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Keys to genera of the spider wasps (Hymenoptera: Pompilidae) of Russia and neighbouring countries, with check-list of genera

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Abstract

Keys to 55 genera of spider wasps of Russia and neighbouring countries in females and males are given. Of them 34 genera are distributed in Russia. An annotated list of genera with type species and distribution data within Russia and biogeographical regions is given. The genus *Xenaporus* Ashmead, 1902 and *X. eremocanus* Wolf, 1990 are newly recorded from Russia. According to ICZN 1995 (Opinion 1820) new synonymy (valid name first) is proposed for the type species of genus *Cryptocheilus* Panzer, 1806: *Sphex annulata* Fabricius, 1798 (=*Pompilus alternatus* Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, 1845, **syn. nov.**; =*Pompilus comparatus* Smith, 1855, **syn. nov.**; =*Priocnemis culpabilis* Costa, 1893, **syn. nov.**; *Salius annulatilis* Richards, 1935**, syn. nov.**).

Key words: Pompilidae, spider wasps, Russia, Palaearctic Region, generic key

Introduction

The family Pompilidae (spider wasps) is one of the largest families among the aculeate wasps. These wasps are distributed worldwide, but mostly in the tropical regions (Pitts *et al*. 2006). The family numbers 4855 recent species in 125 genera in the World (Aguiar *et al.* 2013), 650 species in the Palaearctic (Lelej & Loktionov 2012b) and 221 species in 33 genera in the Russia (Loktionov & Lelej 2014, 2015). Five subfamilies (Ctenocerinae, Notocyphinae, Ceropalinae, Pepsinae, and Pompilinae) are now recognized for Pompilidae (Waichert *et al.* 2015), three latters are recorded from the Russia. Spider wasps are solitary. The females generally use spiders as prey, normally provisioning each cell with a single paralyzed spider on which they lay an egg (Iwata 1976). There are several genera which have evolved a cleptoparasitic existence, with the modes of cleptoparasitism differing among them (Wasbauer 1995; Shimizu 2000; O'Neill 2001; Shimizu *et al*. 2012).

Russia is the northern part of the Palaearctic Region. Most of the Russian territory is occupied by the provinces of the Euro-Siberian subregion and only the south of the Russian Far East belongs to the Manchurian province of the East Asian subregion. Some Mongolian insects reach the Russian region of south of Eastern Siberia. Currently the fauna of spider wasps of the Russia numbers 222 species in 34 genera from three subfamilies (including new records from this paper). Most of these taxa are known from the Russian Far East and European part of Russia, Western and Eastern Siberia as well (Tobias 1978; Lelej 1995, 2000; Bagirov 2014; Loktionov & Lelej 2014, 2015).

In this paper we review 55 genera of spider wasps, including 21, which are not recorded from Russia and distributed in the neighbouring countries. Some of them are widely distributed in Europe (*Ctenagenia* de Saussure, *Cyphononyx* Dahlbom, *Entomobora* Gistel, *Hemipepsis* Dahlbom, *Nanoclavelia* Priesner, and *Pseudopompilus* Costa) and can be found in the south of European Russia; other ones which are distributed in Central Asia, Kazakhstan and Mongolia (*Claveliocnemis* Wolf, *Gonaporus* Ashmead, *Pamirospila* Wolf, *Pareiocurgus* Haupt, *Stigmaporus* Zonstein, and *Telostegus* Costa) can be found in the South Ural, Eastern and Western Siberia of Russia; lastly the genera *Clistoderes* Banks, *Hanedapompilus* Shimizu, *Irenangelus* Schulz, *Leptodialepis* Haupt, *Myrmecodipogon* Ishikawa, *Paracyphononyx* Gribodo, *Platydialepis* Haupt, *Tachypompilus*

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