarzi Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014.—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates.

Physetopoda schwarzi Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014a: 512, ♂, holotype, ♂ “United Arab Emirates: Sharjah Desert Park, 16.VI–17.VII.2008, light trap, leg. A.v. Harten [RMNH].

Remarks. Male characters indicate that *Ph. schwarzi* belongs to the *Physetopoda pierrei* species-group, which is characterized by a bidentate mandible, well-sclerotized pterostigma on the forewings, and a volsella with short basal setae. This group is represented by *Ph. pierrei* (Suárez 1958b) in the Palaearctic (Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania, Chad), and *Ph. schwarzi* in the UAE.

scutellaris (Latreille, 1792).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, France, Germany, Czechia, Slovakia, Greece, Romania, Hungary; Asia: Armenia, Turkey.

Mutilla scutellaris Latreille, 1792: 10, ♂, type locality: “Trouvée en Angoumois” (France), neotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 192) ♂ “France, Lot, Arcambal, 4.VII.1976, Tussac leg. [NHMD].

Mutilla bimaculata Jurine, 1807: 268, tab. 12, fig., ♂, type locality: probably Switzerland, holotype (examined by Petersen 1988:192) [MHNG] Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla scutellaris* Latreille, 1792 according to Petersen 1988: 192.

Mutilla subcomata Wesmael, 1851: 368, ♀, type locality: “des environs de Genève”, holotype, ♀ “18 / Coll. Wesmael / *Mutilla subcomata* mihi ♀ / Type / *Mutilla subcomata* Wesm.” [Coll. Wesmael, Bruxelles Inst. Sci. Natur.]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla scutellaris* Latreille, 1792 according to Schmid-Egger & Petersen 1993: 51.

Smicromyrme subcomata f. *nigricollis* Hoffer, 1936a: 162, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Moravia, Tisnov” (Czechia) probably in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *Physetopoda scutellaris* (Latreille, 1792) according to Lelej 2002: 62.

Smicromyrme bimaculata f. *castellaneta* Pagliano, 1983a: 33, ♂, type locality: “Puglia, Castellaneta Marina” (Italy). Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme subcomata: Petersen 1988: 217, ♀ non ♂.

Smicromyrme scutellaris: Petersen 1988: 216, ♂; Schmid-Egger & Petersen, 1993: 51, ♂, ♀.

Physetopoda bimaculata: Lelej 1985: 210, ♂.

Physetopoda scutellaris: Lelej 2002: 62, ♂, ♀.

scutellaris nigrescens (André, 1901).—Distribution: Europe: France (south), Croatia; North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia.

Mutilla subcomata var. *nigrescens* André, 1901a: 265, ♀, type locality: “France méridionale, Suisse, Corse, Dalmatie, Russie, Algérie, Tunisie”, syntypes in MNHN.

Physetopoda scutellaris nigrescens: Lelej 2002: 62; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 182.

sericeiceps (André, 1901).—Distribution: Europe: Hungary, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Italy, France, Portugal, Spain.

Mutilla subcomata var. *sericeiceps* André, 1901a: 265, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 167), ♀, “Bonifacio / Corse / Fertou / Coll. André / 18 / 9 / 95” (France, Corsica) [MNHN].

Smicromyrme sericeiceps: Invrea 1951: 41, ♀; Petersen 1988: 167.

Smicromyrme moltonii Invrea, 1955a: 250, figs 1d, 2e, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Domus de Maria, 15.VI–15.VII.1954, leg. L. Ceresa” (Italy Sardinia) [MSNG]; Invrea 1964: 219, 221, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme sericeiceps* (André, 1901) according to Petersen 1988: 167.

Physetopoda sericeiceps: Lelej 2002: 62.

silviae Pagliano, 2012, ♀.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Lampedusa).

Physetopoda silviae Pagliano, 2012: 216, figs 1, 2, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Isola di Lampedusa 26.VI.2001 E. & G. Pagliano leg.” [MRSN].

similis (Lelej, 1984).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea; Asia: Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan.

Paramyrme similis Lelej, 1984b: 111, fig. 17, 18, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Asni, 28.VI.1961, V. Richter” (Armenia) [ZISP].

Physetopoda similis: Lelej 1985: 209, ♂; 2002: 62.

strumiai Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014, ♀.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.

Physetopoda strumiai Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014: 187, figs 6, 12, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Nabeul, 10–11.IX.1987, Matteini leg.” [MRSN]; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 559, ♀.

tschernovi Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014.—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates.

Physetopoda tschernovi Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014b: 205, ♂, holotype ♂, “United Arab Emirates: Wadi Wurayah farm, 12–14.IV.2005, Malaise trap and water trap, leg. A.v. Harten” [RMNH].

trioma (Invrea, 1955).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia), France (Corsica).

Smicromyrme trioma Invrea, 1955a: 239, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Domus de Maria, 15.VI–15.VII.1954, leg. L. Ceresa” (Italy Sardinia) [MSG]; Invrea 1964: 208 ♀.

Physetopoda trioma: Lelej 2002: 62; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 81, ♀.

turgajensis (Lelej, 1984).—Distribution: Russia: South European part (south-east), South Ural; Asia: Kazakhstan, Mongolia (west).

Smicromyrme turgajensis Lelej, 1984b: 87, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Turgaj region, 15–20 km SW Arkalyk, 22.VI.1977, V. Kazenas” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP].

Physetopoda turgajensis: Lelej 1985: 211, ♂; 2002: 63.

turrisii Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia

Physetopoda turrisii Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014: 189, figs 7, 13, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Nabeul, 10–11.IX.1987, Matteini leg.” [MRSN]; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 559, ♀.

unicincta (Lucas, 1848).—Distribution: Europe: Italy; North Africa: Algeria.

Mutilla uncinata Lucas, 1848: 293, tab. 16, fig. 2, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 173), ♀ “Algérie Coll. H. Lucas 78-49” (Algeria) [MNHN].

Smicromyrme uncinata: Petersen 1988: 173, ♀.

Physetopoda uncinata: Lelej 2002: 63.

vanharteni Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014.—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Physetopoda vanharteni Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014a : 507, ♂, holotype, ♂, “United Arab Emirates: Wadi Bih dam, 4–9.VI.2008, LT, leg. AvH” [RMNH].

Physetopoda deserticola Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014a: 516, ♀, holotype, ♀, “United Arab Emirates: Sharjah Desert Park, 16.VI–17.VII.2008, light trap, leg. A.v. Harten” [RMNH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Physetopoda vanharteni* Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2014 according to Lelej 2016: 7.

Remarks. Male characters indicate that *Ph. vanharteni* belongs to the *Physetopoda portschinskii* species-group, which is represented in the South Palaearctic by *Ph. pyramidarum* and *Ph. vanharteni*. The former is found in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Israel, while the latter is found in the UAE and Yemen. Probably the male of *Physetopoda pallidula* (Bischoff, 1921) from Mauritania also belongs to this group.

39. Genus *PROMECILLA* André, 1902

PROMECILLA André, 1902b: 14 (key), 30 (description), ♀; Cameron 1902: 271, figs 8, 9, ♀, ♂; Lelej 1985: 180, ♀, ♂; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 48; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96, ♂, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 182; Lelej & Williams 2023: 122, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla regia* Smith, 1855, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes 29 species. Of these, 21 are known from the Oriental Region, five from the Afrotropical Region, and two (*Promecilla primana* and *P. vinuta*) from the Palaearctic Region (Pagliano *et al.* 2020). *Promecilla ovtchinnikovi* has been found in Pakistan.

primana Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan.

Promecilla primana Skorikov, 1935: 321, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 181), ♀ “Khiva, Sayat Lake, 16.VII.1926, Tratnikov” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 1978: 76, ♀, ♂; 1985: 181, ♀, ♂; 2002: 63.

vinuta (Nagy, 1972).—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan.

Smicromyrme vinuta Nagy, 1972b: 5, ♂, holotype: Afghanistan [Nagy's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey &

Brothers 2016)].

Promecilla vinuta: Lelej 1985: 181, ♂; 2002: 63, ♂.

ovtchinnikovi Lelej, 2020.—Distribution: Asia: Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Promecilla ovtchinnikovi Lelej, 2020b: 5, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Pakistan: NWF (currently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Province, Peshawar, Forestry Campus of Agricultural University, 17.VIII.2005, S.V. Ovtchinnikov” [ZISP].

40. Genus *RASNITSYNITILLA* Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006

RASNITSYNITILLA Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006: 27, ♂; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 52; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 185; Lelej & Williams 2023: 126, ♂, ♀; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 560, ♀. **Gender**: Feminine. **Type species**: *Rasnitsynitilla brachyptera* Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006: 27, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution**: This genus includes seven species: three are recognized from Yemen, Oman, and United Arab Emirates, three from North Africa, and one from Israel, *Rasnitsynitilla bartolozzii* (Lo Cascio & Grita, 2014). One is known from both sexes, two are known from males only, and four are known from females only.

Remarks. The hitherto unknown female of *Rasnitsynitilla* was combined with the males based on a long series of *R. schmideggeri* Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006 from United Arab Emirates: 97♂, 14♀, including several cases when the both sexes were collected in water traps at the same time. The mentioned undescribed male species of *Rasnitsynitilla* from Hazeva, Southern Israel (Lelej & van Harten 2006) possibly belongs to *R. bartolozzii* (Lo Cascio & Grita, 2014) described from Eilat, Israel.

bartolozzii Lo Cascio & Grita, 2014.—Distribution: Asia: Israel.

Smicromyrme bartolozzii Lo Cascio & Grita, 2014: 125, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Israel, Eilat, 19.V.(19)98” [MZUF].

Rasnitsynitilla bartolozzii: Lelej & Williams 2023: 125, ♀; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 560, ♀.

gineri (Invrea, 1953).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia.

Smicromyrme gineri Invrea, 1953a: 278, ♀, type locality: “Tiznit, Oued Massa, 10.VI.1947” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 74; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 180, ♀.

Rasnitsynitilla gineri: Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 560, ♀.

poneli Romano & Lo Cascio, 2026.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.

Rasnitsynitilla poneli Romano & Lo Cascio, 2016: 561, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Tunisia, Bou Hedma, 34°28'31"N, 9°38'56"E, 121 m a.s.l., 15.X.2010, P. Ponel leg.” [MZUF-INS-114047].

tetragona (Invrea, 1960), **comb. nov.**—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Smicromyrme tetragona Invrea, 1960a: 212, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Wadi Digla, Egypt, 4.VI.1930, leg. H. Priesner” [OLML, examined]; Lelej 2002: 79.

schmideggeri Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006.—Distribution: Asia: United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Rasnitsynitilla schmideggeri Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006: 30, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Yemen, Al Kowd, IV.1993, Malaise trap, leg. A.v. Harten [ZMAN]; Lelej & Williams 2023: 125, ♂, ♀; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 560, ♂, ♀.

41. Genus *SINOTILLA* Lelej, 1995

SINOTILLA Lelej, 1995b: 3, 4 (key), 18 (description), ♂, ♀; 2002: 63; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 55; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96, ♂, ♀; Okayasu 2017: 152, ♀; 2018: 486, ♂, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 313, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 25, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 186; Okayasu 2020: 87, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Williams 2023: 125, ♂, ♀. **Gender**: Feminine. **Type species**: *Smicromyrme boheana* Chen, 1957, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution**: Twenty species (two divided into subspecies) are recognized from the Oriental Region, *S. pekiniana* (André, 1905) and *S. cyaneiventris* (André, 1896) penetrate to the Palaearctic part of China (Pagliano *et al.* 2020), and *S. jambar* Okayasu 2020 is described from Okinawa (Japan) (Okayasu 2020). One is known from both sexes, nine are based on males only, and 10 are based on females only.

- cyaneiventris* (André, 1896).—Distribution: Asia: China (Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Yunnan).
- cyaneiventris cyaneiventris* (André, 1896).—Distribution: Asia: China (Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Yunnan).
- Mutilla cyaneiventris* André, 1896b: 18, ♂, lectotype (**designated here**), ♂ “China / *M. cyaneiventris* det. André / 801 38 / TYPUS / Lectotype *Mutilla cyaneiventris* André ♂ design. Lelej / *Smicromyrme cyaneiventris cyaneiventris* André” [HNHM].
- Smicromyrme cyaneiventris*: Mickel 1933a: 320, ♂; Chen 1957: 203, ♂, ♀.
- Sinotilla cyaneiventris cyaneiventris*: Lelej 2002: 63; 2005: 54.
- cyaneiventris gobiana* (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Inner Mongolia).
- Smicromyrme cyaneiventris gobiana* Chen, 1957: 204, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Chahar, Yangkiaping, 3.VII.1937, O. Piel” (China, Inner Mongolia) [SEM-CAS].
- Sinotilla cyaneiventris gobiana*: Lelej 2002: 63; 2005: 54.
- jambar* Okayasu, 2020.—Distribution: Japan (Okinawa).
- Sinotilla jambar* Okayasu, 2020: 89, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Ôkuni Forest road, Yona, Kunigami, Okinawa-jima Island, 300 m alt., 26.75°N 128.24°E, 3.VII.2016, Yôto Komeda leg.” (Japan, Okinawa-jima) [ELKU].
- pekiniana* (André, 1905).—Distribution: Asia: China (Hebei, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Fujian).
- Mutilla pekiniana* André, 1905: 214, ♀, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933a: 319), ♀ “Pekin” (=Beijing) (China) [MNHM].
- Sinotilla pekiniana*: Lelej 2002: 63; 2005: 54.

42. Genus *SKORIKOVIA* Ovtchinnikov, 2002

- SKORIKOVIA* Ovtchinnikov, 2002: 94, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 63; Lelej & Osten 2004: 257; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 83; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 56, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 17; Muskovits & György 2011: 37, 106; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187; Lelej & Williams 2023: 127, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2024a: 53, ♂, ♀; 2025: 310, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla elongata* Radoszkowski, 1885, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus currently includes ten valid Palearctic species which are distributed from Egypt and Libya to Iran and Afghanistan.
- SMICROMYRME* (NEMKA): Lelej 1985: 240, ♂, partim.
- SMICROMYRME* (EREMOTILLA): Lelej 1985: 223, ♀, partim.
- anatolica* Lelej in Lelej & Yildirim, 2009.—Distribution: Asia: Turkey (Ankara, Erzincan).
- anatolica* Lelej in Lelej & Yildirim, 2009: 17, 20, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Turkey: Ankara: Şereflikoçhisar, 8.VII.1998” [EMET]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187; Lelej 2024a: 57, ♂.
- bactriana* Lelej, 2024.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan, Tajikistan.
- Smicromyrme* (s. str.) *elongata*: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194, ♂, part. (Afghanistan).
- Skorikovia bactriana* Lelej, 2024a: 57, ♂, holotype, ♂, Afghanistan, “Central Afghanistan, Hazarajat, Pass Kunak, 3200 m, mountain forest-steppe, 29.VII.1970, O. Kabakov” [IBSS].
- caucasica* (Lelej, 1985).—Distribution: Asia: Azerbaijan.
- Dentilla caucasica* Lelej, 1985: 191, 193, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Azerbaijan, Ordubad, 10.VI.1934, Kirshenblat” [ZISP]; 2002: 51, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 170; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 70, ♀.
- Skorikovia caucasica*: Lelej 2025: 310, ♀.
- Remarks.** This species should be placed in the genus *Skorikovia* Ovtchinnikov, 2002 based on the shape of the eyes and the very broad scutellar scale, where it may be the opposite sex of *Skorikovia transcaucasica* (Lelej, 1985), which is known only from the male.
- elongata* (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Russia: North Caucasus (Stavropol krai); Asia: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan (except Northern), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran.
- Mutilla quinquefasciata* (nec Olivier, 1811): Radoszkowski 1877: 29, tab. 3, fig. 4, ♂ nec ♀ (Samarkand, 31.I.1869—Uzbekistan, vicinities of Samarkand, 655 m).
- Mutilla elongata* Radoszkowski, 1885: 17, fig. 13, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 73), ♂,

“Caucasus / MLOCK[osewitz] / 2 / *elongata* [handwritten] / Type / Coll. Radosz[owski] / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Paralectotype *Mutilla elongata* Radoszkowski 1885, B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Smicromyrme elongata* (Rad.), B. Petersen det. 1988 / *elongata* [handwritten] / Lectotypus *Mutilla elongata* Rad. Lelej design. 2011 / *Skorikovia elongata* (Rad.) Lelej det. 2011” [MNHU]; Radoszkowski 1893a: 74, ♂ (Transcaspia); Dalla Torre 1897: 34, ♂; André 1899a: 19, ♂.

Mutilla turanica Morawitz, 1893b: 392, ♂ nec ♀ (Turkestan [Tajikistan]).

Mutilla (Ephutomma) elongata: André 1899a: 19, ♂ (Caucasus, Iran); 1901a: 155, ♂ (Turkestan, Caucasus, Iran).

Mutilla (Ephutomma) elongata var. *pura* André, 1901a: 155, ♂, syntypes: Turkestan. Junior subjective synonym of *Skorikovia elongata* according to Lelej 2002: 64.

Ephutomma elongata: André 1902b: 20, ♂; Bischoff 1920: 155, ♂.

Ephutomma elongata var. *pura*: André 1902b: 20, ♂;

Smicromyrme elongata: Lelej 1978: 81, ♂.

Smicromyrme ambigua Skorikov, 1935: 315, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 230), ♀ “Tashkent [Uzbekistan], 10.V.1930, [V.V.] Gussakovskij” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Skorikovia elongata* (Radoszkowski, 1885) according to Ovtchinnikov 2002: 95.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) ambigua: Lelej 1985: 230, ♀.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) baigacuma Skorikov, 1935: 314, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Baigakum bei Dzhulek [Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda Region], 14.VI.1912, L. Wolmann” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ambigua* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 230.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) gracilis Skorikov, 1935: 315, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 230), ♀ “Dzhulek, Syr-Darjinskaya oblast [Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda Region], 1.VII.1913, A. Gutbir” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ambigua* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 230.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) kuznetzovi Skorikov, 1935: 315, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 230), ♀ “Khumsan [Uzbekistan, Tashkent Region], 6.VII.1922, N. Kuznetsov [Kuznetsov-Ugamskij]” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ambigua* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 230.

Smicromyrme persa Skorikov, 1935: 316, ♀, partim.

Smicromyrme tekensis Skorikov, 1935: 317, ♀, partim.

Smicromyrme (Nemka) elongata: Lelej 1985: 243, ♂.

Skorikovia elongata: Ovtchinnikov 2002: 95, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 64; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 20; Lelej 2017: 155; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187; Lelej 2024a: 59, ♂, ♀.

Remarks. Of two specimens identified by Radoszkowski as *Mutilla quinquefasciata* in the collection of A.P. Fedtschenko [ZMMU], the female specimen belongs to *Myrmilla (Eurygnathilla) ephutommatina* Skorikov, 1927, and the male specimen to *Skorikovia elongata* (Radoszkowski, 1885). A long series of male specimens of *Skorikovia elongata* has been collected from Kyrgyzstan (Ovtchinnikov 2002) and south-eastern Kazakhstan. In these areas, the genus *Skorikovia* is represented by only one species. The female specimen of *Sk. ambigua* (Skorikov, 1935) may eventually be recognized as the opposite sex of this species, based on their co-occurrence in these areas. There is no direct evidence (pair collected *in copula*) to support this relationship.

maxim Lelej, 2024.—Distribution: Russia: South European part (Astrakhan Region, Kalmykia); Asia: Azerbaijan, North Iran, South-West Pakistan.

Mutilla lezginica Radoszkowski, 1885: 16, ♂ nec ♀, fig.12.

Skorikovia maxim Lelej, 2024a: 63, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂, Russia: “Astrakhan Region, 13 km S Liman, on light, 24.VII.2015, M. Proshchalykin & M. Mokrousov” [IBSS].

Remarks. The female of *Skorikovia maxim* might eventually be recognized to be opposite sex of this species, based on their co-occurrence in the same site of Astrakhan Region.

pallipes (Lelej, 1985)—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Sistan and Baluchestan, Hormozgan).

Smicromyrme (Nemka) pallipes Lelej, 1985: 216, 243, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Iran, Khorasan, 16.VI.1901, N. Zarudny” [at this day the specimens were collected in the Iran, Prov. Sistan and Baluchestan, mouth of the River Helmand, village Margu on left side of New Helmand River (Zarudny 1916)] [ZISP].

Skorikovia pallipes: Ovtchinnikov 2002: 95, ♂; Lelej 2002: 64, ♂; Lelej & Osten 2004: 257, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187, ♂; Lelej 2024a: 64, ♂.

Remarks. This species occupies an isolated position in the genus *Skorikovia* due to the very light color of the body and the presence of genitalia with a long, narrow cuspis, making the volsella similar to the males of the genus *Rasnitsynitilla* Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006, from which it differs by the non-shortened wings with a well developed pterostigma and veins.

radoszkovskii (Skorikov, 1935).—Distribution: Russia: North Caucasus (Dagestan); Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey.

Mutilla quinquefasciata (non Olivier, 1811): Radoszkowski 1885: 15, fig. 11, ♂.

Ephutomma radoszkovskii Skorikov, 1935: 325, ♂ (Turkmenistan: Ashkhabad [Ashgabat], Repetek), lectotype, (designated by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 73), ♂, “Caucasus [probably collected in Georgia] / Z / Type / 5-fasciata [handwritten] / Coll. Radosz[owski] / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Paralectotype *Mutilla elongata* Radoszkowski 1885, B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Smicromyrme radoszkovskii* (Skorikov), B. Petersen det. 1988 / Lectotypus *Ephutomma radoszkovskii* Skorikov Lelej design. 2011 / *Skorikovia radoszkovskii* (Skor.) Lelej det. 2011” [MNHU], examined.

Smicromyrme radoszkovskii: Lelej 1978: 81, ♂ [Russia, North Caucasus: Stavropol Terr., Dagestan; Transcaucasia, North Iran].

Smicromyrme (*Nemka*) *radoszkovskii*: Lelej 1985: 244, ♂

Skorikovia radoszkovskii: Ovtchinnikov 2002: 95, ♂; Lelej 2002: 64, ♂; Ljubomirov 2006: 88, ♂ (Turkey); Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 19, ♂ (Turkey); Lelej 2017: 155; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187, ♂; Lelej 2024a: 64, ♂.

Skorikovia pliginskiji: Yildirim 2006: 280, ♂ (Erzincan, Erzurum).

Remarks. For *Mutilla quinquefasciata* sensu Radoszkowski 1885 the new name *Ephutomma radoszkovskii* was proposed by A. Skorikov (1935) on the basis of the genitalia figure (Radoszkowski 1885: fig. 11) with distribution in Turkmenistan (Ashgabat and Repetek) (Skorikov 1935). In the Mutillidae collection of ZISP, studied by A. Skorikov, I could not find the specimens of *Skorikovia* with such genitalia from Ashgabat, where it can be mixed with *S. elongata*, and from Repetek, where *Skorikovia* species are not distributed. The specimens from the North Caucasus (Lelej 1978) have the genitalia shown by Radoszkowski (1885) and I considered them to be true *E. radoszkovskii*. Furthermore, the lectotype [MNHU] has the handwritten label O. Radoszkowski “5-fasciata”. With this lectotype designation I validated *Skorikovia radoszkovskii* (Skorikov, 1935). The paralectotype label “*Mutilla elongata* Radoszkowski 1885, B. Petersen des. 1988” is not valid because O. Radoszkowski described and illustrated *Mutilla quiquefasciata* and *M. elongata* in one paper (Radoszkowski 1885) and he could not use the same specimen for two species.

sanguinicollis (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt, Libya.

Mutilla sanguinicollis Klug, 1829: n. 8; ♂, tab. 4, fig. 8, holotype, ♂, “Tscheile Lachterie in des[erto] juxta frutices [Egypt, Alexandria - Baker 1997] / *sanguinicollis* Kl. [handwritten] / Tscheile Ehrenberg. S. / 6429 / Type / Zool. Mus., Berlin / *Smicromyrme elongata* (Rad.) B. Petersen det. 198_ / Holotypus *Mutilla sanguinicollis* Klug / *Skorikovia sanguinicollis* (Klug) Lelej det. 2011” [MNHU]; Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 297, ♂; Dalla Torre 1897: 83, ♂.

Ephutomma sanguinicollis: André 1902b: 20, ♂; 1910a: 27, ♂; Bischoff 1920: 154, ♂; Lelej 2002: 53; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 173.

Smicromyrme sanguinicollis: Invrea 1932a: 74, ♂ (Libya).

Skorikovia sanguinicollis: Lelej & Williams 2023: 128, ♂; Lelej 2024a: 67, ♂.

Remarks. This is the only African species in the genus. It does carry all the features, including of genitalia prepared by B. Petersen, of true *Skorikovia* and there are some color features that fit North African species of *Dentilla* Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980.

serta (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Russia: South Ural.

Mutilla sertae Radoszkowski, 1885: 46, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 173), “Orenb[urg] / Coll. Radozs. / *serta* [handwritten] / Type / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Lectotype *Mutilla sertae* Radoszkowski, 1885 B. Petersen des. 1988 / *Smicromyrme sertae* (Rad.) B. Petersen det. 1984 / Berlin” [MNHU], examined in 1988 and 2011; Dalla Torre 1897: 85, ♀; André 1899a: 7, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Physetopoda halensis* (Fabricius, 1787) according to Lelej 1985: 203 and resurrected as *Smicromyrme sertae* according to Lelej 2002: 72.

Smicromyrme (*Smicromyrme*) *sertus*: Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 192.

Skorikovia sertae: Lelej 2024a: 67, ♀.

Remarks. The type series of *Mutilla sarta* probably includes several specimens. After Radoszkowsky's death (1895) his personal collection was given by his widow, in 1898, to the Poznan Society of Friends of the Sciences, and in the following year a selection of some hundreds of "duplicate types" went in exchange to the MNHU. The rest of the collection, which probably numbered originally in excess of 40,000 specimens, went in exchange in 1902 to the ISEA-PAN (Baker 2004). André (1899a) was able to study the Mutillidae in the Radoszkowski collection in Poznan in 1898. He wrote about *M. sarta* in Radoszkowski's collection: "L'individu typique, provenant d'Orenbourg, me paraît simplement être une *M. pusilla* Kl., à taches latérales effacées, et présentant un cas d'albinisme consistant en ce que les poils noirs, qui recouvrent ordinairement les quatrième et cinquième segments, sont devenus d'un jaune rougeâtre" (André 1899a: 7). Børge Petersen labeled the specimen of *Mutilla sarta* Radoszkowski, 1885 in MNHU with Radoszkowski's handwritten label "serta" as the lectotype, because Petersen saw additional specimen of *M. sarta* in ISEA-PAN. Unfortunately, I overlooked the Petersen's lectotypification and repeated the designation (Lelej 2024: 67). The lectotype has been collected by Captain V.A. Balassoglo and I.Ya. Akinin in 1879 in Orenburg in one of three localities (Ozerny, Kurala River, and Grigoryevskoye northward of Ugol'naya) (Jacobson 1902).

transcaucasica (Lelej, 1985).—Distribution: Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey (Erzurum).

Smicromyrme (Nemka) transcaucasica Lelej, 1985: 245, ♂, holotype, ♂, "Environs of Erevan [Armenia], Berdazor River, 28.VII.1969, V. Richter" [ZISP], examined.

Skorikovia transcaucasica: Ovtchinnikov 2002: 95, ♂; Lelej 2002: 64, ♂; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 19, 20, ♂ (Turkey); Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187, ♂; Lelej 2024a: 68.

trinotata (Costa, 1858).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, South and East European part, North Caucasus (Dagestan), South Ural; Europe: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy (Toscana, Campania, Puglia), Montenegro, Slovakia, Austria; Asia: Turkey (Istanbul, Manisa, Kastamonu, Erzurum), Syria.

Mutilla trinotata Costa, 1858: 22, tab. 22, fig. 5, ♀; type locality "Trovata da noi nelle adiacenze di Napoli, e dal sig G. Costa nella Terra d'Otranto" [Italy: Naples, Puglia]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla quadripunctata* Olivier, 1811 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 234. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pusilla* Klug, 1835 according to André 1902a: 451. Resurrected as *Smicromyrme trinotata* according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 97.

Mutilla triangularis Radoszkowski, 1865: 448, tab. 7, fig. 16, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 2024: 68) [Russia], "golden round label / [red label] Lectotype *Mutilla triangularis* Radoszkowski, 1865, B. Petersen des., 1987" [ISEA-PAN], examined photos of lectotype. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla quadripunctata* Olivier, 1811 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 234. Resurrected as *Smicromyrme triangularis* according to Lelej 1978: 82. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla trinotata* Costa, 1858 according to Lelej 2024: 68.

Mutilla quadripunctata (non Olivier, 1811, nec Lepeletier, 1845): Sichel & Radoszkowski 1869:157, ♀; 1870: 234, ♀, partim.

Mutilla pusilla: André 1902a: 307, ♀ non ♂, partim.

Smicromyrme pouzdranensis Hoffer, 1936a: 157, ♀, holotype, ♀, "Stepni stran zv. Kolby u Pouzdran, okres Mikulov (v kvetnu [May] 1934), leg. A. Hoffer" [Czechia: Moravia merid., Mikulov]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme triangularis* according to Lelej & Schmid-Egger 2005: 1532.

Smicromyrme quadripunctata (non Lepeletier, 1845): Invrea 1964: 210, ♀, partim.

Smicromyrme triangularis: Lelej 1978: 82, ♀, fig. 28, 12.

Smicromyrme trinotata: Lelej 2002: 79, ♀; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 97, ♀ nec ♂, partim; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 203, ♀ nec ♂.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) triangularis: Lelej 1985: 229, ♀; Lelej 2002: 67, ♀; Lelej & Schmid-Egger 2005: 1532, ♀; Lelej 2017: 156, ♀; Muskovits & György 2011: 38, 108, ♀ (Hungary); Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 189, ♀.

Smicromyrme pliginskiji Lelej, 1984: 81, fig. 1, 1–3, ♂, holotype, ♂ "Crimea, Sevastopol, 27.VII.1909, V.G. Pliginskij" [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla trinotata* Costa, 1858 according to Lelej 2024: 68.

Smicromyrme (Nemka) pliginskiji: Lelej 1985: 244, ♂.

Nemka pliginskii (!): Nonveiller *et al.* 1998: 18, ♂ (Croatia, Montenegro).

Skorikovia pliginskiji: Ovtchinnikov 2002: 95, ♂; Lelej 2002: 65, ♂; Ljubomirov 2006: 88, ♂ (Bulgaria); Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 83, fig. 46, ♂ (Italy); Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 20; Muskovits & György 2011: 37,

106, fig. 183, ♂ (Hungary); Lelej *et al.* 2016: 15, ♂; Lelej 2017: 155; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187, ♂, ♀.
Skorikovia trinitata: Lelej 2024a: 68, ♀, ♂.
Mutilla curtiventris André, 1901: 269, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Asia Minor Adampol [Polonezköy, east of Istanbul] VII.1900, Dr. Werner / *curtiventris* Type André det. André / Holotype teste B. Petersen 1986 / *Smicromyrme rubescens* (André) = *curtiventris* (André) B. Petersen det, 1986 / Holotype *Mutilla curtiventris* André [last label by AL]” [NHMW]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla trinitata* Costa, 1858 according to Lelej 2025: 312.
Mutilla viduata var. *rubescens* André, 1901a: 273, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 159) “Syrie” [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla curtiventris* André, 1901 according to Petersen 1988: 159. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla trinitata* Costa, 1858 according to Lelej 2025: 312.
Remark. The female of *Skorikovia pliginskiji* may eventually be recognized as *Smicromyrme triangularis* due to its co-occurrence in Russia (Volgograd: Sarepta; Orenburg Region; Crimea), Czech Republic, Hungary and Italy: Toscana (pers. comm. G. Pagliano). The female of *Smicromyrme pouzdranensis* was collected by A. Hoffer in South Moravia [Kolby u Pouzdran, relict steppe of the Pannonian biogeographical region] 20 km from the place where the male of *Smicromyrme pliginskiji* was later found. The Pannonian steppe in the Czech Republic is the northern limit of the distribution of both species. In Hungary I. Muskovits collected the male of *Skorikovia pliginskiji* and the female of *Smicromyrme triangularis* in two localities: Pilisborosjenő and Sósút. Both species are rare in the Hungarian fauna (Muskovits & György 2011). On the other hand, *Mutilla triangularis* Radoszkowski, 1865 is a junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla trinitata* Costa, 1858, the status of which was recently resurrected (Pagliano & Strumia 2007). Børge Petersen (unpublished) labeled the specimen of *M. triangularis* in ISEA-PAN with Radoszkowski's “type” label as lectotype. As no validly published lectotype designation exists, I designated the specimen so labeled by Petersen as lectotype. After further detailed examination of the holotype of *Mutilla curtiventris* André, 1901 I concluded that it belongs to the genus *Skorikovia* Ovtchinnikov, 2002 and is a new junior subjective synonym of *Skorikovia trinitata* (Costa, 1858). Such a form with a shortened metasoma is already known for this species (*pouzdranensis* Hoffer).

43. Genus *SMICROMYRME* Thomson, 1870

SMICROMYRME Thomson, 1870: 208, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1985: 211, ♂, ♀; 2002: 64; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 56; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96, ♂, ♀; Okayasu 2018: 480, ♂, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 26, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187; Okayasu 2020: 8, ♂, ♀; Lelej & Williams 2023: 128, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine (Brothers *et al.* 2025). **Type species:** *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787, by monotypy. **Diversity and distribution:** Two hundred seventy-one species are recognized from the Palaearctic (107), Afrotropical (90), and Oriental (70) regions (Bischoff 1920–1921; Lelej 2002, 2005; Pagliano *et al.* 2020; Thaochan *et al.* 2022).

Remarks. Five subgenera are in use for the Palaearctic species: nominotypical (nine species), *Astomyrme* Schwartz, 1984 (17), *Eremotilla* Lelej, 1985 (23), *Erimyrme* Lelej, 1985 (14), *Rhombotilla* Nagy, 1966 (1), and subgenus *Smicromyrme* (9) but 43 species are still retained in *Smicromyrme incertae sedis* (Pagliano *et al.* 2020). In the Afrotropical Region, and to a lesser extent the Oriental Region, this is a placeholder for species of Smicromyrmini that do not fit readily into newer genus concepts. Even in the Palaearctic Region, nearly half of the *Smicromyrme* species fit this *incertae sedis* status, in that they are not placed into one of the subgenera below, but they are real members of the genus *Smicromyrme* (Lelej & Williams 2023).

43.1. Subgenus *ASTOMYRME* Schwartz, 1984

ASTOMYRME Schwartz, 1984: 22, ♂, ♀; Lelej, 1985: 219; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 9; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 95; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 187; Lelej & Williams 2023: 129, ♂, ♀; Matias 2024b: 16, ♂, ♀. Reduced to subgeneric status in *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870 by Lelej 1985: 219. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Smicromyrme ausonia* Invrea, 1950, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus *S.* (*Astomyrme*) includes 17 Palaearctic species. Eight species are based on males only, one is known from females only, and four are known from both sexes.

Remarks. There are at least three species-groups: *ausonia* group (male with small ocelli), *massageta* group (male with large ocelli), and *morawitzi* group (mandible with inconspicuous subventral tooth).

asiatica Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) asiatica Lelej, 1985: 221, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Yargak near Khatyrchi, 2.VIII.1928, Zimin” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; 2002: 65; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

asinarensis Pagliano & Strumia, 2007.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia).

Smicromyrme asinarensis Pagliano & Strumia, 2007: 85 (in key), 88 (description), ♂, holotype, ♂ “Il. Asinara, Cala d’Oliva, Malaise trap, 22.VII–4.VIII.2003, Strumia & Dellacasa” (Italy, Sardinia) [MSN-UniPi]; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

ausonia Invrea, 1950.—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, South European part, South Ural; Europe: France (Corsica), Italy (including Sicily), Greece, Hungary, Moldova; Asia: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag), Cyprus.

Smicromyrme ausonia Invrea, 1950: 23, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Liguria, Varazze, 31.VIII.1923” (Italy) [MSNG].

Smicromyrme sabatia Invrea, 1953b: 9, fig. 1, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Liguria, Savona, VII, leg. Invrea” (Italy) [MSNG].

Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ausonia* Invrea, 1950 according to Lelej 1978: 82.

Smicromyrme ausonia var. *etrusca* Invrea, 1950: 26, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Toscana, Legri, 21.VIII.1942, leg. Ceresa” (Italy) [MSNM]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ausonia* Invrea, 1950 according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 91.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) ausonia: Lelej 1985: 219, ♂, ♀; 2002: 65; Matias 2024a: 17, ♀, ♂.

corriasi Pagliano in Pagliano & Strumia, 2014.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia).

Smicromyrme corriasi Pagliano in Pagliano & Strumia, 2014: 57, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Sardegna, Oliena, MT, 5–25.VIII.2012, leg. Strumia” (Italy, Sardinia) [MRSN].

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) corriasi: Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

cristinae Lo Cascio, 2000.—Distribution: Europe: Greece (Cyclades).

Smicromyrme cristinae Lo Cascio, 2000: 305, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Greece, Pano Koufonissi Island (Cyclades), dunes of Italida beach, 15.IX.1997, Lo Cascio” [MZUF]; Lelej 2002: 73.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) cristinae: Matias 2024a: 17, ♀.

esterina Pagliano, 1983.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (south and Sicily).

Smicromyrme ausonia esterina Pagliano, 1983a: 31, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Sicilia, Scicli, 25–26.VI.1977” (Italy) [MRSN].

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) esterina: Lelej 2002: 65; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

inerna (Schwartz, 1984).—Distribution: Europe: France (south).

Astomyrme inerna Schwartz, 1984: 23, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Villecroze, 9.IX.1980” (South France) [Schwartz’s coll., Paris].

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) inerna: Lelej 2002: 65; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

massageta Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) massageta Lelej, 1985: 221, ♂, ♀, holotype. ♂ “Barsa-Kelmes II., on light, 1.VIII.1976, D. Piryulin” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; 2002: 65; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂, ♀.

matritensis (Mercet, 1905).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal.

Mutilla matritensis Mercet, 1905: 493, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Madrid, Septiembre 1904, Arias Encobet leg.” (Spain) [MNCN].

Smicromyrme matritensis: Giner Marí 1944: 86, ♂; Suárez 1954a: 6; Lelej 2002: 76; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 198.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) matritensis: Matias 2023b: 78, ♂; 2024a: 33, ♂, ♀.

meridionalis (Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini in Pagliano *et al.*, 2018), ♂ [S Italy]; Matias 2024: 17, ♂.

Astomyrme meridionalis Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini in Pagliano *et al.*, 2018: 140, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Santa Cesarea Terme, Puglia 20–30.VII.1989 leg. Matteini” [MRSN]; Pagliano & Scaramozzino 2021: 65, 107, ♂.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) meridionalis: Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

minuta Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) minuta Lelej, 1985: 222, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Turkmenia, E. König, coll. F. Morawitz” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; 2002: 65; Ovtchinnikov 2012: 91, ♂; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

morawitzi Lelej, 1979.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

Smicromyrme morawitzi Lelej, 1979b: 169, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂ “Timur, south Kazakhstan, end of May–begin of June, 1903, Klare” [ZISP]; 1985: 222, ♂, ♀; 2002: 65;

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) morawitzi: Matias 2024a: 17, ♂, ♀.

nikolskajae Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Iran.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) nikolskajae Lelej, 1985: 220, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Khodzha-obi-garm, north slope of Gissar Range, 15.VIII.1944, M. Nikolskaya” (Tajikistan) [ZISP]; 2002: 65, ♂ (*nikoskajae*!); Amini *et al.* 2014: 586, ♂, ♀; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂, ♀.

opistomelas Invrea, 1950.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia), Spain; North Africa: Morocco, Libya.

Smicromyrme subcomata var. *opistomelas* Invrea, 1950: 26, ♂, holotype: “Cirenaica, Bu Fachra, G. Krüger leg.” (Libya) [MSNG].

Smicromyrme subcomata: Suárez 1952: 83, ♂, part., nec ♀.

Smicromyrme suberrata f. *opistomelas*: Invrea 1957c: 199, ♂; 1964: 243, ♂.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) opistomelas: Lelej 1985: 212, ♂; 2002: 65; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 188; Matias 2023b: 78, ♂. Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

Smicromyrme opistomelas: Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 93, ♂.

Astomyrme opistomelas: Pagliano *et al.* 2018: 143, ♂.

pilisensis Muskovits & Lelej, 2010.—Distribution: Europe: Hungary.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) pilisensis Muskovits & Lelej, 2010: 58, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♀ “HUNG., Pest county, Pilisborosjenő, Malom dűlő, 21.VI.2008, leg. J. Muskovits / Holotypus ♀ *Smicromyrme pilisensis* Muskovits et Lelej, 2010” [HNHM]; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂.

pusilla (Klug, 1835).—Distribution: Europe: Albania, Croatia, Greece, France (south), Italy, Malta, Spain, Roumania, Hungary; Asia: Cyprus; North Africa: Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Morocco.

Mutilla pusilla Klug, 1835: 91, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Puerto Real, July 1829, J. Waltl leg” (Spain) [MNHU].

Physetopoda pusilla: Lelej 1985: 203, ♀; 2002: 61, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 181, ♀.

Smicromyrme suberrata Invrea, 1957c: 199, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Ghedahia, 2.v.1939, Krüger leg.” (Libya) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 65, ♂; Pagliano & Strumia 2014: 62, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 188, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pusilla* Klug, 1835 according to Matias 2024a: 17.

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) pusilla: Matias 2024a: 17, ♀, ♂.

Remarks. This species is reported from the following areas. Europe: Portugal, Spain, France (south, and Corsica: females only), Italy (including Sicily, Sardinia, Lampedusa), Malta; also reported from Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Albania, Croatia, Bulgaria, Greece; Asia: Cyprus; North Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt (e.g. Lelej 2002; Bogusch 2006; Pagliano & Strumia 2007; Muskovits & György 2011; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014; Pagliano *et al.* 2020). Males (*i.e.* *S. suberrata* Invrea) only recorded from Portugal, Spain, Southern France, southern Italy (Calabria), Lampedusa Island (Italy), Malta, Morocco, Algeria, Libya and Egypt). This extensive distribution suggests that more than one species might be currently lumped together under this name (Matias 2024a: 31).

succedanea Ovtchinnikov, 2002.—Distribution: Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan (south).

Smicromyrme (Astomyrme) succedanea Ovtchinnikov, 2002: 86, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂ “Chon-Aryk, Kyrgyzskii Range, on *Xanthium spinosum* L., 24.VIII.1998, Ovtchinnikov” (Kyrgyzstan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 65; Matias 2024a: 17, ♂, ♀.

43.2. Subgenus *EREMOTILLA* Lelej, 1985

EREMOTILLA Lelej, 1985: 223, ♂, ♀ (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870); Lelej & Brothers 2008: 23; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 95; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 188; Lelej & Williams 2023: 129, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine.

Type species: *Smicromyrme tekensis* Skorikov, 1935, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus *S. (Eremotilla)* includes 23 Palearctic and six (*coromandelica* species-group) Oriental species (Lelej 2005: 187). Eighteen species are based on females only, eight are based on males only, and three are known from both sexes.

betpakdalensis Lelej, 1971.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan.

- Smicromyrme betpakdalensis* Lelej, 1971: 677, ♀, holotype ♀ “8 km NE Bural-Baytal, south of Balkhash Lake, 15.VII.1969, Lelej” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP].
- Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) betpakdalensis*: Lelej 1985: 227, ♀; 2002: 66.
- complecta** Invrea, 1960, **stat. nov.**—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt. **New material.** “Wadi Digla, Egypt, 7.VI.(19)29, Dr. H. Priesner / PARATYPE / Paratype *Smicromyrme libyca* var. *complecta* Invrea” [IBSS].
- Smicromyrme libyca* f. *complecta* Invrea, 1960a: 207, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Wadi Hoff, 12.VI.1930, legit. H. Priesner” (Egypt, near Cairo) [OLML].
- Smicromyrme lybica complecta*: Lelej 2002: 76.
- Remarks.** I classified this subspecies as belonging to the subgenus *Eremotilla*.
- constans** Ovtchinnikov, 2002.—Distribution: Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan (south).
- Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) constans* Ovtchinnikov, 2002: 92, ♂, ♀, holotype ♂ “Valley of Tchu River, Kamyshanovka, 70 km N Bishkek, on light, 26.VI.1996, Ovtchinnikov” (Kyrgyzstan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 66.
- coracina** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Russia: South Ural, Western Siberia (Altai); Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia (west).
- Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) coracina* Lelej, 1985: 226, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Turgay region, Kaindy River, Tshiili, 2.VI.1976, V. Kazenas” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 68.
- dusmeti** (Mercet, 1905).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, South France.
- Mutilla rufipes* var. *dusmeti* Mercet, 1905: 494, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Albarracin / July 1904 / Dusmet leg. / as *Mutilla rufipes* var. *dusmeti*” (Spain) [MNCN_Ent 95154].
- Smicromyrme rufipes dusmeti*: Lelej 2002: 72, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 192.
- Smicromyrme dusmeti*: Parejo-Pulido & Romano 2024: 520, ♂.
- Smicromyrme verhoeffi* Suárez, 1959b: 296, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Dieulefit, Drôme, Francia / 15-21.VII.1957 / P.M.F. Verhoeff leg. / *Smicromyrme verhoeffi* J. Suárez det. 1959 / Colección J. Suárez” (France) [MNCN_Ent 96042–44]; Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme dusmeti* Mercet, 1905 according to Mingo & Compère 1963: 91 and reconfirmed by Parejo-Pulido & Romano 2024: 520.
- Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) verhoeffi*: Lelej 1985: 213, ♂; 2002: 67, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 189.
- Remarks.** García Mercet (1905) described *Mutilla rufipes* var. *dusmeti* based solely on the specimen as a color variety of *Smicromyrme rufipes* (Fabricius, 1787), from which it differs in having a completely reddish mesosoma. Mingo & Compère (1963), based on personal comments from Suárez, mentioned *S. rufipes* var. *dusmeti* and assigned it a new synonym, *S. verhoeffi* Suárez, 1959. However, they did not provide any justification for this synonymy. Surprisingly, this fact has been overlooked in subsequent works (e.g. Lelej 2002; Pagliano *et al.* 2020). This synonymy was reconfirmed by Parejo-Pulido & Romano 2024: 520.
- gussakovskii** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan.
- Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) gussakovskii* Lelej, 1985: 229, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Khiva, Altyn-Kul, 16.VII.1927, Gussakovskij” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP]; Lelej 2002: 66.
- hierosolymitana** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine; North Africa: Egypt.
- Smicromyrme hierosolymitana* Invrea, 1953b: 12, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Gerusalemme, XII, leg. Bodenheimer” (Palestine) [MSNG]; 1965b: 87, ♀; Lelej 2002: 74.
- Smicromyrme priesneri* Invrea, 1960a: 209, fig. 2, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Wadi Hoff, 6.VI.1930, leg. H. Priesner” (Egypt) [Coll. M. Schwarz, OLML]; Lelej 2002: 78, ♀. **Syn. nov.**
- Remarks.** Because the holotype of *Smicromyrme priesneri* Invrea, 1960, which I examined, was identified by B. Petersen in 1990 as *S. hierosolymitana* Invrea, 1953, I formally accept this synonymy and place this species in the subgenus *Eremotilla*.
- inconstans** (Radoszkowski, 1885).—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan.
- Mutilla inconstans* Radoszkowski, 1885: 20, fig. 17, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976b: 276) ♂ “between Syrdarja River and Tashkent, 19.V.1871, Fedtchenko” (South Kazakhstan) [ZMMU].
- Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) inconstans*: Lelej 1985: 225, ♂; 2002: 66.
- lehri** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan.
- Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) lehri* Lelej, 1985: 228, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tadjikistan, Kurgan-Tyube, 30.VII.1939, O. Kryzhanovskiy” (Tajikistan) [ZISP]; 2002: 66.
- margiana** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Turkmenistan.

- Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) margiana* Lelej, 1985: 227, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Tashkepri on Murgab River, on light, 29.V.1954, V. Tobias” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; 2002: 66.
- merceti** (André, 1903).—Distribution: Europe: Spain.
Mutilla merceti André, 1903: 419, 420, ♂, holotype, ♂ “l'Escorial, R.G. Mercet” (Spain) [MNHN].
Smicromyrme merceti: Lelej 2002: 76.
Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) merceti: Matias 2024a: 302, ♂; 2024b: 50, ♂.
- mesasiatica** Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran.
Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) mesasiatica Lelej, 1985: 225, ♂, holotype, ♂ “35 km SSW Kerki, sandy desert, 21.VIII.1979, Yu. Pesenko” (Turkmenistan) [ZISP]; 2002: 66.
- metanotalis** (André, 1902).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal.
Mutilla partita var. *metanotalis* André, 1902: 360, ♂, lectotype (designated by Suárez 1959: 294), ♂ “Espagne / Museum Paris / Collection Ernest André, 1914” [MNHN]; Lelej 2002: 76; Matias 2024a: 302, ♂; 2024b: 50, ♂.
- metanotalis metanotalis** (André, 1902).—Distribution: Europe: Spain.
Smicromyrme metanotalis metanotalis: Lelej 2002: 76; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 198; Matias 2023: 78, ♂; 2024b: 50, ♂.
- metanotalis andradei** Suárez, 1954.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal, Croatia (new record). **New material:** Dalmatia: 1♂, “Hvar, 12.VI.1982, J. Schmidt / *Smicromyrme andradei* Suárez, Petersen det.”
Smicromyrme andradei Suárez, 1954a: 2, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Portugal-Douro, Rezende, 16–19.VII.1953, P.M.F. Verhoeff” (Portugal) [Suárez's coll., MNCN].
Smicromyrme metanotalis andradei: Lelej 2002: 76; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 198; Matias 2023: 78, ♂; 2024a: 302, ♂; 2024b: 50, ♂.
- metanotalis andradei notomelanica** Suárez, 1954.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal.
Smicromyrme andradei var. *notomelanica* Suárez, 1954a: 6, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Rezende (Port. N.) / leg. N.F. d'Andrade” [Andrade's coll., Lisbon]. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999).
Smicromyrme metanotalis andradei notomelanica: Lelej 2002: 76.
- orientalis** Nonveiller, 1959, **stat. resurr.**—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, South European part; Europe: Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia; Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan (Kopet-Dag), Iran (north).
Smicromyrme orientalis Nonveiller, 1959b: 105, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Grèce, Levadia, 18.IX.1957, leg. Nonvll.” (Greece) [Nonveiller's coll., OLML]. As secondary homonym with *Smicromyrme orientalis* (Mickel, 1933c: 377) was changed by *S. maculata* Nonveiller, 1959, nom. praeocc., non Hoffer, 1938 (Lelej 1985: 230), by *S. nigriceps* Nonveiller, 1959 (Lelej 2002: 66), and by *S. pseudoorientalis* Nonveiller, 1979.
Smicromyrme orientalis var. *maculata* Nonveiller, 1959: 115, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Stylis Grèce, 15.IX.1957, leg. Nonvll.” (Greece) [Nonveiller's coll., OLML]. Replacement name for *Smicromyrme orientalis* Nonveiller, 1959. Nomen praeocc., non Hoffer, 1938. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme maculata* Nonveiller, 1959 according to Lelej 2002: 66.
Smicromyrme orientalis var. *nigriceps* Nonveiller, 1959: 115, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Thessalonique, 25.IX.1957, leg. Nonvll.” (Greece) [Nonveiller's coll., OLML]. Replacement name for *Smicromyrme orientalis* Nonveiller, 1959.
Smicromyrme orientalis f. *afasciata* Nonveiller, 1972: 8, ♀. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).
Smicromyrme pseudoorientalis Nonveiller, 1979b: 103. Unnecessary replacement name for *Smicromyrme orientalis* Nonveiller, 1959. Junior subjective synonym of *S. maculata* Nonveiller, 1959 according to Lelej 1985: 231.
Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) maculata: Lelej 1985: 230, ♀.
Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) nigriceps: Lelej 2002: 66.
- Remarks.** *Mutilla dimidiata* Lepeletier, 1845 (nom. praeocc., non *M. dimidiata* Latreille, 1792), was described from the “Indo-Orientale” (East India). Clarence Mickel, who studied Oriental Mutillidae, examined the syntypes of Lepeletier's species at MRSN and designated a lectotype (Mickel 1933c: 378), proposing the replacement name *Timulla (Trogaspidia) orientalis* Mickel, 1933. Later, B. Petersen wrote to me

that *Smicromyrme philippa* Nurse, 1903 is widely distributed in the Oriental Region, which is the same as *Trogaspidia orientalis* Mickel (1933), which is replacement name for *M. dimidiata* Lepeletier 1845. Therefore, *S. orientalis* Nonveiller (1959) and *S. orientalis* (Mickel, 1933) are secondary homonyms. After my correspondence with Guido Nonveiller, he suggested the replacement name *S. pseudoorientalis* Nonveiller, 1979 for his junior homonym, *S. orientalis*. But currently, the genus *Smicromyrme* is divided, and *S. philippa* (Nurse, 1903) has been transferred to the genus *Nemka* Lelej, 1985, so both names are now in different genera. According to Article 59.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999), *S. orientalis* Nonveiller (1959) should be resurrected as a valid name.

novaki Invrea, 1954.—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, South European part; Europe: Montenegro, Croatia, Romania, Greece; Asia: Azerbaijan, Turkey.

Smicromyrme novaki Invrea, 1954: 154, figs 1a, 2a, ♀, holotype, ♀ “C(ast). Sućurac D., VII.1918, Novak / Typus / *Smicromyrme Novaki* n. sp. Determ. F. Invrea / *Smicromyrme novaki* Invrea, B. Petersen det. 1988” (Croatia) [OLML, examined].

Smicromyrme curtiventris var. *dalmatina* Invrea, 1954: 156, figs 1c, 2c, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Dalmatia, Spalato, 6.X.1929, leg. Nonveiller” (Croatia) [OLML]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme novaki* Invrea, 1954 according to Petersen 1988: 159.

Smicromyrme nonveilleri Invrea, 1954: 154, ♀, type locality: “Antivari, Bar, 20.VII.1952, leg. Nonveiller” (Montenegro), seven syntypes in MSNG and OLML. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme novaki* Invrea, 1954 according to Lelej 2017: 156.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) nonveilleri: Lelej 1985: 228, ♀; 2002: 67.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) novaki: Lelej 2002: 67; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 20, ♀.

Remarks. Aleksandr Cetcovič, who worked together with Guido Nonveiller, told me that when Nonveiller learned about the synonymy of the species *novaki* Invrea, 1954 and *nonveilleri* Invrea, 1954 he asked for the former name to be retained.

perisii (Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869).—Distribution: Europe: France (Corsica), Italy (Sardinia).

Mutilla perisii Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 158 (in key), 261 (description), ♀, holotype, ♀ “Corsica” (France) [MNHN].

Mutilla agusii Costa, 1884: 55, ♂, type locality: “Sardinia” (Italy), syntypes in MZUN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla perisii* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869 according to Romano 2004: 174.

Smicromyrme perrisi(!): Invrea 1955a: 245

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) perisii: Lelej 1985: 217, ♀; 2002: 67.

rufocapitata Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Tajikistan.

Smicromyrme rufocapitata Skorikov, 1935: 313, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Turkestan city, 1878, Russov” (Kazakhstan), [ZISP].

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) rufocapitata: Lelej 1985: 230, ♀; 2002: 67.

schwarzi Suárez, 1975.—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, Lugansk region, North Caucasus; Europe: Greece; Asia: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey.

Smicromyrme schwarzi Suárez, 1975b: 165, fig. 3, 7, 10, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Antakya, 2.VI.1965, M. Schwarz” (Turkey) [Suárez's coll. MNCN].

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) schwarzi: Lelej 1985: 219, ♂; 2002: 67, ♂; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 20, ♂.

signata (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Eritrea, Sudan, Chad. **New material.** Egypt, 1 ♀, “Gebel, Elba, 30.I.(19)33, H. Priesner / *Smicromyrme signata* Kl. Determ. F. Invrea” [NHMW].

Mutilla signata Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 7, ♀, type locality: “Fajum” (Egypt—Baker 1997), syntypes in MNHU.

Smicromyrme signata: Bischoff 1921: 572, ♀; Lelej 2002: 79.

sulcisia Invrea, 1955.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia), France (Corsica).

Smicromyrme sulcisia Invrea, 1955a: 246, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Sardegna merid., Domus de Maris, 15–30.VI.1954, leg. L. Ceresa” (Italy) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 79; Matias 2024a: 320, ♀, ♂.

Smicromyrme ingauna Invrea, 1958: 145, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Liguria, Albenga, località Bastia, 20.VIII.1951” (Italy) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 75. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme sulcisia* Invrea, 1955 according to Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 96.

Smicromyrme varinella Invrea, 1960b: 144, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Piemonte, Arquata Scrivia fraz. Varinella, VII.1929, leg. C. Mancini” (Italy) [MSNG]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ingauna* Invrea, 1958 according

to Turrisi 1999: 145.

tadzhikistanica Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Tajikistan.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) tadzhikistanica Lelej, 1985: 226, ♂, holotype, ♂, “5 km N Dushanbe, 29.V.1978, V. Kazenas” (Tajikistan) [ZISP]; 2002: 67.

tekensis Skorikov, 1935.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran, China (Xinjiang), Mongolia.

Smicromyrme tekensis Skorikov, 1935: 317, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1976b: 273), ♀ “Dzhulek, 13.VI.1912, Wolmann” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP].

Smicromyrme curtiventris var. *nigrocapitata* Skorikov, 1935: 317, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 223), ♀ “Belyaevka, valley of Tchu River, 11.VIII, Zimin” (Kyrgyzstan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme tekensis* Skorikov, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 223.

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) tekensis: Lelej 1985: 223, ♂, ♀; 2002: 67; Amini *et al.* 2014: 588, ♀.

vladani Nonveiller, 1972.—Distribution: Europe: Greece (Crete). **New material.** Greece: Paratypes, 1♀, Iracilion, Crete, Stančić, 25.IX.(19)59; 1♀, Iracilion, Crete, Jovanović, 25.IX.(19)59 [IBSS].

Smicromyrme vladani Nonveiller, 1972: 8, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Crete, Iraklion” (Greece) [Nonveiller's coll., OLML].

Smicromyrme vladani f. *infusata* Nonveiller, 1972: 11, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Crete, Iraklion” (Greece) [Nonveiller's coll., OLML]. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme vladani f. *deminuta* Nonveiller, 1972: 11, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Crete, Iraklion” (Greece) [Nonveiller's coll., OLML]. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) vladani: Lelej 2002: 68.

43.3. Subgenus *ERIMYRME* Lelej, 1985

ERIMYRME Lelej, 1985: 236, ♂, ♀ (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870); Lelej & Brothers 2008: 24; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 95; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 190; Lelej & Williams 2023: 131, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Smicromyrme septentrionalis* Hoffer, 1936, ♀, by original designation (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla sicana* De Stefani, 1887, ♂ according to Petersen 1988: 194). **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus *S. (Erimyrme)* includes 14 Palearctic species, the Oriental *S. triguttata* (Mickel, 1933b), and the Afrotropical *S. andreinii* (Magretti, 1906). Most of the species are based on males only, one is based on females only, and two are known from both sexes.

azerbaidzhanica Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan (south-west), Turkey.

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) azerbaidzhanica Lelej, 1985: 238, ♂, holotype, “Talysh river, 12 km S Lenkoran, on light, 5.VII.1932, Veltishchev” (Azerbaijan) [ZISP]; 2002: 68.

bidenticulata Chen, 1957.—Distribution: Russia: Far East (Primorskii krai); Asia: Mongolia (east), China (Inner Mongolia, Shandong, Jiangsu), South Korea.

Smicromyrme bidenticulata Chen, 1957: 199, fig. 51, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Shantung, Tsinan, Longtong, 500-700 m” (China, Shandong) [TARI].

Smicromyrme hasanensis Lelej, 1977a: 91, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♀ “7 km E Khasan station, sandy dunes, 2.VIII.1974, Lelej” (Russia: Primorskii krai) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme bidenticulata* Chen, 1957 according to Lelej 1985: 239.

Smicromyrme hasanensis f. *monopunctata* Lelej, 1977a: 94, ♀, type locality: Russia: Primorskii krai. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme hasanensis f. *apunctata* Lelej, 1977a: 94, ♀, type locality: Russia: Primorskii krai. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) bidenticulata: Lelej 1985: 239, ♀, ♂; 2002: 68.

borceai Nagy, 1969.—Distribution: Europe: Romania.

Smicromyrme borceai Nagy, 1969: 220, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Agigea” (Romania) [Nagy's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)].

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) borceai: Lelej 2002: 68.

- ferrugineipes* (André, 1910).—Distribution: Asia: Palestine; North Africa: Egypt, Libya. **New material.** Egypt, 1♀, “W(adi) Hoff, 15.VI.(19)30, H. Priesner / *Smicromyrme subcomata* v. *ferrugineipes* André, ♀, det. Hammer” [NHMW].
- Mutilla subcomata* var. *ferrugineipes* André, 1910: 65, ♀, type locality: “Tourah, W. Innés Bey” (Egypt), syntypes in MNHN.
- Smicromyrme ferrugineipes*: Invrea 1965b: 87, ♀; Lelej 2002: 74.
- gebatana* Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine.
- Smicromyrme gebatana* Invrea, 1953b: 13, ♂, type locality: “Palestine, Gebata”, two syntypes “Gebata, 1926, leg. Bodenheimer” in MSNG; 1965b: 88, ♂; Lelej 2002: 74.
- kermanensis* (Lelej, 1984).—Distribution: Asia: Iran (south-east).
- Paramyrme kermanensis* Lelej, 1984b: 110, ♂, holotype: Iran, Kerman, Kishi-Kadzhou, 28.III–2.IV.1901, N. Zarudny” (Iran) [ZISP].
- Phyetopoda kermanensis*: Lelej 1985: 208, ♂; 2002: 59.
- Smicromyrme* (*Erimyrme*) *kermanensis*: Lelej & Osten 2004: 257, ♂.
- Remarks.** S2 with very short (a few punctures with small tuft of setae) lateral felt line.
- kurzenkoi* Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south-east), Kyrgyzstan.
- Smicromyrme* (*Erimyrme*) *kurzenkoi* Lelej, 1985: 238, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Ili River, Karagach, on light, 6.IX.1973, N. Kurzenko” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; 2002: 68.
- partita* (Klug, 1835). Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal, France (south), Italy, Malta, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia; North Africa: Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco.
- Mutilla partita* Klug, 1835: 91, ♀, type locality: “Andalousie, Puerto real” (Spain), syntypes in MNHU; André 1901a: 267, ♀, 1902b: 306, ♂.
- Mutilla unimaculata* Lucas, 1848: 294, tab. 16, fig. 3 (1848), ♀, type locality: Algeria, syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla partita* Klug, 1835 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 235.
- Mutilla cinereifrons* Costa, 1864: 131, ♀, type locality: Sicily (Italy), syntypes in Mus. Zool. Univ. Napoli. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla partita* Klug, 1835 according to André 1902a: 451.
- Mutilla hispanica* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 158 (key), 1870: 295 (description), tab. 11, fig. 4, ♂, type locality: Spain, syntypes in ISEA-PAN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla partita* Klug, 1835 according to André 1898a: 11.
- Smicromyrme* (*Erimyrme*) *partita*: Lelej 1985: 215, ♂, 217, ♀.
- Smicromyrme partita*: Lelej 2002: 77; Matias 2024a: 316, ♀, ♂.
- Remarks.** *Smicromyrme fasciaticollis* Spinola, 1843 (Spain: Andalusia; Italy: Sicily, Lampedusa island; Malta; Pagliano & Strumia 2007) is sometimes considered a subspecies of *S. partita*; the females of both taxa are not safely distinguished in the absence of males. Two additional taxa in the Iberian Peninsula are currently treated as subspecies: *S. partitus obscurithorax* (André, 1902) and *S. p. propodealis* Suárez, 1959 (e.g. Pagliano *et al.* 2020), but may represent chromatic forms (Matias 2024a: 320).
- partita fasciaticollis* (Spinola, 1843).—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Italy (Sicily, Lampedusa), Malta.
- Mutilla fasciaticollis* Spinola, 1843: 131, ♂, type locality: Andalusia (Spain), syntypes in MRSN.
- Mutilla intermedia* De Stefani, 1887b: 24, ♂, type locality: Sicily (Italy), syntypes unknown. Nomen praeocc., non Saussure, 1867b. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla fasciaticollis* Spinola, 1843 according to Invrea 1957: 193.
- Mutilla intermedia* Costa, 1888: 104, ♂, type locality: Sardinia (Italy), syntypes in MZUN, nom. praeocc., non Saussure, 1867b, non De Stefani, 1887. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla destefanii* Dalla Torre, 1897 according to André 1902a: 452.
- Mutilla destefanii* Dalla Torre, 1897: 31. Replacement name for *Mutilla intermedia* De Stefani, 1887. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme partita* f. *fasciaticollis* (Spinola, 1843) according to Invrea 1964: 231.
- Mutilla costae* Dalla Torre, 1897: 28. Replacement name for *Mutilla intermedia* Costa, 1888. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla destefanii* Dalla Torre, 1897 according to André 1902a: 452.
- Smicromyrme partita* f. *fasciaticollis*: Invrea 1964: 231, ♂
- Smicromyrme partita fasciaticollis*: Lelej 2002: 77; Matias 2024a: 324, ♀.
- Smicromyrme fasciaticollis*: Turrisi 1999: 144, ♂, ♀; Pagliano 2003: 125, ♀, ♂.
- partita obscurithorax* (André, 1902).—Distribution: Europe: Spain; Asia: Syria; North Africa: Algeria, Tunisia,

Morocco.

Mutilla partita var. *obscurithorax* André, 1902a: 307, 360, ♀, ♂, type locality: Algeria, Syria, Morocco, syntypes in MNHN.

Smicromyrme partita obscurithorax: Lelej 2002: 78; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 180, ♀.

partita propodealis Suárez, 1959.—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal.

Smicromyrme partita f. *propodealis* Suárez, 1959b: 292, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Cercedilla, 9.VII.1950, Suárez” (Spain, Madrid) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].

Smicromyrme partita propodealis: Lelej 2002: 78; Matias 2024a: 320.

pulawskii Suárez, 1975.—Distribution: Europe: Croatia, Bulgaria, Greece (Rhodes); Asia: Turkey.

Smicromyrme pulawskii Suárez, 1975b: 159, figs 2, 6, 9, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Aitos, Prov. Burgas, 14.VIII.1956, W.J. Pulawski” (Bulgaria) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN].

Smicromyrme rufipes var. *ambigua* Invrea, 1954: 152, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Dalmatia, Spalato, 20.VII.1928, leg. Novak” (Croatia) [Nonveiller’s coll., OLML]. Nomen praeocc., non Skorikov, 1935. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme pulawskii* Suárez, 1975 according to Petersen 1988: 194.

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) pulawskii: Lelej 1985: 215, ♂; 2002: 69, ♂; Lelej & Yildirim 2009: 21, ♂.

sicana (De Stefani, 1887).—Distribution: Russia: South European part, South Ural, Western Siberia (Altai); Europe: France, Italy, Croatia, Albania, Greece, Hungary, Austria, Ukraine, Czechia, Slovakia, Romania, Turkey; Asia: Kazakhstan, Turkey, Syria.

Mutilla ephippium var. *sicana* De Stefani, 1887a: 62, ♂, type locality: Sicily (Italy), lectotype ♂ (designated by Petersen. 1988: 194) “Sicilia Destefani / var. *Sicana* / Corvo 9.85” [MNHN].

Smicromyrme pusilla septentrionalis Hoffer, 1936a: 162, fig. 7, ♀, type locality: “Slovakia, Parkan”, syntypes in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *S. sicana* (De Stefani, 1887) according to Petersen 1988: 194.

Smicromyrme pusilla septentrionalis f. *gregory* Hoffer, 1936a: 163, ♀, type locality: “Moravia, Slovakia” syntypes in NMPC. Unavailable name according to Article 45.5 of the Code (ICZN 1999). Junior subjective synonym of *S. sicana* (De Stefani, 1887) according to Petersen 1988: 194.

Smicromyrme rufipes var. *lutescens* Invrea, 1954: 153, ♂, holotype: Dalmatia, Incoronata II. (Croatia), holotype in Nonveiller’s coll., OLML. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme sicanus* (De Stefani, 1887) according to Petersen 1988: 194.

Smicromyrme septentrionalis: Nagy 1968a: 375, ♀.

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) septentrionalis: Lelej 1985: 236, ♀, ♂.

Smicromyrme sicana: Petersen 1988: 217, ♀, ♂.

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) sicana: Lelej 2002: 69.

standfussorum Lelej in Lelej & Osten, 2004.—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Hormozgan, Busher).

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) standfussorum Lelej in Lelej & Osten, 2004: 258, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Iran, Hormozgan, Sichoran, 20 km E Siachou, 750 m, 26.V.2001, T. Osten” [SMNS].

stepposa Lelej, 1984.—Distribution: Europe: Russia: Crimea, South European part; Asia: Kazakhstan (west).

Smicromyrme stepposa Lelej, 1984a: 81, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Crimea, Sevastopol, 15.VIII.1912, Pliginskij” [ZISP].

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) stepposa: Lelej 1985: 239, ♂; 2002: 69.

suarezi Matias, 2024.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal.

Smicromyrme suarezi Matias, 2024a: 304, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Portugal, Castelo Branco: Alfrívda (Vila Velha de Ródão), 39°42'54.75"N 7°30'32.22"W, 226 m, 31.VII.2019, R. Matias leg.” [MNHNC].

zagrosensis Lelej in Lelej *et al.*, 2008.—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Ilam)

Smicromyrme (Erimyrme) zagrosensis Lelej in Lelej *et al.*, 2008: 4, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Iran, Ilam prov., Shirvan-Chardavol Res. Sta., light trap, VI.2004, B. Gharali” [IBSS].

43.4. Subgenus **RHOMBOTILLA** Nagy, 1966

RHOMBOTILLA Nagy, 1966a: 113, ♀ (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870); Lelej 1985: 216, ♀; 2002: 69; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 52; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 191; Lelej & Williams 2023: 131, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Smicromyrme (Rhombotilla) riparia* Nagy, 1966, ♀, by original

designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus *S.* (*Rhombotilla*) includes one Palearctic species. Only the female holotype, collected by C. Nagy in Agigea (Romania), is known for this species.

Remarks. This is a remarkably rare taxon, apparently based on one female specimen only. The slender first metasomal segment is unique among Palearctic *Smicromyrmini*, but is somewhat similar to that of Oriental *Indratilla* Lelej, 1993. *Smicromyrme* (*Rhombotilla*) *vinuta*, ♂, described from Afghanistan (Nagy 1972b) belongs to the genus *Promecilla* André, 1902 (Lelej & Kabakov 1980).

riparia Nagy, 1966.—Distribution: Europe: Romania.

Smicromyrme (*Rhombotilla*) *riparia* Nagy, 1966a: 115, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Agigea near Konstanza” (Romania) [Nagy's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)]; Lelej 2002: 69, ♀.

43.5. Subgenus *SMICROMYRME* Thomson, 1870

SMICROMYRME Thomson, 1870: 208, ♂, ♀; Lelej 1985: 231, ♂, ♀ (as nominotypical subgenus); 1995b: 26 (as nominotypical subgenus); 2002: 69 (as nominotypical subgenus); Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 191 (as nominotypical subgenus); Lelej & Williams 2023: 132, ♂, ♀ (as nominotypical subgenus). **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787, by monotypy. **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus *S.* (*Smicromyrme*) includes eight Palearctic species, two of them are subdivided into subspecies and *S.* (*S.*) *strandii* (Zavattari, 1913) penetrates to Oriental part of China. Three species are based on females only, three are based on males only, and three are known from both sexes.

cephalotes Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Tajikistan.

Smicromyrme (*Smicromyrme*) *cephalotes* Lelej, 1985: 235, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tajikistan, mount on right bank of Iskanderdarya River, 26.VIII.1947, Kiritschenko” [ZISP]; 2002: 235, ♀.

iliensis Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan (south-east), Kyrgyzstan.

Smicromyrme (*Smicromyrme*) *iliensis* Lelej, 1985: 235, ♀, holotype, ♀ “environs of Alma-Ata, 30.VI.1968, Lelej” (Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; 2002: 70.

lewisi Mickel, 1935.—Distribution: Russia: Eastern Siberia (Irkutskaya oblast, Transbaicalia), Far East (Amurskaya oblast, Khabarovskii krai, Primorskii krai, Sakhalin, Kunashir Il.); Asia: Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Fujian), Korea, Japan (from Hokkaido to Tanegashima).

Mutilla japonica Cameron, 1900: 76, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Hakodate, Hokkaido Island, George Lewis” (Japan, Hokkaido) [BMNH]. Nomen praeocc., non Dalla Torre, 1897.

Mutilla cameroni Yano, 1932: 326, ♂, ♀, type locality: “Honshu, Kyushu” (Japan), syntypes unknown. Nomen praeocc., non Schulz, 1906.

Smicromyrme lewisi lewisi Mickel, 1935: 288, ♀. Replacement name for *Mutilla japonica* Cameron, 1900.

Smicromyrme lewisi yanoi Mickel, 1935: 289, ♀, ♂. Replacement name for *Mutilla cameroni* Yano, 1932. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme lewisi* Mickel, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 233.

Smicromyrme lewisi nigricula Mickel, 1935: 289, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Jozankei, Hokkaido Island, C. Teranishi” [UMSP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme lewisi* Mickel, 1935 according to Lelej 1985: 233.

Smicromyrme momidziyama Tsuneki, 1972a: 17, ♀, holotype ♀ “Sapporo, Hokkaido” [MNHAH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme lewisi* Mickel, 1935 according to Lelej 2002: 70.

Smicromyrme (*Smicromyrme*) *lewisi* Lelej, 1985: 232, ♀, ♂; 2002: 70; Okayasu 2020: 9, ♀, ♂.

nikolajevi Lelej, 1985.—Distribution: Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia (west).

Smicromyrme (*Smicromyrme*) *nikolajevi* Lelej, 1985: 235, ♀, holotype, ♀ “4 km S Alma-Ata, Mount Kok-Tyube, 24.IX.1971, V. Kazenas” (SE Kazakhstan) [ZISP]; 2002: 70.

ruficollis (Fabricius, 1793).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, North Caucasus, South of European part, Western Siberia (Altai); Europe: Italy, France (Corsica), Austria, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Spain, France, Malta; Asia: Kazakhstan, Turkey.

Mutilla ruficollis Fabricius, 1793: 371, ♂, type locality: “In Italia Dom. Rossi”, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 188), ♂ with Fabrician label “*ruficollis*” (Italy) [NHMD].

Smicromyrme (*Smicromyrme*) *ruficollis*: Lelej 1985: 234, ♂, ♀; 2002: 70.

- ruficollis ruficollis*** (Fabricius, 1793).—Distribution: Russia: Western Siberia (Altai); Europe: Ukraine, Italy, Austria, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Greece, Bulgaria, Spain, France, Malta; Asia: Kazakhstan, Turkey.
- Smicromyrme kiritshenkoae* Skorikov, 1935: 315, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Crimea, Kikineiz (Opolznevoe), 12.IX.1926, A. Kiritschenko” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *S. rufipes* (Fabricius, 1787) according to Lelej 1978: 82, resurrected to valid species by Lelej 1984a: 84. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla ruficollis* Fabricius, 1793) according to Lelej 1985: 234.
- ruficollis cerasae*** Invrea, 1952.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia), France (Corsica).
- Smicromyrme cerasae* Invrea, 1952c: 227, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Sardinia” (Italy) [MSNG].
- Smicromyrme rufipes* var. *berlandi* Invrea, 1953b: 16, ♂, holotype “Corsica” (France) [MNHN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme ruficollis cerasae* Invrea, 1952 according to Petersen 1988: 189.
- Smicromyrme ruficollis cerasae*: Petersen 1988: 189, ♀; Lelej 2002: 71.
- rufipes*** (Fabricius, 1787).—Distribution: Russia: North, Central and South European part, South Ural, Western Siberia (Altai), Eastern Siberia (Yakutsk); Europe: Spain (north), France, Italy (north), Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Czechia, Slovakia, Ukraine, Belarus, Sweden, Finland; Asia: Kazakhstan, Turkey.
- Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787: 312, ♀, type locality: “Habitat Halae Saxonum Dom Hybner” (Germany), type material lost (Petersen 1988: 190).
- Mutilla nigra* Rossi, 1792: 148, ♂, type locality: “Toscana, dint. di Pisa” (Italy), syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 200.
- Mutilla ephippium* Rossi, 1792: 148, ♂, type locality: “in campis sabulosis Pisanis” (Italy), syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Morawitz 1865: 132.
- Mutilla sellata* Panzer, 1797: pl. 19, ♀, type locality: “Germania” (Germany), syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to André 1902a: 453.
- Mutilla nigrita* Panzer, 1801: pl. 22, ♂, type locality: “Germania” (Germany), syntype with label “*nigrita*” [NHMD]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Sichel & Radoszkowski 1870: 202.
- Mutilla petiolaris* Fabricius, 1804: 437, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 186), ♀ with label “*petiolaris*” (Fabrician handwriting) [NHMD]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 190.
- Mutilla gibba* Baer, 1848: 231, tab. 2, fig. 5, ♀, type locality: “Habitat circum Romen” (Ukraine), syntypes probably lost. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Morawitz 1865: 133.
- Mutilla nemoralis* Baer, 1848: 231, tab. 2, fig. 6, ♀, type locality: “Oka river near Kashira” (Russia: Moscow region), syntypes probably lost. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 1985: 232.
- Mutilla rufipes* var. *fulvogastra* André, 1901a: 277, ♀, type locality: “Autriche, Moravie” (Austria, Czechia), syntypes not found. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 190.
- Smicromyrme rufipes* var. *nigricollaris* Skorikov, 1935: 318, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 232), ♀ “Kuryazh, 30.VII.1884” (Ukraine, near Kharkov) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 1985: 232.
- Smicromyrme rufipes* f. *zavadili* Hoffer, 1938: 188, ♂, holotype “Somotor” (Slovakia), probably in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 1985: 232.
- Smicromyrme rufipes* f. *lidmilae* Hoffer, 1938, ♂, holotype “Somotor” (Slovakia), probably in NMPC. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Lelej 1985: 232.
- Smicromyrme kuehlhorni* Invrea, 1963a: 31, fig. 1, ♀, lectotype (designated by Petersen 1988: 191), ♀ “Munich” (South Germany) [ZSM]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 190.
- Smicromyrme globosa* Franz, 1982: 369, ♀. Nomen nudum. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla rufipes* Fabricius, 1787 according to Petersen 1988: 190.
- Smicromyrme rufipes*: Petersen 1988: 190, 214, ♀, ♂

- Smicromyrme (Smicromyrme) rufipes*: Lelej 1985: 231, ♀, ♂; 2002: 71.
- rufipes platiensis*** (De Stefani, 1897).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sicily).
Mutilla rufipes var. *platiensis* De Stefani, 1897: 81, ♂, type locality: “Piazza Armerina” (Sicily, Italy), syntypes unknown.
- Smicromyrme (Smicromyrme) rufipes platiensis*: Lelej 2002: 71; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 192.
- strandii*** (Zavattari, 1913).—Distribution: Asia: China (Shanxi, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Taiwan).
Mutilla strandii Zavattari, 1913: 36, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel, 1933b: 416), ♂ “Taihorin, Formosa, October, 1910, R. Sauter” (China, Taiwan) [MNHU].
Smicromyrme strandii: Mickel, 1933b: 416, ♂.
Smicromyrme rufipes strandii: Chen 1957: 201, ♂.
Smicromyrme (Smicromyrme) strandii: Lelej 2002: 72.
- tristis*** Lelej, 1984.—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, South Ural; Europe: Austria, Ukraine; Asia: Kazakhstan.
Smicromyrme tristis Lelej, 1984a: 82, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Central Kazakhstan, 10-30 km NEE Derzhavinsk, 4.VII.1977, Kazenas” [ZISP]; 1985: 233, ♂; 2002: 72; Ockermüller & Lelej 2010: 406, ♂.
- viktorovi*** Lelej, 1984.—Distribution: Russia: South European part; Asia: Azerbaijan, Georgia.
Smicromyrme viktorovi Lelej, 1984a: 83, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Volgogradskaya oblast, Kamyshevskiy, 3.VII.1949, G. Viktorov” [ZMMU]; 1985: 234, ♂; 2002: 72; Lelej *et al.* 2022: 75, ♂.

Smicromyrme incertae sedis

- atrithorax*** (André, 1902).—Distribution: Asia: Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran.
Mutilla arameana var. *atrithorax* André, 1902a: 336, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Transkaukasien, Helenendorf (Azerbaïdjan: Hanlar, Goygol), 1886 / *arameana* A(André) *atrithorax* Typ det. E. André / HOLOTYPE teste B. Petersen 1986 / *Smicromyrme turanica* (Moraw.) B. Petersen det. 1986” [NHMW], examined. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme (Nemka) turanica* (Morawitz, 1893) according to Lelej 1985: 245, resurrected to valid species by Lelej *et al.* 2022: 75.
Smicromyrme turanica atrithorax: Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194, ♂, ♀.
- Smicromyrme kurda* Skorikov, 1935: 315, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194), ♀, “Armenia, near Erevan, 18.V.1924, A. Shelkovnikov” [ZISP], examined; Aliev & Lelej 1999: 47, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme turanica atrithorax* (André, 1902) according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme atrithorax* (André, 1902) according to Lelej *et al.* 2022: 75.
- Smicromyrme kurda subtunensis* Skorikov, 1935: 315, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194), ♀ “Eldar na gore Signakh (Signaghi) u Tiflisa (Georgia, Tbilisi), VII.1895, Mlokosewitz” [ZISP], examined. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme turanica atrithorax* (André, 1902) according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194.
- Smicromyrme persa* Skorikov, 1935: 316, 320, ♀ lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194), ♀ “Armenia, Saray-Bulag. Asni, 7.VI.1930, Shelkovnikov” [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme turanica atrithorax* (André, 1902) according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194.
- Remarks.** The male of *S. atrithorax* and the female of *S. kurda* were collected in the same area in Azerbaijan. Additionally, in Azerbaijan, the *turanica* species-group is represented by two species, one known only from males and the other known only from females. We here treat these as an opposite sexes of a single species.
- beaumonti*** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme beaumonti Invrea, 1953a: 283, ♂, type locality: “Safi à Mogador, 23.IV.1947” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 42.
- bengasiana*** Invrea, 1932.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.
Smicromyrme bengasiana Invrea, 1932a: 75, ♂, type locality: “Cyrenaica” (Libya), syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 73.
- berberica*** (André, 1902).—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria, Morocco.
Mutilla berberica André, 1902a: 357, ♂, type locality: “Oued Deurdeur” (Algeria), syntypes in MNHN.
Smicromyrme berberica: Suarez 1958b: 115; Lelej 2002: 73.
- berberica melanosoma*** Suárez, 1958.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.

- Smicromyrme berberica* var. *melanosoma* Suárez, 1958b: 115, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Uixan (Beni Bu Ifrur), VII.1955, Codina” (Morocco) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 77.
- Smicromyrme berberica melanosoma*: Lelej 2002: 73.
- bletoni** Giner Mari in Giner Mari & Suárez, 1959.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
- Smicromyrme bletoni* Giner Mari in Giner Mari & Suárez, 1959: 397, fig. 2, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Ifrane, leg. M. Bleton” (Morocco) [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 73.
- bytinskii** Invrea, 1965.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine.
- Smicromyrme bytinskii* Invrea, 1965b: 84, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Khan Chardur, 18.IV.(19)43” (Palestine) [Bytinski Salz’s coll., SMNHTAU]; Lelej 2002: 73.
- Smicromyrme bytinskii* f. *rufula* Invrea, 1965b: 85, ♀, type locality: Palestine, syntypes in Bytinski Salz’s coll. (SMNHTAU). Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).
- castrensis** Invrea, 1954.—Distribution: Europe: Croatia, Romania.
- Smicromyrme crassicornis* var. *castrensis* Invrea, 1954: 157, ♂, type locality: Dalmatia, Castel Sučurać, 25.VI.1924, leg. Novak” (Croatia) [OLML].
- Mutilla crassicornis* Maidl, 1922: 41, ♂, type locality: “Dalmatien, Salona, VI.(19)14, Maidl” (Croatia), [NHMW]. Nomen praeocc., non Smith, 1879. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme crassicornis* Invrea, 1954 according to Lelej 2002: 73.
- Smicromyrme castrensis*: Lelej 2002: 73.
- Remarks.** I consider the spelling *Mutilla cranicornis* by Maidl (1922: 42) to be a typographical error that has no taxonomic significance.
- ceballosi** Suárez, 1959.—Distribution: Europe: Spain, Portugal.
- Smicromyrme ceballosi* Suárez, 1959a: 101, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Sierra de Guadarrama, 20.VI.1913, Dusmet” (Spain, Madrid) [MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 73; Matias 2023b: 60, ♀.
- damascena** Invrea, 1962.—Distribution: Asia: Syria.
- Smicromyrme damascena* Invrea, 1962c: 134, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Han Mesra, 12.X.1952, leg. A. Mochi” (Syria, Damascus) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 73.
- degiovannii** Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.
- Smicromyrme degiovannii* Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014: 193, figs 8, 14, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Nabeul, 10–1.IX.1987, Matteini leg.” (Tunisia) [MRSN]; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 565, ♀.
- ellipsifera** (Gribodo, 1884).—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia. **New material.** Eritrea: 1 ♀, “Assab 1907 / Africa or. Katona / *ellipsifera* Grib.? det. André / *tropicalis* André” [HNHM].
- Mutilla ellipsifera* Gribodo, 1884: 390, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Massaua 23.XII G. Doria 1879 / Typus / *ellipsifera* Grib. / *Smicromyrme ellipsifera* Gribodo B. Petersen det. 1986 / Holotype teste B. Petersen” (Eritrea), [MSNG].
- Mutilla arsinoensis* André, 1896a: 275, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Suez” (Egypt) [MNHN]; 1910: 67, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla ellipsifera* Gribodo, 1884 according to Bischoff 1921: 574.
- Smicromyrme ellipsifera*: Bischoff 1921: 574; Lelej 2002: 74
- elonica** Invrea, 1965.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine, Israel, Syria.
- Smicromyrme elonica* Invrea, 1965b: 89, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Elon, 27.III.” (Palestine) [Bytinski Salz’s coll. SMNHTAU]; Lelej 2002: 74; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 195.
- ferdinandi** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: Europe: Spain; North Africa: Morocco.
- Smicromyrme ferdinandi* Invrea, 1953a: 291, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Fès, 28–30.VI.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 74.
- ferrugineiceps** (André, 1902).—Distribution: Asia: Palestine.
- Mutilla pusilla* var. *ferrugineiceps* André, 1902a: 308, ♀, type locality: “Jéricho” (Palestine), syntypes in MNHN.
- Smicromyrme ferrugineiceps*: Invrea 1965b: 90, ♀; Lelej 2002: 74.
- giarabubensis** Invrea, 1932.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya, Tunisia.
- Smicromyrme giarabubensis* Invrea, 1932a: 73, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Oasis di Giarabub, 1.VII, legit Krüger” (Libya) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 74; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 180, ♀; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 565, ♀.
- gudenzii** Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.
- Smicromyrme gudenzii* Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014: 196, figs 8, 15, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Douz, 22–

- 23.IX.1987, Matteini leg.” [MRSN]; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 565, ♀.
- implicata*** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme implicata Invrea, 1953a: 288, ♂, type locality: “Marrakech, 14.V.1947” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 74.
- innesi*** (André, 1893).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.
Mutilla innesi André, 1893: 293, ♀, type locality: “Le Caire, W. Innes Bey” (Egypt), syntypes in MNHN; Bischoff 1921: 737, ♀.
Smicromyrme innesi: Lelej 2002: 75.
- lucens*** Invrea, 1963.—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.
Smicromyrme lucens Invrea, 1963c: 22, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Meady, Egypt, 19.VI.1933, leg. H. Priesner” (Egypt) [OLML]; Lelej 2002: 75.
- lybica*** Invrea, 1932.—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Western Sahara. **New material.**
Tunisia: 1♂, “Monastir, 25.VI.(19)61 / *Smicromyrme libyca*(!) Invrea, B. Petersen det.” [OLML].
Smicromyrme lybica Invrea, 1932a: 72, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Sidi Mesri, presso Tripoli, VII.1927, legit. Krüger” (Libya) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 75; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 180, ♂.
Smicromyrme libyca Invrea, 1953a: 281, ♂. Unjustified emendation for *Smicromyrme lybica* Invrea, 1932. Unavailable name according to article 33.2.3 of Code (ICZN 1999).
- lybica femoralis*** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme libyca var. *femoralis* Invrea, 1953a: 282, ♂, type locality: “Marrakech” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG.
Smicromyrme lybica femoralis: Lelej 2002: 75.
- lybica fusca*** Invrea, 1932.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.
Smicromyrme lybica var. *fusca* Invrea, 1932a: 73, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Giarabub, 10.VII, legit. Krüger” (Libya) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 76.
- lybica invreai*** Giner Marí, 1945.—Distribution: North Africa: Western Sahara.
Smicromyrme lybica var. *invreai* Giner Marí, 1945b: 255, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Genei Ali, leg. Mateu” (Western Sahara, 28°15'28"N, 10°37'09"W according to Louveaux *et al.* 2022: 233) [MNCN].
- lybica obscurata*** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme libyca var. *obscurata* Invrea, 1953a: 282, ♂, holotype: “Goulimine, 6.V.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG].
Smicromyrme lybica obscurata: Lelej 2002: 75.
- mareotica*** Invrea, 1951.—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt, Libya.
Smicromyrme mareotica Invrea, 1951: 34, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Ikingi Marí out, 16.III.1935, leg. Wittmer” (Egypt) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 76.
- margheritae*** Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.
Smicromyrme margheritae Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014: 197, figs 10, 16, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Douz, 22–23.IX.1987, Matteini leg.” [MRSN]; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 565, ♀.
- mateui*** Suárez, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Algeria.
Smicromyrme mateui Suárez, 1953: 128, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Biskra, IV.1922, leg. A. Chobaut” (Algeria) [Suárez’s coll., MNCN]; Lelej 2002: 76.
- matruhana*** Invrea, 1960.—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.
Smicromyrme matruhana Invrea, 1960a: 207, ♂, lectotype (**designated here**), ♂ “Mersa Matruh, 22–29.VIII.(19)54 / *Smicromyrme matruhana* sp. n. Determ. F. Invrea / TYPUS” (Egypt) [OLML]; Lelej 2002: 76.
- mauromoustakisi*** Invrea, 1940.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine, Cyprus.
Smicromyrme mauromoustakisi Invrea, 1940: 120, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Limassol, VI.1930, Mauromoustakis” (Cyprus) [MSNG]; Invrea 1965b: 88, ♀; Lelej 2002: 76.
- melanolepis*** (Costa, 1884).—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia, Sicily), France (Corsica).
Mutilla hispanica var. *melanolepis* Costa, 1884: 54, ♂, type locality: Sardinia (Italy), syntypes in MZUN.
Smicromyrme melanolepis: Invrea 1964: 234; Lelej 2002: 76; Pagliano & Strumia 2007: 92, ♂.
- mochii*** Invrea, 1962.—Distribution: Asia: Syria.
Smicromyrme mochii Invrea, 1962c: 133, ♀, type locality: “Mezzé, 28.III.1966, leg. A. Mochi” (Syria, Al Mazzeh

- near Damascus), two syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 77.
- naefi** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme naefi Invrea, 1953a: 290, ♂, type locality: “Amizmiz, Marrakech” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 77.
- olienensis** Pagliano & Strumia, 2019.—Distribution: Europe: Italy (Sardinia).
Smicromyrme olienensis Pagliano & Strumia, 2019: 254, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Sardegna, Oliena (Nuoro), 5–25.VIII.2012, Malaise trap, leg. Strumia” [MSNG].
- pardo**i Suárez, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Spain (Melilla).
*Smicromyrme pardo*i Suárez, 1953: 126, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Kandussi, VI.1950, A. Pardo” (Spain, Melilla) [Suárez's coll., MNCN].
- plantouriana** Schwartz, 1986.—Distribution: Europe: France (south), Portugal.
Smicromyrme plantouriana Schwartz, 1986: 122, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Plan de la Tour (Var), 19.VII.1983” (South France) [Schwartz's coll.]; Lelej 2002: 78; Matias 2023b: 64, ♀, ♂; 2024a: 325, ♀.
- pluripicta** Invrea, 1965.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine, Jordan (new record), Israel. **New material.** Jordan: 1 ♂, 80 km NE Aqaba, 13.IV.1989, leg. J. Gusenleitner. Israel: 3 ♂, Negev En Aqev, nr. Sede Boker, leg. Irvin, coll. Schmid-Egger, 10.IV.1995; 1 ♂, same place but 4.V.1995 [IBSS].
Smicromyrme pluripicta Invrea, 1965b: 85, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Nebi Musa, Kallia, 18.IV.(19)43” (Palestine), [Bytinski Salz's coll., SMNHTAU]; Lelej 2002: 78.
Remarks. The specimen from Jordan was identified by B. Petersen as *Smicromyrme rubidula* Invrea, 1953, and it is likely that *S. pluripicta* Invrea, 1965 is a synonym for it.
- rectagonum** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme rectagonum Invrea, 1953a: 279, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Timhadit, 28.V.1947” [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 78.
- rectagonum dunalis** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme rectagonum var. *dunalis* Invrea, 1953a: 280, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Adagir, 11.VI.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG].
Smicromyrme rectagonum dunalis: Lelej 2002: 78.
- riccardoi** Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014.—Distribution: North Africa: Tunisia.
Smicromyrme riccardoi Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini, 2014: 200, figs 11, 17, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Elhamma 21.IX.1987, Matteini leg.” [MRSN]; Romano & Lo Cascio 2026: 565, ♀.
- rubidula** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme rubidula Invrea, 1953a: 282, ♂, type locality: “Tiznit, Oued Massa, 10.VI.1947” (Morocco), syntypes in MSNG; Lelej 2002: 78.
- schemeana** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: Asia: Palestine.
Smicromyrme schemeana Invrea, 1953b: 15, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Palestine, Ben Schemeana” [MSNG]; 1965: 88, ♂; Lelej 2002: 79.
- subtilis** Invrea, 1953.—Distribution: North Africa: Morocco.
Smicromyrme subtilis Invrea, 1953a: 280, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tiznit, Oued Massa, 10.VI.1947” (Morocco) [MSNG]; Lelej 2002: 79.
- terricola** Nagy, 1972.—Distribution: Europe: Greece.
Smicromyrme terricola Nagy, 1972a: 29, fig. 3, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Nea Peramos, 30.IV.1932, leg. Fodor” (Greece) [Nagy's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)]; Lelej 2002: 79.
- tropicalis** (André, 1893).—Distribution: Africa: Eritrea, Ethiopia.
Mutilla rufipes var. *tropicalis* André, 1893: 217, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Harar, Alfred” (Ethiopia) [MNHN].
Smicromyrme tropicalis: Bischoff 1921: 579, ♀; Petersen 1988: 190, ♀.
- tumidula** Nagy, 1972.—Distribution: Europe: Greece.
Smicromyrme (Smicromyrme) tumidula Nagy, 1972a: 27, fig. 1, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Parnals” (Greece) [Nagy's coll., depository unknown (Kimsey & Brothers 2016)]; Lelej 2002: 79.
- turanica** (Morawitz, 1893).—Distribution: Europe: Greece (Crete); Asia: Syria, Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan.
Mutilla turanica Morawitz, 1893b: 392, ♀ non ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194), ♀ “Turcestan, Nuratau, Ukhum, 1892, Glazunov” (Uzbekistan) [ZISP].
Mutilla arameana André, 1902b: 336, ♂, type locality: “Syrie”, holotype in MNHN Junior subjective synonym

of *Mutilla turanica* Morawitz, 1893 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 194.

Smicromyrme arameana: Nonveiller 1972: 11, figs 3, 4, ♀, ♂.

Smicromyrme (Nemka) turanica: Lelej 1985: 245, ♀, ♂.

Smicromyrme turanica: Lelej 2002: 79.

weidneri Nagy, 1971.—Distribution: Asia: Iran.

Smicromyrme (Smicromyrme) weidneri Nagy, 1971: 167, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Persien” (Iran) [ZMH].

Dentilla weidneri: Lelej 2002: 79.

zavattarii Invrea, 1932.—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.

Smicromyrme zavattarii Invrea, 1932b: 97, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Auenat, 2.X.1931, leg. E. Zavattari” (Libya) [MSG]; Lelej 2002: 79.

Tribe TROGASPIDIINI Bischoff, 1920

TROGASPIDIINI Bischoff, 1920: 23; Invrea 1964: 151 (Trogaspidiinae); Brothers 1975: 592 (Smicromyrmina, part.); Lelej 1985: 175; 1996b: 3; Lelej & Nemkov 1997: 18; Brothers 1999: 245 (Smicromyrmina, part.); Brothers & Lelej 2017: 50; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 238; Waldren *et al.* 2026: 21.

TIMULLINI Krombein, 1972: 1. Junior subjective synonym of tribe Trogaspidiini Bischoff, 1920 according to Lelej 1985: 175.

PETERSENIIDIINA (as subtribe) Lelej, 1996b: 6; Lelej & Nemkov 1997: 19 (as tribe). Junior subjective synonym of tribe Trogaspidiini Bischoff, 1920 according to Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96.

44. Genus *AMBLOTROPIDIA* Nonveiller, 1995

AMBLOTROPIDIA Nonveiller, 1995: 354 (in key), 361 (description), ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Trogaspidia aurea* Bischoff, 1920 (♂), by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 21 species which are distributed predominantly in the Afrotropical Region but three species penetrate to the Palaearctic Region.

tricoloriformis (Bischoff, 1920).—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Tunisia, Sudan, Senegal.

Glossotilla tricoloriformis Bischoff, 1920: 469, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Senegal, Brauer” [NHMW]; Lelej 2002: 81.

Amblotropidia tricoloriformis: Nonveiller 1995: 363, ♂, ♀.

niveomaculata (André, 1898).—Distribution: Asia: Palestine; Africa: Mali, Djibouti, Sudan, Somalia.

Mutilla niveomaculata André, 1898a: 15, ♂, type locality: “Gibuti” (Djibouti), syntypes in MNHN.

Trogaspidia niveomaculata: Invrea 1965b: 83, ♂.

Amblotropidia niveomaculata: Nonveiller 1995: 362, ♂.

priesneri (Invrea, 1963).—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Trogaspidia priesneri Invrea, 1963c: 18, ♂, lectotype (**designated here**), ♂ “Gebel Elba, Egypt, Dr. H. Priesner / TYPUS / *Trogaspidia Priesneri* n. sp. Determ. F. Invrea” [Coll. M. Schwarz, OLML, examined]; Lelej 2002: 85.

Amblotropidia priesneri: Nonveiller 1995: 362, ♂.

45. Genus *ARTIOTILLA* Invrea, 1950

ARTIOTILLA Invrea, 1950: 22, ♀; Invrea 1964: 149, ♀; Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 191, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2020a: 2, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla biguttata* Costa, 1858, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes three Palaearctic species.

GLOSSOMYRME Suárez, 1979a: 72, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Glossomyrme afghanica* Suárez, 1979, by original designation. Junior subjective synonym of *Artiotilla* Invrea, 1950 according to Lelej & Kabakov 1980: 191.

GLOSSOMYRME Suárez, 1981b: 158. Type species. *Glossomyrme afghanica* Suárez, 1979, ♂, by original

designation. Objectively invalid name: junior homonym and junior objective synonym of *Glossomyrme* Suárez, 1979.

afghanica Suárez, 1979.—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan (Nuristan, Nangarhar), Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan), Iran (Sistan va Balouchestan, Hormozgan).

Glossomyrme afghanica Suárez, 1979a: 74, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Afghanistan: Darunta, Prov. de Nengrahar (!), 700 m, 11.IV.1966, Povolný & Tenora” (Afghanistan: Nangarhar Prov.) [MZM].

Glossomyrme afghanica Suárez, 1981b: 160, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Afghanistan: Darunta, Prov. de Nengrahar (!), 700 m, 11.IV.1966, Povolný & Tenora”. Objectively invalid name: junior homonym and junior objective synonym of *Glossomyrme afghanica* Suárez, 1979.

Artiotilla afghanica: Lelej 2020: 3, ♂.

biguttata (Costa, 1859).—Distribution: Russia: North Caucasus; Europe: Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Greece; Asia: Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Turkey, Cyprus, Palestine.

Mutilla biguttata Costa, 1858: 23, tab. 23, fig. 3, ♀, type locality: “Calabria, Sicilia” (Italy), syntypes in MZUN.

Mutilla dalmatica André, 1893: 292, ♀, type locality: Dalmatia (Croatia), syntypes in MNHN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla biguttata* Costa, 1859 according to Zavattari 1910: 7.

Mutilla mervensis Radoszkowski, 1893a: 73, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Merv / *mervensis*” (Turkmenistan, Mary) [ISEA-PAN]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla biguttata* Costa, 1859 according to Lelej 1985: 178.

Smicromyrme fertoni Invrea, 1953b: 11, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Roma, 9.VIII, leg. Castellani” (Italy) [MSNG]; 1964: 239, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla mervensis* Radoszkowski, 1893 according to Nonveiller 1979a: 5

Artiotilla biguttata f. *palestinensis* Invrea, 1965b: 83, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Bet Hakeren, IV.1948, Bytiski Salz” (Palestine, Gerusalemme) [Bytinski Salz's coll., SMNHTAU]. Unavailable name according to Article 15.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

mesopotamica (Bischoff, 1914).—Distribution: Asia: North-East Syria (Al Hasakah Province), Iran.

Mutilla mesopotamica Bischoff, 1914: 15, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Mesopotamien, Tell Halaf, felsige Steppen am Kebbes, 21.III 1913. Exp. Oppenheim, Kohl S.” (Syria, Al Hasakah Province, Expedition Baron Max von Oppenheim in Northern Syria and Mesopotamia. The Tell Halaf Archeological Campaign was in 1911-1913) [MNHU].

Trogaspidia mesopotamica: Lelej 2002: 85, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 286.

Artiotilla mesopotamica: Lelej 2020: 3, ♀.

46. Genus **DENTOTILLA** Nonveiller, 1977

DENTOTILLA Nonveiller, 1977: 255, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla aurataeformis* Bischoff, 1920, ♂, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes 12 species, which are mainly distributed in the Afrotropical Region. One species of these has also penetrated into North Africa (Egypt).

pavesii (Magretti, 1884).—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania.

Mutilla pavesii Magretti, 1884b: 554, tab. 1, figs 9, 9a, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Kor Saua (Bogos), 14.III.1883” (Eritrea) [MSNG].

Mutilla amabilis Cameron, 1908: 223, ♂, type locality “Meru low lands, Ngare na nyuki, Januar” (Tanzania), syntypes in NHRS. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pavesii* Magretti, 1884 according to Bischoff 1920: 434.

Trogaspidia pavesii: Bischoff 1920: 359, 434, ♂; Invrea 1963c: 19, ♂; 1963d: 8, ♂; Lelej 2002: 85.

Dentotilla pavesii: Nonveiller 1977: 287, 1995: 365, ♂.

47. Genus **EOTROGASPIDIA** Lelej, 1996

EOTROGASPIDIA Lelej, 1996b: 21, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla auroguttata* Smith, 1855, by

original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes ten species which are distributed mainly in the Oriental Region, two species occur in the Palaearctic.

auroguttata (Smith, 1855).—Distribution: Asia: China (Sichuan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Yunnan, Taiwan, Hong Kong), Thailand (Chaiyaphum, Chiang Mai, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Phuket, Sakho Nakhon), India (Uttarakhand), Indonesia (Java), Japan (Ryûkyû Islands), Laos (Houa Phan, Luang Phabang, Xieng Khouang), Vietnam (Bac Can, Dak Lak, Hoa Binh, Nghe An, Quang Ninh).

Mutilla auroguttata Smith, 1855: 53, ♀ holotype, ♀ “Brasil”, actually Hong Kong (China) according to Mickel 1939: 192 [BMNH]; Dalla Torre 1897: 14; André 1902b: 72.

Mutilla repraesentans: Zavattari 1913: 29, ♀, misidentification.

Mutilla analis: Zavattari 1913: 41, ♂, part., misidentification.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) disparilis Mickel, 1933b: 398, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Taihorin” (Dalin) (China, Taiwan) [MNHU]; Mickel 1933a: 314, ♂; Mickel 1935: 234, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Eotrogaspidia auroguttata* (Smith, 1855) according to Lelej 1996b: 22.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) repraesentoides Mickel, 1933b: 411, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Hoozan (Fengshan) (China, Taiwan) [SDEI]; Mickel 1933a: 309, ♀; Mickel 1935: 254, ♀. Junior subjective synonym of *Timulla auroguttata* (Smith, 1855) according to Mickel 1939: 192.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) auroguttata: Mickel 1939: 192, ♀.

Trogaspidia disparilis: Chen 1957: 168, ♂; Tsuneki 1972b: 6, ♂; Murota 1973: 119, ♂; Tsuneki 1993: 48, ♂.

Trogaspidia auroguttata auroguttata: Chen 1957: 171, ♀.

Trogaspidia auroguttata repraesentoides: Chen 1957: 172, ♀; Tsuneki 1972b: 8, ♀.

Trogaspidia vallicola Tsuneki, 1993: 48, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Suchungchi” (China, Taiwan) [MNHAH]; Hashimoto & Nakanishi 1997: 31; Lelej 2005: 104; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 292. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla auroguttata* Smith, 1855 according to Okayasu *et al.* 2021: 63

Eotrogaspidia auroguttata: Lelej 1996b: 22, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 81; Lelej 2005: 78; Pagliano 2011: 44, ♀; Terayama *et al.* 2011: 22, ♂, ♀; Lo Cascio 2015: 548; Okayasu 2016: 61, ♀; Terayama *et al.* 2016: 169, ♂, ♀; Barthélémy *et al.* 2018: 237, ♂ non ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 309, ♀; Ito 2018: 25, ♂; Williams *et al.* 2019: 32, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 245; Okayasu *et al.* 2021: 63, ♀, ♂.

rubripes (André, 1901).—Distribution: Asia: Afghanistan (Laghman), Iran (Mazanderan), Palestine, Syria.

Mutilla catanensis var. *rubripes* André, 1901a: 287, ♀, syntypes ♀ “Syrie” (Syria), “Jéricho” (Palestine) [MNHN]; André 1902b: 33.

Trogaspidia rubripes: Invrea 1950: 21, ♀; 1965b: 80, ♀; Lelej 2002: 85; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 289.

Eotrogaspidia rubripes: Okayasu *et al.* 2021: 79, ♀.

Remarks. The female of *Eotrogaspidia rubripes* resembles that of *Neotrogaspidia hammeri* (Suárez, 1959) described from Cyprus (Suárez 1959) and currently known from Cyprus, Greece, Palestine, Iran, Armenia, Azerbaijan, South-West Turkmenistan (Lelej 2002). Suárez (1959) and Invrea (1965) considered that the male of *N. hammeri* was the opposite sex of *E. rubripes*. The true female of *N. hammeri* was associated with a male by me (Lelej 1985). The female of *E. rubripes* differs from that of *N. hammeri* by the shape and sculpture of the pygidial area.

48. Genus **LOBOTILLA** Bischoff, 1920

LOBOTILLA Bischoff, 1920: 27 (key), 334 (description); Nonveiller 1999: 269. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla leucopyga* Klug, 1829, by original designation. **Taxonomic history:** Junior subjective synonym of *Trogaspidia* Ashmead, 1899 according to Bradley & Bequaert 1923: 229. Resurrected to subgeneric status (in *Trogaspidia* Ashmead, 1899) by Hammer 1955: 400. Junior subjective synonym of *Timulla* Ashmead, 1899 according to Brothers 1975: 592. Resurrected to generic status by Nonveiller in FAO 1975: 174, 1980: 67. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes seven species which are distributed in the Afrotropical Region, one of these species penetrates to the North Africa.

leucopyga (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Benin, The Gambia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo.

Mutilla leucopyga Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 10, ♀, lectotype (designated by Nonveiller 1999: 269), ♀, “Aegypten Ehrenberg S. / 6749 / Type / *leucopyga* Kl. det. Bischoff / Egypt Ehrrbg XXXVII 68 XLIV 68 XLI 23.4 / *leucopyga* Kl.” (Egypt) [MNHU].

Mutilla nitidiventris Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 14, ♂, lectotype (designated by Nonveiller 1999: 269), ♂, “Aegypten Ehrenberg S. / 6522 / Type / *nitidiventris* Kl. det. Bischoff / Egypt Ehrrbg Nubia XLVIII.4 / *nitidiventris* Kl.” (Egypt) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla leucopyga* Klug, 1829 according to Bischoff 1920: 336.

Mutilla opaca Lepeletier, 1845: 625, ♂, type locality: “Midi de l'Europe” syntypes in MRSN. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla leucopyga* Klug, 1829 according to Invrea 1964: 147.

Trogaspidia (Lobotilla) leucopyga Hammer 1955: 400, ♀, ♂; Invrea 1964: 147, ♀, ♂.

Lobotilla leucopyga: Bischoff 1920: 336, 338, ♀, ♂; Nonveiller 1999: 269, ♀, ♂; Lelej 2002: 81.

Remarks. The following taxa were recognized by Nonveiller (1999) as the forms of the *Lobotilla leucopyga* (Klug, 1829): f. *binghami* Bischoff, 1920, ♂ (*L. leucopyga binghami* Bischoff, 1920: 339); f. *adiurgina* Magretti, 1906, ♂ (*Mutilla adiurgina* Magretti, 1906: 63; *L. leucospila adiurgina*: Bischoff 1920: 340; f. *clarior* Bischoff, 1920, ♂ (*L. leucospila clarior* Bischoff, 1920: 340).

49. Genus *NEOTROGASPIDIA* Lelej, 1996

NEOTROGASPIDIA Lelej, 1996b: 20, ♀, ♂; 2002: 82; 2005: 79; Okayasu 2023: 2, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla pustulata* Smith, 1873, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes eight species which are distributed in the Oriental Region (five species) and Palaearctic (three species).

elpinice (Mickel, 1933).—Distribution: Asia: China (Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shanghai, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Taiwan).

Timulla (Trogaspidia) elpinice Mickel, 1933b: 395, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Takao (Kaohsiung), Formosa” (China, Taiwan) [MNHU]; 1935: 250, ♂. Junior subjective synonym of *Trogaspidia pustulata* (Smith, 1873) according to Chen 1957: 165, resurrected to valid species by Okayasu 2023: 7.

Trogaspidia aestivalis Hammer, 1949: 8, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Kiangsu, leg. Kolthoff, August” (China, Jiangsu) [NHRS]. Junior subjective synonym of *Trogaspidia pustulata* (Smith, 1873) according to Chen 1957: 165. Junior subjective synonym of *Neotrogaspidia elpinice* (Mickel, 1933) according to Okayasu 2023: 7.

Trogaspidia maritima Chen, 1957: 177, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Mokanshan (Mt. Moganshan), Chekiang” (China, Zhejiang) [TARI]; Lelej 2005: 97; Hua 2006: 301; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 307, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 286. Junior subjective synonym of *Neotrogaspidia elpinice* (Mickel, 1933) according to Okayasu 2023: 7.

Neotrogaspidia elpinice: Okayasu 2023: 7, ♀, ♂.

hammeri (Suárez, 1959).—Distribution: Europe: Greece; Asia: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan (south-west), Iran, Cyprus, Palestine.

Trogaspidia hammeri Suárez, 1959b: 289, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Chipre, Cherkas, 13.VI.1934, Mavromoustakis” (Cyprus) [MNCN]; Lelej 1985: 177, ♀, ♂.

Neotrogaspidia hammeri: Lelej 1996b: 20, ♂, ♀; 2002: 82; Okayasu 2023: 4, 5, ♀, ♂.

pustulata (Smith, 1873).—Distribution: Asia: Japan (Honshû, Shikoku, Kyûshû, Tsushima, Yaeyama Islands), Korea.

Mutilla pustulata Smith, 1873: 182, ♂, type locality: “Hiogo” (Japan, Honshu), holotype lost (Mickel 1935: 248).

Mutilla insidiator Smith, 1873: 182, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Hiogo” (Japan, Honshu) [BMNH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Trogaspidia pustulata* Smith, 1873 according to Chen 1957: 164.

Mutilla insidiator Smith, 1874: 408, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Hiogo” (Japan, Honshu) [BMNH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla insidiator* Smith, 1873 according to Mickel 1935: 255.

Mutilla petulans Smith, 1874: 408, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Hiogo” (Japan, Honshu) [BMNH]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pustulata* Smith, 1873 according to Mickel 1935: 248.

Mutilla japonica Dalla Torre, 1897: 48. Replacement name for *Mutilla insidiator* Smith, 1874. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla insidiator* Smith, 1873 according to Mickel 1935: 255.

Smicromyrme yakushimensis Yasumatsu, 1934: 65, ♀, holotype ♀ “Anbô-Funayuki” (Japan, Yakushima Island) [ELKU]; Tsuneki 1972a: 20, 25, ♀; Yoshida 1989: 651. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla pustulata* Smith 1873 according to Okayasu 2020: 95.

Sinotilla yakushimensis: Yamane 1999: 379, ♀; Lelej 2005: 56; Terayama 2005: 8, 16, ♀; Terayama *et al.* 2011: 13, 21, ♀; Lo Cascio 2015: 557; Terayama *et al.* 2016: 168, ♀; Okayasu 2017: 162, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 304, ♀.

Neotrogaspidia pustulata: Lelej 1996b: 21; 2002: 82; 2005: 79; Okayasu 2020: 95, ♀, ♂; 2023: 10, ♀, ♂.

50. Genus *ORIENTIDIA* Lelej, 1996

ORIENTIDIA Lelej, 1996b: 10. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla proserpina* Smith, 1858, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes ten species and two subspecies which are distributed in the Oriental Region one of these species penetrates to the Palaearctic China (Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 254).

obscurilamina (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Shanghai, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Fujian).

Smicromyrme obscurilamina Chen, 1957: 195, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Kiangsu, Shanghai, 15.VIII.1934” (China, Shanghai) [TARI].

Orientidia obscurilamina: Lelej 2002: 80, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 254.

51. Genus *PETERSENIDIA* Lelej in Lelej & Yamane, 1992

PETERSENIDIA Lelej in Lelej & Yamane, 1992: 628, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2005: 70; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 45; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 255; Williams *et al.* 2019: 39; Lelej 2021: 101. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Smicromyrme fukudai* Tsuneki, 1972, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This is something of a dumping-ground genus for Trogaspidiini species with symmetrical penis valves. Lelej (2005) listed 21 species belonging to *Petersenidia* and 23 species doubtfully placed in the genus. *Petersenidia* is widespread in the Oriental Region.

Remarks. Like *Krombeinidia*, this large genus is more reliably defined by male morphology than female.

Currently the genus *Petersenidia* includes 44 species (Lelej 2005; Pagliano *et al.* 2020), which are widespread in the Oriental Region and penetrate to the Eastern Palaearctic. Only type species is known in both sexes, while 22 are known from males and 21 from females. There are no reviews or revisions of this large genus.

fukudai (Tsuneki, 1972).—Distribution: Asia: Japan (Yaku-shima, Amami-oshima, Kakeroma-jima, Tokuno-shima, Okinawa-jima).

Smicromyrme fukudai Tsuneki, 1972a: 18, figs 46–51, ♂, type locality: Yakushima (Japan, Ryukyus), holotype in MNHAH.

Trogaspidia fukudai Tsuneki, 1972a: 14, figs 41–45, ♀, type locality: Yakushima (Japan, Ryukyus), holotype in MNHAH. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme fukudai* Tsuneki, 1972 according to Lelej & Yamane 1992: 630.

Trogaspidia fukudai tokunosimana Tsuneki, 1973: 24, ♀, type locality: Tokunoshima (Japan, Ryukyus), holotype in MNHAH. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme fukudai* Tsuneki, 1972 according to Lelej & Yamane 1992: 630.

Smicromyrme fukudai tokunosimana Tsuneki, 1973: 24, ♂, type locality: Tokunoshima (Japan, Ryukyus), holotype in MNHAH. Junior subjective synonym of *Smicromyrme fukudai* Tsuneki, 1972 according to Lelej & Yamane 1992: 630.

52. Genus *RADOSZKOWSKITILLA* Lelej, 2005

INDRATILLA: Lelej 1993: 233, part., ♀ non ♂.

RADOSZKOWSKITILLA Lelej, 2005: 75, 187, figs 190–196. ♀, ♂; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 51; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 60, 96; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 258, figs 407–409; Lelej 2020a: 4, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:**

Indratilla ceylonica Lelej, 1993, ♀, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes three species distributed in the Oriental Region, one of them penetrates to the Palearctic Region.

Remarks. The male of *Radoszkowskitilla* differs from male of Palearctic *Artiotilla* by lacking any lateral felt line on S2 (short line in *Artiotilla*), by having longitudinal shiny medial line on mesoscutellum (lacking in *Artiotilla*), by sparse pale setae on T3–4 (well developed band of pale setae in *Artiotilla*). The female of *Radoszkowskitilla* differs from that of *Artiotilla* by having weakly sculptured carinated pygidial area (indistinct, not carinated in *Artiotilla*), by mandible without inner subbasal tooth (with such tooth in *Artiotilla*), by T2 posteriorly and T3 with 2 spots of silver setae (T2 posteriorly without spots, T3 with band of yellowish setae in *Artiotilla*). The female of *Radoszkowskitilla* is very similar to the female of Afrotropical *Dentotilla* Nonveiller, 1977, by T2, more or less flattened, with lateral longitudinal carinae and pale spots inside these carinae. However, it differs from *Dentotilla* in that S2 does not have lateral carinae, the prementum is apically tuberculate, and the head has a pale spot on the vertex. In *Dentotilla*, S2 has lateral carinae, the prementum is not apically tuberculate, and there is no pale spot on the head (see key below).

aulica (Smith, 1855).—Distribution: Asia: Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), India (North, Maharashtra, Karnataka).

Mutilla aulica Smith, 1855: 37, ♀, type locality: “Northern India”, syntypes in BMNH; Sichel & Radoszkowski 1869: 158, 1870: 258, ♀; Cameron 1892: 117, pl. 1, fig. 4, ♀; André 1894: 476, 482; Cameron 1897: 82, ♀, Dalla Torre, 1897: 13, ♀; Bingham, 1897: 4, 13, ♀; André, 1902b: 38, ♀.

Trogaspidia aulica: Lelej 2005: 88, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 279.

Radoszkowskitilla karnataka Lelej, 2005: 76, 190, ♀, ♂, holotype, ♀, “India, Karnataka, 15 km N Bangalore, KT, 23–24.VII.1996, K. Werner & L. Lorenz” [MZUF], examined. Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 259, ♀, ♂, figs 408, 409. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla aulica* Smith, 1855 according to Lelej 2020: 4.

Radoszkowskitilla aulica: Lelej 2020: 4, ♀, ♂.

Remarks. For a long time I have been discussing with late B. Petersen the status of *Mutilla aulica* Smith, 1855 described from North Pakistan (former North India). Børge Petersen, who had the possibility to study the species described by F. Smith from the Oriental Region and regarded my *Indratilla ceylonica* Lelej, 1993 as a junior synonym of *Trogaspidia aulica* (Smith, 1855) (Petersen, in litt., 1993). According to the original description (Smith 1855) the female of *Mutilla aulica* Smith differs from the female of *ceylonica* Lelej by having spots of bright silvery setae on each side of T3–4 (such spots located in *ceylonica* on T2 posterad and T3). When I studied the female from Peshawar (North Pakistan, type locality of *aulica* Smith) and the photos of female *aulica* identified by B. Petersen in the National Pusa collection, New Delhi, India (many thanks for Nithya Chandran for that), I accepted the idea that *aulica* belongs to the genus *Radoszkowskitilla*. In this genus, *R. aulica* is related with *R. karnataka* Lelej, 2005 which is known from both sexes; I regard the latter as a junior subjective synonym of *R. aulica*.

53. Genus *SPINULOMUTILLA* Nonveiller, 1994

SPINULOMUTILLA Nonveiller, 1994a: 332, ♀, ♂; 1994b: 367, ♀, ♂. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Spinulomutilla inaequalis* Nonveiller, 1994, ♀, ♂ (holotype ♀), by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes seventeen species that are distributed in the Afrotropical Region, one species has also been found in North Africa. Six additional species, announced by G. Nonveiller (Nonveiller in FAO 1975), are still awaiting for description (*nomina nuda*).

kruegeri (Invrea, 1932).—Distribution: North Africa: Libya.

Smicromyrme (*Spinulotilla*) *krügeri* Invrea, 1932a: 76, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Derna, 20.VI, legit G.C. Krüger” (Libya: Cyrenaica) [MSNG].

Spinulotilla kruegeri: Lelej 2002: 48, ♂.

Spinulomutilla kruegeri: Nonveiller 1994a: 342, 1994b: 378, ♂; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 260.

54. Genus *TAIWANOMYRME* Tsuneki, 1993

TAIWANOMYRME Tsuneki, 1993: 44 (as subgenus of *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870); Lelej 1995a: 2 (as genus); 1996b: 6; Lelej & Brothers 2008: 61; Lelej 2002: 81; 2005: 76; Tu *et al.* 2015: 588, ♂, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 262; Lelej 2020a: 7. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Smicromyrme taiwana* Tsuneki, 1993, ♂, by original designation (junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla friekae* Zavattari, 1913, ♂ according to Tu *et al.* 2015: 589). **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes six species which are distributed in the Oriental Region, one of these penetrates to the Palaearctic part of China (Lelej 2020a: 7).

friekae (Zavattari, 1913).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan).

Mutilla friekae Zavattari 1913: 35, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933b: 410), ♂, “Formosa” (China: Taiwan) [MNHU].

Timulla (Trogaspidia) friekae: Mickel 1933b: 410, ♂.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) friekae discrepans Mickel, 1933b: 410, ♂, holotype, ♂, “Formosa, Taihorinsho, IX.1910, H. Sauter” (China, Taiwan) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla friekae* Zavattari, 1913 according to Chen 1957: 183.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) friekae friekae: Mickel 1935: 266, ♂ (Taiwan).

Trogaspidia friekae: Hammer 1949: 10, ♂ (Jiangsu).

Smicromyrme friekae: Chen 1957: 178 (key), 183, ♂; Tsuneki 1972b: 15, figs 59–61, ♂; 1982: 43, ♂; He 2004: 950, ♂.

Taiwanomyrme friekae: Lelej 1996: 6, ♂; 2002: 81; 2005: 76; Tu *et al.* 2015: 590, ♂.

Smicromyrme taiwana Tsuneki, 1993: 45, figs 7–19, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Taiwan, Nantou Pref., Pempuchi, 19.VIII.1976, T. Murota [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla friekae* Zavattari, 1913 according to Tu *et al.* 2015: 589.

Taiwanomyrme taiwana: Lelej 1996b: 6, ♂; 2005: 76.

55. Genus *TROGASPIDIA* Ashmead, 1899

TROGASPIDIA Ashmead, 1899: 58, ♂, ♀; 1903: 326; Bradley & Bequaert 1923: 229; Mickel 1933b: 388; Skorikov 1935: 311; Brothers 1975: 592; Nonveiller in FAO 1975: 171; Lelej 1978: 72; Nonveiller 1995: 349, ♂, ♀; Brothers & Lelej 2017: 96; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 273; Waldren *et al.* 2023: 14. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Mutilla medon* Smith, 1855, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** This genus includes 330 species that are distributed in the Old World, and 25 additional species announced by Guido Nonveiller from the Afrotropical Region (Nonveiller in FAO 1975) have not yet been described (*nomina nuda*). Nonveiller proposed six subgenera (three of them are distributed in Palaearctic), which include a total of 55 species, 275 remaining in the *Trogaspidia incertae sedis*. The genus is mainly distributed in the Afrotropical and Oriental regions, although 16 species have been found in the Palaearctic Region as well. **Taxonomic history:** Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla* Linnaeus, 1758 according to André 1902b: 32. Resurrected to generic status by Ashmead 1903: 326. Reduced to subgeneric status (in *Smicromyrme* Thomson, 1870) by Bradley & Bequaert 1923: 229. Transferred with subgeneric status (to *Timulla* Ashmead, 1899) by Mickel 1933b: 388. Reinstated to generic status by Skorikov 1935: 311. Junior subjective synonym of *Timulla* Ashmead, 1899 according to Brothers 1975: 592. Resurrected to generic status by Nonveiller in FAO 1975: 171 and Lelej 1978: 72.

Remarks. The abundant genus *Trogaspidia* includes six subgenera, which cover 55 out of 330 known species (three subgenera are found in the Palaearctic Region) (Nonveiller 1995). Most of these species are classified as *Trogaspidia incertae sedis*. The key to the subgenera is based on male characters only (Nonveiller 1995). Recently (Waldren *et al.* 2026) elevated subgenera of *Trogaspidia* except nominotypical to generic rank: *Acutitropidia* Nonveiller, 1995, *Arcuatotropidia* Nonveiller, 1995, *Chilotropidia* Nonveiller, 1995, *Inflatispidia* Nonveiller, 1995, and *Lobotropidia* Nonveiller, 1995.

55.1. Subgenus *ACUTITROPIDIA* Nonveiller, 1995

ACUTITROPIDIA Nonveiller, 1995: 358, ♀, ♂ (as subgenus of *Trogaspidia* Ashmead, 1899). **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Trogaspidia aurata* Bischoff, 1920, ♂, ♀, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus *Acutitropidia* includes 17 species that are distributed in the Afrotropical (14 species) and Palaearctic (three species) regions.

nilotica Bischoff, 1920.—Distribution: Asia: Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen; Africa: Egypt, Sudan.

Trogaspidia nilotica Bischoff, 1920: 416, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Tura b. Heliopolis, IX.19, Schwabel” (Egypt, near Cairo) [MNHU]; Nonveiller & Petersen 1995: 183, ♂; Nonveiller 1995: 360, ♂.

Trogaspidia (Acutitropidia) nilotica: Nonveiller 1995: 360, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2006: 36.

saganica Invrea 1963.—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Ethiopia.

Trogaspidia saganica Invrea, 1963d: 4, ♂, “Caschei, 18.VIII.1939, leg. Spediz. Sagan-Omo” [MSNG].

Trogaspidia (Acutitropidia) saganica: Nonveiller 1995: 360, ♂.

tobiasi Lelej in Lelej & Osten, 2004.—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Khorasan, Sistan-Baluchistan, Hormozgan).

Trogaspidia (Acutitropidia) tobiasi Lelej in Lelej & Osten, 2004: 259, ♂, ♀, holotype, ♂, “Iran, Khorasan, Margu, 16.VI.1901, N. Zarudny” [ZISP]; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 292.

55.2. Subgenus *CHILOTROPIDIA* Nonveiller, 1995

CHILOTROPIDIA Nonveiller, 1995: 349, 354, 358, ♀, ♂ (as subgenus of *Trogaspidia* Ashmead, 1899). **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Trogaspidia tuberculifera* Bischoff, 1920, ♂, ♀, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The subgenus *Chilotropidia* includes five Afrotropical and two Palaearctic species.

CHILOSPIDIA Nonveiller, 1995: 353, 354, 356, 365. Incorrect spelling under the figures. Unavailable name.

Remarks. From two names: *Chilotropidia* (Nonveiller, 1995: 349, 354, 358) and *Chilospidia* (Nonveiller, 1995: 353, 354, 356) published in one paper was choosed *Chilotropidia* (Lelej & Osten 2004: 259).

catanensis (Rossi, 1794).—Distribution: Russia: Crimea, South European part; Europe: Hungary, Romania, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Greece, Italy; Asia: Turkey, Armenia, Kazakhstan (west); North Africa: Algeria.

Mutilla catanensis Rossi, 1794: 126, tab. 3, fig. B, ♀, type locality: “Sicilia, Catania” (Italy), syntypes unknown; André 1901: 287, ♀ non ♂.

Mutilla ballioni Radoszkowski, 1866: 300, tab. 9, fig. 1, ♂, lectotype (**designated here**), ♂ “Taurus, Pallas S. / Type / *ballioni* / Tauria, Pall. / *Ballionii* Rad., N 128” [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla catanensis* Rossi, 1794 according to Lelej 1985: 176.

Mutilla paripunctata Pallas in Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 156, 222, ♀, type locality: “Crimée, Sarepta” lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “*paripunctata* msp. Pallas M. Be / 124 / Tauria / Kuschak. / Type / Coll. Radosz. / Zool. Mus. Berlin / Paralectotype *Mutilla paripunctata* Sich.+ Rad. 1870 B. Petersen des. 1988” (Russia, Crimea) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla catanensis* Rossi, 1794 according to André 1899a: 12.

Trogaspidia ballioni: Invrea 1964: 142, ♂; Lelej 1978: 81, ♀, ♂.

Trogaspidia catanensis: Invrea 1964: 144, ♀ non ♂; Lelej 1985: 176, ♀, ♂; 2002: 83.

Remarks. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made for *Mutilla paripunctata* Pallas in Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869, I hereby designate this female specimen examined by B. Petersen as the lectotype. I compared the male of *T. catanensis* (Rossi, 1794) with the male of type species *T. tuberculifera* Bischoff, 1920 (identified by G. Nonveiller) and found that, based on the shape of T7, S8 and cuspis of volsella, *T. catanensis* belongs to the subgenus *Chilotropidia* Nonveiller, 1995.

fedtschenkoi (Radoszkowski, 1877).—Distribution: Asia: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan (south), Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran.

Mutilla fedtschenkoi Radoszkowski, 1877: 39, tab. 3, fig. 8, ♂, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 177), ♂, “Syr-Darja, Fedtshenko (probably collected in May 1871)” (Kazakhstan) [ZMMU].

Mutilla transcaspica Radoszkowski, 1888b: 346, ♂, type locality: “Ashkhabad”, lectotype (**designated here**) ♂ “Trans-Caspia / *transcaspica* / Type / Coll. Radosz. / Zool. Mus. Berlin / PARALECTOTYPE *Mutilla transcaspica* Radoszkowski, 1888 B. Petersen des. 1988” (Turkmenistan) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla fedtschenkoi* Radoszkowski, 1877 according to André 1899: 12.

Mutilla binio Radoszkowski, 1888b: 346, ♀, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Trans-Caspia / *binio* / Type / Coll. Radosz. / Zool. Mus. Berlin / LECTOTYPE *Mutilla binio* Radoszkowski 1888 B. Petersen des. / *Trogaspidia fedtschenkoi* (Radosz.) B. Petersen det. 1988 [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla fedtschenkoi* Radoszkowski, 1877 according to André 1899a: 13.

Mutilla bisignata Morawitz, 1890: 634, ♀, lectotype (designated by Lelej 1985: 177), ♀ “Tshikishlyar, Pomerantsev, Coll. Morawitz” (SW Turkmenistan) [ZISP]. Nomen praeocc., non Blake, 1871. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla fedtschenkoi* Radoszkowski, 1877 according to Skorikov 1935: 311.

Mutilla rittneri Dalla Torre, 1897: 78. Replacement name for *Mutilla bisignata* Morawitz, 1890. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla fedtschenkoi* Radoszkowski, 1877 according to Skorikov 1935: 311.

Smicromyrme immaculata Skorikov, 1935: 320, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Tshikishlyar, Pomerantsev, Coll. Morawitz” (SW Turkmenistan) [ZISP]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla fedtschenkoi* Radoszkowski, 1877 according to Lelej 1985: 177.

Trogaspidia fedtschenkoi: Lelej 1985: 177; 2002: 83.

Trogaspidia (*Chilotropidia*) *fedtschenkoi*: Lelej & Osten 2004: 259.

Remarks. Since no validly published lectotype designation has yet been made for *Mutilla transcaspica* Radoszkowski, 1888 and *M. binio* Radoszkowski, 1888, I hereby designate the specimen examined by B. Petersen as the lectotype.

55.3. Subgenus *TROGASPIDIA* Ashmead, 1899

TROGASPIDIA Ashmead, 1899: 58; Nonveiller 1995: 360, ♂, ♀ (as nominotypical subgenus). **Gender:** Feminine.

Type species: *Mutilla medon* Smith, 1855, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The nominotypical subgenus *Trogaspidia* includes 25 Afrotropical species, one of them penetrates to the Palearctic Region.

floralis (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Asia: Arabia, Yemen; Africa: Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Senegal, Mali, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia.

Mutilla interrupta Olivier, 1811: 62, ♀, type locality: “se trouve en Arabie”, syntypes in MNHN. Nomen praeocc., non Latreille, 1792.

Mutilla floralis Klug, 1829: [19], tab. 5, figs 1, 2, ♂, lectotype (designated Bischoff 1920: 449), ♂ “Fajum, Ehrenberg” [ZMHU]. Synonymised with *divisa* by André 1896: 271. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla divisa* Smith, 1855 according to André 1896a: 271, resurrected to valid species by Nonveiller & Petersen 1995: 184.

Mutilla divisa Smith, 1855: 11. Replacement name for *Mutilla interrupta* Olivier, 1811. Junior subjective synonym of *Trogaspidia floralis* (Klug, 1829) according to Nonveiller & Petersen 1995: 184.

Mutilla aureiventris Walker, 1871: 11, ♂, type locality: “Egypt”, syntypes unknown. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla interrupta* Olivier, 1811 according to André 1910a: 51.

Trogaspidia (*Trogaspidia*) *floralis*: Nonveiller & Petersen 1995: 183, ♀, ♂ Nonveiller 1995: 361, ♀, ♂; Lelej & van Harten 2006: 35, ♂.

Remarks. The following taxa were recognized by Nonveiller & Petersen (1995) as forms of *Trogaspidia* (*Trogaspidia*) *floralis* (Klug, 1829): f. *aureiventris* Walker, 1871, ♂ (*Mutilla aureiventris* Walker, 1871: 11; *T. divisa* f. *aureiventris*: Bischoff 1920: 449); f. *moslemita* Bischoff, 1920, ♂ (*T. divisa* f. *moslemita*: Bischoff 1920: 449); f. *klugiana* André, 1902, ♂ (*M. catanensis* var. *klugiana* André, 1902a: 311, ♂; *T. divisa klugiana*: Bischoff 1920: 449).

Trogaspidia incertae sedis

arciformis Chen, 1957.—Distribution: Asia: China (Anhui, Fujian).

Trogaspidia arciformis Chen, 1957: 173, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Anhwei, Ouyuen, VII.1934” (China, Anhui) [SEM-CAS]; Lelej 2002: 83.

[**castellana** (Mercet, 1903).—Distribution: Asia: Philippines.

Mutilla castellana Mercet, 1903b: 173, ♀, type locality: “Madrid”, actually Luzon, Philippines.

Smicromyrme matritensis: Giner 1944: 86, ♀.

Trogaspidia castellana: Suárez 1969: 122, ♀; Lelej 2002: 83.

ehrenbergi Bischoff, 1920.—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Trogaspidia catanensis ehrenbergi Bischoff, 1920: 388, ♀, holotype “Ägypten, Ehrenberg” (Egypt) [MNHU].

Trogaspidia ehrenbergi: Lelej 2002: 83; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 282.

fuscipennis fuscipennis (Fabricius, 1804).—Distribution: Asia: China (Hebei, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong), Thailand, Vietnam.

Mutilla fuscipennis Fabricius, 1804: 436, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933: 306), ♀ “China, Dom. Lund” [NHMD]; Dalla Torre 1897: 42; André 1902b: 39.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) fuscipennis: Mickel 1933a: 306, ♂, ♀; Wu 1941: 136.

Trogaspidia fuscipennis fuscipennis: Chen 1957: 169, ♂, ♀; He *et al.* 2004: 964, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2005: 93; Hua 2006: 301; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 283; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀; Lelej 2002: 84; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 71, ♀, ♂.

Trogaspidia fuscipennis: Lelej 2002: 84; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 305, ♀; Williams *et al.* 2019: 44, ♀; Thaochan *et al.* 2022: 164, ♀; Okayasu 2023: 18, ♂.

hoffmanni (Mickel, 1933).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangsu, Fujian, Hainan).

Timulla (Trogaspidia) hoffmanni Mickel, 1933a: 312, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Hainan” (China) [UMSP].

Trogaspidia hoffmanni: Chen 1957: 168, ♂; Lelej 2002: 84; 2005: 94.

israeliana Invrea, 1965.—Distribution: Asia: Jordan.

Trogaspidia israeliana Invrea, 1965b: 82, ♀, holotype “Wadi Aruz” (Jordan) [SMNHTAU]; Lelej 2002: 84.

kolthoffi Hammer, 1949.—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangsu).

Trogaspidia kolthoffi Hammer, 1949: 6, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Kiangsu, leg. Kolthoff, September” (China) [NHRS]; Chen 1957: 171, ♀; Lelej 2002: 84.

lindstroemi Hammer, 1949.—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangxi).

Trogaspidia lindstroemi Hammer, 1949: 7, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Kiu-Kiang, Mt. Kuling, leg. Lindström” (China: Jiangxi) [NHRS].

Trogaspidia lindstroemi(!): Chen 1957: 171, ♀; Lelej 2005: 96; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 285.

lingnani (Mickel, 1933).—Distribution: Asia: China (Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hainan), Laos, Thailand, Vietnam.

Mutilla suspiciosa: Dover 1926: 234. Misidentification.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) suspiciosa lingnani Mickel, 1933a: 310, ♂, holotype ♂ “Beggar Village, SW of Nodoo, 16.VII.1929 / Lingnan University Fifth Hainan Island Expedition” (Hainan Island, China) [UMSP, 1 paratype with the same label in SYSM examined]; Wu 1941: 137.

Trogaspidia suspiciosa lingnani: Chen 1957: 170, ♂, ♀.

Trogaspidia sibylla lingnani: Lelej 2005: 102; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 305, ♀; Barthélémy *et al.* 2018: 238, ♂, ♀; Barthélémy & Guénard 2025: 78, ♀.

Trogaspidia sibylla minae: Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S3, ♀. Misidentification.

Trogaspidia lingnani: Lelej 2002: 84; Williams *et al.* 2019: 46, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 285; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 73, ♂, ♀.

pagdeni (Mickel, 1933).—Distribution: Asia: China (Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Hong Kong), Laos, Malaysia (Selangor), Thailand, Vietnam.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) pagdeni Mickel, 1933d: 284, ♂, ♀, holotype ♂ “Serdang, [Selangor], Federated Malay States, 25.IV.1928, H.T. Pagden” (Malaysia) [BMNH]; Wu 1941: 136.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) pagdeni nodoo Mickel, 1933d: 288, ♂, ♀, holotype ♀ “Beggar Village SW of Nodoo, 16.VII.1929 / Lingnan University Fifth Hainan Island Expedition” (Hainan Island, China) [UMSP, 1 paratype

with the same label in SYSM examined]; Mickel 1933a: 309; Wu 1941: 136. Junior subjective synonym of *Trogaspidia pagdeni* (Mickel, 1933) according to Williams *et al.* (2019: 45).

Trogaspidia pagdeni pagdeni: Chen 1957: 171, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2005: 98; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 305, ♀; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀.

Trogaspidia pagdeni nodoa: Chen 1957: 171, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2005: 98; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 305, ♀; Barthélémy *et al.* 2018: 238, ♂, ♀; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀; Barthélémy & Guénard 2025: 78, ♀

Trogaspidia pagdeni: Williams *et al.* 2019: 45, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 238; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 75, ♂, ♀.

rhea (Mickel, 1933).—Distribution: Asia: China (Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Taiwan), Vietnam.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) rhea Mickel, 1933b: 406, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Hoozan, Formosa, October, 1910, H. Sauter” (China, Taiwan) [MNHU].

Trogaspidia rhea: Chen 1957: 168, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2002: 85.

rhea gaea Chen, 1957.—Distribution: Asia: China (Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan), Vietnam.

Trogaspidia rhea gaea Chen, 1957: 168, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ “Wuku, Shaowu, 31.VIII.1944” (China, Fujian) [TARI]; He *et al.* 2004: 968, ♂, ♀; Lelej 2005: 100; Hua 2006: 301; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 305, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 289; Nguyen & Dang 2024: 60, ♂, ♀; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 76, ♂, ♀.

Remarks. The nominotypical subspecies is distributed in Taiwan.

56. Genus *VANHARTENIDIA* Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006

VANHARTENIDIA Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006: 37, ♂, ♀. **Gender:** Feminine. **Type species:** *Vanhartenidia felix* Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006 (♂, ♀, holotype ♂), by original designation. **Diversity and distribution:** The genus includes nine species which are distributed in the Afrotropical (eight species) and Oriental (one species) regions, three of these species penetrate to the Palearctic Region.

dives (Smith, 1855).—Distribution: Asia: Iran (Sistan-Baluchistan, Hormozgan), Pakistan (Punjab), India (Gujarat, Bihar).

Mutilla dives Smith, 1855: 32, ♀, type locality “Deesa” (India, Gujarat), syntypes in OUMNH.

Mutilla fumipennis Bingham, 1898: 118, tab. A, fig. 6, ♂, type locality: “Deesa” (India, Gujarat). Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla dives* Smith, 1855 according to Lelej & Osten 2004: 258.

Mutilla adscripta Nurse, 1903: 396, ♀, type locality: “Deesa” (India, Gujarat), syntypes in BMNH. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla dives* Smith, 1855 according to Lelej & Osten 2004: 258.

Eotrogaspidia dives: Lelej & Osten 2004: 258, ♂, ♀.

Vanhartenidia dives: Lelej & van Harten 2006: 38, ♂, ♀.

Remarks. Based on the collection of male of *Eotrogaspidia fumipennis* and female of *E. adscripta* from Iran in two different locations at the same time, I have decided that they are opposite sexes of the same species that have been described separately from the same location (Deesa, India). Nurse collected the syntypes for both species (Bingham 1898, Nurse 1903). The female *Mutilla adscripta* Nurse, 1903 agrees well with the description of *M. dives* Smith, 1855, described from India (no additional data available). In a copy of Nurse's paper (1903), which I received from B. Petersen, the synonymy between *M. fumipennis* Bingham and *M. adscripta* Nurse under *M. dives* Smith was hand-written by B. Petersen, who studied many type specimens of Oriental Mutillidae. Based on additional material from Iran, I accepted the synonymy proposed by B. Petersen (Lelej & Osten 2004: 258).

tricolor (Klug, 1829).—Distribution: Africa: Egypt, Tunisia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia.

Mutilla tricolor Klug, 1829: tab. 4, fig. 15, ♀, type locality: “Ex Arabia deserta”, lectotype (**designated here**), ♀ “Arab(ische) Wüst, Ehrenberg S. / 6547 / Type *tricolor* / *tricolor* Kl. / Arab. d. Ehrb. (North and Central Arabia) [MNHU].

Trogaspidia tricolor: Bischoff 1920: 363, ♀; Lelej 2002: 85.

Vanhartenidia tricolor: Lelej & van Harten 2006: 38, ♀; Pagliano & Matteini Palmerini 2014: 180, ♀, ♂; Gadallah *et al.* 2020: 148.

unguiculata (Magretti, 1884).—Distribution: Asia: Israel, Yemen; Africa: Sudan (north-east), South Sudan, Chad, Eritrea, Djibouti.

Mutilla unguiculata Magretti, 1884a: 247, ♀; 1884b: 549, tab. 1, fig. 6, ♀, holotype, ♀ “Suakin” (SE Sudan) [MSNG].

Trogaspidia unguiculata: Bischoff 1920: 404, ♀; Suárez 1963b: 9, ♀; Invrea 1965: 81, ♀; Lelej 2002: 85, ♀.

Mutilla hova de Saussure, 1891: 269, ♀, type locality: “Madagaskar” (really East Africa), syntypes in MNHN.

Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla unguiculata* Magretti, 1884 according to Nonveiller 1994d: 24.

Dentotilla unguiculata: Nonveiller 1995: 365, ♀, ♂.

Vanhartenidia unguiculata: Lelej & van Harten 2006: 38.

57. Genus *WALLACIDIA* Lelej & Brothers, 2008

WALLACIDIA Lelej & Brothers, 2008: 64, ♂, ♀. **Gender**: Feminine. **Type species**: *Mutilla oculata* Fabricius, 1804: 432, ♀, by original designation. **Diversity and distribution**: The genus includes 22 species which are distributed in the Oriental Region, three of these species penetrate to the Palearctic China.

RADOSZKOWSKIUS: Lelej 1996b: 17; 1996c: 92; 2005: 82, ♀, ♂.

Remarks. *Radoszkowskii* Ashmead, 1903 is the junior subjective synonym of *Odontomutilla* Ashmead, 1899 according to André 1904: 36 (see above).

conversa (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Shanghai, Anhui, Fujian, Taiwan).

Trogaspidia conversa Chen, 1957: 165, figs 15, 16, ♂, holotype, ♂ “Kiangsu, Shanghai, 22.VII.1925” (China, Jiangsu) [SEM-CAS].

Radoszkowskii conversus: Lelej 2002: 82; 2005: 82.

Wallacidia conversa: Lelej & Brothers 2008: 65.

oculata (Fabricius, 1804).—Distribution: Asia: China (Beijing, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Yunnan, Hainan, Hong Kong), Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Malaysia (Malay Peninsula).

Mutilla oculata Fabricius, 1804: 432, ♀, type locality: “Habitat in China Mus. Dom. Sehestedt”, holotype examined by Mickel 1933a: 308 [NHMD].

Mutilla novarae Saussure, 1867a: 106, fig. 63, ♀, type locality: “Hong Kong” (China), holotype in NHMW. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla oculata* Fabricius, 1804 according to Mickel 1933a: 308.

Mutilla malayana Cameron, 1901, ♂, type locality: “Bukit Besar” (Malaysia: Kedah), holotype in BMNH. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla oculata* Fabricius, 1804 according to O'Toole 1975: 232.

Mutilla skeati Cameron, 1901: 17, ♀, type locality: “Kuala Aring” (Malaysia: Kelantan), holotype in BMNH. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla oculata* Fabricius, 1804 according to O'Toole 1975: 232.

Mutilla amartana Zavattari, 1913: 28, ♂, lectotype (designated by Mickel 1933b: 391), ♂ “Taihauroku” Formosa, August 3-10, 1908, H. Sauter” (China: Taiwan) [MNHU]. Junior subjective synonym of *Mutilla oculata* Fabricius, 1804 according to Hammer 1949: 4.

Timulla (Trogaspidia) philippinensis amartana: Mickel 1933b: 391, ♀, ♂.

Trogaspidia oculata: Hammer 1949: 4, ♂, ♀.

Radoszkowskii oculata: Lelej 1996b: 17, ♂, ♀; 2002: 83; 2005: 84.

Wallacidia oculata: Lelej & Brothers 2008: 64; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 295; Barthélémy & Guénard 2025: 78, ♂, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 79, ♂, ♀.

retinula (Chen, 1957).—Distribution: Asia: China (Shanghai, Fujian, Taiwan), Vietnam (Vinh Phuc).

Trogaspidia retinula Chen, 1957: 174, ♀, holotype, ♀, “Taipei, 8.VII.1939” (China, Taiwan) [TARI].

Radoszkowskii retinulus: Lelej 2005: 85.

Wallacidia retinula: Lo Cascio 2015: 564; Okayasu *et al.* 2018: 307, ♀; Pagliano *et al.* 2020: 295; Boutin & Vilhelmsen 2024: supplementary table S2, S3, ♀; Okayasu *et al.* 2025: 80, ♀.

Remarks. I suggested (Lelej 2005) that this species could be the opposite sex of *Wallacidia conversa* (Chen,

1957), presumably because *W. conversa* and *W. retinula* are the only species of the genus occurring in China and Taiwan aside from *W. oculata*.

MUTILLIDAE and MYRMOSIDAE *incertae sedis*

Genus *CRETAVUS* Sharov, 1957

CRETAVUS Sharov, 1957: 943, ?♂; Rasnitsyn 1975: 109, ♂; 1980: 126, ♂. **Gender:** Masculine. **Type species:** *Cretavus sibiricus* Sharov, 1957, ?♂, by monotypy.

Remarks. The identification of a Late Cretaceous fossil (*Cretavus* Sharov, 1957, from the Turonian period in Western Siberia, Bolshoy Kas) as a member of the family Mutillidae (Rasnitsyn 1975: 109) has been questioned. While *Cretavus* does share some features with members of this family, it is only known from a single forewing that is not perfectly preserved, and the similarities are not complete enough to consider its affiliation with Mutillidae certain (Rasnitsyn 1980: 126).

sibiricus Sharov, 1957.—Distribution: Late Cretaceous fossil, Western Siberia, Bolshoy Kas.

Cretavus sibiricus Sharov, 1957: 943, fossil, ?♂, type locality: Western Siberia, Bolshoy Kas (Upper Cretaceous), holotype in PIN (N 1157).

Genus *MUTILLA* Linnaeus, 1758

citigrada Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal.

Mutilla citigrada Gistel, 1857: 35, ♂, type locality: "Algarbia" (Portugal), syntypes unknown.

clythrae Rosenhauer, 1856.—Distribution: Europe: Spain.

Mutilla clythrae Rosenhauer, 1856: 372, type locality: "Andalusia" (Spain), syntypes unknown.

Remarks. Probably junior synonym of *Stenomutilla collaris* (Fabricius, 1787).

defunctatrix Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal.

Mutilla defunctatrix Gistel, 1857: 36, ♂, type locality: "Algarbia" (Portugal), syntypes unknown.

Remarks. Similar with *Dasylabris lugubris* (Fabricius, 1804).

dimidiata Latreille, 1792.—Distribution: Europe: France.

Mutilla dimidiata Latreille, 1792: 11, ♀, type locality: "in provincia Inculismensi et in Alsatia" (south and north-east France), syntypes not found.

Remarks. Probably senior synonym of *Myrmosa atra* Panzer, 1801.

interrupta Latreille, 1792.—Distribution: Europe: France (south).

Mutilla interrupta Latreille, 1792: 9, ♀, type locality: "Habitat in Gallo-provincia" (France), syntypes unknown.

Remarks. Probably belongs to the genus *Blakeius*.

irritabilis Smith, 1879.—Distribution: North Africa: Egypt.

Mutilla irritabilis Smith, 1879: 195, ♀, type locality: Egypt, syntypes in BMNH.

lichtensteini Tournier, 1889.—Distribution: Europe: France (south).

Mutilla lichtensteini Tournier, 1889: 13, ♂, type locality: Montpellier (France), syntypes unknown.

lutetiana Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869.

Mutilla lutetiana Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 161 (in key), ♂, type locality: unknown, probably France.

Remarks. Probably *Mutilla lutetiana* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869: 161, ♂ with number 110 in the key to species is the same as *Mutilla cypria* Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870: 273, ♂ with number 110 in the description part of the same paper.

pertyana Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal.

Mutilla pertyana Gistel, 1857: 44, ♀, type locality: "Algarbia" (Portugal), syntypes unknown.

Remarks. Similar with *Mutilla quinque maculata* Cyrillus, 1787.

pulverifex Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal.

Mutilla pulverifex Gistel, 1857: 37, ♀, type locality: "Algarbia" (Portugal), syntypes unknown.

pyriformis Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Europe: Italy.

Mutilla pyriformis Gistel, 1857: 40, ♀, type locality: "Italia" (Italy), syntypes unknown.

Remarks. Similar with *Nemka viduata* (Pallas, 1773).

saltatrix Scopoli, 1763.—Distribution: Europe: Italy.

Mutilla saltatrix Scopoli, 1763: 314. type locality: "Carnia" (Italy), syntypes unknown.

schmiedeknechti Bischoff, 1910.—Distribution: Europe: Germany.

Mutilla rufipes f. *schmiedeknechti* Bischoff, 1910: 214, ♀. Nomen praeocc., non André, 1902.

taurica Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Russia: Crimea.

Mutilla taurica Gistel, 1857: 41, ♀, type locality: "Tauria" (Crimea), syntypes unknown.

Remarks. Probably belong to genus *Dasylabris* Radoszkowski, 1885.

westerhauseri Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Europe: Italy.

Mutilla westerhauseri Gistel, 1857: 46, ♀, type locality: "Sicilia" (Italy), syntypes unknown.

Remarks. Similar with *Mutilla pertyana* Gistel.

Genus *MYRMOSA* Latreille, 1797

muscifex Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal.

Myrmosa muscifex Gistel, 1857: 37, ♀, type locality: "Algarbia" (Portugal), syntypes unknown.

psammodes Gistel, 1857.—Distribution: Europe: Portugal.

Myrmosa psammodes Gistel, 1857: 30, ♀, type locality: "Algarbia" (Portugal), syntypes unknown.

PALAEARCTIC SPECIES DESCRIBED OUTSIDE OF THE PALAEARCTIC REGION

Mutilla dorsata Fabricius, 1798 "Habitat in Americae Insulis", actually Genes [Genoa], Italy.

Mutilla robusta Smith, 1855 "Hew Holland" actually is *Ronisia brutia* (Petagna, 1787) (Europe).

Physetopoda insularis Schuster, 1949 "Haiti" actually is *Physetopoda rubrocincta* (Lucas, 1849) (Europe).

SPECIES ERRONEOUSLY DESCRIBED FROM THE PALAEARCTIC REGION

Mutilla caucasica Radoszkowski, 1865 "Caucasus" actually is a synonym of *Bothriomutilla rugicollis* (Westwood, 1843) (Australia).

Mutilla kuschakewitzi Radoszkowski, 1888 "Wernoje" (Kazakhstan) actually is a synonym of *Trogaspidia nigra* (Smith, 1858) (Papua New Guinea).

Mutilla castellana Mercet, 1903 "Madrid" actually is *Trogaspidia castellana* (Mercet, 1903) (Philippines).

Mutilla aureomaculata Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870 "Crimea" (Russia) actually is a synonym of *Dasylabris merope* (Smith, 1855) (Africa).

REVISED KEY TO THE PALAEARCTIC FAMILIES, SUBFAMILIES, TRIBE, AND GENERA

Based on Lelej 2002, updated for Myrmillinae in Turrisi *et al.* (2015) and for Smicromyrmini in Lelej & Williams (2023)

Key to the families

1. Males (usually fully winged). Antennae 13-segmented. **2**
- Females (apterous). Antennae 12-segmented. **3**
2. Metasomal segment 2 without lateral felt lines on tergum or sternum. Eyes with setae, sometimes very short, visible under large magnification. Veins of forewing reaching the wing apex **Myrmosidae**
- Metasomal segment 2 with lateral felt lines on tergum or sternum, if without lateral felt lines (tribe Ticoplini) then eyes

- setose. Eyes not setose. Veins of forewing not reaching the wing apex **Mutillidae**
3. Pronotum movable, dorsally distinctly separated from other mesosoma part **Myrmosidae**
- Pronotum not movable, at most dorsally there is suture trace between pronotum and mesonotum **Mutillidae**

FAMILY MYRMOSIDAE Fox, 1894

Males

1. Hypopygium (S8) with two or four lateral lobes or process. Metasomal terga constricted basally. (Subfamily **Myrmosinae**) **2**
- Hypopygium (S8) without lateral lobe or processus. Metasomal terga not constricted basally. (Subfamily **Kudakrumiinae**) **7**
2. S1 with two large deep pits **8. Taimyrmosa** Lelej, 2005
- S1 without two large deep pits **3**
3. T7 laterad without preapical tooth **4**
- T7 laterad with preapical tooth **6**
4. T7 without longitudinal rounded fovea and rounded apically. Inner border of mandible with two preapical teeth, first tooth from base not enlarged. S2 basally without medial tubercle **7. Paramyrmosa** Saussure, 1880
- T7 with longitudinal rounded fovea and more or less emarginated apically. Inner border of mandible with three preapical teeth, first tooth from base enlarged. S2 basally with medial tubercle **5**
5. Legs black. Metasomal terga black with rare black setae on posterior border **6. Myrmosa** Latreille, 1797
- Legs except coxae red. T1–4 with ivory cuticular band and fringe of dense pale setae on posterior border **3. Carinomyrmosa** Lelej, 1981
6. Hypopygium (S8) with thin process between lateral process and medial lobe **5. Krombeinella** Pate, 1947
- Hypopygium (S8) without process between lateral process and medial lobe **4. Erimyrmosa** Lelej, 1984
7. Fossil. Radial cell of forewing wide and long, almost reaching the wing apex. **1. Protomutilla** Bischoff, 1916
- Recent. Radial cell of forewing narrower and shorter **2. Pseudomyrmosa** Suárez, 1980

Females (unknown for *Erimyrmosa*)

1. Ocelli present. Clypeus basally with medial tubercle or longitudinal carina (Subfamily **Myrmosinae**) **2**
- Ocelli absent. Clypeus basally without any medial tubercle or carina (Subfamily **Kudakrumiinae**) **6**
2. S1 with two large deep pits **8. Taimyrmosa** Lelej, 2005
- S1 without two large deep pits **4**
3. Anterior angles of T1 carinated. Eyes protruded of head outline. Pronotum elongated **3. Carinomyrmosa** Lelej, 1981
- Anterior angles of T1 not carinated. Eyes not protruded or weakly protruded of head outline. Pronotum not elongated .. **4**
4. F3 angulate anterad.—Head behind the eyes elongated. Pronotum wider than propodeum **7. Paramyrmosa** Saussure, 1880
- F3 cylindrical **5**
5. Head behind the eyes not elongated, convergented. F1 equal to F2 or shorter than it. T1 with brownish-red cuticular band **6. Myrmosa** Latreille, 1797
- Head behind the eyes elongated. F1 slightly longer than F2. T1 usually with ivory cuticular band. **5. Krombeinella** Pate, 1947
6. Recent. Posterior propodeal angles rounded **2. Pseudomyrmosa** Suárez, 1980
- Fossil. Posterior propodeal angles acute or dentate **1. Protomutilla** Bischoff, 1916

FAMILY MUTILLIDAE Latreille, 1802

Males (unknown for *Macromyrme*, *Nanomyrme*, and *Nuristanilla*)

1. Apterous or subapterous. **2**
- Fully winged **5**
2. Subapterous forms (remnants of wings present and tegula well developed). **14. Bimaculatilla** Turrisi & Matteini Palmerini in Turrisi *et al.*, 2015
- Apterous forms (wings totally absent and tegula strongly reduced) **3**
3. Hind coxa ventrally with a postero-lateral small sharp denticle; propodeal lateral border more or less dentate; T1 divided into distinct dorsal and anterior surfaces, dorsum with a medial spot of pale pubescence **23. Spilomutilla** Ashmead, 1903
- Hind coxa ventrally smooth, without denticle; propodeal lateral border not dentate; T1 not divided into distinct dorsal and anterior surfaces, dorsum without a medial spot of pale pubescence **4**
4. T2 with two cuticular pale yellowish spots disposed transversally **13. Bidecoloratilla** Turrisi & Matteini Palmerini in Turrisi *et al.*, 2015

-	T2 without spots.	18.3. Subgenus <i>Pseudomutilla</i> Costa, 1885
5.	Forewing and hind wing with anal lobe. Claws with preapical denticle. (Subfamily Pseudophotopsidinae).	1. <i>Pseudophotopsis</i> André, 1896
-	Forewing and hind wing without anal lobe. Claws without preapical denticle.	6
6.	Second radiomedial cell of forewing petiolate or absent. (Subfamily Ticoplinae).	7
-	Second radiomedial cell of forewing not petiolate, always developed. Eyes never setose.	8
7.	Eyes with conspicuous long setae. Pronotum dorsally not separated from anterior declivity. Mesoscutellum small. T2 and S2 without lateral felt lines. (Tribe Ticoplini).	3. <i>Nanomutilla</i> André, 1900
-	Eyes without conspicuous setae. Pronotum dorsally separated from anterior declivity by carina. Mesoscutellum large, acutely produced behind over the metanotum. S2 with lateral felt line. (Tribe Smicromyrmillini).	2. <i>Smicromyrmilla</i> Suárez, 1965
8.	Inner eye margin usually without notch, if small notch present, then tegula as wide as long.	9
-	Inner eye margin usually with deep notch, if notch not so deep, then tegula longer than wide.	24
9.	Metasomal segment 1 not constricted posterad. Gonostyli curved down. (Subfamily Myrmillinae).	10
-	Metasomal segment 1 usually constricted posterad. Gonostyli straight or curved up.	18
10.	Fore wing with three submarginal cells; F1 remarkably shorter than F2.	11
-	Fore wing with two submarginal cells; F1 equal to F2 or weakly shorter.	12
11.	Propodeum with lateral margin dentate.	20. <i>Omotilla</i> Invrea, 1943
-	Propodeum with lateral margin smooth.	22. <i>Sigilla</i> Skorikov, 1927
12.	Forewing with a large preapical dark spot; S2 with a strong tooth-like process.	16. <i>Blakeius</i> Ashmead, 1903
-	Forewing without dark spot; S2 with or without a tooth-like process.	13
13.	Body polished and shiny, glabrous; head entirely reddish.	17. <i>Liomutilla</i> André, 1907
-	Body coarsely sculptured and dull, covered by more or less dense setae; head blackish.	14
14.	Eye emarginate along inner margin.	19. <i>Myrmotilla</i> Bischoff, 1920
-	Eye straight along inner margin.	15
15.	T2 with sides swollen; S2 with extremely long projection protruding beyond posterior sternal border.	21. <i>Platymyrmilla</i> André, 1900
-	T2 with sides simply convex; S2 at most with a shorter longitudinal medial carina not protruding beyond posterior sternal border.	16
16.	Mandible widened apically, inner border at most with a weak basal tubercle.	17
-	Mandible not widened apically, acuminate, inner border with a strong basal tubercle.	15. <i>Bischoffutilla</i> Lelej, 2002
17.	S2 usually without medial longitudinal carina, if present, then carina as high as mesotarsomere 3 width.	18.2. Subgenus <i>Myrmilla</i> Wesmael, 1851
-	S2 with medial longitudinal carina as high as mesotarsomere 3 length.	18.1. Subgenus <i>Eurygnathilla</i> Skorikov, 1927
18.	Eye hemispherical. Gonostyli strongly curved up. (Subfamily Sphaerophthalminae : tribe Sphaerophthalmini).	19
-	Eye weakly convex, oval. Gonostyli straight or slightly curved up apically. (Subfamily Dasylabrinae).	20
19.	Clypeus flat or slightly concave. T1 1.1–1.3 × as long as broad. Length of volsella 0.5 × length of gonostylus.	4. <i>Cystomutilla</i> André, 1896
-	Clypeus deeply concave. T1 1.6–2.0 × as long as broad. Length of volsella 0.65 × or more length of gonostylus.	5. <i>Hemutilla</i> Lelej, Tu & Chen in Tu <i>et al.</i> , 2014
20.	Eye enlarged, remarkably protruding from head outline. Tegula small, not punctured; body pale-colored.—Nocturnal.	10. <i>Tricholabiodes</i> Radoszkowski, 1885
-	Eye scarcely protruding from head outline. Tegula larger, punctured, at least inside; body dark-colored.	21
21.	Lateral felt lines disposed on T2 and S2. Head with strong longitudinal carina between antennal tubercles. S6 with two medial close tubercles.	7. <i>Jaxartilla</i> Lelej, 1984
-	Lateral felt lines disposed on T2 or S2 only. Head without strong longitudinal carina between antennal tubercles. S6 without two medial close tubercles.	22
22.	Lateral felt lines disposed on T2.	6. <i>Dasylabris</i> Radoszkowski, 1885 ...
-	Lateral felt lines disposed on S2.	22a
22a.	Anterior border of clypeus with teeth or carina, at most with two weak tubercles.	6.1. Subgenus <i>Baltilla</i> Lelej, 1976
-	Anterior border of clypeus with two teeth or well visible carina.	22b
22b.	Mandible beneath with subventral weak obtuse or triangular angle.	6.3. Subgenus <i>Dasylabris</i> Radoszkowski, 1885, part.
-	Mandible beneath with well developed subventral tooth separated by excision.	22c
22c.	Forewing with one discoidal cell.	22d
-	Forewing with two discoidal cells.	6.2. Subgenus <i>Craspedopyga</i> Lelej, 1976
22d.	Mandible with inner preapical teeth more or less equal.	6.3. Subgenus <i>Dasylabris</i> Radoszkowski, 1885, part.
-	Mandible with inner preapical teeth not equal, basal preapical tooth much larger than first preapical one.	6.4. Subgenus <i>Inbaltilla</i> Lelej, 1976
23.	Mesoscutellum with lateral carinae. Tibial spurs whitish or yellowish. Gonostyli with short inner setae.	8. <i>Orientilla</i> Lelej, 1979
-	Mesoscutellum without lateral carinae. Tibial spurs black. Gonostyli with long inner setae.	9. <i>Stenomutilla</i> André, 1896
24.	Mesoscutellum postero-laterally produced into acute denticle or metasomal segment 1 cylindrical. (Subfamily	

	Odontomutillinae)	25
-	Mesoscutellum postero-laterally not produced into acute denticle. Metasomal segment 1 wide or campanuliform, never cylindrical. (Subfamily Mutillinae)	26
25.	Propodeum with postero-lateral angles angulate or produced into a prominent tooth . . . 11. <i>Odontomutilla</i> Ashmead, 1899	
-	Propodeum with postero-lateral angles rounded	12. <i>Yamanetilla</i> Lelej, 1996
26.	T4–6 with medial longitudinal carina. S8 (hypopygium) with lateral basal tubercle and deep shining fovea surrounded laterally by tuft of setae. F2 more than $2 \times$ longer than F1. (Tribe Ctenotillini)	24. <i>Ctenotilla</i> Bischoff, 1920
-	T4–6 without medial longitudinal carina; other characters variable	27
27.	Tegula long, protruded beyond the scuto-scutellar suture, if much shorter, then eye notch is weak. Mandible without basal tooth or rounded lobe beneath. Metasomal segment 1 more or less transversal. (Tribe Mutillini)	28
-	Tegula usually not protruded beyond scuto-scutellar suture. Mandible usually with basal tooth or lobe beneath. Metasomal segment 1 variable, but not transverse	31
28.	Mesosoma black with mesoscutum, mesoscutellum, and pronotum ferruginous-red dorsally 25. <i>Kurzenkotilla</i> Lelej, 2005	
-	Mesosoma not as above, usually entirely black or mostly ferruginous-red.	29
29.	T2–3 with band or spots of pale setae. S8 (hypopygium) without carina or tubercles	30
-	T2–3 without band or spots of pale setae, at most with fringe of pale setae on posterior margin. S8 (hypopygium) with medial carina or tubercle	30. <i>Tropidotilla</i> Bischoff, 1920
30.	Band of pale setae on T2 with medial emargination or divided medially into two spots. Metasomal terga usually with blue or violet lustre. Mandible tridentate.	27. <i>Mutilla</i> Linnaeus, 1758
-	Band of pale pubescence on T2 with two emargination or divided into three spots. Metasomal terga without blue or violet lustre. Mandible bidentate	29. <i>Ronisias</i> Costa, 1858
31.	Forewing: distance between origin of <i>RS</i> on vein <i>SC</i> and base of stigmatic cell almost 2 times stigmatic cell length or more than 2 times first abscissa <i>RS</i> length. F1 is 1.5–2.0 times shorter than F2. (Tribe Smicromyrmmini) (unknown for <i>Nuristanilla</i>).	32
-	Forewing: distance between origin of <i>RS</i> on vein <i>SC</i> and base of stigmatic cell more or less equal to stigmatic cell length or first abscissa <i>RS</i> length. Usually F1 more or less equal to F2 or longer than it. (Tribe Trogaspidiini)	43
32.	S2 with short lateral felt lines, sometimes reduced to a few small punctures	33
-	S2 without any trace of lateral felt lines	39
33.	Mandible strongly widened apically, preapical inner teeth equal to or larger than apical tooth	32. <i>Dentilla</i> Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980
-	Mandible not widened apically, preapical inner teeth distinctly smaller than apical tooth	34
34.	Genital volsella with basal external lobe and long narrow cuspis; basivolsella with long setae.	35
-	Genital volsella without basal external lobe or long narrow cuspis; basivolsella with setae short or absent	38
35.	Mandible bidentate at apex	35. <i>Mickelomyrme</i> Lelej, 1995
-	Mandible tridentate at apex	36
36.	Mesopleuron beneath with one or two pairs of precoxal denticles or tubercles	36. <i>Nemka</i> Lelej, 1985
-	Mesopleuron beneath without precoxal denticles or tubercles	37
37.	Mandible beneath with large subventral tooth, distance between subventral tooth and dorsal mandibular carina equal or more than basal mandibular width. Apex of volsellar cuspis curved inside	42. <i>Skorikovia</i> Ovtchinnikov, 2002
-	Mandible beneath with small subventral tooth, distance between subventral tooth and dorsal mandibular carina much less than basal mandibular width. Apex of volsellar cuspis narrowly straight.	40. <i>Rasnitsynitilla</i> Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006
38.	F1 length equal its maximal width, and $0.6 \times$ F2. Tegula not projecting or at most scarcely projecting over mesoscuto-scutellar suture.	43. <i>Smicromyrme</i> Thomson, 1870. 38a
-	F1 length $0.5\text{--}0.6 \times$ its maximal width, and $0.3\text{--}0.4 \times$ F2. Tegula projecting over mesoscuto-scutellar suture for $1/5\text{--}1/4$ of its length.	41. <i>Sinotilla</i> Lelej, 1995
38a.	Mandible beneath without subventral tooth, if with inconspicuous one then without excision	43.1. Subgenus <i>Astomyrme</i> Schwartz, 1984
-	Mandible beneath with well developed subventral tooth separated by excision	38b
38b.	Mandible bidentate. Clypeus more or less flattened	38c
-	Mandible tridentate. Clypeus concave.	43.3. Subgenus <i>Erimyrme</i> Lelej, 1985
38c.	Clypeus without preapical teeth.	43.2. Subgenus <i>Eremotilla</i> Lelej, 1985
-	Clypeus with two preapical teeth or tubercles.	43.5. Subgenus <i>Smicromyrme</i> Thomson, 1870
39.	Mandible strongly widened apically, preapical inner teeth equal to or larger than apical tooth	40
-	Mandible narrowed apically, preapical inner teeth considerably smaller than apical tooth	41
40.	Mandible not excised beneath, without tooth or lobe near base. F1 length $0.7 \times$ maximal width.	31. <i>Andreimyrm</i> Lelej, 1995
-	Mandible excised beneath, with large subbasal lobe. F1 length $1.5\text{--}1.6 \times$ maximal width.	34. <i>Ephutomma</i> Ashmead, 1899
41.	Genital volsella without wide external basal lobe, inner and lower margins of volsella with setae not longer than volsellar cuspis	33. <i>Ephucilla</i> Lelej, 1995
-	Genital volsella with more or less wide external basal lobe (basivolsella) with setae longer than volsellar cuspis	42
42.	Mandible beneath usually not excised, with rounded subventral lobe. Thickened basivolsellar setae not reaching the apex of gonostylus	39. <i>Promecilla</i> André, 1902

- Mandible beneath deeply excised, with large subventral tooth. Thickened basivolsellar setae usually protruding beyond apex of gonostylus (in *scutellaris* species-group not longer than volsellar cuspis). 38. *Physetopoda* Schuster, 1949
- 43. Penial valvae of genitalia symmetrical. Mesoscutellum not gibbous, usually without median carina. S8 (hypopygium) usually without a pair of strong lateral carinae 44
- Penial valvae of genitalia more or less asymmetrical. Mesoscutellum gibbous, usually with median longitudinal carina or narrow smooth line. S8 usually with a pair of strong lateral carinae. 48
- 44. Mandible excised beneath with large subbasal tooth. 45
- Mandible beneath without large basal tooth, or at most with small basal lobe 46
- 45. Scape below with wide shallow densely punctured area between two carinae. F1 longer than F2 or equal to it. Mesosoma wholly or partly ferruginous 51. *Petersenidia* Lelej in Lelej & Yamane, 1992
- Scape below with narrow glabrous shiny area between two carinae. F1 shorter than F2. Mesosoma black 50. *Orientidia* Lelej, 1996
- 46. Scape beneath with one strong carina. F1 1.1 × its apical width. Tegula long, protruding behind axillae. Volsellar cuspis very long, almost touching the gonostylus apex 54. *Taiwanomyrme* Tsuneki, 1993
- Scape beneath bicarinate; F1 1.5 × and more its apical width. Tegula short, touching scuto-scutellar suture only. Volsellar cuspis much shorter 47
- 47. Mesoscutellum with longitudinal medial shiny line. Propodeum dorsally with dense, silvery setae covering sculpture. S8 (hypopygium) with short sublateral carina strongly convergent apically. T3–4 with interrupted band of pale setae 52. *Radoszkowskitilla* Lelej, 2005
- Mesoscutellum without longitudinal medial shiny line. Propodeum dorsally without dense, silvery setae covering sculpture. S8 (hypopygium) with long lateral carina slightly convergent apically. T3–4 with noninterrupted band of pale setae 45. *Artiotilla* Invrea, 1950
- 48. Mandible not excised beneath, at most with weak basal tubercle 49
- Mandible excised beneath, with large basal tooth or lobe 50
- 49. Mesoscutellum strongly conical. Penial valvae strongly modified, left one (dorsal aspect) with two long hooks. S8 with strong short longitudinal sublateral carina 57. *Wallacidia* Lelej & Brothers, 2008
- Mesoscutellum simple, even not swollen, punctured throughout. Penial valvae weakly modified. S8 basally with two transversal curved carinae 53. *Spinulomutilla* Nonveiller, 1994
- 50. Posterior coxa mesally carinate which prolonged posteriorly in a tooth.—Ridges of S8 weakly developed, located near midline, not reaching posterior margin 46. *Dentotilla* Nonveiller, 1977
- Posterior coxa not prolonged posteriorly in a tooth. 51
- 51. Inner border of mandible with subbasal denticle. Propodeum dorsally with lateral and sublateral longitudinal carinae 8. *Lobotilla* Bischoff, 1920
- Inner border of mandible without subbasal denticle. Propodeum dorsally without distinct lateral and sublateral longitudinal carinae 52
- 52. Mesoscutellum slightly swollen, with medial glabrous line or conical shape. 53
- Mesoscutellum distinctly gibbous, with more or less defined medial longitudinal carina 54
- 53. Mesoscutellum with medial glabrous line. Cuspis of volsella narrow and long, touching gonostyle apex 49. *Neotrogaspidia* Lelej, 1996
- Mesoscutellum conical shape. Cuspis of volsella wider and shorter, touching apex of penial valvae 44. *Amblotropidia* Nonveiller, 1995
- 54. Hind coxae beneath conspicuously flattened, clothed with very short erect dense silvery microsetae. F1 flat beneath. . . 55
- Hind coxae beneath convex, clothed with sparse silvery microsetae. Digitus more or less developed. F1 not flattened, cylindrical. 55. *Trogaspidia* Ashmead, 1899
- 55. Volsella with stick-like free paracuspis. Digitus small, stick-like, paracuspis well developed, stick-like 47. *Eotrogaspidia* Lelej, 1996
- Volsella with long setose cuspis, coarctate tuberculate paracuspis, and long lamellate digitus 56. *Vanhartenidia* Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006

Females (unknown for *Jaxartilla*)

- 1. Eye setose, sometimes the setae rare and visible under large magnification. (Subfamily **Ticoplinae**). 2
- Eye not setose. 3
- 2. Eye small, facets large, more spherical each. Anterior pronotal margin not abruptly nor carinately separated from the collar declivity. S2 without lateral felt line. Pygidial area not defined. (Tribe **Ticoplini**). 3. *Nanomutilla* André, 1900
- Eye large, facets small, more flattened. Anterior pronotal margin abruptly and carinately separated from the collar declivity. S2 with lateral felt line. Pygidial area defined as a polished stripe, sometimes carinated laterad. (Tribe **Smicromyrmillini**) 2. *Smicromyrmilla* Suárez, 1965
- 3. Claws with denticle. Mesosoma dorsally with visible suture traces. (Subfamily **Pseudophotopsidinae**) 1. *Pseudophotopsis* André, 1896
- Claws without denticle. Mesosoma dorsally without visible suture traces 4
- 4. Mesosoma with convex mesopleuron, mesothorax widest 5
- Mesosoma with flat or concave mesopleuron, mesothorax not widest 12

5.	Eye hemispherical (Subfamily Sphaerophthalminae : tribe Sphaerophthalmini)	6
-	Eye flattened, oval	7
6.	Mesopleuron smooth with large punctures along vertical narrow ridge; propodeum laterally and metapleuron micropunctate, mixed with sparse large punctures. Metasternal posterior median process acuminate or rounded. S1 with simple longitudinal carina	4. <i>Cystomutilla</i> André, 1896
-	Mesopleuron, metapleuron and propodeum laterally densely punctate. Metasternal posterior median process bifurcate. S1 with bifurcate carina.	5. <i>Hemutilla</i> Lelej, Tu & Chen in Tu <i>et al.</i> , 2014
7.	Metasomal segment 1 petiolate (but not cylindrical). Flagellomeres not shortened, F2 1.5–2.0 × longer than pedicel. (Subfamily Dasylabrinae).	8
-	Metasomal segment 1 very wide or cylindrical. Flagellomeres shortened, F2 equal in length to pedicel. (Subfamily Odontomutillinae)	11
8.	Lateral felt lines disposed on S2	9
-	Lateral felt lines disposed on T2	10
9.	Eyes scarcely protruding of head outline. Flagellomeres longer than its width	9. <i>Stenomutilla</i> André, 1896
-	Eyes remarkably protruding of head outline. Flagellomeres shorter than its width	8. <i>Orientilla</i> Lelej, 1979
10.	Metasomal segment 1 constricted posterad. Frons anterad without medial process	6. <i>Dasylabris</i> Radoszkowski, 1885
-	Metasomal segment 1 not constricted posterad. Frons anterad with medial process	10. <i>Tricholabiodes</i> Radoszkowski, 1885
11.	T2 with large deep antero-lateral pubescent fovea. Body length 8–18 mm.	11. <i>Odontomutilla</i> Ashmead, 1899
-	T2 without antero-lateral pubescent fovea. Body length 6–7.2 mm	12. <i>Yamanetilla</i> Lelej, 1996
12.	Mesopleural suture ends at mid spiracle tubercle. Usually head shape modified; head elongated behind the eyes and remarkably wider than pronotum. (Subfamily Myrmillinae)	13
-	Mesopleural suture ends at anterior spiracle. Usually head shape not modified or head weakly wider than pronotum. (Subfamily Mutillinae)	25
13.	T2 with one or two pale spots	14
-	T2 without pale spots	19
14.	T2 with one large pale setal spot	15
-	T2 with two pale spots disposed transversely	16
15.	T2 with one ivory cuticular spot not covered by pale setae.	9. <i>Myrmotilla</i> Bischoff, 1920
-	T2 with one spot of pale setae	22. <i>Sigilla</i> Skorikov, 1927
16.	Body polished and shiny; head entirely light reddish orange; T2 with two ivory transverse cuticular spots not covered by pale setae	17. <i>Liomutilla</i> André, 1907
-	Body sculptured and dull; head blackish, at most partly dark reddish; T2 with two yellowish cuticular spots covered by pale setae or two whitish setal spots	17
17.	T2 with two whitish setal spots	18
-	T2 with two pale yellowish cuticular spots	13. <i>Bidecoloratilla</i> Turrisi & Matteini Palmerini in Turrisi <i>et al.</i> , 2015
18.	Supra-antennal tooth present, more or less raised, tooth-shaped, acute; inner apical tooth of mandible straight; T2 with two sharply defined setal spots close to anterior margin	16. <i>Blakeius</i> Ashmead, 1903
-	Supra-antennal tooth absent; inner apical tooth of mandible strongly curved; T2 with two weakly defined setal spots, far from anterior margin (about in the middle of tergum) 14. <i>Bimaculatilla</i> Turrisi & Matteini Palmerini in Turrisi <i>et al.</i> , 2015	
19.	Mid coxa with a distal sharp tubercle; S6 with one medial or two basal distinct tubercles	20
-	Mid coxa without tubercle; S6 without tubercles	21
20.	Mandible widened apically, inner border without basal lobe; T1 with one medial spot or band of pale setae; S6 with two basal distinct tubercles	23. <i>Spilomutilla</i> Ashmead, 1903
-	Mandible acuminate apically, inner border with basal lobe; T1 with two spots of pale setae; S6 with one medial small tubercle.	20. <i>Omotilla</i> Invrea, 1943
21.	Head width less than head length; head beneath concave with lateral longitudinal carina; fore coxa apically with an obtuse tubercle; T2 with sides swollen	21. <i>Platymyrmilla</i> André, 1900
-	Head width more than head length; head beneath weakly convex without lateral longitudinal carina; fore coxa apically without tubercle; T2 with sides not swollen, shallowly convex	22
22.	Mandible acuminate apically; F1 1.5 × F2; mesosoma usually dentate posteriorly and laterally (if not dentate at all posteriorly, e.g., <i>Bischoffitilla afghanica</i> (Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980), then T2 with large spot of pale setae on posterior margin and T3 with similar but smaller spot); T1 posteriorly with a medial spot of pale setae; T3 without band of pale setae	15. <i>Bischoffitilla</i> Lelej, 2002
-	Mandible more or less widened apically; F1 2.0 × F2; mesosoma not dentate posteriorly nor laterally, margins smooth; T1 posteriorly with a band of pale setae; T3 with a band of pale setae.	23
23.	Mandible strongly widened apically; frontal carina medially elevated above antennal rim (tubercle) as a small supra-antennal tooth; S1 with a small medial denticle or high carina	24
-	Mandible acuminate or only slightly widened apically; frontal carina medially merging with antennal rim (tubercle), no supra-antennal tooth; S1 without process or carina	
	 18.3. <i>Myrmilla</i> Wesmael, 1851 subgenus <i>Pseudomutilla</i> Costa, 1885	
24.	Anterior border of clypeus with 2 denticles, at least weak	18.2. <i>Myrmilla</i> Wesmael, 1851 subgenus <i>Myrmilla</i>
-	Anterior border of clypeus without any denticles	18.1. <i>Myrmilla</i> Wesmael, 1851 subgenus <i>Eurygnathilla</i> Skorikov, 1927

25.	Mesosoma dentate posterad. (Tribe Ctenotillini)	24. <i>Ctenotilla</i> Bischoff, 1920
-	Mesosoma not dentate posterad	26
26.	T2 without basal spots of pale setae, if with two such spots disposed transversally (<i>Macromyrme</i> , <i>Kurzenkotilla</i>), then T6 without pygidial area. (Tribe Mutillini)	27
-	T2 usually with one, three or two basal pale spots disposed transversally, rarely with basal band of pale setae (some <i>Dentilla</i>), if without basal spots (genus <i>Promecilla</i>), then mesosoma remarkably convergent posterad and around two times longer its width	32
27.	T2 with two basal spots of pale setae disposed transversally	28
-	T2 without two basal spots of pale setae	29
28.	Mandible acuminate with well developed subbasal tooth on inner border	26. <i>Macromyrme</i> Lelej, 1984
-	Mandible non acuminate without well developed subbasal tooth on inner border	25. <i>Kurzenkotilla</i> Lelej, 2005
29.	F1 equal to pedicel length. Scutellar scale developed. Smaller: no more than 4.0 mm.	28. <i>Nanomyrme</i> Lelej, 1977
-	F1 much longer than pedicel. Scutellar scale lacking. Larger: 7.0–26.0 mm	30
30.	Metasomal segment 1 not transverse, without distinct dorsal and anterior surfaces	30. <i>Tropidotilla</i> Bischoff, 1920
-	Metasomal segment 1 transverse, with distinct dorsal and anterior surfaces	31
31.	T6 without pygidial plate. Band of pale setae on T2 with one medial emargination or divided into two spots. Mandible tridentate.	27. <i>Mutilla</i> Linnaeus, 1758
-	T6 with pygidial plate. Band of pale setae on T2 with two emargination or divided into three spots. Mandible bidentate	29. <i>Ronisio</i> Costa, 1858
32.	T2 basally with unpaired (one or three) basal spots of pale setae disposed transversally, rarely with basal band of pale setae (some <i>Dentilla</i>), if without basal spots of pale setae (genus <i>Promecilla</i>), then mesosoma remarkably convergent posterad and around two times as long as wide. (Tribe Smicromyrmini)	33
-	T2 with two basal spots of pale pubescence disposed transversally. (Tribe Trogaspidiini)	45
33.	T6 convex, without distinct pygidial area, with glabrous shiny area widened posterad	34
-	T6 with distinct flattened pygidial area, carinated laterally, longitudinally striate, granulous or with glabrous shiny apical part, or entirely glabrous, shiny	36
34.	Scutellar scale totally lacking.—T1 gently sloping without dorsal surface and truncation. T6 with convex pygidial area non sculptured and not carinated even in apical half	39. <i>Promecilla</i> André, 1902
-	Scutellar scale weak, but distinct	35
35.	T6 with glabrous shiny medial part, not carinated laterad, considerably convergent basally with basolateral tufts of dense pale setae	41. <i>Sinotilla</i> Lelej, 1995
-	T6 with elongated shiny glabrous pygidial area, weakly carinated laterad	33. <i>Ephucilla</i> Lelej, 1995
36.	T2 with central yellowish cuticular spot, without spots of pale setae	37. <i>Nuristanilla</i> Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980
-	T2 without pale cuticular spot, with one or three basal spots of pale setae, rarely (some <i>Dentilla</i>) with basal band of pale setae	37
37.	Scutellar scale lacking. Mandible wide, tridentate apically.	31. <i>Andreimyrme</i> Lelej, 1995
-	Scutellar scale more or less developed	38
38.	Pygidial area narrow, usually less than $0.3 \times$ T6 width, narrowed and generally closed dorsally, at least $2 \times$ higher than wide; usually with long setae laterally.	39
-	Pygidial area generally at least $0.5 \times$ T6 width, usually open dorsally, its shape variable: elongate with more or less parallel lateral sides, broadly ovate (at most $1.7 \times$ higher than wide), or triangular in shape (widened dorsally).	40
39.	Eye enlarged, minimal distance between eyes $1.1\text{--}1.3 \times$ longitudinal eye diameter. Scutellar scale generally lowly produced.	34. <i>Ephutomma</i> Ashmead, 1899
-	Eye moderate in size, minimal distance between eyes $1.6\text{--}1.8 \times$ longitudinal eye diameter. Scutellar scale usually erect, well developed, nail-like	38. <i>Physetopoda</i> Schuster, 1949
40.	Pygidial area short-oval	36. <i>Nemka</i> Lelej, 1985
-	Pygidial area elongated, with parallel sides, or widened basally.	41
41.	T2 with three basal spots of pale setae disposed in horizontal line and with at most median apical patch of pale setae. Scutellar scale more than $2 \times$ as wide as long	35. <i>Mickelomyrme</i> Lelej, 1995
-	T2 with one basal medial spot of pale setae, if lateral pale spots present, then they are disposed posterior to median patch, and with apical band or fringe of pale setae. Scutellar scale usually only slightly wider than its length	42
42.	Pronotum with protruding humeral part, distinctly wider than propodeum	32. <i>Dentilla</i> Lelej in Lelej & Kabakov, 1980
-	Pronotum without protruding humeral part, usually narrower or at most scarcely wider than propodeum	43
43.	Basal medial spot of pale setae on T2 not enlarged: distance between spot and band of pale setae of tergum more than spot diameter	43. <i>Smicromyrme</i> Thomson, 1870
-	Basal medial spot of pale setae on T2 enlarged, distance between spot and band of tergum equal to spot diameter or less than it	44
44.	Pygidial area apically distinctly angulate, lateral carina distinctly widened apically. Clypeus without median basal tubercle	40. <i>Rasnitsynitilla</i> Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006
-	Pygidial area apically rounded, lateral carina not widened apically. Clypeus with median basal tubercle.	42. <i>Skorikovia</i> Ovtchinnikov, 2002
45.	S6 with two sharp preapical tubercles.—Inner border of mandible with more or less developed subbasal tooth. Pygidial area narrow with transverse rugosity. Scutellar scale lacking. Metasomal pale design consist of posterior fringe on T1, posterior interrupted medially fringe on T2 and interrupted medially band on T3.	53. <i>Spinulomutilla</i> Nonveiller, 1994

-	S6 without preapical tubercles	47
47.	T6 without any pygidial area, convex, smooth, shiny, punctured basally or throughout	48
-	T6 with more or less developed pygidial area, at least flattened shiny area carinated laterally	49
48.	F1 is $1.8 \times$ as long as its maximal width, and $1.8 \times$ F2. Anterior border of clypeus strongly bidentate	45. <i>Artiotilla</i> Invrea, 1950
-	F1 as long as its maximal width or slightly shorter, and $1.1\text{--}1.3 \times$ F2. Anterior border of clypeus not dentate	49. <i>Orientidia</i> Lelej, 1996
49.	Mesosoma elongated. T2 more or less flattened, with lateral longitudinal carina.	50
-	Mesosoma not elongated. T2 at most slightly flattened, without lateral longitudinal carina	51
50.	S2 without lateral carina. Prementum apically tuberculate. Head with pale spot on vertex	52. <i>Radoszkowskitilla</i> Lelej, 2005
-	S2 with lateral carina. Prementum apically not tuberculate. Head without pale spot on vertex	46. <i>Dentotilla</i> Nonveiller, 1977
51.	Mesosoma black. Metasomal segment 2 (except posterior border) reddish	54. <i>Taiwanomyrme</i> Tsuneki, 1993
-	Mesosoma ferruginous-red. Metasomal segment 2 black	52
52.	Mesosoma broadest in pronotum or pronotal and propodeal width equal. Pygidial area almost glabrous, at most micropunctured	51. <i>Petersenidia</i> Lelej in Lelej & Yamane, 1992
-	Mesosoma definitely broadest in propodeum. Pygidial area usually well developed	53
53.	Pygidial area irregularly rugose throughout.	57. <i>Wallacidia</i> Lelej & Brothers, 2008
-	Pygidial area longitudinally striate or irregularly rugose in basal half and smooth, granulate or transversally striate apically.	54
54.	Inner margin of mandible with distinct basal denticle.	44. <i>Amblotropidia</i> Nonveiller, 1995
-	Inner margin of mandible without distinct basal denticle, at most with indefinite tubercle	55
55.	S6 laterad with subapical lobe alongside apical lobe.	48. <i>Lobotilla</i> Bischoff, 1920
-	S6 laterad with apical lobe only.	56
56.	Pygidial area longitudinally striate, at most apical part microgranulate or smooth.	52. <i>Trogaspidia</i> Ashmead, 1899
-	Pygidial area irregularly rugose in basal half and smooth apically	57
57.	T2 with large spots of pale setae: the distance between spots is 0.3 times of spot diameter.	58
-	S2 with small or feebly visible spots of pale setae: the distance between spots is 1.0–2.0 times of spot diameters.	48. <i>Neotrogaspidia</i> Lelej, 1996
58.	Pygidial area well developed and sculptured with lateral carina widened apically.	56. <i>Vanhartenidia</i> Lelej in Lelej & van Harten, 2006
-	Pygidial area sculptured in basal third with lateral carina not widened apically.	47. <i>Eotrogaspidia</i> Lelej, 1996

Nomenclature actions made in the catalogue

Lectotype designations:

Dasylabris iberica Giner Mari, 1942;
Dasylabris sejugis Radoszkowski, 1885;
Mutilla aegyptiaca Radoszkowski, 1876;
Mutilla ballioni Radoszkowski, 1866;
Mutilla bareyi Radoszkowski, 1893;
Mutilla binio Radoszkowski, 1888;
Mutilla caspica Kolenati, 1846;
Mutilla corniculata Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869;
Mutilla cyaneiventris André, 1896;
Mutilla desertorum Radoszkowski, 1865;
Mutilla erschoffii Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1870;
Mutilla etzchmiadzini Radoszkowski, 1885;
Mutilla fasciata Klug, 1829;
Mutilla fimbriata Klug, 1829;
Mutilla frontalis Klug, 1829;
Mutilla laticeps Radoszkowski, 1888;
Mutilla lezginica Radoszkowski, 1885;
Mutilla lucasi Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869;
Mutilla mongolica Radoszkowski, 1861;
Mutilla paripunctata Pallas in Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869;

Mutilla petiolaris Radoszkowski, 1865;
Mutilla quadrinotata Klug, 1829;
Mutilla saltensis Radoszkowski, 1885;
Mutilla stribligata Sichel & Radoszkowski, 1869;
Mutilla transcaspica Radoszkowski, 1888;
Mutilla tricolor Klug, 1829;
Myrmilla mavromoustakisi Hammer, 1950;
Smicromyrme matruhana Invrea, 1960;
Trogaspidia priesneri Invrea, 1963.

Neotype designation:

Mutilla bartholomaei Radoszkowski, 1865.

New synonymies:

Pseudophotopsis fumata Bischoff, 1920 = *Pseudophotopsis kokpetica rufothoracica* Bischoff, 1920, **syn. nov.**
Pseudophotopsis obliterated (Smith, 1855) = *Mutilla (Ephutomma) syriaca* André, 1900, **syn. nov.**; = *Ephutomma armeniaca* Skorikov, 1935, **syn. nov.**; = *Ephutomma continua cyprica* Hammer, 1950, **syn. nov.**
Smicromyrme hierosolymitana Invrea, 1953 = *Smicromyrme priesneri* Invrea, 1960, **syn. nov.**

Status changed:

Physetopoda nigrithorax (André, 1902), **stat. nov.** from *Physetopoda pusilla nigrithorax* (André, 1902).
Smicromyrme complecta Invrea, 1960, **stat. nov.** from *Smicromyrme lybica complecta* Invrea, 1960.
Smicromyrme orientalis Nonveiller, 1959, **stat. resurr.** from the secondary homonym.

New combinations:

Physetopoda pallidula (Bischoff, 1921), **comb. nov.** (from *Smicromyrme*).
Physetopoda rufithorax (Giner Marí in Giner Marí & Suárez, 1959), **comb. nov.** (from *Smicromyrme*).
Rasnitsynitilla tetragona (Invrea, 1960), **comb. nov.** (from *Smicromyrme*).

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Additional references can be found in André (1910b), Mickel (1928, 1970), and Petersen (1994). You can also find them on the link: <http://antvid.org/Lelej/index.html>, which includes references up to 2013.

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