SOME MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF THE APHID PARASITIDS (HYMENOPTERA, APHIDIIDAE-HOMOPTERA, APHIDOIDEA)

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The main morphological structures used in genus key of determination are fore wing veins, ovipositor sheath (valvulae 3), valvulae 2, tergite 1, propodeum, mezothorax and others. Mackauer, 1961 divided family Aphidiidae into 4 subfamilies: Ephedrinae, Praoninae, Aclitinae and Aphidiinae. We ascertain that valvulae 2 has only two morphological structures, one with hook and other without it which is only sharp. The role of hook in oviposition case is to not let go the aphid. That morphological structure is established at Ephedrinae, with exception of genus *Toxares* Haliday, 1833 which is sharp and ovipositor sheath is delta-forming; at Praoninae: genus *Areopraon* Mackauer, 1959; *Pseudopraon* Stry, 1975; *Praon* Haliday, 1833; *Dyscritulus* Hincks, 1943; at Aphidiinae: genus *Prothaphidius* Ashmead, 1900; *Remaudierea* Stry, 1973; *Aphidius* Nees 1811; *Indaphidius* Stry, 1979; *Kashmiria* Stry, Bhagat, 1978; *Lysaphidius* Smith, 1944; *Paralipsis* Foerster, 1862; *Lysiphlebia* Stry, Schlinger, 1967; *Lysiphlebus* Foerster, 1862; *Adyalitus* Foerster, 1862; *Diaeretus* Foerster, 1862; *Diaeretiella* Stry, 1960; *Diaeretellus* Stry, 1960; *Vanhartenia* Stry, 1974; *Falciconus* Mackauer, 1959; *Monoctonus* Haliday, 1833; *Monoctonia* Stry, 1962.

With both tip of valvulae 2 are at genus *Pauesia* Quilis, 1934. With sharp of valvulae 2 are at following genus: *Lipolexis* Foerster, 1862; *Bioxys* Stry, Schlinger, 1967; *Betuloxys* Mackauer 1960, *Trioxys* Haliday, 1833; *Acanthocaudus* Smith, 1944; *Cristicaudus* Stry, Remaudiere, 1982.

In oviposition act, the rule of not let go the aphid are the prongs of last sternite, form of ovipositor sheaths which is bent up. In oviposition the abdomen is bent down between legs, so ovipositor sheaths press the victim to surface.

Between others morphologic structures at Praoninae, except spinning the cocoons outside of aphid is labium, superior lip, which is rounded at far margin with rare spurs. At subfamily Ephedrinae, Aclitinae, Aphidiinae at tip of labium has an appendix in form of sausage covered with dens small hairs. At Praoninae the coxae of middle legs have a band of mesosternum at hind, but at Ephedrinae without that band. At Praoninae the marginal hind part of hind wing have a hairs with the some length, but at Ephedrinae with different hairs.

Based on those morphologic structures was made a key for genus of world parasitoids.

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