

A new species of the genus *Bracon* (Hymenoptera, Braconidae) from tamarisk communities in Iran

Новый вид рода *Bracon* (Hymenoptera, Braconidae) из тамарисковых сообществ Ирана

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Key words: *Tamarix*, parasitoid, Gelechiidae, *Amblypalpis tamaricella*.

Ключевые слова: *Tamarix*, паразитоид, Gelechiidae, *Amblypalpis tamaricella*.

Abstract. Based on the material collected from tamarisk communities in Iran, a new species *Bracon* (*Ophthalmobracon*) *arcadii* Samartsev, **sp.n.**, is described and illustrated; this species was previously recorded as a parasitoid of the gelechiid moth *Amblypalpis tamaricella* Danilevsky, 1955 from Uzbekistan. *Bracon* (*O.*) *lissothorax* Tobias, 1967 is excluded from the fauna of Iran. A key to all four species of the subgenus *Ophthalmobracon* known from the Irano-Turanian region is provided.

Резюме. На основе материала, собранного в тамарисковых сообществах в Иране, описывается и иллюстрируется новый вид *Bracon* (*Ophthalmobracon*) *arcadii* Samartsev, **sp.n.**, ранее указывавшийся как паразитоид выемчатокрылой моли *Amblypalpis tamaricella* в Узбекистане. *Bracon* (*O.*) *lissothorax* Tobias, 1967 исключен из фауны Ирана. Приводится ключ для всех четырех видов подрода *Ophthalmobracon*, известных из Ирано-Туранской области.

Introduction

Tamarisk communities are widespread throughout the Irano-Turanian floristic region. In Iran, *Tamarix* is represented by approximately 23 species [Rouhi-Moghaddam et al., 2015; Arianmanesh et al., 2016], mostly occurring in arid and semi-arid ecosystems, including deserts, steppes, saline habitats, riverbanks, floodplains, and wetlands. Due to their drought tolerance and adaptations to high salinity, these deep-rooted phreatophytic shrubs and trees play an important role in soil stabilisation [Rouhi-Moghaddam et al., 2015; Rostampour et al., 2023]. Tamarisk stands contribute substantially to controlling desertification by reducing wind erosion, which presents a serious regional problem in the Sistan area of Iran, where persistent winds are known as the “wind of 120 days” [Rostampour et

al., 2023].

As *Tamarix* species dominate vast areas, they serve as a key habitat for a diverse insect fauna through prolonged dry periods. Recent surveys of the Hymenoptera associated with tamarisks in eastern Iran have revealed numerous little-known species [Derafshan et al., 2017a, b, 2018, 2020a, b, 2021; Peris-Felipo et al., 2018], emphasising the importance of these habitats as reservoirs of largely undocumented insect diversity. Leaf-feeding and stem-boring Lepidoptera and Coleoptera associated with *Tamarix* serve as hosts for a wide range of parasitoid wasps, particularly members of the subfamily Braconinae [Bronstein, 1963; Iranmanesh et al., 2018]. An important ecological feature of many of these insects is their predominantly nocturnal activity. The subgenus *Ophthalmobracon* of the genus *Bracon* is particularly notable as a specialised member of this ecological group of parasitoid wasps. These braconids possess distinct evolutionary adaptations to nocturnal activity including enlarged compound eyes and ocelli [Tobias, 1962, 1966].

This article presents the results of a study on tamarisk communities in the lowland Sistan Plain, located adjacent to the Hamoon International Wetland in eastern Iran. In the course of this study, three species of the subgenus *Ophthalmobracon* were collected: *Bracon* (*O.*) *arcadii* Samartsev, **sp.n.**, *B. (O.) nocturnus* (Tobias), and *B. (O.) ophtalmicus* Telenga. The fourth member of this assemblage, *B. (O.) lissothorax* (Tobias), known from Turkmenistan and incorrectly reported from Iran, is also treated herein.

Material and methods

Sampling surveys were conducted in 2015–2016 around the Hamoon International Wetland (Sistan region,

Iran), where *Tamarix stricta* Boissier is the dominant species [Derafshan et al., 2017b; Peris-Felipo et al., 2018]. Sampling was conducted both by the light and Malaise traps and by beating the foliage of tamarisk shrubs using a large, heavy-duty sweep net. The collected specimens were then captured using an aspirator and sorted in the laboratory.

Morphological nomenclature follows Quicke [1987] and van Achterberg [1993] with additions and measurements scheme as described in Samartsev et al. [2024].

Morphological abbreviations used in the text: OD — maximum diameter of lateral ocellus; OOL — ocular-ocellar distance; POL — postocellar distance; T1–T6 — first–sixth metasomal tergites.

All presented material is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Saint Petersburg, Russia; ZISP).

The present work is registered in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) under urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:14226A82-4465-480D-BAC9-64A888B76E09

Systematic part

***Bracon* Fabricius, 1804**

***Bracon* (*Ophthalmobracon*) Tobias, 1957**

Ophthalmobracon Tobias, 1957: 476 (as a subgenus of *Habrobracon* Ashmead, 1895). Type species: *Bracon ophtalmicus* Telenga, 1933, by monotypy.

Habrobracon (*Ophthalmobracon*): Tobias, 1958: 87; 1971: 210.

Bracon (*Ophthalmobracon*): Shenefelt, 1978: 1627; Tobias et al., 1986: 119 (in key); Tobias, Belokobylskij 2000: 114 (in key); Papp, 2012: 3; Li et al., 2016: 460; Yu et al., 2016.

Composition in Iran [Yu et al., 2016; Iranmanesh et al., 2018]: *B. (O.) arcadii* Samartsev, **sp.n.**; *B. (O.) nocturnus* (Tobias, 1962); *B. (O.) ophtalmicus* Telenga, 1933.

Diagnosis. Head. Longitudinal diameter of eye 5.5–11.5 times as long as malar space (front view). Hind margins of eye and temple more or less broadened dorsally (lateral view). Mesosoma. Propodeum with weak mid-longitudinal keel developed at most in posterior third. Wings. Angle between veins C+SC+R and 1-SR 60–75°. Marginal cell often shortened, length of marginal cell 1–10 times distance from its apex to apex of wing. Vein 1-SR+M straight or weakly curved anteriorly. Legs. Hind tibia usually with subapical transverse row of thick setae (except *B. nocturnus*). Tarsal claws with small, rectangular or more or less acutely protruding, basal lobe. Metasoma of female with seven visible tergites. T1 without mid-longitudinal keel or impression and without dorsal carinae; often with more or less developed dorsolateral carinae. T2 without sublateral carinae and anterolateral areas; with small weakly defined elongate triangular median area and with at most shallow dorsolateral impressions. Anterolateral areas of T3 absent. Posterior margins of T3–T6 often without transverse subapical grooves, laterally straight. Ovipositor sheath 0.2–0.6 × as long as fore wing. Apex of ovipositor with developed dorsal nodus and ventral serration. Sculpture. Body with extensive coriaceous and granulate sculpture on head, mesosoma, and coxae; metasoma entirely sculptured, posterior tergites always granulate.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE SUBGENUS

OPHTHALMOBRACON IN THE IRANO-TURANIAN REGION

1. Face width 0.65–0.70 × combined height of face and clypeus (Fig. 7). Scape (lateral view) as long dorsally as ventrally, with somewhat protruding ventral margin (Figs 4, 5). Body with pattern of contrast light and dark brown patches on pale yellow background (Figs 1, 2); metasoma with small sublateral and large submedian brown patches (Fig. 17) *B. (O.) arcadii* Samartsev, **sp.n.**
- Face width 0.95–1.4 × combined height of face and clypeus (Figs 21, 25, 29). Scape (lateral view) longer dorsally than ventrally (Figs 20, 25, 29). Body with less contrast coloration, with at most light brown patches on pale yellow background (Figs 18, 22, 26); metasoma without small sublateral and large submedian brown patches, entirely yellow or brown (in some *B. ophtalmicus*) 2
2. Vein 1-R1 1.4–1.6 × as long as pterostigma (Fig. 27), 4–10 × as long as distance from apex of marginal cell to apex of wing. Intertentorial distance 3.0–3.3 × tentorio-ocular distance (Fig. 29). Vein 3-SR 0.85–1.15 × vein 2-SR. T2 medially 0.85–0.90 × as long as T3. Ovipositor sheath 1.5–1.6 × as long as hind tibia, 0.47–0.52 × as long as fore wing (Fig. 26) *B. (O.) ophtalmicus*
- Vein 1-R1 0.8–1.1 × as long as pterostigma (Fig. 19, 23), 0.9–2.1 × as long as distance from apex of marginal cell to apex of wing. Intertentorial distance 1.4–2.3 × tentorio-ocular distance (Fig. 21, 25). Vein 3-SR 0.6–0.8 × vein 2-SR. T2 medially 1.0–1.3 × as long as T3. Ovipositor sheath 0.6–1.2 × as long as hind tibia, 0.2–0.4 × as long as fore wing (Fig. 18) 3
3. Mesoscutum, mesopleuron, propodeum anteriorly, and median area of T1 coriaceous or weakly granulate. Scutellar sulcus crenulate. OOL 0.75–1.20 × OD (Fig. 24). Face width 0.95–1.20 × combined height of face and clypeus (Fig. 25). Ovipositor sheath 0.9–1.2 × as long as hind tibia, 0.25–0.40 × as long as fore wing (Fig. 22). Hind tibia without subapical row of thick setae on its front side *B. (O.) nocturnus*
- Mesoscutum, mesopleuron, propodeum anteriorly, and median area of T1 smooth. Scutellar sulcus smooth. OOL 1.8 × OD (Fig. 20). Face width 1.4 × combined height of face and clypeus (Fig. 21). Ovipositor sheath 0.6 × as long as hind tibia, 0.2 × as long as fore wing (Fig. 18). Hind tibia with subapical transverse row of thick setae on its front side *B. (O.) lissothorax*

***Bracon* (*Ophthalmobracon*) *arcadii*
Samartsev, **sp.n.****

Figs 1–17.

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/9AC7CF23-FD63-467A-8001-5AE1D90DBA46>

Bracon tamaricis Telenga in Bronstein, 1963; Yu et al., 2016 (as *nomen nudum*).

Bracon tamarici: Shenefelt, 1978: 1545.

Type material. *Holotype*. Female (ZISP INS_HYM_0002221), Iran, *Sistan and Baluchestan Province*, Zabol, International Wetland, 31°09'03.5"N 61°20'47.0"E, sweeping (Nim 57), 29.04.2015, H.A. Derafshan coll.

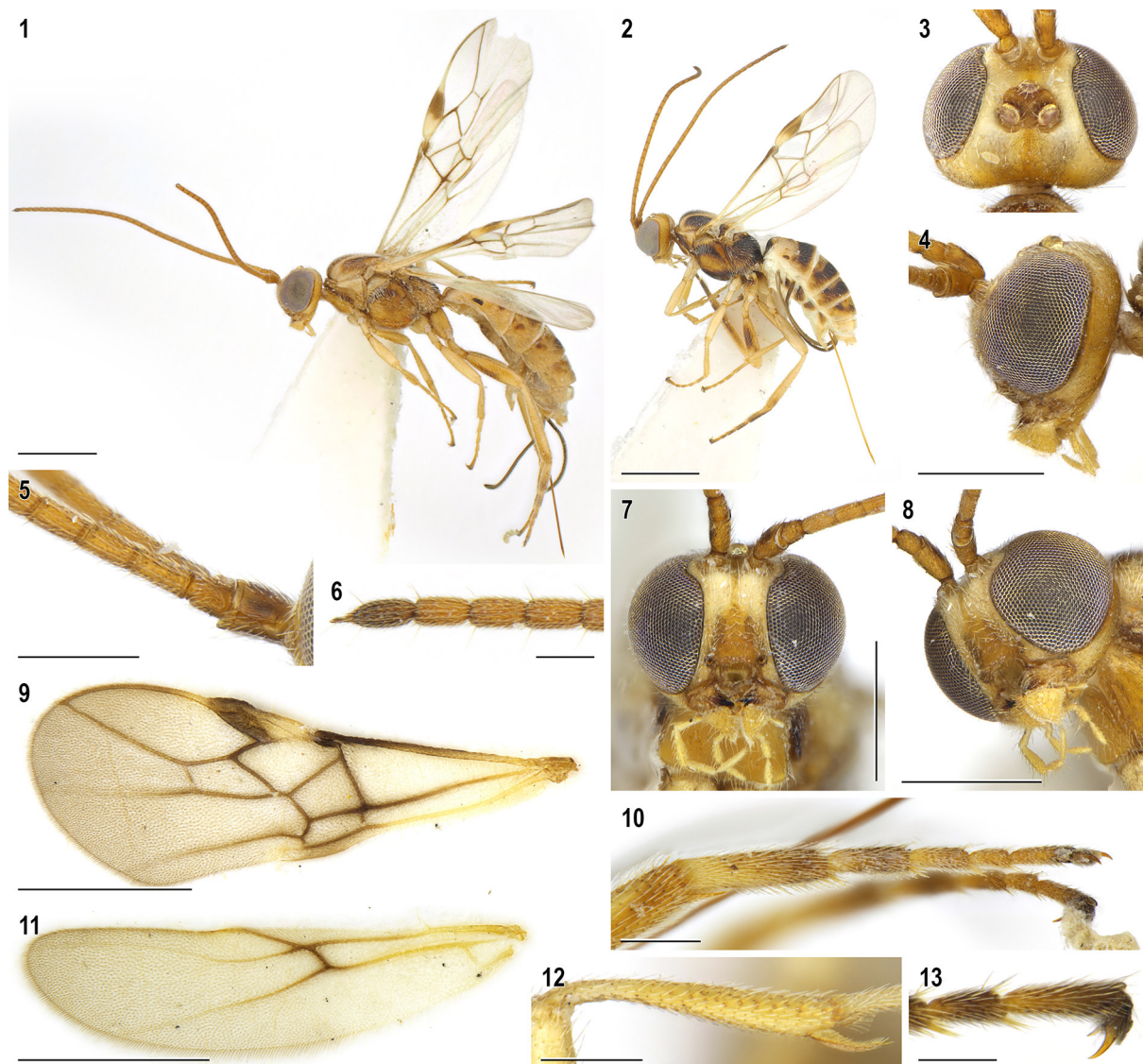
Paratypes. Iran, *Sistan and Baluchestan Province*, Zabol, H.A. Derafshan coll.: sweeping on *Tamarix* sp. (Nim 12), 23.03.2015, 1 female (ZISP INS_HYM_0002218); sweeping on *Tamarix* sp.

(Nim 4), 21.03.2015, 1 female (ZISP INS_HYM_0002219); Malaise trap (Nim 68), 24.04–9.05.2015, 1 female (ZISP INS_HYM_0002220); same label data as for holotype, 1 female (ZISP INS_HYM_0002224); sweeping on *Tamarix* sp. (Nim 58), 29.04.2015, 2 females (ZISP INS_HYM_0002222, INS_HYM_0002223). **Uzbekistan, Bukhara Region**, Jondor District, SE of Yakatut railroad station, from gall of *Amblypalpis tamaricella*, coll. T.G. Bronstein, "Свердл.[овский] р-н[район] Бухар. [ской] обл.[асти] из галла тамар[и]ск[ов]ой моли 14 III 1959 г сб.[орщик] [Ц.Г.] Бронштейн", "*Bracon tamaricis* sp. nov.", 1 female (ZISP INS_HYM_0002830).

Description. *Female.* Body length 2.6–4.3 mm; fore wing length 2.5–3.5 mm. Head. Width of head (dorsal view; Fig. 3) $1.4\text{--}1.6 \times$ its median length. Transverse diameter of eye (dorsal view) $2.8\text{--}3.5 \times$ as long as temple. OOL $0.8\text{--}1.2 \times$ OD; POL $0.8\text{--}1.0 \times$ OD; OOL $1.0\text{--}1.2 \times$ POL. Frons with deep mid-longitudinal groove. Longitudinal diameter of eye in lateral

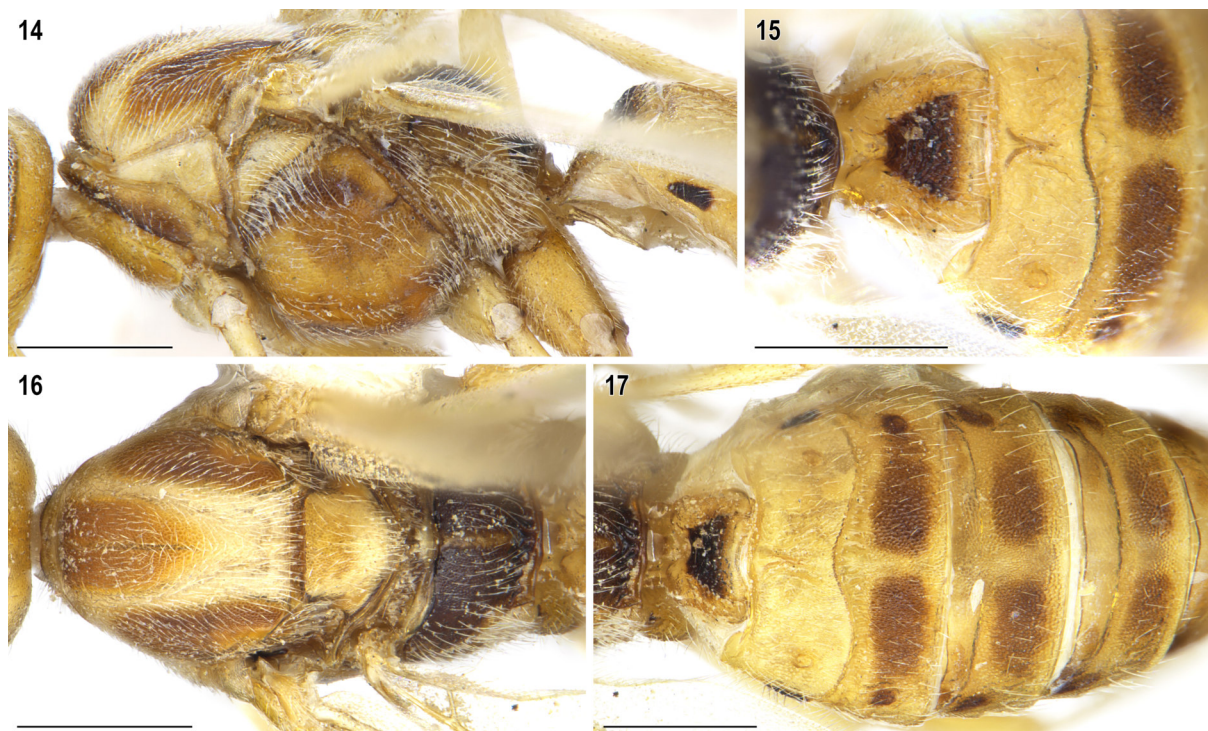
view (Fig. 4) $1.3\text{--}1.4 \times$ its transverse diameter, $3.9\text{--}5.2 \times$ minimum width of temple; hind margins of eye and temple slightly broadened dorsally. Face width $0.65\text{--}0.70 \times$ combined height of face and clypeus, $1.3\text{--}1.6 \times$ width of hypoclypeal depression (Fig. 7). Width of hypoclypeal depression $2.1\text{--}2.8 \times$ distance from depression to eye. Intertentorial distance $3.4\text{--}4.4 \times$ ($5.0 \times$ in largest, holotype, female) tentorio-ocular distance. Clypeus flattened, with weakly protruding ventral rim, clypeal sulcus and dorsal clypeal carina absent; height of clypeus $0.45\text{--}0.60 \times$ width of hypoclypeal depression. Longitudinal diameter of eye $7.1\text{--}11.6 \times$ as long as malar space (front view). Maxillary palp shorter than longitudinal diameter of eye.

Antenna $1.0\text{--}1.1 \times$ as long as fore wing, with 30–35 (holotype: 35) antennomeres. Scape (lateral view) as long dorsally as ventrally, with somewhat protruding ventral margin (Figs 4, 5).



Figs 1–13. *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) arcadii* Samartsev, sp.n., female, holotype (1, 3, 4, 6–8, 10, 12), paratype (2, 5, 9, 11, 13). 1, 2 — habitus, lateral view; 3 — head, dorsal view; 4 — head, lateral view; 5 — base of antenna, lateral view; 6 — apex of antenna; 7 — head, front view; 8 — head, anterolateral view; 9 — fore wing; 10 — hind tarsus; 11 — hind wing; 12 — fore tibia, front view; 13 — tarsal claw. Scale bars: 1, 2, 9, 11 — 1 mm; 3, 4, 7, 8 — 0.5 mm; 5, 10, 12 — 0.25 mm; 6, 13 — 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1–13. *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) arcadii* Samartsev, sp.n., самка, голотип (1, 3, 4, 6–8, 10, 12), паратип (2, 5, 9, 11, 13). 1, 2 — общий вид сбоку; 3 — голова, вид сверху; 4 — голова, вид сбоку; 5 — основание антенны, вид сбоку; 6 — вершина антенны; 7 — голова, вид спереди; 8 — голова, вид спереди и сбоку; 9 — переднее крыло; 10 — задняя лапка; 11 — заднее крыло; 12 — передняя голень, вид спереди; 13 — коготок лапки. Масштаб: 1, 2, 9, 11 — 1 мм; 3, 4, 7, 8 — 0,5 мм; 5, 10, 12 — 0,25 мм; 6, 13 — 0,1 мм.



Figs 14–17. *Bracon* (*Ophthalmobracon*) *arcadii* Samartsev, sp.n., female, holotype. 14 — mesosoma, lateral view; 15 — T1 and T2, dorsal view; 16 — mesosoma, dorsal view; 17 — metasoma, dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Рис. 14–17. *Bracon* (*Ophthalmobracon*) *arcadii* Самартсев, сп.н., самка, голотип. 14 — мезосома, вид сбоку; 15 — T1 и T2, вид сверху; 16 — мезосома, вид сверху; 17 — метасома, вид сверху. Масштаб: 0,5 мм.

First flagellomere $2.1\text{--}2.6 \times$ as long as its apical width (Fig. 5), middle and penultimate flagellomeres $1.6\text{--}2.0 \times$ and $2.0\text{--}2.2 \times$ (Fig. 6) as long as wide, respectively.

Mesosoma $1.4\text{--}1.6 \times$ as long as its maximum height (Fig. 14). Transverse pronotal sulcus crenulate. Mesoscutum evenly setose, $1.0\text{--}1.1 \times$ as wide as long medially (dorsal view; Fig. 16). Notauli deep anteriorly, shallow and almost united posteriorly. Scutellar sulcus $0.09\text{--}0.13 \times$ as long as scutellum. Mesepimeral sulcus smooth. Metanotum with incomplete median carina. Metapleural sulcus weakly crenulate. Propodeal spiracle round, located at middle of propodeum. Propodeum with short branching mid-longitudinal keel posteriorly.

Wings (Figs 9, 11). Angle between veins C+SC+R and 1-SR about $65\text{--}70^\circ$. Vein r arising from basal $0.40\text{--}0.45$ of pterostigma. Vein 1-R1 $1.2\text{--}1.3 \times$ as long as pterostigma. Marginal cell $3.0\text{--}4.6 \times$ as long as distance from its apex to apex of wing. Vein 3-SR $1.5\text{--}1.7 \times$ ($2.0 \times$ in smallest paratype) vein r, $0.3\text{--}0.4 \times$ vein SR1, $0.8\text{--}1.1 \times$ vein 2-SR. Vein 1-M $6.0\text{--}7.6 \times$ vein 1-SR, $0.85\text{--}0.90 \times$ vein 1-SR+M, $1.7\text{--}1.9 \times$ vein m-cu, $3.1\text{--}4.2 \times$ vein cu-a. Vein 2-SR+M about $0.2 \times$ vein 2-SR, $0.35\text{--}0.50 \times$ vein m-cu. Vein cu-a weakly postfurcal.

Legs. Hind femur and tibia $3.4\text{--}3.9 \times$ and $8.1\text{--}9.2 \times$ as long as wide, respectively. Hind tibia $1.5\text{--}1.6 \times$ as long as hind femur, its inner spur $0.30\text{--}0.45 \times$ as long as hind basitarsus. Hind tarsus $0.9\text{--}1.0 \times$ as long as hind tibia, $0.75\text{--}0.80 \times$ as long as mesosoma. Fifth segment of hind tarsus $0.45\text{--}0.50 \times$ as long as hind basitarsus and $0.8\text{--}0.9 \times$ as long as second segment. Claws with small rectangular basal lobe.

Metasoma. Median length of T1 $0.75\text{--}0.85 \times$ its posterior width (Fig. 15). Dorsolateral carinae of T1 developed. T2 medially $0.75\text{--}0.90 \times$ as long as T3 (Fig. 17); anterior width of T2 $2.2\text{--}2.6 \times$ its median length. Median area of T2 small,

elongate-triangular, weakly elevated; dorsolateral impressions of T2 absent; spiracle located somewhat in anterior part of T2. Suture between T2 and T3 curved. Ovipositor sheath $1.5\text{--}1.7 \times$ as long as hind tibia and $0.49\text{--}0.55 \times$ as long as fore wing.

Sculpture. Most of head, mesosoma, and metasoma granulate; gena, mesopleuron, and coxae coriaceous. Metanotum posteriorly weakly rugulose; propodeum with short rugae posteriorly; median area of T1 granulate-rugose, T2 rugose to granulate-rugulose.

Colour. Body with complex pattern of reddish-brown and dark brown spots on pale yellow background. Reddish-yellow to yellowish-brown: most of antenna, triangular patch on face above clypeus, vertex and occiput, middle part of temple, propleuron, three patches on lobes of mesoscutum, mesopleuron (except subalar area), scutellum medially, most of T3–T6. Brownish darkened: dorsal part of scape; apex of antenna; lower part of pronotum; patches on mesoscutum (partially to entirely), mesopleuron near subalar depression (or also ventral side of mesopleuron); patches at base of hind (or also middle) coxa, ventral part of hind femur, apex of hind tibia, and dorsal side of segments of hind tarsus; propodeum; median area of T1; small sublateral patches on T2–T5, and also wide submedial patches on T3–T6. Pterostigma pale brown with wide brown band subapically; wing veins yellowish brown; wing membrane yellowish proximally, distinctly darkened in distal half.

Male. Unknown.

Comparison. The new species differs from other members of the subgenus *Ophthalmobracon* (as well as of the genus *Bracon*) by an exceptionally narrow face and bright characteristic coloration (see the key above).

Hosts. Reared from *Amblypalpis tamaricella* Danilevsky, 1955 (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae) on galls in *Tamarix leptostachya* Bunge, 1852 [Bronstein, 1963].

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Prof. Arkady Stepanovich Lelej. The specific epithet is the Latinised genitive form of the Greek name, Arcadius.

Distribution. Iran, Uzbekistan.

Remarks. This species was first presented in publication as *Bracon tamaricis* Telenga [Bronstein, 1963]. However, *B. tamaricis* was never described and thus represents a *nomen nudum* according to Article 13 of ICZN [1999].

Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) lissothorax (Tobias, 1967)

Figs 18–21.

Habrobracon (Ophthalmobracon) lissothorax Tobias, 1967: 382.

Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) lissothorax: Tobias et al., 1986: 119 (in key).

Hosts. Unknown.

Distribution. Turkmenistan [Yu et al., 2016].

Remarks. Re-examination of the material collected in Iran [Iranmanesh et al., 2018] showed that it belongs to *B. ophthalmicus* (see below). Consequently, *B. lissothorax* must be excluded from the fauna of Iran.

Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) nocturnus (Tobias, 1962)

Figs 22–25.

Habrobracon (Ophthalmobracon) nocturnus Tobias, 1962: 274.

Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) nocturnus: Tobias et al., 1986: 119 (in key).

Material examined. Iran, *Sistan and Baluchestan Province*, Zabol, H.A. Derafshan coll.: Hamoon International Wetland, 31°11'34.1"N 61°22'41.6"E, 480 m, sweeping on *Tamarix stricta* (Nim 87), 15.05.2015, 3 females (ZISP); Zabol–Nimrooz, 31°05'02.0"N 61°26'07.0"E, 461 m, light trap (Nim 212), 18.05.2016, 1 female (ZISP).

Hosts. Unknown.

Distribution. Iran [Iranmanesh et al., 2018], Turkmenistan [Yu et al., 2016].

Remarks. A large series of specimens of this species collected in Turkmenistan from the ZISP collection demonstrates a strong and at the same time linear relationship between the size of the marginal cell and the body size. The length of the vein 1-R1 gradually varies from $0.9 \times$ (in the holotype with wing length 2.0 mm) to almost $2.0 \times$ (in largest specimens with wing length 2.9–3.1 mm) of the distance from its apex to the apex of the wing. The relatively large specimens collected in Zabol fall within the limits of variability of *B. nocturnus*.

Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) ophthalmicus
Telenga, 1933

Figs 26–29.

Bracon (Striobracon) ophthalmicus Telenga, 1933: 242.

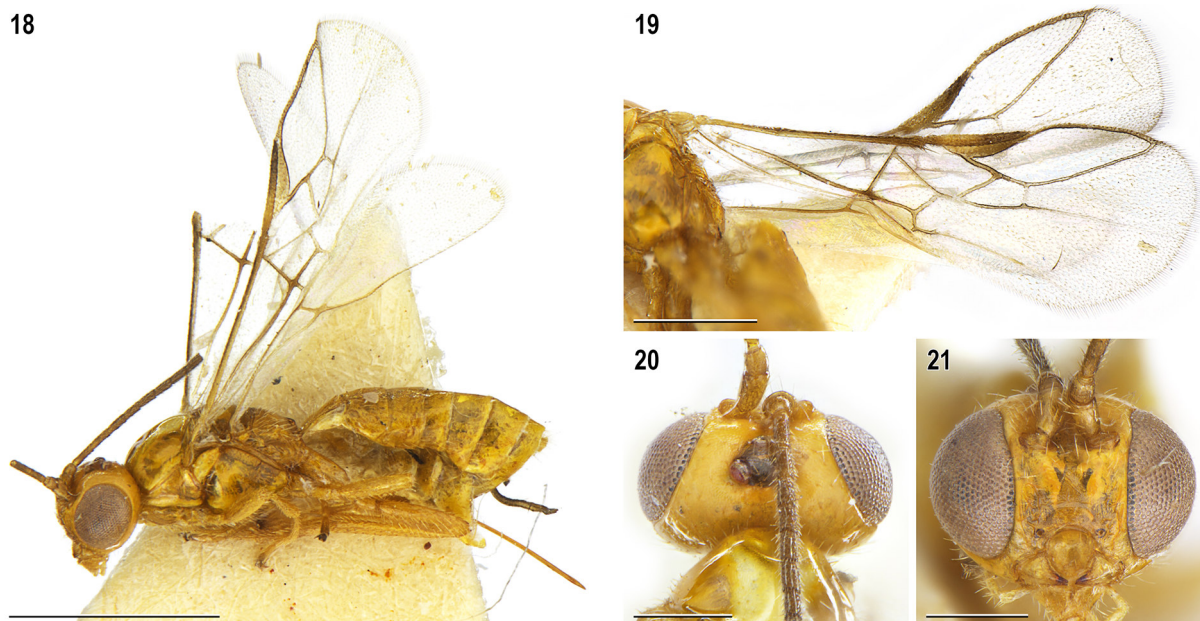
Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) ophthalmicus: Tobias et al., 1986: 119 (in key).

Material examined. Iran, *Sistan and Baluchestan Province*, Zabol, H.A. Derafshan coll.: light trap (Nim 19), 04.04.2015, 1 female (ZISP); light trap (Nim 107), 28.06.2015, 1 female (ZISP); light trap (Nim 217), 24.05.2016, 1 female (ZISP).

Additional material examined. Iran, *Kerman Province*, Bardsir, Bidkhan, 29°39'46.7"N 56°30'51.8"E, 2431 m, reared from stem galls of *Tamarix* sp., 30.05.2014, S.M. Madjdzadeh coll., 1 female (ZISP) (as *B. lissothorax* in Iranmanesh et al. [2018]).

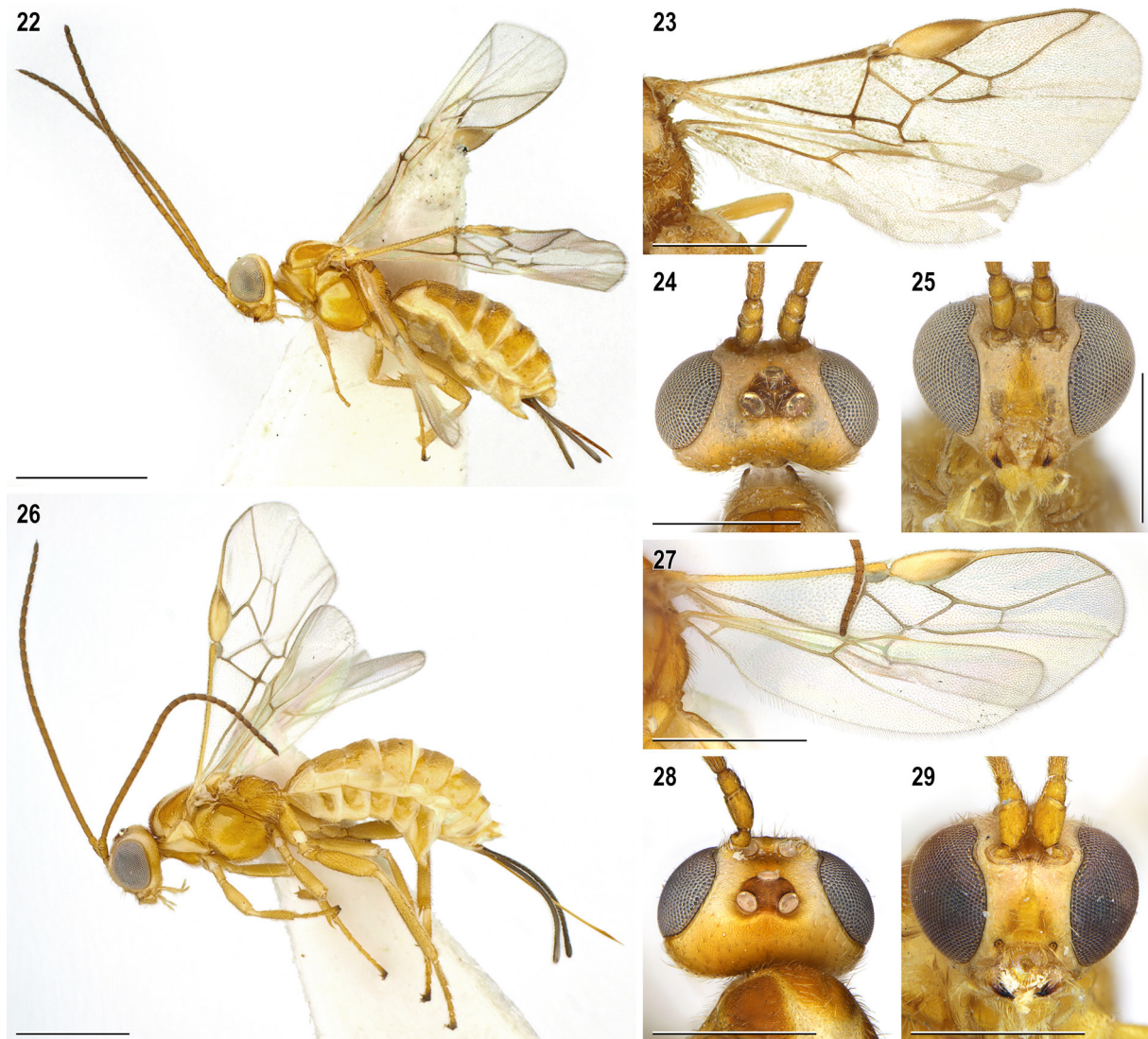
Hosts. Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae: *Coleophora* sp. (Tobias, 1971); Gelechiidae: *Amblypalpis olivierella* Ragonot, 1886 and *A. tamaricella* on *Tamarix* sp., *Pexicopia malvella* (Hübner, [1805]), *Schneidereria pistaciicola* (Danilevsky, 1955) [Yu et al., 2016].

Distribution. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia (Astrakhan Province), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan [Yu et al., 2016].



Figs 18–21. *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) lissothorax* (Tobias), female, paratype (18, 20, 21), holotype (19). 18 — habitus, lateral view; 19 — wings; 20 — head, dorsal view; 21 — head, front view. Scale bars: 18 — 1 mm; 19 — 0.5 mm; 20, 21 — 0.25 mm.

Рис. 18–21. *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) lissothorax* (Тобиас), самка, паратип (18, 20, 21), голотип (19). 18, 22 — общий вид сбоку; 19 — крылья; 20 — голова, вид сверху; 21 — голова, вид спереди. Масштаб: 18 — 1 мм; 19 — 0.5 мм; 20, 21 — 0.25 мм.



Figs 22–29. *Bracon* (*Ophthalmobracon*) *nocturnus* (Tobias) (22–25) and *B. (O.) ophthalmicus* Telenga (26–29), female. 22, 26 — habitus, lateral view; 23, 27 — wings; 24, 28 — head, dorsal view; 25, 29 — head, front view. Scale bars: 22, 23, 26, 27 — 1 mm; 24, 25, 28, 29 — 0.5 mm.

Рис. 22–29. *Bracon* (*Ophthalmobracon*) *nocturnus* (Тобиас) (22–25) и *B. (O.) ophthalmicus* Теленга (26–29), самка. 22, 26 — общий вид сбоку; 23, 27 — крылья; 24, 28 — голова, вид сверху; 25, 29 — голова, вид спереди. Масштаб: 22, 23, 26, 27 — 1 мм; 24, 25, 28, 29 — 0,5 мм.

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