

Remarks on the Systematics of the Genus *Idris* Förster, 1856, with Redescription of *Idris coxalis* Kieffer, 1908., and Description of Some New Palaearctic Species (Hymenoptera, Scelionidae)

By J. B. SZABÓ, Budapest*

L. MASNER's work „The genera *Gryon* HAL., *Idris* FÖRST., and *Hemisius* WESTW. (Hymenoptera, Scelionidae)”, published in 1961, was a considerable effort to clear up the Scelionid system tangled up by J. J. KIEFFER. Accepting MASNER's findings, my own paper intends to take another modest step to facilitate further taxonomic studies in this field. I had namely the luck to find the holotype of the species *Acolus coxalis* KIEFF., 1908, in the collection of the Hungarian National History Museum. With the redescription of the holotype, I submit the results of my investigations in the following.

In 1910, KIEFFER described, on the basis of specimens reared from Lycosid eggs, a female with reduced wings and a male with normal wings under the name *Acolus krygeri*. G. SZELÉNYI and L. MASNER considered, and I could but agree with them, the females with vestigial wings to be *Idris krygeri* KIEFF., 1910. After discovery of the female holotype of *Idris coxalis* KIEFFER, 1908, the synonymy became doubtless. I should like to note that both the male and the „macropterous” form of *Idris coxalis* can be found in the rich material of the Hungarian National History Museum. The description of *Idris (Acolus) semicostaneus*, as given by KIEFFER, exactly fits the macropterous form of *Idris coxalis*. Hence this species cannot be maintained as a „bona species”.

On the basis of the specific diagnosis, it seems to me that the following species, described also by KIEFFER, will also prove to be synonymous with *Idris coxalis* KIEFF., ♀, namely: *Idris (Acolus) rufescens* KIEFF., 1908, ♀; *Idris (Acolus) piceiventris* KIEFF., 1908, ♀; *Idris (Acolus) striativentris* KIEFF., 1908, ♀; *Idris (Acolus) semiflavus* KIEFF., ♀. A more thorough analysis of the specific diagnoses of the above taxa leads to the assumption that after the holotypes shall have been found these species too will prove to be synonymous with *Idris coxalis* KIEFF., 1908. I also suspect that *Idris (Acolus) nigroclavatus* KIEFF., 1908, ♀, is a further synonym of *Idris coxalis*, since the former differs from the latter mainly by the colour of the antenna.

The species considered as *Idris kiefferi*, 1961, ♀, by MASNER, had as yet not been discovered in the Hungarian *Idris* material. It is not impossible, on the basis of the description, that also this species belongs to the form-group of *Idris coxalis* KIEFFER, 1908. I should like to remark that I was unable to find in our material the species described by A. A. OGLOBLIN in 1929, namely *Acolus černosvitovi* OGL., 1929, and *Acolus aureopetiolatus* OGL., 1929. It is also unfortunate that the place of deposition of the holotypes of these species are unknown, so that I was unable to study them.

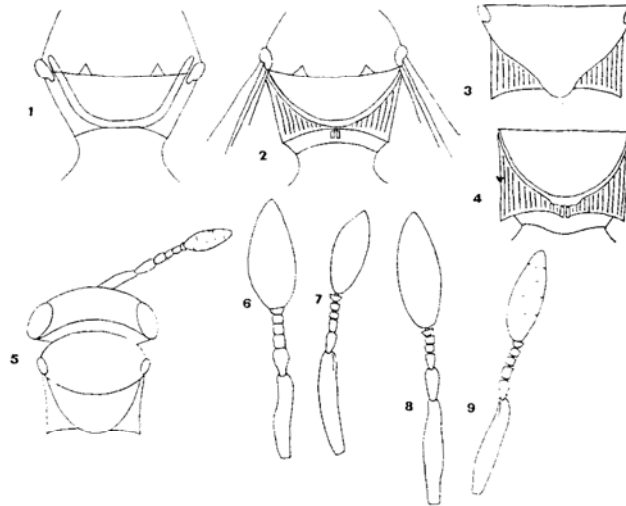
There is yet the clarification of another taxonomical problem. I have found *Acolus ochraceus*, relegated by KIEFFER to the genus *Acolus*, in our material identified by L. BRÓ. I have no doubt as to the correctness of the identification and the species occurs in our faunal area. The problem concerning this species consists in the introduction, though taxonomically correct, of the species as *Idris meridionalis* MASNER, 1961, by MASNER, overlooking the fact that SZELÉNYI described it under the name *Acolus hilaris* SZEL., 1953, from our material deriving from Bátorliget, Hungary. Since we have here to deal with a clear case of junior synonymy, the valid name will be *Idris hilaris* SZEL., 1953, instead of *Idris meridionalis* MASNER, 1961.

* State Institute of Hygiene, Department of Parasitology.

Finally, and as an interesting note only, F. DAHL described a 6-jointed *Acolus* species by the name *Acolus sexarticulatus* DAHL, 1912. The examination of the holotype can only decide whether F. DAHL miscounted the number of antennal articulations or we really have to do with a new genus. I commenced the search for the holotype specimen, and propose to submit my findings in a future communication.

Key to the palaearctic species of Idris FÖRST., 1856.

- 1 (12) Third tergite punctured, or almost smooth and shining.
- 2 (14) Scutellum not projected in form of a lamella.
- 3 (4) Body squat. Third tergite coriaceous, punctured. Second tergite on lower part from side to side striated, otherwise punctured. Wings rudimental in ♀, reaching end of striae of second tergite. Propodeum striated. *Idris flavicornis* FÖRST., 1856. ♀
- 4 (3) Body slender.
- 5 (6) Third tergite coriaceous. Wings rudimental in ♀, propodeum without longitudinal striae, in macropterous form propodeum striated. Rudimental wings reaching hind margin of propodeum. Striae of second tergite in middle not reaching margin of tergite, on both side fully coriaceous, punctured.
 1. *Idris coxalis* KIEFF., 1908. ♀
- 6 (5) Third tergite with fine, dense punctures, or sculpture indistinct, almost smooth and shining.



1. *Idris coxalis* KIEFF., 1908. Scutellum and propodeum of female. — 2. *Idris fumipennis* sp. n. Scutellum and propodeum of female. — 3. *Idris lamelliscutellaris* sp. n. Scutellum and propodeum of female. — 4. *Idris pseudofumipennis* sp. n. Scutellum and propodeum of female. — 5. *Idris aureonitens* sp. n. Head, antenna, mesoscutum and scutellum of female. — 6. *Idris coxalis* KIEFF., 1908. Antenna of female. — 7. *Idris pseudofumipennis* sp. n. Antenna of female. — 8. *Idris fumipennis* sp. n. Antenna of female. — 9. *Idris psammon* sp. n. Antenna of female.

- (8) Abdomen yellow. Sculpture of head, thorax and abdomen indistinct, almost smooth and shining. Fore wing with a light brown spot around marginal and stigmal veins, without marginal cilia on the alar margins. Postmarginal vein absent, marginal point-like. 5. *Idris aureonitens* sp. n. ♀.
- (7) Abdomen black or dark brown, except petiolus.
- (10) Eyes covered with short, sparse hairs. Fore wings hyaline, covered with fine marginal cilia on alar margin. Marginal vein about four times as long as thick, postmarginal as long as marginal. Third tergite with fine, dense punctures. 2. *Idris psammon* sp. n. ♀.
- (9) Eyes covered with dense, long hairs. Wings fumose. Fore wings without marginal cilia on margin. Marginal vein point-like, postmarginal wanting. Third tergite with fine, dense punctures. 6. *Idris pseudofumipennis* sp. n. ♀.
- (2) Scutellum projected in form of a lamella. Third tergite with fine, irregular, coriaceous sculpture. Wings hyaline, veins in traces vestigial. Mesoscutum with fine, dense punctures. 4. *Idris lamelliscutellaris* sp. n. ♀.
- (1) Third tergite striated, or reticulate-striated.
- (14) Body fully yellow. Wings rudimental. Third tergite reticulate-striated, in middle with long, irregular striae. *Idris hilaris* SZEL., 1953., ♀.
- (13) Body black, except petiolus and second and third tergite of abdomen. Wings fully developed.
- (16) Petiolus and first half of second tergite red, otherwise brownish-black. Eyes bare. Marginal vein not reaching alar margin, point-like. Third tergite in middle with fine, irregular, long striae. 3. *Idris fumipennis* sp. n. ♀.
- (15) Abdomen in greater part dark yellow. Eyes covered with dense, long hairs. Third tergite with sharp, reticulated striae on proximal part of tergite, otherwise reticulated. Marginal vein two times as long as wide. *Idris ater* SZEL., 1953. ♀.

1. *Idris coxalis* KIEFF., 1908, ♀

Idris krygeri KIEFF., 1910, syn. nov.; *Idris semicastaneus* KIEFF., 1908, syn. nov.; *Idris nigroclanotus* KIEFF., 1908, syn. nov.

Redescription of the holotype of *Idris coxalis* KIEFF., 1908, ♀. Dark brownish, except black head and yellowish petiolus. Legs yellow. Club of antennae brownish. Pedicellus and flagellar joints yellow. Head transverse, about three and a half times as long as wide, one and a half times as high as long. Vertex, upper part of frons thimblelike punctured, lower half of frons smooth and shining. Cheeks flabellately striated. Occiput well carinated by a sharp, curved ridge. Eyes oval, with sparse microscopical hairs. Ocelli in a triangle, hind ones almost touching eye-margins. Antennae finely punctured and covered with dense, fine conspicuous hairs. Scape longer than following five flagellar joints together, at tip weakly excavated, slightly bending, about seven times as long as wide. Pedicellus pyriform, about two times as long as wide, at apex gradually thickened. First flagellar joint almost two times as long as wide, twice as long as following pearl-shaped ones. Second flagellar joint as long as thick, almost quadrangular, as also following one. Fourth flagellar joint about two times as wide as long, in form a spheroid segment. Club of antennae about two and a half times as long as wide, longer than pedicellus and flagellar joints 1-4 together. Thorax narrower than head, coriaceous. Mesoscutum almost two times as wide as long, parapsidal fur-

rows well visible on basal part of mesoscutum, otherwise weakly developed. Scape semicircular, coriaceous, apically with a weakly developed semicircular ridge. Meso-, metapleurae irregularly striate. Wings short, almost touching base of petiolus. Petiolus about three times as wide as long, striated. Second tergite longer than petiolus, striated at base, otherwise finely coriaceous, about four and a half times as long apically. Third tergite coriaceous, largest, about twice as long as petiolus and second tergite together. Tergite 4-6 coriaceous. L.: 1 mm.

Locality of holotype: „Hercegovina, Drieno, REITTER”. Pin with following label: „150”; (red label) „*Acolus nigroclavatus* var. *cozalis*”.

The holotype of *Idris cozalis* KIEFFER, 1908, is preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

2. *Idris psammon* sp. n. ♀.

Black. Petiolus reddish-brown. Legs, antennae yellowish-red. Head translucent with fine, dense punctures, except lower coriaceous part of frons. Cheeks near antennal socket weakly flabellately striated. Frons with a medial carina, running from middle ocellus to antennal insertion. Mandibles connected by a deep furrow with a sharp transverse, curved ridge. Ocelli in a triangle, hind ones touching eyemargins, separated from it by its own diameter. Scape slightly arched, about six times as long as wide, covered with fine hairs. Pedicellus as long as following antennal joints together, pyriform, about three times as long as broad, at apex apically thickened. First flagellar joint subquadrangular, about two times as long as wide, twice longer than following pearl-shaped joint. Third flagellar joint as long as second, pearl-shaped, fourth about one and a half times as wide as long, thicker than second, in form a spheroid segment. Club of antennae shorter than pedicellus and flagellar joints 1-4 together. Thorax a little narrower than head, with fine, dense punctures. Mesoscutum almost as long as wide, base with two short parapsidal furrows, scutum separated from mesoscutum by a sharp transverse furrow, with a sharp, semicircular ridge at apex. Metascutum hardly visible. Propodeum well striated with longitudinal striae, in middle with two parallel ridges. Propleurae irregularly striated. Mesopleurae with longitudinal striae. Metapleurae divided in middle by a deep longitudinal furrow into two smooth and shining surfaces. Upper portion separated by many deep punctures, forming a curving line. Wings hyaline, covered with fine longitudinal cilia apically. Subcostal vein long, without any bristles. Marginal vein about four times as long as wide, postmarginal as long as marginal. Stigmal vein long, thick, knobbed. Petiolus striate, about four times as thick as long. Second tergite with a shallow transverse impression, in middle striated with long striae reaching otherwise densely punctured on both sides. Third tergite almost two times as long as petiolus and second tergite together, with fine, dense punctures. Tergites 4-6 with fine, dense punctures. L.; 1 mm. Male unknown.

Collected by Dr. J. B. SZABÓ at Kunfehértó, in Cyperacum, 19 July, 1955. Description based on a single female specimen, preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

The new species differs from *Idris cozalis* KIEFFER, 1908, by the sculpture of the thorax, and abdomen and by the form of antennae.

3. *Idris fumipennis* sp. n. ♀.

Head and thorax black. Petiolus and first half of second tergite red. Third tergite brown. Wings fumose. Head transverse, a little wider than thorax, punctured with fine, dense punctures. Lower part of frons alutaceous, almost smooth and shining with a medial carina, running to antennal socklets. Near antennal socklets, cheeks very finely flabellately striated, otherwise punctured, with a long, deep furrow running from eye-margin to base of mandibles. Ocelli in a triangle, hind ones touching eye-margins. Eyes oval, large, bare, about as long as cheeks. Scape about seven times as long as wide, thickest in middle, weakly excavated at apex, longer than pedicellus. Flagellar joints 1-4 together. Pedicellus pyriform, about three and a half as long as broad, at apex gradually thickened. First flagellar joint cylindrical, two and a half times as long as broad, as long as following ones together, apically gradually dilated. Second and third joint subequal in form and in length, pear-shaped, as long as thick, fourth flagellar joint semicircular at base, about two times as broad as long. Club of antennae as long as pedicellus and flagellar joints 1-4 together, about two and a half times as long as wide. Thorax with dense punctures. Mesoscutum with lines of transverse, undulate punctures, at apex with two rudimental parapsidal furrows. Scutellum semicircular, separated from mesoscutum by a deep transverse furrow, limited on both sides by a sharp, gold-coloured, well defined carina. Metascutum not visible. Epopodeum striated with well visible, longitudinal striae, in middle with two teeth, laterally on both sides with a single tooth. Wings without marginal cilia on wing-margins. Subcostal vein with some bristle-like hairs. Marginal vein not reaching alar margins, about two times as long as broad, postmarginal longer than marginal. Stigmal vein long, apically clavate. Hind wings with subcostal and marginal vein, latter with two bending hooklets. Abdomen longer than head and thorax together. Petiolus about five times as broad as long, striated. Second tergite at the base with a shallow transverse impression, striated, narrow stripe on both sides punctured. Third tergite punctured, in middle with long, irregular, hardly visible striae, about two and a half times as long as petiolus and second tergite together. Tergites 4-6 punctured. L.: 2.5 mm. Male unknown.

Description based on two females. Holotype (♀) and paratype (♀) preserved in the Zoological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum Budapest.

Collected by Dr. L. Biró at Duka (Csöröghegy) on 5 Oct. 1925. The new species differs from *Idris psammon* sp. n., by the sculpture of the mesoscutum, the second and third tergites of the abdomen, the colour of the wings, and the form of the scutellum.

4. *Idris lamelliscutellaris* sp. n. ♀.

Dark brown. Legs, antennae yellow, club of antennae light yellow. Head transverse, about two and a half times as broad as long, with fine, dense punctures. Cheeks flabellately striated. Occiput with an indistinct, curved ridge. Frons along eyes striated, in middle smooth and shining, with a medial carina running from middle ocellus to antennal socklets. Eyes oval, covered with sparse, long hairs, about as long as cheeks. Ocelli in a triangle, hind ones touching eye-margins. Cheeks with a deep furrow decurrent eye-margin to base of mandibles. Scape about eight times as long as thick, apically weakly excavated. Pedicellus pyriform, about four times as long as wide, at apex gradually thickened. First flagellar joint about two and a half times as long as broad, subcylindrical, as long as two following flagellar joints together. Flagellar joints 2-4 subequal in form and length, cup-shaped. Club of antennae shorter

6. *Idris pseudofumipennis* sp. n. ♀.

Black, except petiolus and red margin of scutellum. Legs red. Flagellar joints and of antennae yellow. Wings fumous. Head transverse, about three times as wide as long and twice as high as long, with fine, dense, microscopical punctures, except on the labellate striae of cheeks and lower part of frons. Ocelli in a triangle, hind ones not touching eye-margins, separated from it by its own diameter. Occiput with a weak, curved ridge. Frons with median carina, running from middle ocellus to antennal sockets. Eyes oval, with dense, long hairs, as long as cheeks. Scape about eight times as long as wide, at apex weakly excavated, slightly curved. Pedicellus pyriform, about three and a half times as long as broad, at apex gradually broadened, shorter than flagellar joints 1-4 together. First flagellar joint subcylindrical, about as long as wide, following three together, about three times as long as wide. Flagellar joints 2-4 similar in form and in length, shorter than wide. Club of antennae about three times as long as broad, shorter than pedicellus and flagellar joints 1-4 together. Mesoscutum with dense, fine, irregularly undulating punctures, at apex with rudimental postapical furrows. Scutellum with dense, fine punctures, apically with a semicircular, shelf-like ridge. Propodeum striated, in middle with two longitudinal keels. Propleurae irregularly striated, mesopleurae alutaceous, metapleurae almost smooth and shining, in middle with a longitudinal furrow. Wings with a subcostal, point-like marginal vein (not reaching alar margin) and with a long, apically knobbed stigmal vein. Subcostal vein covered with long, erect, setiform hairs. Petiolus about six times as long as wide, striated. Second tergite in anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ striated with long striae, reaching apical margin, otherwise with fine, dense punctures. Third tergite with fine, dense punctures. Tergite 4-6 punctured. L.: 1 mm. Male unknown.

Based on two female specimen. Holotype (♀) and paratype (♀) preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Collected by Dr. L. BIRÓ in Budapest, 16 Nov. 1922 („in quercetis, sub follis, cribri ope” holotyp-), and by Dr. Z. KASZAB at Hé. occ. Zalavár (Kisbálaton), 18 April 1950.

The new species differs from *Idris fumipennis* sp. n. by the form of the antennae, the form of the scutellum and the sculpture of the abdomen.

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than pedicellus and flagellar joints 1-4 together. Thorax narrower than head, with dense, fine punctures. Mesoscutum slightly longer than wide, without parapsidal furrows. Scutellum at apex with a lamellar projection, reaching apex of propodeum on both sides slightly narrowed. Propodeum striated with well visible longitudinal striae, on lower and upper part with a small tooth. Wings hyaline. Subcostal, marginal and stigmal veins only in traces. Hind wings hyaline, without any traces of venation. Abdomen longer than thorax and head together. Petiolus about five times as long as wide, striated. Second tergite on the base in middle striated, longest middle striae reaching middle of tergite, otherwise finely and densely punctured. Third tergite a little longer than petiolus and second tergite together, with a fine, irregular sculpture. Tergites 4-6 with fine, dense punctures. L.: 1 mm. Male unknown.

The new species differs from *Idris coxalis* KIEFFER, 1908, *Idris psammon* sp. n., *Idris fumipennis* sp. n., by having the lamelliform scutellum, the sculpture of the thorax and abdomen, the lack of the parapsidal furrows, and the form of the wings. Based on a single female specimen. Holotype preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. Collected by Dr. Z. KASZAB at Nadap (János forrás) 23 Oct. 1951.

5. *Idris aureonitens* sp. n. ♀.

Head and thorax black, legs and abdomen light yellow. Antennae argillaceous yellow, except yellow flagellar joints 2-4. Head transverse, about three times as long as high, and one and a half times as high as long, with fine, indistinct punctures. Vertex and part of frons smooth and shining, in middle with an indistinct median carina running from middle of frons to antennal socketlets. Cheeks with fine indistinct, flabellate furrows, and with a fine, deep furrow running from eye-margins to base of mandibles. Ocelli in a triangle, hind ones touching eye-margins. Eyes oval, bare. Occiput with a conspicuous sharp keel. Scape about six times as long as wide, longer than pedicellus and flagellar joints 1-4 together, deeply excavated at apex. Pedicellus about three times as long as wide, pyriform, as long as flagellar joints 1-4 together, apically gradually thickened. First flagellar joint subcylindrical, two and a half times as long as thick. Second to fourth joint subequal in length and form. Club of antennae as long as pedicellus and flagellar joints 1-4 together, two and a half times as long as broad. Thorax slightly narrower than head, but with fine, indistinct punctures, almost smooth and shining. Mesoscutum as wide as long, without parapsidal furrows. Scutellum very distinctly punctured, separated from mesoscutum by a shallow furrow, at apex with a sharp semicircular ridge. Propodeum with indistinct striae. Pro-, meso-, metapleuron smooth and shining. Wings with a slight fumous spot around stigmal vein, otherwise hyaline, with a subcostal, a point-like marginal, and a long, apically knobbed stigmal vein. Hind wings hyaline. Abdomen as long as head and thorax together. Petiolus three times as wide as long, indistinctly striated. Second tergite longer than petiolus, about six times as broad as long, in middle with fine, indistinct striae, laterally smooth and shining on both sides. Third tergite largest and longest, indistinctly finely punctured, almost smooth and shining. Tergites 4-6 indistinctly punctured. L.: 0.6 mm. Male unknown.

Holotype specimen (1 ♀) preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Based on a single female specimen. Collected in Greece, Attiki, Daphni 15 April 1953 by Dr. J. FODOR.

The new species differs from the other *Idris* species by the form of the antennae, the sculpture of the thorax and abdomen; from *Idris hilaris* SZEL., 1953, by the colour of the head and thorax and the sculpture of the abdomen.