

**Revision of the Central European species
of *Aclista* (Diapriidae, Hymenoptera). Part II. *Aclista insolita*
Nixon, 1957 *Aclista dubia* Kieffer, 1909 and similar species**

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Abstract. The Central European species *Aclista insolita* Nixon, 1957, *Aclista dubia* Kieffer, 1909, *Aclista marginalis* Kieffer, 1909 and *Aclista longistilus* Kieffer, 1909 are revised and diagnosed and three new species are described: *Aclista vernalis* sp. nov. (Czech Republic, Slovakia), *Aclista elegantula* sp. nov. (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria) and *Aclista subtilis* sp. nov. (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Poland). The following new synonymies are proposed: *Aclista longistilus* (Kieffer, 1909) = *Xenotoma brachycera* Kieffer, 1910, syn. nov.; *Aclista marginalis* (Kieffer, 1909) = *Aclista mycale* Nixon, 1957, syn. nov.

Key words. Taxonomy, Hymenoptera, Diapriidae, *Aclista*, types, new species, synonymy, Central Europe.

Introduction

This is the second in a series of papers on the Central European species of *Aclista* Foerster, 1856, the purpose of which is to revise and diagnose all species based on the examination of types and comparison with other material. Genus *Aclista* is one of the most speciose and highly polymorphic genera of Diapriidae, containing 159 species worldwide (JOHNSON 1992). In the Palaearctic region, 104 species are recorded although the vast majority of them (98 species) come from Europe. Most species were described by KIEFFER (1909, 1910), however most of them are unrecognizable according to the descriptions alone. Due to the lack of recent revisions of the genus, species identification is difficult and relatively few species can be correctly identified using existing keys (NIXON 1957, WALL 1967, KOZLOV 1978). Since KIEFFER's (1916) monograph, the concept of the genus changed based on the designation of type species (MUESEBECK & WALKLEY 1956) and this new concept has been followed until recently (MACEK in press). The most important work on the subject is NIXON (1957) which, within the scope of the British species, provides a very useful paper based on the types preserved in BMNH, and adapted the nomenclature of species accordingly. This work revealed how badly a thorough reevaluation of previously described species is needed. My series of revisions of