**NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *ANOPEDIAS LACUSTRIS* IN CANADA
(HYMENOPTERA: PROCTOTRUPOIDEA: PLATYGASTRINAE)**

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Some time ago Dr. L. Masner of Ottawa sent me four female specimens of, as far as we knew, the first specimens of the genus *Anopedias* Först. to be seen outside Europe. He asked me to deal with them, since I had recently (1974) revised the European species.

Because of the slender antennae and the elongate, flattened gaster of these specimens only *A. lacustris* Kieffer of the four known species of *Anopedias* could be considered. I am convinced that the Canadian specimens belong to this species, although the head is slightly narrower and POL slightly shorter compared with Swedish specimens. These differences are exceedingly small and much more material is required to establish their possible significance. As a whole, the average width of the head dorsally is about twice the length, which is also the case with European specimens (Fig. 1). If, in the future, the width of head and the length of POL are found to be significantly different, I believe that this could be explained by the assumption that the two populations have been separated for a long time. I have not been able to find any other characters which could justify a description of a new species, but within the material there are some highly interesting and important examples of intraspecific variability.

Two specimens collected at White Fox are identical to each other and are typical specimens of *Anopedias*; mesoscutum and scutellum are flat and mirror-like with no visible hairs or sculpture on the flattened parts (Figs. 1–3, 5) (hairs shown as they are in the next specimen). The third specimen from Lethbridge, however, is slightly different; it is somewhat convex, the pilosity and the fine alutaceous sculpture extend over the whole surface of thorax, but the antennae are about the same as those of the White Fox specimens. The fourth specimen from near Madoc is also slightly convex, but completely smooth and with hairs laterally on mesoscutum and scutellum and not on the mid lobe, which has notauli indicated at its extreme posterior end where the truncate mid lobe is very faintly produced over the scutellar groove (this is not the case with the above specimens, except perhaps for the third one). The antenna (Fig. 4) is rather different, having clearly elongate distal joints, and scape and pedicel also comparatively longer. This is, however, the largest specimen (although only slightly) and I am rather convinced that my measurements taken on these and on Swedish specimens prove that the relative length of the antennal joints correspond to the size of the specimen. I have noticed this also in specimens of the genus *Metanopedias* Brues, where there was a very similar difference between the antennae of some ovipositing females and a female reared from the attacked host (to be dealt with in a forthcoming paper). In all specimens the ratio of length of scape/pedicel is about 3.6. The width of the head in the Canadian specimens was remarkably constant and I was unable to correlate it to antennal shape. I do not believe that we are dealing with a case of sibling species here, as the differences noticed correspond so well to the *Metanopedias* case. Not much has been said in the proctotrupid literature about intraspecific variability of antennal shape, and to me it seems most probable that the shape of the antenna, at least in platygastriids, is less constant than generally believed. There is something strange with proctotrupids compared with e.g. chalcids, where often very small differences in the antenna are of great interspecific value. It is often almost impossible to find any reliable boundaries between the taxonomic units, not only at the specific, but even at the generic level, since the characters are more or less overlapping. To be able to understand the taxonomy of this group, it is most desirable that more material be collected, especially from warmer countries.

FIGS. 1-5. *Anopedias lacustris* Kieffer, ♀. (1) dorsal view; (2) head from in front; (3) antenna; (4) antenna of specimen from nr. Madoc; (5) lateral view.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. CANADA: **Saskatchewan**, White Fox 10.VII.1944, 2 ♀ ♀, leg. O. Peck; **Alberta**, Lethbridge, Oldman River 22.VI.1956, ♀, leg. O. Peck; **Ontario**, nr. Madoc, O'Hara Mill 5.VII.1970, ♀, leg. L. Masner. All specimens in the Canadian National Collection (CNC), Ottawa. Left antenna and wing pair of three specimens were mounted by me on microslides, which are on the pins and all specimens bear my determination label.

CORRECTION. In my revision (1974) of the European *Anopedias*-species one male determined as *A. lacustris* Kieff. from *Västerbotten*, Bygdsiljum 24.VII.1969 should be *A. obscurus* Th.

Huggert, L. 1974. Revision of the European species of the genus *Anopedias* Förster (Hym. Proctotrupoidea, Platygasterinae). *Ent. scand.* 5(3-4): 277-288.

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