

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3990.1.1>
<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:D63ECCC0-6A91-4C8E-8FBB-86D41C2E492A>

A catalogue of the Chrysididae (Insecta, Hymenoptera) types deposited in the Zoological Museum, Moscow Lomonosov State University, Russia

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Abstract

A critical and annotated catalogue of 52 types of Chrysididae belonging to 32 species deposited in the Zoological Museum of Moscow Lomonosov State University is given. The lectotypes of *Chrysis sabulosa* Radoszkowski, 1877 and *Ellampus (Philoctetes) fedtschenkoi* Semenov, 1932 are designated. New synonyms are proposed for (valid name first): *Omalus imbecillus* (Mocsáry, 1889) = *Ellampus kozhevnikovi* Semenov, 1932, **syn. nov.**, and *Chrysis speciosa* Radoszkowski, 1877 = *C. fulvicornis* Mocsáry, 1889, **syn. nov.** The status of *Hedychridium erschovi* (Radoszkowski, 1877), **stat. resurr.** is revalidated.

Key words: Chrysididae, catalogue, lectotype, synonym

Introduction

The Chrysididae collection in the Zoological Museum of Moscow Lomonosov State University (ZMMU) includes about 3,500 specimens collected by different authors. The main part of the Chrysididae collection was collected in Russia and adjacent countries, and only a few specimens were collected in North America, Africa or western Europe which were mostly received in exchange or donated by R.M. Bohart (1985–1986), M. Tussac (1989) and Rosa (2014). At present, the Chrysididae collection in ZMMU is kept apart in four separated collection cabinets: the Fedtschenko collection, the historical collection, the general collection, and the type collection.

The Fedtschenko collection, which is named in memory of Alexey (Alexis) Pavlovich Fedtschenko (1844–1873), includes specimens collected during his expedition to the new Central Asian provinces of the Russian Empire (1869–1871). The expedition was initiated by the "Imperial Society of Friends of Natural History, Anthropology and Ethnography" at Moscow University. A.P. Fedtshchenko was one of founders of the "Society of Friends of Natural History" and was elected as the Secretary of the anthropological department and the chairman of the entomological commission. Though he was only 24 years old, he had a wide experience in zoological research in the territory of the European part of Russia. The expedition team consisted of Fedtschenko, his wife Olga Alexandrovna Fedtschenko (née Armfeldt, 1845–1921), a botanist and illustrator, and a laboratory assistant Ivan Ivanovich Skornyakov. They travelled within the modern borders of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Baker 2004). In 1869, they studied the surroundings of Samarkand and the Zeravshan Valley; in 1870 they visited Turkestan, Zeravshan and Hissar mountain ridge; in 1871 they achieved the longest and most interesting routes to the Kyzyl-Kum desert, the Fergan Valley and the peak of the Pamirs.

Fedtschenko gathered a rich zoological (mainly entomological) collection, but he was not an expert in all groups of collected animals, therefore he passed most of his specimens for study to other specialists, mainly Russian, such as Ferdinand Ferdinandovich Morawitz (1875–1876), Octavius Ivanovich Burmeister-Radoszkowski (1877) and the Austrian myrmecologist Gustav Mayr (1877, 1880). More than 500 species, among those collected during his journey, were described as new for science by different authors, of which, two species of