

Department of Insect Pathology, Institute of Entomology, Czechoslovak Academy
of Science, Praha

**A COMPARISON OF SOME NEARCTIC AND PALEARCTIC GENERA OF PROCTO-
TRUPOIDEA (HYMENOPTERA) WITH REVISIONAL NOTES**

Srovnání některých nearktických a palearktických rodů s poznámkami k revisi
Proctotrupoidea (Hymenoptera)

LEBOMÍR MASNER

Received September 24, 1963

Tato práce je prvním pokusem o srovnání fauny *Proctotrupoidea (Hymenoptera)* dvou příbuzných zoogeografických oblastí — palearktické a nearktické. Fauna nearktická byla souborně zpracována Ashmeadem v roce 1893, tj. přibližně padesát let po vydání hlavních klasických prací evropských. Ashmead znal evropské rody a druhy většinou jen z popisů a tak se stalo, že velký počet nearktických druhů je dosud špatně rodově zařazen a řada rodů totožná s rody palearktickými. Zvláště ožehavá je otázka typů rodů („type species“), z nichž mnoho bylo stanoveno právě Ashmeadem. Překládaná práce se snaží odstranit tento nepříznivý stav v taxonomii holarktických Proctotrupeid.

Děkuji Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeckovi (Smithsonian Institution, Washington) za nevšední ochotu, s jakou mně byl při této práci nápomocen, zvláště pak za zapůjčení celé řady typů ze sbírek U. S. National Museum.

The author received a small parcel of some Nearctic *Proctotrupoidea* by courtesy of Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeck (Smithsonian Institution, Washington). It was formerly intended to use these specimens only for the comparison with the related European forms. The results of the examination were, however, so important and surprising that the author prefers to publish them.

Thanks are due to Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeck for his valuable help.

The state of our knowledge of Nearctic Proctotrupoids is not up to the mark. This circumstance is emphasized in almost all studies dealing with this subject both in theoretical and economic entomology. Actually, some genera of *Proctotrupoidea* created by American authors remained untouched since the date of their descriptions. The examination of types confirmed our suspicion that many of these descriptions (and figures as well) are not correct, that e.g. Ashmead was not perfectly acquainted with European genera and misinterpreted many of them. The study of Muesebeck et Walkley (1956) fixed the types of genera, but, caused simultaneously some problems which are to be solved. The present study is an account on the taxonomy, morphology and phylogeny of some Nearctic species which were designated as types

of the genera. We are convinced that this is one of the most important tasks of the present taxonomy of *Proctotrupoidea*.

The material on which the present paper is based consists mostly of types (paratypes, allotypes), specimens compared with types by Dr. Muesebeck, and other authoritatively named specimens (identified by Brues, Gahan and Fouts). This material has been compared with type materials of European species, particularly with those species which represent the types of the genera.

Family *Ceraphronidae*

Subfamily *Megaspilinae*

Genus *Conostigmus* Dahlbom, 1858

1858, *Conostigmus* Dahlbom, Öfv. Vet. Akad. Förh., 14 : 291 (1857); type species — *Megaspilus alutaceus* Thomson, 1858. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 670.

1888, *Eumegaspilus* Ashmead, Can. Ent., 20 : 48, 49; type species — *Eumegaspilus canadensis* Ashmead, 1888. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 670.

1906, *Eumegaspilus* Schulz, Spolia hymenopterologica, p. 152 — emendation.

1914, *Conostigmoides* Dodd, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral., 38 : 88, 94; type species — *Eumegaspilus erythrothorax* Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy and original designation *Syn. n.*

In 1888 Ashmead created the genus *Eumegaspilus* Ashm. to comprise two species — *canadensis* Ashm. and *ottawensis* Ashm. Later (1893) he decided to transfer both species in *Conostigmus* Dahlb. (= *Megaspilus* Westw. sensu Ashmead), writing verbatim: "Two species, *E. canadensis* and *ottawensis*, described in Canadian Entomologist, Vol. xx, p. 49, under this genus I find are nothing but wingless species belonging to the genus *Megaspilus*" (p. 120). Thus, there remained no species in the genus, and, according to the nomenclatoric rules the genus should be considered synonym of *Conostigmus* Dahlb. (= *Megaspilus* sensu Ashmead). Ashmead (1893 : 120) neglected this fact and described the third (new) species — *Eumegaspilus erythrothorax* Ashm. considering it to be the type of the genus. Dodd (1914) pointed out this confusion and proposed a new generic name for *erythrothorax* Ashm. — *Conostigmoides* Dodd, believing it to be a "good genus". This was caused by Ashmead's misleading statements. Ashmead (1893) emphasized two characters in the description of *erythrothorax* Ashm. to make it distinct generically. First, he mentions that the thorax is considerably constricted, the head very broad, i.e. the characters which — according to his conception — do not occur in *Conostigmus* Dahlb. Secondly, he states that the maxillary palpi are 4-jointed contrary to 5-jointed in *Conostigmus* Dahlb. The examination of Ashmead's allotype does not confirm these statements.

Generally spoken is the taxonomy of genera in *Ceraphronidae* (from the phylogenetical point of view) not very satisfactory. Only very few genera are sharply distinct while the bulk represents a more or less continuous line of species where the differences are sometimes very minute and difficult to formulate. This is also the case of the genus *Conostigmus* Dahlb. One part of its species is related to *Megaspilus* Westw., the other would remind *Lygocerus* Först.

Conostigmus erythrothorax (Ashmead, 1893) c o m b. n.

- 1893, *Eumegaspilus erythrothorax* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 120.
1914, *Eumegaspilus erythrothorax*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 42 : 236.
1914, *Conostigmoides erythrothorax*: Dodd, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral., 38 : 94.
1951, *Conostigmoides erythrothorax*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 672.

The male allotype examined. Labels: "Jacksonville Fla."; "Type"; red label "Allotype No. 24409, U.S.N.M."; "Eumegaspilus erythrothorax Ashm. ♂ type." The latter label written by Ashmead. The specimen is slightly damaged (antennae broken off) but still all essential characters could be seen. There are, actually, no differences between *Conostigmoides* Dodd and *Conostigmus* Dahlbom since many *Conostigmus*-species exhibit various degree of constriction of the thorax just as shown in *erythrothorax* (Ashm.). The mouth parts were not extirped because of the age of the specimen but we are convinced that Ashmead's statements are (like in many cases) not correct. It is noteworthy that the species is not perfectly apterous (as stated by Ashmead) but vestigial stumps of wings are present.

Genus *Atritomellus* Kieffer, 1914

1878, *Atritomus* Förster, not Reitter, 1877, Verh. Naturh. Ver. Preuss. Rheinl., 35 : 56; types species — *Atritomus coccophagus* Förster, 1878, by monotypy and original designation.

1914, *Atritomellus* Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 42 : 141; type species — *Atritomus coccophagus* Förster, 1878, by substitution of *Atritomellus* for *Atritomus* Förster.

Atritomellus conwentziae (Gahan, 1919) c o m b. n.

1919, *Dendrocerus conwentziae* Gahan, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 21 : 121.

1951, *Dendrocerus conwentziae*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 672.

A female paratype examined. Labels: "Reared from *Conwentzia hageni*"; "Amherst, Mass."; "A. I. Bourne collector"; red label "Paratype No. 22271 U.S.N.M."; "*Dendrocerus conwentziae* Gahan, Paratype." The specimen is well preserved.

The wrong generic classification of the species was due to Kieffer's (1911) conception of the genus *Dendrocerus* Ratz. Gahan (1919a) had most probably not seen the Kieffer's (1914) compendium which contains the actual position of *Atritomellus* Kieff. The description of Gahan's species is quite perfect so that we have nothing to add.

Atritomellus conwentziae var. *rufus* (Gahan, 1919) c o m b. n.

1919, *Dendrocerus conwentziae* var. *rufus* Gahan, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 21 : 123.

1951, *Dendrocerus conwentziae* var. *rufus*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Monogr. No. 2 : 672.

Subfamily *Ceraphroninae*

Genus *Allomicrops* Kieffer, 1914*

1914, *Allomicrops* Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 42 : 138; type species — *Ceraphron abnormis* Perkins, 1910, by monotypy.

* In 1963 Dessart (Bull. Ann. Soc. Roy. Ent. Belg., 99 : 523—529) made *Allomicrops* Kieff. a synonym of *Ceraphron* Jur. during our study was in print. We accept fully his conception.

1917, *Eulagynodes* Girault, New Javanese Hymenoptera, p. 9, private print; type species — *Eulagynodes bicolor* Girault, 1917, by monotypy and original designation. Syn. n.

It is obvious that Girault (1917) was not acquainted with Kieffer (1914) compendium and therefore he created *Eulagynodes* Gir. Both genera — *Allomicrops* Kieff. and *Eulagynodes* Gir. are without any doubt identical. Surprising is the fact that also the species are identical.

From the phylogenetic point of view, *Allomicrops* Kieff. is in no connection to *Lagynodes* Först., as believed by Kieffer (1914) and Girault (1917). The closest relationships are with *Ceraphron* Jur. and *Elysoceraphron* Szél. There is only one large combed spure on the middle tibia i.e. the distinct character of the subfamily *Ceraphroninae*.

Allomicrops abnormis (Perkins, 1910)

1910, *Ceraphron abnormis* Perkins, Fauna Hawaii, 2 : 617.

1914, *Allomicrops abnormis*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 42 : 138.

1917, *Eulagynodes bicolor*: Girault, New Javanese Hymenoptera, p. 9. Syn. n.

1951, *Allomicrops abnormis*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 669.

A female paratype of *Eulagynodes bicolor* Gir. examined. Labels: "Ex *Acrocercops cramerella*, Java"; red label "Paratype" and "Eulagynodes bicolor Girault, Paratype". Paratype in coll. U.S. Nat. Mus. Washington. The specimen is damaged (the head torn off, crushed and pasted aside, the same with antennae).

Mesoscutum shows a deep central furrow, two lateral shallow impressions, these being margined by sharp carinae (inner and outer) and two peculiar areas situated medionateriorly. Thus the parapsidal furrows are substituted by carinae.

Despite the wide geographic distribution (California, Hawaii, Java) it appears that there is only one species in Asia and America. Perkins (1910) supposed *Allomicrops abnormis* (Perk.) to have been introduced accidentally to Hawaii from North America. On the other hand, the occurrence of the species in Java contradicts this supposition.

Family Diapriidae

Subfamily Belytinae

Genus *Cinetus* Jurine, 1807

1807, *Cinetus* Jurine, Nouvelle méthode de classer les hyménoptères..., p. 310. No species; type species — *Cinetus iridipennis* Lepeletire and Serville, 1825. First included species.

1829, *Cinntus* Curtis, A guide to an arrangement of British Insects, column 109 — error.

1856, *Leptorhaptus* Förster nec auct., Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 129, 137. No species; type species — *Leptorhaptus conicus* Ashmead, 1893. Designated by Muesebeck and Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 685. Syn. n.

1856, *Miota* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 123, 127. No species. type species — *Miota glabra* Ashmead, 1890. First included species.

1897, *Stylidolon* Ashmead, Can. Ent., 29 : 53; type species — *Stylidolon politum* Ashmead, 1897, by monotypy. Syn. n.

1902, *Stylidodon* Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 10 : 245 — error.

The genus *Leptorhaptus* Först. is considered synonym of *Cinetus* Jur. since

the type species — *Leptorhaptus conicus* Ashm. (see below) is a typical *Cinetus*-species.

The holotype of *Stylidolon politum* Ashm. was, however, not examined but is considered to belong also to *Cinetus* Jur. Dr. Muesebeck was so kind to inform us (in litt.) on the wing venation of holotype of this species. Kieffer [1916] distinguished *Stylidolon* Ashm. from *Cinetus* Jur. and other related genera by emphasizing the presence of 6 gastral segments in *Stylidolon* contrary to 7–8 in other genera. We are not inclined to consider this character to be of a great significance. The apical gastral segments in females

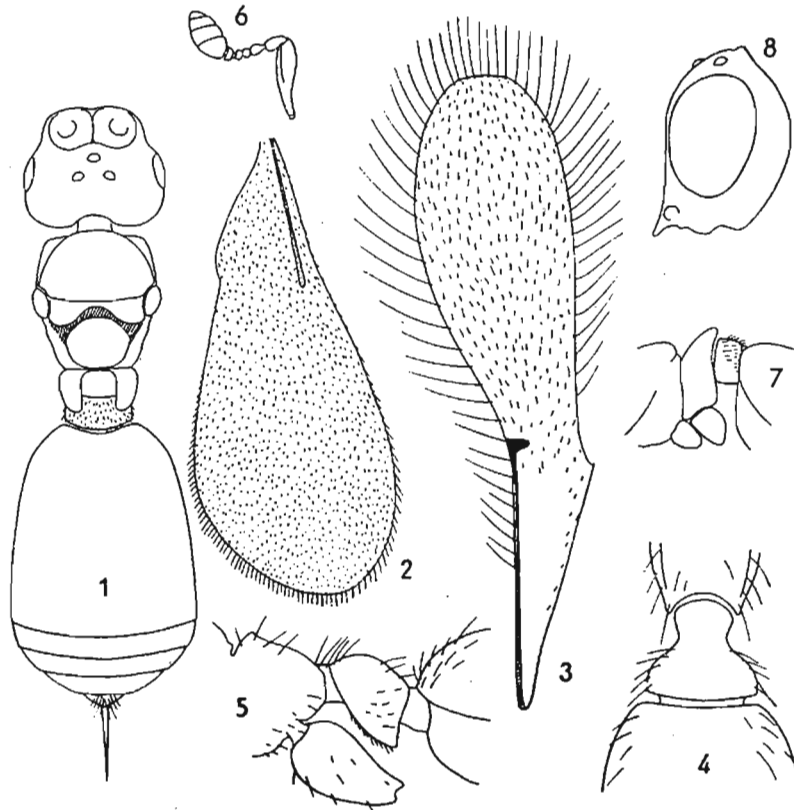


Fig. 1 — *Auxopaedeutes lyriformis* Brues, 1910 — female (det. Brues). Fig. 2 — *Tetrabaesus americanus* (Brues, 1908) — fore wing (holotype ♀). Fig. 3 — *Pseudantertis insignis* Fouts, 1927 — fore wing [paratype ♀]. Fig. 4 — *Myrmecopria mellea* (Ashmead, 1887) — petiolus in dorsal aspect (male). Fig. 5 — *Myrmecopria mellea* (Ashmead, 1887) — petiolus in lateral aspect (female allotype). Fig. 6 *Tetrabaesus americanus* (Brues, 1908) — antenna (female holotype). Fig. 7 — *Auxopaedeutes lyriformis* Brues, 1910 — propodeum in lateral aspect (female). Fig. 8 — *Eritrissomerus cecidomyiae* Ashmead, 1893 — head in lateral aspect (male allotype).

could be namely telescoped and either extruded or retracted within the gastral cavity. This is a common feature in many *Cinetus*-species.

Cinetus subpolitus n o m. n o v.

1897, *Stylidoon politum* Ashmead nec *Cinetus politus* Thomson, 1858.

We propose the new name for Ashmead's species since after transferring it into *Cinetus* Jur. it would cause homonymy with *C. politus* Thoms. even when the latter species was transferred in another genus [see below].

Cinetus conicus [Ashmead, 1893] c o m b. n.

1893, *Leptorhaptus conicus* Ashmead, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 45 : 350.

1916, *Leptorhaptus conicus*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 44 : 580.

1951, *Leptorhaptus conicus*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 685.

A female paratype examined. Labels: "Arlington Va."; "Collection Ashmead"; red label "Type No. 2312"; "Leptorhaptus conicus Ashm." The latter is Ashmead's handwriting. Right antenna behind third joint, right pair of wings and right hind leg broken off. The apical and penultimate joints of left antenna missing. The specimen is pasted on a triangular label.

Ashmead's description should be corrected and completed in following points. With respect to the age of the specimen examined (70 years) the colours are paler than given in description. The general colour is chest-nut brown, antennae, palpi and legs uniformly honey yellow. Antennae slender, filiform, not thickened towards apex (proportions 33 : 7 : 16 : 13 : 12 : 12 : 12 : 11 : 10 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 9, joints 14 and 15 broken off; the average width of joints is 3 along the whole length of antenna). Joints clothed with dense fine short hairs. Eyes pilose. Epomia well developed, sharp along the whole length. Prothorax densely hairy. Mesoscutum almost bare, extremely polished, smooth. Parapsidal furrows distinctly divergent at tips (in front of scutellar pit). Petiole almost twice as long as wide (20 : 13), with several longitudinal carinae. Gaster slender, conic (115 : 38); second tergite the longest (75 : 38), third tergite tubulose (40 : 20), terminating in an open tube, the remaining segments retracted well within the gastral cavity.

Leptonetus n o m. n o v.

[type species — *Cinetus politus* Thomson, 1858, by present designation]

1858 et seq., *Leptorhaptus* auct. nec Förster; type species — *Leptorhaptus abbreviatus* Förster, designated by Ashmead, 1893, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 45 : 350.

As a rule, Förster (1858) did not include any species when describing the genus *Leptorhaptus*. Ashmead (1893) designated *Leptorhaptus abbreviatus* Förster, but this was a nomen nudum, never used or cited by Förster. In 1951 Muesebeck et Walkley designated *Leptorhaptus conicus* Ashmead, 1893 to be the type species of *Leptorhaptus* Först. With regard to the decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*Bull. Zool. Nom.*, 4 : 160, 346, 1950) their designation of Ashmead's species is correct. From the taxonomic point of view, however, the latter species does not belong to *Leptorhaptus* Först. as interpreted by various authors (e.g. Kieffer, 1916; Nixon, 1957). We had the opportunity of examining the

female paratype (coll. Ashmead, U.S. Nat. Mus. Washington) of *Leptorhaptus conicus* Ashmead, 1893. This is the real *Cinetus*-species and was transferred hereto in the present paper (see above). Thus, the genus *Leptorhaptus* Först. nec auct. is considered synonym of *Cinetus* Jur. [see above]. Consequently, there arose a need to substitute the old generic name for a new one. We preferred to designate *Cinetus politus* Thomson, 1858 as the type species of *Leptonetus*. Nixon (1957) examined the type of *Cinetus politus* Thoms. and recommended us (in litt.) to designate this species as a type.

Nixon (1957) gives new characters to distinguish *Leptonetus* (i.e. *Leptorhaptus* auct. nec Först.) from *Cinetus* Jur. Actually, these are very suitable and we are going to keep on them. The genera in question can be distinguished as follows:

Cinetus Jur.

parapsidal furrows slightly divergent posteriorly, their posterior extremities directed to points outside the scutellar hollow; epomia present and well defined; apical gastral segment in females almost always modified; third gastral segment almost always very long, dorso-ventrally flattened or in the form of a truncated cone, the open (posterior) end of which is more or less tubular; or the apical segments otherwise modified; rarely 2—3 clearly defined simple ring segments beyond the large tergite; in many species the gaster of the females shows a wide divergence of form (Nixon, 1957).

Leptonetus n. o. m. n. o. v.

parapsidal furrows convergent, their posterior extremities directed to points well within the scutellar hollow; gaster in females laterally compressed at apex [except in one species]; epomia complete or incomplete.

Leptonetus politus (Thomson, 1858) c o m b. n.

- 1858, *Cinetus politus* Thomson, Öfv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh., 15 : 183.
 1916, *Leptorhaptus politus*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 44 : 573.
 1957, *Leptorhaptus politus*: Nixon, Handb. Identif. Brit. Ins. VIII : 89, 91.

Leptonetus verus (Fouts, 1927) c o m b. n.

- 1927, *Scorpioteleia vera* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 29 : 173.
 1951, *Scorpioteleia vera*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr. Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 685.

The author examined one female labelled "Putnam Co, Fla, 1—31—30, A. M. Towles"; "Florida Fruit Fly Trap Surv."; "Scorpioteleia vera Fouts, det. Muesebeck". This is a true *Leptonetus*-species where the apical abdominal segments are more exerted, forming a pale tube. This feature is not rare among *Leptonetus*- and particularly *Cinetus*-species and is supposed to be caused by the exertion of apical segments when the female is ovipositing. It is noteworthy that the type species of *Scorpioteleia* Ashm. (*S. mirabilis* Ashm.) shows the radial cell twice as long as the marginal vein. [C. F. W. Muesebeck in litt, who examined the type]. In this respect is the Ashmead's description not quite correct. In the Fouts' species the marginalis is as long as the radial cell. Nixon (1957) emphasized a good distinguishing character for separation of *Leptonetus* from *Cinetus* Jur. — the shape and direction of parapsidal furrows just in front of the scutellar pit. In *Leptonetus*

the parapsides are tending inward the scutellar pit, while in *Cinetus* they tend outward the pit, being slightly divergent at tips. In *verus* (Fouts) the parapsides are exactly like in European *Leptonetus*-species. In the same way the shape of gaster is typical for *Leptonetus*.

Genus *Scorpioteleia* Ashmead, 1897

1897, *Scorpioteleia* Ashmead, *Canad. Ent.*, 29 : 53; type species — *Scorpioteleia mirabilis* Ashmead, 1897, by monotypy.

1856, et seq. *Miota* auct. nec Förster; type species — *Miota compressa* Kieffer, 1910, designated by Kieffer, 1910, in Wytzman, *Genera Insectorum*, 107 : 40. Syn. n.

As concluded from the above mentioned facts, *Miota* auct. is a synonym of *Scorpioteleia* Ashm., but *Miota* Först. is a synonym of *Cinetus* Jur. (cf. Muesebeck et Walkley, 1956; Muesebeck in Krombein, 1958). This confused situation is caused by the type species which were either wrongly included or inaccurately described. So, the type of *Scorpioteleia mirabilis* Ashmead shows the radial cell twice as long as the marginal vein [see above] while the description states only that "marginalis shorter than the radial cell". In this way, in *Scorpioteleia* Ashm. were later included such species where the marginal vein is as long as the radial cell or longer (*Scorpioteleia vera* Fouts, *S. lusitanica* Kieffer, *S. ditoma* Kieffer, *S. rufa* Kieffer, *S. gracilicornis* Kieff.). Nixon (1957) transferred *S. lusitanica* Kieff. to *Cinetus* Jur. and *S. rufa* Kieff. synonymized with *Cinetus piceus* Thoms. European species which should belong to *Scorpioteleia* are — *macrocera* (Thomson, 1858) from *Miota* auct. nec Först. resp. *Cinetus* Jur., *longepetiolata* (Thomson, 1858) from *Miota* auct. nec Först., resp. *Cinetus* Jur., *luteipes* (Kieffer, 1910) from *Miota* auct. nec Först., *compressa* (Kieffer, 1910) from *Miota* auct. nec Först. *longiventris* (Kieffer, 1910) from *Miota* auct. nec Först. and *cebes* (Nixon, 1957) from *Miota* auct. nec Först., comb. n.n.

The type species of *Miota* Först. nec auct. is *glabra* Ashmead, 1890. This is the first included species, and, according to Muesebeck et Walkley (1956) should belong to *Cinetus* Jur. Further Nearctic species of *Miota* (see Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951) were transferred to *Cinetus* Jur. or other genera (see Muesebeck in Krombein, 1958).

Genus *Propsilomma* Kieffer, 1916

1916, *Propsilomma* Kieffer, *Das Tierreich*, 44 : 351, 422; type species — *Psilomma columbianum* Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy.

The genus exhibits some typical characters of *Belytinae* but also some of *Diapriinae*. The sexsegment in male is located on the 4th antennal joint, the scutellar pit shows a slight central keel at the bottom and the general shape of the body reminds on some genera of *Diapriinae*. On the other hand the antenna of female is virtually 15jointed and the hind wings exhibit a closed basal cell. There are keel-like prominences on each side of scutellum but not pronounced to such extent as e.g. in *Oxylabis* Först. or *Aneurhynchus* Westw. The structure of gaster is, however, very striking and we are inclined to believe that *Propsilomma* Kieff. belongs most probably to subfamily *Ambositrinae* (Masner, 1961a).

Propsilomma columbianum (Ashmead, 1893)

1893, *Psilomma columbianum* Ashmead, *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 45 : 379.

1916, *Propsilomma columbianum*: Kieffer, *Das Tierreich*, 44 : 422.

1951, *Propstiomma columbianum*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 683.

A male from the type series examined. Labels: "Washgtn, 29. 5., DC"; "♂"; "Collection Ashmead"; red label "Type No. 2317 U.S.N.M." and "Psilomma columbianum Ashm. ♂ Type".

Contrary to Ashmead's description. Dr. Muesebeck noticed (in litt.) that the eyes in female have scattered long hairs like in male.

Genus *Polypeza* Förster, 1856

1856, *Polypeza* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 123, 127. No species.
1893, Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 385, 387. One species; type species — *Polypeza pergandei* Ashmead, 1893. First included species.

1908, *Atelopsilus* Kieffer, in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 10 : 360; type species — *Pantolyta brunnea* Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy and original designation. Syn. n.
1910, *Propantolyta* Kieffer in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 10 : 697, 709; type species — *Polypeza pergandei* Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy and original designation.

The author examined one female specimen of *Polypeza* sp. determined by Dr. Muesebeck (compared with the Ashmead's holotype of *Polypeza pergandei*). There is a fine basal cell in the hind wing like in *Atelopsilus* Kieffer. The mandibles are not always so prominent to characterize the genus sufficiently. In the same way the apical flange of scape is sometimes difficult to perceive. On the other hand, the wing venation (particularly the shape of marginalis and R₁) is very characteristic for *Polypeza* Förster, making the genus quite distinct.

There was a lot of confusions about the taxonomy and nomenclature of *Polypeza* Först. The former supposition considering *Polypeza* to belong to *Diapriinae* (see e.g. Kieffer, 1916) was wrong since it is a typical Belytine (cf. Masner & Sundholm, 1959).

The necessary nomenclatoric change is as follows:

Polypeza brunnea (Ashmead, 1893) comb. n.

1893, *Pantolyta brunnea* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 383.

1908, *Rhynchopsilus* (*Atelopsilus*) *brunneus*: Kieffer, in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 10 : 360.

1916, *Atelopsilus brunneus*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 44 : 381.

1951, *Atelopsilus brunneus*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 690.

Genus *Synacra* Förster, 1856

1856, *Synacra* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 128, 130, 134. No species.
1873, Marshall, A catalogue of British Hymenoptera: Oxyura, p. 10. One species but two names, one of them validated in synonymy; type species — *Diapria brachialis* Nees, 1834. Designated by Ashmead, 1893, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 400.

1857, *Artibolus* Haliday, Nat. Hist. Rev., 4 : 173; type species — *Diapria brachialis* Nees, 1834. Designated by Muesebeck & Walkley, 1956, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 105 : 332.

1904, *Neuropria* Kieffer, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Metz, 23 : 53; type species — *Neuropria sociabilis* Kieffer, 1904, by monotypy.

1930, *Paratelopsilus* Whittaker, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 32 : 73; type species — *Parateleopsilus canadensis* Whittaker, 1930, by monotypy and original designation. Syn. n.

Synacra canadensis (Whittaker, 1930) comb. n.

1930, *Paratelopsilus canadensis* Whittaker, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 32 : 73.

1951, *Paratelopsilus canadensis*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 690.

Female holotype examined: red margined round label "Type"; red label "Type"; Chilliwack B. C. 5. VI. 27 Coll. O. W.; Canada: O. Whittaker Coll. per W. H. Storey B. M. 1947—212 3681 *Paratelopsilus canadensis* Whitt ♀ Det. O. Whittaker (the holotype preserved in coll. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist., London).

Female paratype examined: red label "Paratype No."; red label "Paratype No. 43142, U.S.N.M."; "Chilliwack B. C., 10. VI. 27, Coll. O. W."; "3683 *Paratelopsilus canadensis* Whitt. ♀, Det. O. Whittaker". The latter label written by Whittaker.

Whittaker (1930) recognized correctly the actual systematic position of this species classifying it among *Belytinae*. On the other hand, however, he is not correct by creating a new genus here. He was not acquainted with the genus *Synacra* Först. which was, at that time, classified among *Diapriinae* [cf. Kieffer, 1916]. Whittaker's species lacks the typical protruded mandibles as well as apical flange of scape and the basal cell in the hind wing is well developed. These characters should distinguish *Paratelopsilus* from *Synacra*. On the other hand we have to emphasize that just these characters show a wide divergence in forms also within *Synacra*. Sometimes it is very difficult to make out whether they are well developed or not. We suppose *Synacra* to be characterized by 12-jointed antennae in female sex, typical wing venation and almost globose petiole in both sexes, as well as by a slightly compressed apex of gaster in females.

Subfamily *Diapriinae*

Genus *Myrmecopria* Ashmead, 1893

1893, *Myrmecopria* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 446; type species — *Loxotropa mellea* Ashmead, 1887, by monotypy and original designation.

Myrmecopria mellea (Ashmead, 1887)

1887, *Loxotropa mellea* Ashmead, Can. Ent., 19 : 198.

1893, *Myrmecopria mellea* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 447, 448.

1916, *Myrmecopria mellea*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 44 : 252.

1951, *Myrmecopria mellea*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 673.

Two specimens examined — male labelled "Archbold Biol. Sta. Fla. 12. 5. 58"; "Myrmecopria mellea (Ashm.), det Mues."; female labelled "Assoc. with *Eciton opacithorax*"; label bearing a worker of *Neivamyrmex opacithorax* (Emery); "Myrmecopria mellea (Ashm.) det. Mues."; "Imi. S. Spanish Ft. Baldwin Co. A1a. 4.—1—49, E. O. Wilson, 49—9757". The male specimen has been compared with the type and Dr. Muesebeck believes it to be "an excellent match of Ashmead's original specimen" which is actually a male and not female as wrongly stated by Ashmead (1887, 1893) Kieffer (1916) and Wing (1951). The female specimen is actually the allotype since only the male is known so far.

Before going to describe the female we prefer to make some notes on the morphology of the male of *M. mellea*. Ashmead's (1893) description is misleading in many respects. In the same way the figure (pt. XVIII, 8) is also misleading. Virtually, there are no basal cells in the fore wing as stated by Ashmead. Dr. Muesebeck also supposes that Ashmead overlooked that the wings overlap in the type and the shadows might cause the impression

of "basal cells". The wing venation is very much like that of *Diapria* Latr. and other related genera; the fringes are not so long at the apex of the wing as given in the figure. The antenna is 14jointed, by no means clavate or subclavate, covered with raised silvery hairs. There is no modified segment in the antenna (so called sexsegment). The fourth joint is quite normal showing no peculiarity. Third joint is strongly elongated, being the longest in the flagellum. The six apical joints more or less moniliform. Propodeum sloping gradually, the surface coriaceous or finely granulose. The posterior edge excavated to contain the anterior part of petiole, being margined by a slight carine dorsally. Petiole — in dorsal aspect — of very curious shape. The anterior part is a little swollen, fitting in the excavation of the propodeum. Just behind this part there is a neck like constriction and immediately backwards the petiole is extremely broadened and knot like in shape (fig. 4). The surface is — like in propodeum — roughly granulose. Seen laterally, the lower part of petiole is projecting downwards to form a strong tooth (cf. fig. 5). Hind tibiae and particularly all tarsi extremely compressed laterally like in other ecitophilous *Diapriinae* (Ashmead's description is somewhat misleading in stating that the posterior tarsi are thick and somewhat dilated).

Myrmecopria mellea (Ashmead, 1887) — femina nova

Like the male, differing from it in following characters: entirely ferrugineous, the surface of the body (except gaster) more distinctly granulose but yet somewhat shining. There is a more intensive pilosity of the body and legs. The wings bitten off by ants, only small stumps left.

Antennae 11jointed, gradually thickened toward apex. There is consequently no abrupt club. Scape elongated (37 : 10) slightly constricted basally, as long as four following joints combined. Pedicel oblong (12 : 7), third antennal joint slightly longer than pedicel (15 : 6). The 4th and 5th joints moderately longer than wide. The six following joints form a gradually thickened club, the apical joint the broadest, longer than wide (16 : 11). Head, mesoscutum, scutellum and pleurae finely granulose. Propodeum and petiole (fig. 5) densely granulated throughout. Gaster extremely shining, smooth, sharply pointed apically. Legs densely hairy, tarsi of all three pairs extremely compressed laterally, more than in male.

Length — 2 mm. approx.

Allotype — 1 ♀, deposited in Coll. U.S. Nat. Mus., Washington.

Locality — Imi. S. Spanish, Ft. Baldwin Co., Ala., 4.—1—49, E. O. Wilson collector.

Bionomics — associated with *Neivamyrmex opacithorax* Emery (*Formicoidea, Doryllidae*).

The striking sexual dimorphism in the sculpture is, without doubt, surprising. Despite of this difference both, Dr. Muesebeck and the present author are inclined to consider both male and the female specimens to belong to one species. Usually, in ecitophilous *Diapriinae* the sculpture is more pronounced in females than in males.

From the phylogenetic point of view, *Myrmecopria* Ashm. is closely related to other ecitophilous genera like *Asolenopsia* Kieff., *Neivapria* Borgm., *Miнопria* Holmgr., *Philolestes* Kieff., *Philolestoides* Ferr. and *Notoxopria* Kieff. but by no means to *Solenopsia* Wasm. despite of having 11jointed antenna in female sex. *Myrmecopria* Ashm. exhibits all typical characters of ecitophilous *Diapriinae* — at least a part of the body is sculptured (coriaceous or granulose sculpture), apparent rufeness, tarsi strongly compressed laterally, hind coxae very strong, legs very long and slender, body covered with long raised hairs or even bristles, eyes roughly faceted, wings bitten off by ant-protectors.

Genus *Pentapria* Kieffer, 1905

1905, *Pentapria* Kieffer, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genova, (3) 2 : 34. No species.
1905, Kieffer, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Metz, (2) 12 : 105. One species; type species —
Pentapria conjungens Kieffer, 1905. First included species.

1939, *Xenopria* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 41 : 260. Three species; type
species — *Xenopria columbiana* Fouts, 1939, by original designation. Syn. n.

Pentapria columbiana (Fouts, 1939) c o m b. n.

1939, *Xenopria columbiana* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 41 : 261.

1951, *Xenopria columbiana*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept.
Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 676.

Two paratypes examined — a male labelled: "Mc Leod Mdw. Kootenay
Natl. Park, B. C. IX-15-37, G. R. Hopping"; "Emerged Vernon B. C. I. 3-38,
Stratiomyid Parasite"; red label "Paratype"; red label "Paratype No. 53262,
U.S.N.M."; "Xenopria columbiana Fouts ♂, Det. R. M. Fouts". Female labelled:
"Mc Leod Mdw. Kootenay Natl. Park B. C. IX-15-37 G. R. Hopping"; "Emerged
Vernon B. C., XII-28-37, Stratiomyid parasite"; red label "Paratype"; red label
"Paratype No. 53262, U.S.N.M."; "Xenopria columbiana Fouts ♀ Det. R. M.
Fouts".

Fouts (1939) most probably overlooked *Pentapria* Kieff. when describing
Xenopria. There is not doubt on the synonymy. *Pentapria* Kieff. is well defined
and distinctly different both from *Paramesius* Westw. and *Spilomicrus* Westw.
The closest relationships exhibits to *Symphitopria* Kieff. and *Spilomicrus*
Westw. but the latter shows different formation of the second abdominal tergite
and only two pits on scutellum. Generally, the lateral pits on scutellum are
sometimes difficult to make out but there are three characteristic large pits
in the anterior part of scutellum. In the same way it was ascertained that
the sculpture of petiole may vary (Fouts, 1939).

Genus *Entomacis* Förster, 1856

1856, *Entomacis* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 121, 123. No species;
type species — *Diapria* (*Glyphidopria*) *platyptera* Haliday, 1857. Designated by Muese-
beck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 673.

1856, *Hemilexis* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 122, 123, 127. No species;
type species — *Hemilexis* (*mellitpetiolata*) = *mellitpetiolata* Ashmead, 1887. First in-
cluded species.

1857, *Glyphidopria* Haliday, Hist. Nat. Rev., 4 : 172. Two species; type species —
Diapria (*Glyphidopria*) *platyptera* Haliday, 1857. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley,
in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 673.

1902, *Adeltopria* Ashmead, Biol. Bull., 3 : 15; type species — *Adeltopria longii*
Ashmead, 1902, by monotypy and original designation. Syn. n.

Entomacis longii (Ashmead, 1902) c o m b. n.

1902, *Adeltopria longii* Ashmead, Biol. Bull., 3 : 15.

1916, *Adeltopria longii*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 44 : 37.

1951, *Adeltopria longii*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr.,
Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 673.

One female specimen (from Ashmead's type series) examined; labels: "Aus-
tin Tex., 16. 1. Oi"; W. H. Long Jr. Collector"; "Adeltopria longii Ashm.". The
latter is Muesebeck's determination label.

The specimen examined is a true *Entomacis*-species, showing the typical
wing-venation of *Entomacis*-type (i.e. not of *Trichopria*-type). The antennae
are not 12- but 13-jointed with apical joints strongly approaching each other.

The dividing suture is well visible but has been most probably overlooked by Ashmead when describing the species. This misled Kieffer (1916), Muesebeck and Walkley (1951) as well as Wing (1951). It is well known that the monstrous antennae often occur in *Entomactis*-species i.e. some joints are fused or semifused. With regard to this it is not out of question that the antennae are monstrous in the type series of *longii* Ashm. Even if not, we are not inclined to consider this character to be of generic rank in *Diapriidae*.

Genus *Doltopria* Kieffer, 1910

1910, *Doltopria* Kieffer, Ent. Rundschau, 27 : 54. One species; type species — *Doltopria flavipes* Kieffer, 1910. First included species.

Doltopria americana Fouts, 1926

1926, *Doltopria americana* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 28 : 169.

1951, *Doltopria americana*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Monogr. No. 2 : 681.

Female paratype specimen examined. Labels: "Lawn grass, Carlisle, Pa., VII. 15—1918"; red label "Paratype No. 28774, U.S.N.M."; "*Doltopria americana* Fouts, Det. R. M. Fouts".

The species calls in some respects back to *Loxotropa* Först. It seems that the genus *Doltopria* is rather heterogenous, belonging to the *Trichopria*-complex.

Auxopaedeutes Brues, 1903

1903, *Auxopaedeutes* Brues, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 29 : 126; type species — *Auxopaedeutes sodalis* Brues, 1903, by monotypy.

1924, *Cracnoprria* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 26 : 162. Four species; type species — *Trichopria marylandica* Fouts, 1920, by original designation. Syn. n.

Auxopaedeutes Brues is a typical Diapriine of the *Trichopria*-complex. Brues figure misled Kieffer (1916 : 31) to consider *Auxopaedeutes* to belong possibly to *Braconidae*. It is to notice that the ovipositor is issuing from the very apex of the gaster in *Auxopaedeutes*, like in other *Diapriinae*. The wings are bitten off by ants so that only small stumps are left. Tegulae, however, well developed and relatively very large. We examined one female specimen of *Auxopaedeutes lyriformis* Brues. Labels: a label bearing two workers of *Solenopsis molesta* (Say); "Forest Hills, Mass., V : 22 . 1915, F. X. Williams"; "*Auxopaedeutes lyriformis* Brues". The latter is supposed to be written by Brues himself.

The type species of *Cracnoprria* Fouts is *Trichopria marylandica* Fouts. We examined one paratype female bearing following labels: "Hagerstown Md., Jy. 31, 1915"; "HL Parker Collector"; "Acc. No. 12003"; red label "Paratype"; "*Trichopria marylandica* Fouts Paratype". Fouts (1924b) evidently overlooked the existence of *Auxopaedeutes* when creating *Cracnoprria*. He did not expect that *Auxopaedeutes* might be a winged form since that was known as purely apterous. On the other hand we learnt that *Auxopaedeutes* is primary winged (see above) but secondarily mutilated by ants which bite off the wings almost up to the basis. Contrary to Fouts' statements we did not see any parapsides or traces of them in the paratype of *marylandica*, and, consequently we are sceptic towards this date also in other species described by Fouts in *Cracnoprria*. *Auxopaedeutes* Brues (i.e. *Cracnoprria* Fouts) has absolutely nothing to do with *Ashmeadopria* Kieff. as given by Fouts (1924b).

Since no material of *A. sodalis* Brues as well as three remaining species described by Fouts is available we hesitate to say anything on the synonymy of *Auxopaedeutes*-species. We are rather inclined to doubt the validity of four Fouts' species. The differences given are very minute, and, moreover all Fouts' species were found on the same locality resp. the same biotope (collected on wheat). With regard to this we are only making the necessary formal change in the nomenclature.

Auxopaedeutes marylandicus (Fouts, 1920) comb. n.

- 1920, *Trichopria marylandica* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 22 : 62.
1924, *Cracinopria marylandica* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 26 : 164.
1951, *Cracinopria marylandica*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 680.

Genus *Trichopria* Ashmead, 1893

- 1893, *Trichopria* Ashmead, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 45 : 407, 431. Nine species; type species — *Trichopria pentaplasta* Ashmead, 1893, by original designation.
1893, *Phaenopria* Ashmead, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 45 : 407, 436. Eight species; type species — *Phaenopria minutissima* Ashmead, 1893, by original designation [synonymized by Sundholm, 1960].
1908, *Planopria* Kieffer, Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Metz, 25 : 19. Sixteen species included by bibliographical reference; type species — *Diapria californica* Ashmead, 1893. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 678.
1911, *Orthopria* Kieffer, in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 10 : 983, 984. Twenty two species, 16 of them included by bibliographical reference; type species — *Diapria californica* Ashmead, 1893. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 678.
1911, *Ashmeadopria* Kieffer, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 124 : 8, 10, 59. Fifty-five species; type species — *Diapria verticillata* Latreille, 1805. Designated by Manl, 1941, Catalogue of Indian Insects, Pt. 26, Serphoidea, p. 44.

Sundholm [1960] after examination of *Phaenopria minutissima* Ashm. as well as many other *Phaenopria*-species came to a conclusion that *Phaenopria* Ashm. is not tenable as a "good genus" and says (p. 220): "The difficulty to fix the limits of *Phaenopria* induces me to hold it for a mere group of *Trichopria*". After all, this conception seems to be the best solution of this confused complex. We agree fully with Sundholm's opinion and consider the former genus *Phaenopria* Ashm. for a mere group of species within *Trichopria* Ashm.

Trichopria minutissima (Ashmead, 1893) comb. n.

- 1893, *Phaenopria minutissima* Ashmead, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 45 : 438.
1916, *Phaenopria minutissima*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 44 : 60.
1951, *Phaenopria minutissima*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 676.

A female specimen examined. Labels: "Benton Co. Tenn. VIII. 52 T. J. Walker Jr. No. III C4 541227"; "54"; "Phaenopria minutissima Ashm.". The latter is Muesebeck's handwriting.

The specimen corresponds with Ashmead's description except perhaps for smaller dimensions of the body (0.7 mm.). Most likely this is the very specimen (or from the same series) examined by Sundholm (1960 : 219).

Family Scelionidae

Subfamily Scelioninae

Genus *Macroteleia* Westwood, 1835

1835, *Macroteleia* Westwood, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 3 : 70; type species — *Macroteleia cleonymoides* Westwood, 1835, by monotypy.

1846, *Macrotella* Agassiz, Nomenclator zoologicus. Index universalis, p. 221. Emendation.

1856, *Baeoneura* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien 2 : 100, 102. No species.
1887, Ashmead, Ent. Amer., 3 : 99. Two species; type species — *Baeoneura floridana* Ashmead, 1887. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley, 1956, U.S. Nat. Mus. Proc., 105 : 335.

1887, *Beeeura* Ashmead, Ent. Amer., 3 : 99. Error.

1908, *Prosapegus* Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 121, 147; type species — *Anteris elongata* Ashmead, 1887, by monotypy and original designation. Syn. n.

1926, *Stictoteleia* Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 272, 548; type species — *Macroteleia virginensis* Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy and original designation. Syn. n.

The genus *Prosapegus* Kieff. was erected for *Anetris elongata* Ashm. due to Kieffer's erroneous preposition that the antenna in females is not clavate and the propleura only with one suture running from tegula to front coxa. Actually, the female of the type species is not known so far and the "propleura" shows two sutures ("furrows"). Dodd (1933) tried to separate *Prosapegus* Kieff. from *Macroteleia* Westw. but the characters which he emphasizes do not seem reliable, particularly as far as *elongata* Ashm. [i.e. type species] is concerned. On the other hand, Dodd considers *Alloteleia* Kieff. synonym of *Prosapegus* Kieff.

Stictoteleia Kieff. was erected for *Macroteleia virginensis* Ashm. because Kieffer assumed the eyes to be pubescent (cf. Ashmead, 1893 : 218). The examination of the type species proved this statement not to be correct.

The holotype of *Macroteleia cleonymoides* Westw. was examined by the present author in Oxford (Hope Department of Entomology).

Macroteleia elongata (Ashmead, 1887) comb. n.

1887, *Anteris elongata* Ashmead, Ent. Amer., 3 : 118.

1893, *Apegus elongatus* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 227.

1908, *Apegus elongatus*: Brues, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 33.

1908, *Prosapegus elongatus*: Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 147.

1926, *Prosapegus elongatus*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 488.

1933, *Prosapegus elongatus*: Dodd, Roy. Soc. Queensland Proc., 44 : 81.

1951, *Prosapegus elongatus*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 705.

Male paratype specimen examined. Labels: "Jacksonville Fla."; "Type"; red label "Paratype No. 24538 U.S.N.M."; "Prosapegus elongatus (Ashm.) Paratype". The latter written by Muesebeck. The paratype is slightly damaged (left fore wing and apical antennal segments broken off).

Formerly included in *Anteris* Först., later transferred to *Apegus* Först. (in both cases misinterpretation of Förster's description). Kieffer (1908) erected *Prosapegus* to comprise *elongatus*; Ashm. Only the male is known (cf. Ashmead, 1887, 1893 Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951) but Kieffer (1926 : 488) assumed that the female antenna is without club i.e. filiform. As a matter of fact, nobody had seen the female of *elongatus* Ashm. so far [cf. Dodd, 1933 : 80].

Dodd (1933) distinguishes *Prosapegus* Kieff. from *Macroteleia* Westw. by

two characters: the form of propodeum in both sexes and the apex of the gaster in male. Further, referring to the statements of Gahan [the letter of Gahan] he emphasizes (p. 81) the presence of median as well as lateral carinae on the gaster of *elongatus* Ashm. Gahan, no doubt, examined the male type of *elongatus* Ashm. and his statements are correct. On the other hand, we must contradict both, Gahan and Dodd, because the characters given for distinguishing of *Prosapegus* Kieff. from *Macroteleia* Westw. are not sufficient. The propodeum in *elongatus* Ashm. is exactly the same as in many *Macroteleia*-spp. In the same way it should be noticed that there are no apical teeth or spines on the apex of the gaster in the paratype of *elongatus* Ashm. (contrary to Dodd, 1933 : 75). The lateral carinae on the gaster in *elongatus* Ashm. occur very often also in *Macroteleia*-spp. The paratype specimen of *elongatus* Ashm. as we have seen it belongs beyond dispute to *Macroteleia* Westw. There is virtually no difference between it and other *Macroteleia*-species. Since *elongatus* Ashm. is the type species of *Prosapegus* Kieff. the genus must fall in synonymy with *Macroteleia* Westw. Perhaps the Australian species of *Prosapegus* Kieff. (see Dodd, 1933) belong to a new genus (types of all these species examined in London and Oxford).

Macroteleia virginiensts Ashmead, 1893

- 1893, *Macroteleia virginiensts* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 218.
 1908, *Macroteleia virginiensts*: Brues, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 35.
 1926, *Stictoteleia virginiensts*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 547.
 1951, *Stictoteleia virginiensts*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 706.

The only difference between *Stictoteleia* Kieff. and *Macroteleia* Westw. should be in eyes, which are described as pubescent in *Stictoteleia* and are bare in *Macroteleia*. Muesebeck examined the holotype of *virginiensts* Ashm. and says (in litt.): "The eyes are bare, I believe the species should go in *Macroteleia*".

Paphagus rugosus Prov. (male) was placed in *Stictoteleia* Kieff. by Peck, who has studied the type (cf. Muesebeck in Krombein, 1958). We did not see the Provancher's type.

Genus *Leptoteleia* Kieffer, 1908

- 1908, *Leptoteleia* Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 120, 163; type species *Baryconus oecanthi* Riley, in Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy through bibliographic reference.

Muesebeck et Walkley (1951) considered *Leptoteleia* Kieff. synonym of *Baryconus* Först. In 1956 they removed it from the synonymy since *Baryconus* Först. replaces *Hoploteleia* Ashm. (see also Muesebeck in Krombein, 1958). Actually, *Leptoteleia* Kieff. is not congeneric even with *Baryconus* auct. nec Först.; in this point we should contradict Muesebeck et Walkley (1956) but support Szabó (1962). Szabó suggests that *Leptoteleia* Kieff. is an independent genus, characterized by very long marginal vein. Unfortunately, Szabó did not recognize (or overlooked) the correct synonymy between *Baryconus* Först. nec auct. and *Hoploteleia* Ashm. revealed by Muesebeck et Walkley (1956).

The genus *Leptoteleia* Kieff. is characterized by long marginalis (this longer than R_1), densely hairy eyes, clavate antenna and humped first gastral

segment in females as well as by the absence of parapsidal furrows. It comes closely to *Oethecoctonus* Ashm. but can be distinguished by hairy eyes, longer marginalis and humped first tergite in females. From *Macroteleia* it differs in having the eyes hairy as well as through the absence of parapsidal furrows.

Leptoteleia oecanthi (Riley, 1893)

- 1893, *Baryconus oecanthi* Riley, in Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 215.
1908, *Baryconus oecanthi*: Brues, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 31.
1908, *Leptoteleia oecanthi*: Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 183.
1926, *Leptoteleia oecanthi*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 478.
1951, *Baryconus oecanthi*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 705.
1958, *Leptoteleia oecanthi*: Muesebeck in Krombein, U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2, First supplement p. 93.

A female specimen examined. Labels: "Washington B 11. 10. 31"; "Reared from *Oecanthus* eggs"; "Cage No 7691-1"; "F. J. Udine Collr."; "Baryconus oecanthi Riley". The latter written by Muesebeck.

There is nothing to add to precise Riley's description. The lateral spines on propodeum are rather prominent.

Genus *Oethecoctonus* Ashmead, 1900

- 1893, *Cacus* Riley, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 209, 210, 211, 223; type species — *Cacus oecanthi* Riley in Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy and designation of Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 223. Preoccupied by Gistel, 1848, Seyls, 1854, Costa, 1857.
1900, *Oethecoctonus* Ashmead, Can. Ent., 32 : 368; type species — *Cacus oecanthi* Riley, 1893, by substitution of *Oethecoctonus* for *Cacus* Riley.
1903, *Cacellus* Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 11 : 92; type species — *Cacus oecanthi* Riley, 1893, in Ashmead, 1893, by substitution of *Cacellus* for *Cacus* Riley. Unnecessarily proposed for *Cacus* Riley since *Oethecoctonus* Ashmead, 1900 has been proposed earlier as a new name.

Oethecoctonus oecanthi (Riley, 1893)

- 1893, *Cacus oecanthi* Riley, in Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 223.
1900, *Oethecoctonus oecanthi*: Ashmead, Can. Ent., 32 : 368.
1903, *Cacellus oecanthi*: Ashmead, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 11 : 92.
1908, *Cacellus oecanthi*: Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 120.
1908, *Cacellus oecanthi*: Brues, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 36.
1926, *Cacellus oecanthi*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 414.
1951, *Oethecoctonus oecanthi*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 703.

Two specimens examined. The paratype female labelled: "No. 860 d ♀, Ger. May 28. 81"; red label "Paratype No. 2254 U.S.N.M."; "*Oethecoctonus oecanthi*". The other female — "Mich. Livingston Co. E. S. George Reserve Field, II—IX 1958, U. N. Lanham"; "*Oethecoctonus oecanthi* (Riley)". Determined by C. F. W. Muesebeck. The second female is slightly different from the paratype but, most probably, only in limits of variability.

It is very problematic whether *Oethecoctonus* Ashm. should be considered a "good genus" or not. Actually, the teeth of propodeum (not metanotum as wrongly given by Riley) are rather minute and can not serve as a good criterion. On the other hand, the eyes are perfectly bare and the first tergite is not humped in female. The head is characteristically square, slightly excavated when viewed from above. It can be said that *Oethecoctonus* Ashm. is more characteristic in general shape of body than in characters emphasized

in the description. It is closely related to *Leptoteleia* Kieff. and we prefer to keep it — at least for the time being — as an independent genus.

Genus *Pegoteleia* Kieffer, 1926

1926, *Pegoteleia* Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 272, 510. Fourteen species; type species — *Baryconus calopterus* Kieffer, 1910, by original designation.

Pegoteleia heidemanni (Ashmead, 1893)

1893, *Caloteleia heidemanni* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 213.
1908, *Caloteleia heidemanni*: Brues, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 33.
1908, *Ceratoteleia heidemanni*: Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 121.
1926, *Pegoteleia heidemanni*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 513.
1951, *Pegoteleia heidemanni*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 705.

Female specimen examined. Labels: "Arlington, Va. VIII-31-1957 K. V. Krombein"; "*Pegoteleia heidemanni* (Ashm.) det Mues."

Ashmead's description should be corrected in that way that the third tergite is not "smooth, polished and impunctured" but shows a distinct sculpture. Dr. Muesebeck who examined the type says (in litt.): "In the type of *Pegoteleia heidemanni* (Ashm.), in which the wings lie closely adpressed to the abdomen, the third tergite is finely longitudinally aciculated. Evidently Ashmead did not raise the wings and through the wings he did not see the sculpture".

The generic status of *Pegoteleia* Kieff. remains still problematic. The genus is a typical intermediary type between *Leptoteleia* Kieff. and *Ceratoteleia* Kieff. resp. all allied genera of this complex. Probably the most proper classification should be the subgeneric status within *Ceratoteleia* Kieff. despite the fact that there are no parapsides. The type species of *Pegoteleia* Kieff. (*Baryconus calopterus* Kieff.) has been examined in London (British Museum Natural History).

Genus *Opistacantha* Ashmead, 1893

1893, *Opistacantha* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 221; type species — *Opistacantha mellipes* Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy and original designation.
1893, *Rala* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 221; type species — *Opistacantha mellipes* Ashmead, 1893; synonymized by Ashmead himself. Preoccupied by Cuvier, 1798 and Delaröche, 1809.
1908, *Protrimorus* Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 146; type species — *Trimorus americanus* Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy. Syn. n.

Opistacantha mellipes Ashmead, 1893

1893, *Opistacantha mellipes* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 221.
1908, *Opistacantha mellipes*: Brues, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 30.
1926, *Opistacantha mellipes*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 399.
1951, *Opistacantha mellipes*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 703.

The allotype examined. Labels: "Washington D C"; red label "Type No. 2252; U.S.N.M."; "*Opistacantha mellipes* Ashm. ♂ Allotype". The latter written by C. F. W. Muesebeck.

There is absolutely nothing in the shape of *Opistacantha* to resemble *Telenominae* as Ashmead (1893 : 221) assumed. *Opistacantha* is a typical and very characteristic genus of *Scelloninae*.

Protrimorus Kieff, is treated as a synonym although the type material has been not examined directly by the present author but by Dr. Muesebeck. He says: "Only the unique type (♂ without abdomen) in U.S.N.M. Cannot be sent. Exceedingly like *Opistacantha* and quite possibly congeneric with the type of the genus". We are going to do the present synonymy first on the authority of Dr. Muesebeck who studied the type, secondly on the experience with Ashmead's descriptions. Sometimes there is a considerable discrepancy between his description and the type. We are not inclined to believe the second tergite to be the longest and the gaster not sharp aside in *Protrimorus americanus* (Ashm.). Kieffer (1908) evidently did not see the type when creating *Protrimorus* for *americanus* Ashm.

Opistacantha americana (Ashmead, 1893) c o m b. n.

- 1893, *Trimorus americanus* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 138.
1908, *Protrimorus americanus*: Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 146.
1908, *Trimorus americanus*: Brues, in Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 4.
1928, *Protrimorus americanus*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 18.
1951, *Protrimorus americanus*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 890.

Genus *Pseudanteris* Fouts, 1927

- 1927, *Pseudanteris* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 29 : 177; type species — *Pseudanteris insignis* Fouts, 1927, by monotypy and original designation.

Pseudanteris insignis Fouts, 1927

- 1927, *Pseudanteris insignis* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 29 : 177.
1951, *Pseudanteris insignis*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 706.

Female paratype examined. Labels: "F. 160"; red label "Paratype"; "Glen Echo Maryland"; "R. Fouts July 18th 26"; red label "Paratype No. 4051d U.S.N.M."; "Pseudanteris insignis Fouts ♀ paratype".

Several points should be emphasized here. Fouts' [1927 : 177] assumption on the relationship to some Platygasterid genera is not correct. Most probably he had not seen neither *Tiphodytes* Bradl. nor *Plesiobaeus* Kieff. and consequently he says that *Pseudanteris* runs to *Plesiobaeus* in Kieffer's key (1926). On the contrary, *Pseudanteris* is a remarkable and outstanding genus showing the only relationship to *Tiphodytes* Bradl. There are but two important characters making it quite distinct: the gaster is distinctly carinated with an impressed submarginal ridge like in all typical *Scelioninae* (this is absent in *Tiphodytes* Bradl.) and the marginal vein together with stigmalis (R₁) is quite specific, since R₁ is extremely short, almost fused with marginalis and forming here a small black spot (Fig. 3). This venation has never been seen in *Scelionidae* so far.

Genus *Idris* Förster, 1856

- 1856, *Idris* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 102; type species — *Idris flavicornis* Förster, 1856, by monotypy.
1856, et seq., *Acolus* auct. nec Förster; type species — *Acolus xanthogaster* Ashmead, 1893; designated by Brues, 1908, in Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 18 (Synonymized by Masner, 1961b).
1890, *Acoloides* Howard, Insect life, 2 : 289; type species — *Acoloides saltitidis* Howard, 1890, by monotypy (Synonymized by Masner, 1961b).

1908, *Psilacolus* Kieffer, Ann. Soc. Sci. Bruxelles, 32 : 179, 180; type species — *Acolus xanthogaster* Ashmead, 1893, designated by Kieffer. 1928, Das Tierreich, 48 : 152.

1956, *Philoplanes* Muesebeck et Walkley (= *Megacolus* Priesner nec Cameron), Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 105 : 384; type species — *Megacolus desertorum* Priesner, 1951, by substitution of *Philoplanes* for *Megacolus* Priesner (Synonymized by Masner, 1961).

Idris saltidis (Howard, 1890) comb. n.

1890, *Acoloides saltidis* Howard, Insect life, 2 : 269.

1908, *Acoloides saltidis*: Brues, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 17.

1928, *Acoloides saltidis*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 166.

1951, *Acoloides saltidis*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 696.

Female paratype specimen examined. Labels: "4564 par. eggs of spider"; a label bearing an empty host-egg (*Habrocestum pulex* [Hentz]); red label "Paratype No. 2696 U.S.N.M."; "*Acoloides saltidis* How. Paratype".

The paratype was dissected for mouth parts; the maxillary palpi are 2-jointed, the labial 1-jointed, just like in other *Idris*-species. Masner (1961b) synonymized *Acoloides* How. with *Idris* Först. but did not transfer Howard's species in *Idris*. Consequently, all Nearctic species of *Acoloides* How. [see Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951] should be — after the examination of types — transferred to *Idris* Först.

From the taxonomical point of view we do not recognize the subfamily *Baeinae* and range *Idris* Först. among *Scelioninae*.

Genus *Embidobia* Ashmead, 1895

1895, *Embidobia* Ashmead, Journ. Trinidad Field Nat. Club, 2 : 264; type species — *Embidobia urichi* Ashmead, 1895, by monotypy.

1951, *Ejflatounina* Priesner, Bull. Inst. Fouad I Des., 1 (2) : 126; type species — *Ejflatounina gryontoides* Priesner, 1951, by monotypy and original designation. Syn. n.

Ashmead's description is wrong and misleading in many points. Dodd (1939) anticipated the possibility of misgivings when says (p. 340): "Whether *E. urichi* has 11- or 12-jointed antennae in the female cannot be determined without an examination of the type material. Ashmead's description may be correct. On the other hand, it would have been a simple mistake to have miscounted the small funicle joints." Really, Dodd was right when suspecting Ashmead to miscount the antennal joints. The paratypes examined confirmed this suspicion. There are 11 joints in female's antenna. Dodd's interpretation of *Embidobia* Ashm. was (despite of wrong Ashmead's description) quite correct. On the other hand, Priesner (1951) was evidently misled by the misgivings in Ashmead's description and therefore he created *Ejflatounina*. In the same way his assumption that this genus is related closely to *Gryon* Hal. is apparently incorrect (cf. Masner, 1961b). *Embidobia* Ashm. is related to *Anteris* Först. and allied genera.

The following brief diagnosis of *Embidobia* Ashm. is based on the examination of two paratypes of *Embidobia urichi* Ashm. [see below].

Head semiglobose; eyes large, densely hairy, ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones distant from eye margin at their own diameter; antennae in female 11-jointed, pedicel elongated, following 5 joints very short, club semiabrupt, consisting of four joints; mesoscutum without furrows; scutellum semicircular, unarmed; metanotum either

narrow or raised medially in a small plate; propodeum deeply excavated medially, not prominent laterally; fore wings with subcostalis reaching the front margin at about a half of the length of the wing; before reaching the margin the subcostal vein is moderately broken and slightly downcurved; marginalis very slightly elongated; R_1 longer than marginalis, postmarginalis rather long; gaster moderately elongated, sharp-edged, with impressed submarginal furrow, broadly sessile and attached to propodeum; first tergite transverse, slightly humped anteriorly in female, almost as long as tergite II, this somewhat shorter than tergite III; apex of gaster in female sex sharply pointed; legs normal.

Of course, there are some differences between *Embidobia* Ashm. and *Efflatounina* Priesn. but these are considered not to be of generic rank. The gaster of *Embidobia urichi* Ashm. (female) is a little more elongated than that of *Efflatounina gryontoides* Priesn., more pointed apically and slightly humped anteriorly, while in *E. gryontoides* Priesn. the gaster is obtuse apically and not at all humped basally. On the other hand, the study of Dodd (1939) comprising several new species of *Embidobia* illustrates the inner morphologic divergence of the genus. Therefore we prefer to keep *Efflatounina* Priesn. as a synonym of *Embidobia* Ashm.

Embidobia urichi Ashmead, 1895

1895, *Embidobia urichi* Ashmead, Journ. Trinidad Field Nat. Club., 2 : 265.

1908, *Embidobia urichi*: Brues, in Wytzman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 32.

1926, *Embidobia urichi*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 417.

1939, *Embidobia urichi*: Dodd, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 64 : 340.

Two female paratypes examined. Labels: "Trinidad W. I."; red label "Type No 2591 U.S.N.M."; "Embidobia urichi Ashm. Paratype". The latter written by Muesebeck.

We hesitate to give here the redescription of the species. The reason preventing us to do it is the fact that two females sent us from Washington represent not a single but two species. As we did not see the holotype we can not decide which of them conforms with the holotype. Ashmead's description gives no details to distinguish from each other.

Embidobia gryontoides (Priesner, 1951) c o m b. n.

1951, *Efflatounina gryontoides* Priesner, Bull. Inst. Fouad I du Desert, 1 : 126.

A female paratype examined. Labels: "Meadi Egypt 26. 6. 33 Dr. H. Priesner"; red label "Paratype"; "Efflatounina gryontoides Pr.". The latter is Priesner's handwriting.

The paratype agrees very well with Priesner's description. Male unknown. The host unknown (Embiid?). Type material taken from the detritus of an irrigation canal.

Embidobia metoligotomae Dodd, 1939

1939, *Embidobia metoligotomae* Dodd, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 64 : 341.

A female as well as male paratypes examined. Female labelled: "Nowra NSW coll. 8. 10. 37 em. 31. 12. 37 C. Davis"; "Eggs of *Metoligotoma intermedia*"; "*Embidobia metoligotomae* Dodd Paratype ♀"; male labelled: "From nests of *Metoligotoma ingens* Canberra F. C. T. 25. 1. 35 R. R. Fyfe"; "*Embidobia metoligotomae* Dodd Paratype ♂".

Both female and male represent the true *Embidobia*-species. This species is

morphologically more related to *E. gryontoides* (Priesn.) than to *E. urichi* Ashm. The male of *E. metaligotomae* shows the flagellum consisting of joints somewhat wider than long, their basal and apical margins sharply truncate, resembling very much those of males of genus *Idris* Först.

Subfamily Teleasinae

Genus *Trimorus* Förster, 1856

1856, *Trimorus* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 101, 104. Two species; type species — *Cryon nanno* Walker, 1836. Designated by Ashmead, 1903, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 9 : 87.

1893, *Hologryon* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 181, 200. Nine species; type species — *Prosacantha minutissima* Ashmead, 1887, by original designation.

1910, *Allogryon* Kieffer, in Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 95. Thirty-two species; type species — *Prosacantha caraborum* Riley in Ashmead, 1893. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 697.

1912, *Hemimorus* Cameron, Soc. Ent., 27 : 17, 77; type species — *Hemimorus clavicornis* Cameron, 1912, by monotypy.

The limits of the genus are not considered fixed because of chaos in taxonomy of some genera of *Teleasinae*. Most probably in the next future more one or two genera will sink as synonyms in *Trimorus* Först. It appears that the characters used for the classification of genera of *Teleasinae* are of doubtful value and we have to search for new ones. Dodd (1930) expressed the same sceptical standpoint.

Hemimorus Cam. is really a synonym of *Trimorus* Först as we examined the holotype of *H. clavicornis* Cam. Dodd (1920) considered *Hemimorus* Cam. synonym of *Hoplogryon* Ashm. but in 1930 he synonymized *Hoplogryon* Ashm. with *Trimorus* Först. Muesebeck et Walkley (1951, 1956) consider *Hemimorus* Cam. synonym of *Trimorus* Först.

Allogryon Kieff. proposed as a subgenus of *Hoplogryon* Ashm. is considered synonym of *Trimorus* Först. by Muesebeck et Walkley (1951). Masner (1962) expressed the same idea, pointing out on the doubtful value of first gastral segment as a generic character.

Trimorus caraborum (Riley in Ashmead, 1893)

1893, *Prosacantha caraborum* Riley, in Ashmead, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., 45 : 191.

1908, *Prosacantha caraborum*: Brues, in Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 22.

1910, *Hoplogryon (Allogryon) caraborum*: Kieffer, in Wytsman, Genera Insectorum 80 : 95.

1926, *Hoplogryon (Allogryon) caraborum*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 227.

1948, *Trimorus caraborum*: Fouts, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 98 : 128.

1951, *Trimorus caraborum*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 697.

A female as well as male paratypes examined. Female labelled: "3098° June 14.83"; red label "Paratype No. 2241 U.S.N.M."; "*Prosacantha caraborum* Riley". Male labelled: "Arlington Va"; "Type"; red label "Paratype N. 2241 U.S.N.M."; "*Prosacantha caraborum* Riley". The determination labels written by Muesebeck. Both male and female well preserved.

It should be noticed that *T. caraborum* (Riley) is misplaced in both Ashmead's (1893) and Fouts' (1948) keys for the hind coxae are not "black or mostly black". In the same way the description of Riley should be com-

pleted and corrected in several points. Ashmead's figure of the species (pl. VIII fig. 4) is also not exact since the third tergite is not smooth but striated in anterior 4/5. We prefer to give the following brief redescription of the species (based on the examination of the paratype couple):

Female — Black, legs and proximal half of scape reddish-yellow, hind coxae basally and on dorsal side somewhat darker but by no means black; antennae brown; wings clear.

Head in dorsal aspect wider than long (35 : 15); frons in lower part and cheeks distinctly striated, the striae extending particularly along the inner orbit upwards but the main portion of frons is almost without sculpture; a delicate carina running from antennal insertion up to the median ocellus; vertex almost smooth, without sculpture; occiput and temples with rough longitudinal striation; ocelli in a triangle, the lateral ones as distant from the median one as from the eye margin; eyes very large, oval, clothed with minute scattered hairs.

Antennae rather slender, club not abrupt and not distinctly clavate, fusiform [proportions of antennal joints — 23 : 3 5 : 2 11 : 2 10 : 2 6 : 2 5 : 2.5 4.5 : 4 4 : 4 4 : 4 4 : 4 4 : 3].

Mesoscutum reticulated in anterior part, with scattered longitudinal elements in posterior part. Scutellum with transverse striation anteriorly, smooth and highly shining posteriorly. The metanotal spine strong, uprised and sharply pointed, triangular when viewed frontally, rather thin and blade like in lateral aspect. Metanotum smooth and mirror like shining. Propodeum longitudinally striated all over, clothed with dense silvery pubescence; lateral corners not prominent. Wings normal, not infuscated.

First tergite slightly wider than long (!) (15 : 12) with percurrent longitudinal costae; second tergite wider than long (30 : 15), costate like first tergite; third tergite wider than long (32 : 25) in proximal 4/5 longitudinally striated, the striae becoming finer towards apex, the hind margin of tergite punctulate; on very hind margin of third tergite a smooth shining stripe; following tergites punctulate.

Male — differing from female in following characters: head in dorsal aspect slightly longer (33 : 18), striae on cheeks extend higher on frons; antennae extremely long and filiform, thin, flagellar joints covered with dense hairs. Proportions of joints: 15 : 3 2.5 : 2.5 18 : 2 22 : 2 24 : 2 22 : 1.5 22 1.5 19 : 1.5 18 : 1.5 17 : 1.2 16 : 1.2 18 : 1.2. Fifth joint in first third angularly produced outwardly.

Longitudinal elements in posterior half of mesoscutum more distinct, while scutellum is almost entirely smooth. Metanotal spine slightly curved if seen laterally.

Gaster more fusiform basally and more obtuse apically.

Subfamily Telenominae

Genus *Trissolcus* Ashmead, 1893

1893, *Trissolcus* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 138, 161. Six species; type species — *Telenomus brochymenae* Ashmead, 1881. Designated by Ashmead, 1893, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 161.

1900, *Asolcus* Nakagawa, Spec. Rep. Imp. Agric. Exp. Sta., Japan, 8 : 17; type species — *Asolcus nigripedius* Nakagawa, 1900, by monotypy. Syn. n.

1912, *Aphanurus* Kieffer, in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 11 : 10, 69. Nineteen species, one of them doubtfully included; type species — *Teleas semistriatus* Nees, 1834, by original designation. Preoccupied by Loss, 1907.

1926, *Microphanurus* Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 16, 91; type species — *Teleas semistriatus* Nees, 1834, by substitution of *Microphanurus* for *Aphanurus* Kieffer.

Formerly, *Trissolcus* Ashm. was erected to comprise the species exhibiting between abbreviated parapsidal furrows more one central groove. Thus the mesoscutum appeared with three abbreviated furrows. Recently Masner (1958) examined the type series of European *Trissolcus simoni* (Mayr) and had found that the central furrow is considerably variable in size and can not be used even as a specific character. Delucchi (1961) confirmed this statement on a large bred material. Even the shape of head can not be used as a generic character in *Trissolcus* Ashm.

Trissolcus brochymenae (Ashmead, 1881)

- 1881, *Telenomus crochymenae* (!) Ashmead, Fla. Agric., 4 : 193.
1887, *Telenomus brochymenae* Ashmead, Ent. Amer., 3 : 118.
1893, *Trissolcus brochymenae* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 164.
1908, *Trissolcus brochymenae*: Brues, in Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, 80 : 11.
1926, *Trissolcus brochymenae*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 129.
1951, *Trissolcus brochymenae*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 694.

Two females examined. Labels: "Pike Co. Ark. V-12-38 Peach orchard"; Turner 11447"; "Lot No. 38-8254"; "*Trissolcus brochymenae* Ashm". The latter written by Muesebeck.

As we have no type material we are not going to give a redescription of the species. Two females determined by Muesebeck agree very well with Ashmead's description (1893); the only difference is that the eyes are perfectly bare and not pubescent as Ashmead states (p. 164) and pedicel is not longer than third joint. Second tergite shortly costate basally, otherwise perfectly smooth and highly shining. The central groove between parapsides variabil as in European *simoni* (Mayr).

Trissolcus nigripedius (Nakagawa, 1900) c o m b. n.

- 1900, *Asolcus nigripedius* Nakagawa, Spec. Rep. Imp. Agric. Exp. Sta., Japan, 6 : 17.

F a m i l y *Platygasteridae*

Subfamily *Inostemminae*

Genus *Inostemma* Haliday, 1833

- 1833, *Inostemma* Haliday, Ent. Mag., 1 : 270; type species — *Psilus boschi* Jurine, 1807, by monotypy.

- 1856, *Acerota* Förster nec auct., Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 107. No species.
1887, Ashmead, Can. Ent., 19 : 128. Two species; type species — *Acerota caryae* Ashmead, 1887. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley, 1951, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 707. Syn. n.

- 1916, *Brachinostemma* Kieffer, Zentralbl. Bakt. Parasitenk. Infektionsk., Abt. 2, 46 : 551; type species — *Brachinostemma mediterranea* Kieffer, 1916, by monotypy and original designation. Syn. n.

- 1939, *Inocerota* Szelenyi, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, 32 : 121. Two species; type species — *Inocerota discensus* Szelenyi, 1939, by original designation. Syn. n.

The *Inostemma*-species are characterized in female sex by a horn like process on first gastral tergite. The size and shape of the horn are considerably different within the genus. In some species the horn overlaps the head, in bulk of species it reaches the vertex of the head, but in some species it is very short. The species with short horn were included in *Brachinostemma* Kieff., the species without horn to *Inocerota* Szel. The males however, can not be distinguished generically. When having a large material at disposal we found that there are very minute transitions between the species without horn and species with short horn, and between short- and long-horned species. The number of labial palpi proved not to be a good character since in all short-horned species we found the labial palpi 1-jointed. With regard to these facts (not to speak on males which can not be associated with any of these genera) we prefer to consider *Brachinostemma* Kieff. and *Inocerota* Szel. synonyms of *Inostemma* Hal. The type of *Inocerota discensus* Szel. has

been examined and *Brachinostemma mediterranea* Kieff. is represented in our collection in several specimens. The lectotype of *Inostemma boscii* (Jur.) was examined too.

The synonymy of *Acerota* Först. nec auct. is due to another reason. Ashmead [1887] misinterpreted Förster's genus and the type species — *Acerota caryae* Ashm. belongs in fact to *Inocerota* Szél. and thus to *Inostemma* Hal. (see below). On the other hand, *Acerota* auct. nec Förster (type species — *Acerota evanescens* Kieff.) deserves a new generic name. This change is done on another place in this study (see below).

Inostemma americanum (Ashmead, 1887) c o m b. n.

- 1887, *Allotropa americana* Ashmead, Can. Ent., 19 : 125.
1893, *Allotropa americana* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 250.
1939, *Acerota americana*: Muesebeck, Can. Ent., 71 : 159.
1951, *Acerota americana*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 707.

Synonyms [Muesebeck, 1939]: *Acerota caryae* Ashmead, 1887. *Monocrita melanostropha* Ashmead, 1887.

A female paratype examined. Labels: "Jacksonville Fla"; "Collection Ashmead"; red label "Paratype No. 2859 U.S.N.M."; "*Acerota caryae* Ashm.". The latter written by Muesebeck. The specimen is well preserved.

Muesebeck (1939) who examined the types of all species listed above came to a conclusion that *Acerota caryae* Ashm. is a synonym of *Allotropa americana* Ashm. He transferred the latter species in *Acerota* Först. and thus *americana* [Ashm.] [= *caryae* Ashm.], as a matter of fact, became the type species through the synonymy. It is obvious that Muesebeck et Walkley (1951) were not acquainted with European species of *Acerota* Först. when designating *caryae* Ashm. as type species. From the nomenclatoric point of view, however, their decision is quite correct and is to be followed.

Ashmead's (1893) description as well as figures of *Acerota caryae* are wrong and misleading in many respects. The following is a brief redescription of this species (paratype):

Female — black, legs except coxae, scape and pedicel yellow, coxae dark, flagellum and club fuscous; wings clear.

Head seen dorsally wider than long (30 : 16), uniformly leatherlike sculptured; frons slightly concave medially, vertex convex; lateral ocelli distant from eye margin more than at their own diameter.

Antennae 10-jointed, with abrupt 4-jointed club; scape leather-like sculptured, with upper and lower membranes, the latter covering all funicular joints; the proportions of joints — 16 : 5 5 : 2.5 4 : 2 3 : 2 1 : 2 1 : 2.5 2.5 : 2.5 : 4 2.5 : 4 3.5 : 3; the joints of club bear sensoric cupules outwardly.

Mesoscutum with somewhat finer sculpture than head, rather matt; parapsidal furrows percurrent, well impressed. Scutellum matt, with slightly elevated hind margin.

Subcostal vein not bent, straight, knobbed apically, reaching fully the proximal 1/3 of the length of the fore wing. No fringes on the apical margin of the fore wing.

Gaster rather short and stout (45 : 25), consisting of six segments. First tergite wider than long (13 : 7), striated longitudinally, second tergite the longest (27 : 25), smooth and shining medially, striated almost up to hind margin laterally; following tergites strongly transverse, finely sculptured; last tergite wider than long (11 : 5), sharply pointed apically.

Inostemma discessus (Szelényi, 1939), c o m b. n.

- 1816, *Brachinostemma mediterranea* Kieffer, Contralbl. Bakter., Abt. 2, 46 : 551.
1926, *Brachinostemma mediterraneum* Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 593.

Inostemma discessus (Szelényi, 1939) c o m b. n.

1939, *Inocerota discessus* Szelényi, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, 32 : 121.

Genus *Acerotella* n o m. n.

(type species — *Acerota evanescens* Kieffer, 1914, by present designation)

1856, et seq., *Acerota* auct. nec Förster; type species — *Acerota evanescens* Kieffer, 1914. Designated by Kieffer, in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 11 : 369.

As the type species of *Acerota* Först. is transferred in *Inostemma* Hal. and *Acerota* Först. nec auct. became a synonym of that genus, there is necessary to erect a new generic name for the following species: *evanescens* Kieff. [type species], *boter* (Walk.), *humilis* Kieff. and *hungarica* Szel.

Acerotella gen. n. is closely related to *Inostemma* Hal. and we distinguish both genera as follows:

Acerotella nom. n.

subcostal vein not straight, slightly curved downwards either on apex or on its whole length; gaster in female long, without horn, sixth tergite in form of plate not pointed apically; female antenna either without distinct club or with 3-jointed club, the apical joint the largest and broadest.

Inostemma Hal.

subcostal vein quite straight; female gaster often with horn-like process on first tergite, sixth tergite always triangular, sharply pointed apically; female antennae with distinct abrupt 4-jointed club [except in two species], the apical joint not the largest.

Acerotella evanescens (Kieffer, 1914) c o m b. n.

1914, *Acerota evanescens* Kieffer, in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 11 : 370.

1926, *Acerota evanescens* Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 574.

Genus *Tetrabaeus* Kieffer, 1912

1912, *Tetrabaeus* Kieffer, in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 11 : 87; type species *Aphanomerus americanus* Brues, 1908, by monotypy and original designation.

1963, *Crabroborus* Muesebeck, Beitr. Ent., 13 : 391, 392; type species — *Crabroborus krombeini* Muesebeck, 1963, by monotypy and original designation. S y n. n.

We are not inclined to consider this genus to be a Baeine but an Inostemmine (i.e. Platygasteride). The most related genera are *Aphanomerus* Perk. (this is also an Inostemmine and not Baeine) and particularly *Pseudaphanomerus* Szel. The latter genus can be distinguished from *Tetrabaeus* Kieff. by unsegmented antennal club and the subcostal vein which is slightly upcurved apically, almost terminating in front margin of the fore wing. In *Tetrabaeus* Kieff. the antennal club (particularly in female) is divided by sutures (fig. 6) in four distinct segments (the antenna is thus not 7-jointed as Kieffer [1926] wrongly states) and the subcostal vein is [like in *Aphanomerus* Perk.] straight, terminating far from the front margin of the wing (fig. 2). The keels on propodeum of *Tetrabaeus* Kieff. are not so prominent as given by Kieffer [1926].

Crabroborus Mues. is a new synonym of *Tetrabaeus* Kieff. Dr. Muesebeck was so kind to permit us (in litt.) to publish the synonymy in the present paper. Muesebeck [1963] gives also the description of the male; it differs from the closely related *Pseudaphanomerus* Szel. by segmented antennal club and different wing venation. The peculiar biology of *Tetrabaeus* Kieff. (a gregarious

internal parasite of larvae of crabroninae wasps) makes the genus very outstanding among *Platygasteridae*.

Ogloblin (1957) described a new genus of *Sceltonidae* from Juan Fernandez Isls. — *Tetrabaeus* Ogl. Since this name has been used in 1912 by Kieffer in *Sceltonidae* we are going to avoid the homonymy by proposing a new generic name — *Apobaeus* n. sp. n. with type species *Tetrabaeus insularis* Ogloblin, 1957, by substitution of *Apobaeus* for *Tetrabaeus* Ogl. nec Kieff.

Apobaeus insularis (Ogloblin, 1957) c o m b. n.

1957, *Tetrabaeus insularis* Ogloblin, Rev. Chil. Ent., 5 : 436.

Tetrabaeus americanus (Brues, 1908)

1908, *Aphanomerus americanus* Brues, Bull. Wisconsin Soc., 6 : 156.

1912, *Tetrabaeus americanus*: Kieffer, in André, Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg., 11 : 87.

1926, *Tetrabaeus americanus*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 138.

1951, *Tetrabaeus americanus*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 695.

1963, *Crabroborus krombeini* Muesebeck, Beitr. Ent., 13 : 392 syn. n.

Type material examined (holotype + paratypes). Female holotype labelled: red label "Type"; "Milw. Co. Wis. 390 190"; "27644"; "Aphanomerus americanus Brues Type". There are more four females along the type representing virtually the paratypes yet not marked as those. The labels are the same as in holotype but there are more following numbers: "27645, 27646, 27647, 27648". Type material preserved in Coll. Mus. Publ. Instr. Milwaukee, Wis. One female from Coll. U.S. Nat. Mus. (no type) labelled: "Ex Burdock stem"; Quebec Que. Cam. V-4-42 JI Beaulne 12 Lot no 42-1491"; "Tetrabaeus americanus (Brues) det. Mues."

The descriptions of Brues and particularly that of Muesebeck (1963) give a clear idea of the species. In order to make it more instructive we add the figures of antenna (fig. 6) and fore wing (fig. 2) of the holotype.

Subfamily *Platygasterinae*

Genus *Synopeas* Förster, 1856

1856, *Synopeas* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 108, 114. No species.

1859, Thomson, Öfv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 16 : 71. Thirteen species; type species — *Synopeas inermis* Thomson, 1859. Designated by Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 716.

1856, *Ectadius* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 108, 113, 114, 144; type species — *Platygaster craterus* Walker, 1835, by monotypy.

1856, *Polymecus* Förster, Hymenopterologische Studien, 2 : 144; type species — *Platygaster craterus* Walker, 1835, by substitution of *Polymecus* Förster for *Ectadius* Förster.

1911, *Dolichotrypes* Crawford et Bradley, Ent. Soc. Wash., Proc., 13 : 124; type species — *Dolichotrypes hopkinsi* Crawford et Bradley, 1911, by monotypy and original designation.

The present interpretation of *Synopeas* Först. is different from that of Gahan (1924a) as well as Muesebeck et Walkley (1951); we do not consider *Synopeas* Först. synonym of *Leptactis* Först. Both genera are distinct enough to be distinguished from each other (cf. Masner, 1960). *Ectadius* Först. (= *Polymecus* Först.) and *Dolichotrypes* Crawford et Bradl. were based purely on secondary sexual characters and are no longer tenable as good genera. We examined the type of *Platygaster craterus* Walk. (British Museum,

Natural History, London). Other genera listed as synonyms of *Leptacis* Först. by Muesebeck et Walkley (1951) are considered to belong neither to *Leptacis* Först. nor to *Synopeas* Först.

Synopeas hopkinsi (Crawford et Bradley, 1911) comb. n.

- 1911, *Dolichotrypes hopkinsi* Crawford et Bradley, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 13 : 124.
1922, *Polymecus (Dolichotrypes) hopkinsi*: Brues, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci., 57 : 265.
1924, *Leptacis hopkinsi*: Fouts, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 63 : 125.
1926, *Dolichotrypes hopkinsi*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 604.
1951, *Leptacis hopkinsi*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 717.

Two females examined. Labels: "Gainesville, Fla. 110 1960 L. A. Hetrick"; "Dolichotrypes hopkinsi Cwfd. + Bradl.". The latter written by Muesebeck.

The length of the tubulose fourth, fifth and sixth gastral segments in female (i.e. the so called "tail") are most probably variable in each specimen as shown by Brues (1922). Brues suggests that the length of each of these segments is fixed during the pupal stage and can not be extended or shortened during the life of the adult wasp. We may conclude from this that each specimen remains such as it was born and that segments 4-6th can not be telescoped (e.g. during oviposition). It is contrary to many species in *Proctotrupoidea* where the apical gastral segments may be largely telescoped (exserted or retracted) in females.

The male of *Synopeas hopkinsi* (Crawf. et Brandl.) is unknown since that described as male by Crawford et Bradley (1911) appeared to be a female of another species (cf. Fouts, 1924a).

Genus *Eritrissomerus* Ashmead, 1893

- 1893, *Eritrissomerus* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 263, 264, 298; type species — *Eritrissomerus cecidomyiae* Ashmead, 1893, by monotypy and original designation.

We agree with Fouts (1924a) that *Eritrissomerus* Ashm. is an artificial genus being used merely for convenience. The swollen fourth antennal joint in male is not a generic character and so only the pointed process between antennae could be used for separation of *Eritrissomerus* Ashm. from the closely related *Platygaster* Latr. Until the whole genus *Platygaster* Latr. and allied genera are revised we prefer to keep *Eritrissomerus* Ashm. for an independent genus.

Eritrissomerus cecidomyiae Ashmead, 1893

- 1893, *Eritrissomerus cecidomyiae* Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 299.
1917, *Eritrissomerus cecidomyiae*: Brues, 22, Conn. Geol. Nat. Hist. Survey, 1916 : 534.
1924, *Eritrissomerus cecidomyiae*: Fouts, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 63 : 20.
1926, *Eritrissomerus cecidomyiae*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 707.
1951, *Eritrissomerus cecidomyiae*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 710.

The male allotype examined. Labels: "Jacksonville Fla."; red label "Allotype No. 2280 U.S.N.M."; "Ceroplatymerus cecidomyiae Ashm.". Most probably Ashmead during the preparation of the manuscript used the generic name *Ceroplatymerus* but later when making the final arrangement preferred *Eritrissomerus*. The allotype has been selected from two males by Fouts (1924a : 21) from Ashmead's type series. As no figure of the clypeal process

of *E. cecidomyiae* Ashm. was published we are giving that of the allotype (fig. 8).

Genus *Euxestonotus* Fouts, 1925

1925, *Euxestonotus* Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 27 : 98. Four species; type species — *Platygaster error* Fitch, 1861, by original designation.

1947, *Eoxestonotus* Debauche, Bull. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 83 : 267. Two species; type species — *Eoxestonotus pini* Debauche, 1947, by original designation.

We agree with Ghesquière [1948] who explained the confused synonymy of the genus. Ghesquière's conception should be completed by Muesebeck et Walkley [1956] who respect the recent decision of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (*Bull. Zool. Nom.*, 4 : 160, 346, 1950) concerning designation of type species.

The formal keeping on the rule of priority would lead us to retain *Xestonotidea* Gah. as a generic name. But as Muesebeck et Walkley (1956) had shown the type species of this genus is *Xestonotus andriciphilus* Ashm. and not *Xestonotidea foersteri* Gah. Many authors (Fouts, 1924a; Kieffer, 1926; Debauche, 1947; Ghesquière, 1948) have pointed out that the type species — *Xestonotus andriciphilus* Ashm. is described to have parallel furrows on mesoscutum, while the figure shows these furrows distinctly convergent. The problem whether the description or figure is wrong can not be solved since the type of *andriciphilus* Ashm. is lost (cf. Fouts, 1924a; Muesebeck in litt.). We agree with Ghesquière [1948] that *X. andriciphilus* Ashm. would belong most probably to *Leptacis* Först. and thus the genera *Xestonotidea* Gah., *Axestonotus* Kieff. and *Xestonotus* Först. nec Leconte become synonyms of *Leptacis* Först.

Euxestonotus Fouts is closely related to the *Platygaster*-complex but it is distinguished by parapsidal furrows, which are widely distant from each other posteriorly and distinctly divergent at posterior extremities (in front of scutellum). Scutellum separated from mesoscutum by a very fine suture (not impressed deeply as in *Platygaster* Latr.) and when viewed laterally at the same level as mesoscutum. Mesoscutum highly polished, shining, without any sculpture, perfectly bare.

Euxestonotus Fouts is (so far the head and thorax are concerned) very close particularly to *Urocyclops* Manev. but in the latter genus the parapsidal furrows are more convergent and not divergent at posterior extremities, the scutellum is fairly different from that of *Euxestonotus*. Moreover, the formation of gaster in females is quite different in both genera.

Euxestonotus error (Fitch, 1861)

- 1861, *Platygaster error* Fitch, Rep. Ins. N. York, 6 : 76.
- 1893, *Anopedias error*: Ashmead, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus., 45 : 291.
- 1924, *Platygaster error*: Fouts, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 63 : 60.
- 1925, *Euxestonotus error*: Fouts, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 27 : 99.
- 1926, *Anopedias error*: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48 : 703.
- 1948, *Euxestonotus error*: Ghesquière, Bull. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 84 : 43
- 1951, *Xestonotidea error*: Muesebeck et Walkley, in Muesebeck et al., U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2 : 715.

The couple examined. Labels: "Sweeping wheat"; "Mt. Holly Spgs. Pa 18. V. 1921"; "Cage No 2897"; "Webster No 13051"; "P. R. Myers Coll."; "Platygaster error Fitch". The latter written by Muesebeck.

We are convinced this couple represent really the Fitch's species. It is

closely related to European *E. plui* (Deb.) and there is absolutely no doubt whether the American and European species belong to the same species.

SUMMARY

Thirty Proctorupoid genera of North America and one genus from West Indies Isls. are treated in this paper. Many Nearctic species were designated as types of the genera and therefore they are of primary importance for taxonomic research. The present paper is a survey on these species, brings the redescrptions (based on examination of the type materials), synonymy, as well as taxonomic and phylogenetic discussions. Several types are figured in order to make their recognition easier.

- Conostigmus* Dahlbom, 1858 (= *Conostigmoides* Dodd, 1914 s y n. n.)
Conostigmus erythrothorax (Ashmead, 1893) c o m b. n. — from *Conostigmoides* Dodd resp. *Eumegasplius* Ashm., notes
Atritomellus conwentziae (Gahan, 1919) c o m b. n. — from *Dendrocerus* Ratz.
Atritomellus conwentziae v. *rufus* (Gahan 1919), c o m b. n. — from *Dendrocerus* Ratz.
Allomicrops Kieffer, 1914 (= *Eulagynodes* Girault, 1917 s y n. n.)
Allomicrops abnormis (Perkins, 1910) (= *Eulagynodes bicolor* Girault, 1917 s y n. n.), notes
Cinetus Jurine, 1807 (= *Leptorhaptus* Förster, 1856 nec auct., s y n. n.)
Cinetus concisus (Ashmead, 1893) c o m b. n. — from *Leptorhaptus* Först. nec auct., redescrbed
Cinetus Jurine, 1807 (= *Styldolon* Ashmead, 1897 s y n. n.)
Cinetus subpollitus n o m. n. (*Styldolon pollitum* Ashmead, 1897 nec *Cinetus pollitus* Thomson, 1858)
Leptonetus n o m. n. (= *Leptorhaptus* auct. nec Förster, 1856)
Leptonetus pollitus (Thomson, 1858) c o m b. n. — from *Leptorhaptus* auct. nec Förster
Leptonetus verus (Fouts, 1927) c o m b. n. — from *Scorptotelela* Ashm., notes
Scorptotelela Ashmead, 1897 (= *Miota* auct. nec Förster, 1856, s y n. n.), status discussed
Scorptotelela compressa (Kieffer, 1910) c o m b. n. — from *Miota* auct. nec Förster
Scorptotelela macrocera (Thomson, 1858) c o m b. n. — from *Miota* auct. resp. *Cinetus* Jur.
Scorptotelela longepetiolata (Thomson, 1858) c o m b. n. — from *Miota* auct. resp. *Cinetus* Jur.
Scorptotelela lutipes (Kieffer, 1910) c o m b. n. — from *Miota* auct.
Scorptotelela longiventris (Kieffer, 1910) c o m b. n. — from *Miota* auct.
Scorptotelela cebes (Nixon, 1957) c o m b. n. — from *Miota* auct.
Propstlomma columbianum (Ashmead, 1893) — notes
Polypeza Förster, 1856 (= *Atelopsilus* Kieffer, 1908, s y n. n.)
Polypeza brunnea (Ashmead, 1893) c o m b. n. — from *Atelopsilus* Kieff. resp. *Pantolyta* Först.
Synacra Förster, 1856 (= *Paratelopsilus* Whittaker, 1930, s y n. n.)
Synacra canadensis (Whittaker, 1930) c o m b. n. — from *Paratelopsilus* Whittaker notes
Myrmecopria mellea (Ashmead, 1887) — femina nova, described, notes

Pentapria Kieffer, 1905 (= *Xenopria* Fouts, 1939, syn. n.)
Pentapria columbiana (Fouts, 1939) comb. n. — from *Xenopria* Fouts
Entomacis Förster, 1856 (= *Adeliopria* Ashmead, 1902, syn. n.)
Entomacis longii (Ashmead, 1902) comb. n. — from *Adeliopria* Ashm.
Doliopria americana Fouts, 1926 — notes
Auxopaedeutes Brues, 1903 (= *Cracinopria* Fouts, 1924, syn. n.)
Auxopaedeutes marylandicus (Fouts, 1920) comb. n. — from *Cracinopria*
Fouts resp. *Trichopria* Ashm.
Trichopria minutissima (Ashmead, 1893) comb. n. — from *Phaenopria* Ashm.
Macroteleia Westwood, 1835 (= *Prosapegus* Kieffer, 1908, syn. n.)
Macroteleia elongata (Ashmead, 1887) comb. n. — from *Prosapegus* Kieff.
resp. *Anteris* Först., notes
Macroteleia Westwood, 1835 (= *Stictoteleia* Kieffer, 1926, syn. n.)
Macroteleia virginensis Ashmead, 1893 — notes
Leptoteleia oecanthi (Riley, 1893) — notes
Oethecoctonus oecanthi (Riley, 1893) — notes
Pegoteleia heidemannii (Ashmead, 1893) — notes
Opistacantha Ashmead, 1893 (= *Protrimorus* Kieffer, 1908, syn. n.)
Opistacantha americana (Ashmead, 1893) comb. n. — from *Protrimorus*
Kieff. resp. *Trimorus* Först.
Pseudanteris insignis Fouts, 1927 — taxonomy, notes
Idris saitidis (Howard, 1890) comb. n. — from *Acolotides* How.
Embidobia Ashmead, 1895 (= *Efflatounina* Priesner, 1951, syn. n.), taxonomy,
diagnose
Embidobia gryontoides (Priesner, 1951) comb. n. — from *Efflatounina* Priesn.
Embidobia urichi Ashmead, 1895 — notes
Embidobia metoligotomae Dodd, 1939 — notes
Trimorus caraborum (Riley, 1893) — redescribed
Trissolcus Ashmead, 1893 (= *Asolcus* Nakagawa, 1900, syn. n.)
Trissolcus nigripedius (Nakagawa, 1900) comb. n. — from *Asolcus* Nak.
Trissolcus brochymenae (Ashmead, 1881) — notes
Inostemma Haliday, 1833 (= *Acerota* Förster, 1856 nec auct., syn. n.)
Inostemma americanum (Ashmead, 1887) comb. n. (= *Acerota caryae* Ash-
mead, 1887) — from *Acerota* Först. — nec auct. resp. *Allotropa* Först., re-
described
Inostemma Haliday, 1833 (= *Inocerota* Széleányi, 1939, syn. n.)
Inostemma discessus (Széleányi, 1939) comb. n. — from *Inocerota* Szel.
Inostemma Haliday, 1833 (= *Brachinostemma* Kieffer, 1916, syn. n.)
Inostemma mediterraneum (Kieffer, 1916) comb. n. — from *Brachinostemma*
Kieff.
Acerotella nom. n. (= *Acerota* auct. nec Förster, 1856)
Acerotella evanescens (Kieffer, 1914) comb. n. — from *Acerota* auct. nec
Förster, 1856
Tetrabaeus Kieffer, 1912 (= *Crabroborus* Muesebeck, 1963, syn. n.) — sys-
tematic position discussed
Tetrabaeus americanus (Brues, 1908) (= *Crabroborus krombeini* Muesebeck,
1963, syn. n.), notes
Apobaeus nom. n. (= *Tetrabaeus* Ogloblin, 1957 nec Kieffer, 1912)
Apobaeus insularis (Ogloblin, 1957) comb. n. — from *Tetrabaeus* Ogl. nec
Kieff.

Synopeas Förster, 1856 (= *Dolichotrypes* Crawford et Bradley, 1911), status discussed
Synopeas hopkinsi (Crawford et Bradley, 1911) comb. n. — from *Dolichotrypes* Crawf. et Bradl. resp. *Leptacis* Först.
Etrissomerus cecidomyiae Ashmead, 1893 — notes
Euxestonotus Fouts, 1925 — status discussed
Euxestonotus error (Fitch, 1861) — notes
Leptacis Förster, 1856 (= *Xestonotus* Förster, 1856 nec Leconte, 1853 *Axestonotus* Kieffer, 1926 *Xestonotidea* Gahan, 1919)

REFERENCES

- Ashmead W. H., 1887: Studies of the North American Proctotrypidae with descriptions of new species from Florida. *Can. Ent.*, 19 : 192—198.
 Ashmead W. H., 1893: A monograph of the North American Proctotrypidae. *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 45 : 472 pp.
 Brues C. T., 1908, in Wytzman, *Genera Insectorum*, Scellionidae, 59 pp.
 Brues C. T., 1922: Some hymenopterous parasites of lignicolous Itonididae. *Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. Proc.*, 57 : 264—283.
 Crawford J. C. et Bradley, J. C., 1911: A new Pelecinus-like Genus and Species of Platygasteridae. *Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington*, 13 : 124—125.
 Debauche R. H., 1947: Scellionidae de la faune belge. *Bull. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.*, 83 : 255—285.
 Delucchi V. L., 1961: Le complexe des *Asolcus* Nakagawa (Microphanurus Kieffer) (Hymenoptera, Proctotrupoidea) parasites oophages des punaises des cereales au Maroc et au Moyen Orient. *Cahiers Rech. Agron.*, No. 14 : 41—67.
 Dodd A. P., 1914: Australian Hymenoptera Proctotrypoidea, No. 2. *Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia*, 38 : 58—131.
 Dodd A. P., 1920: Notes on the exotic Proctotrupoidea in the British and Oxford University Museums with descriptions of new genera and species. *Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, 1919 [1920] : 321—382.
 Dodd A. P., 1930: A revision of the Australian Teleasinae (Hymenoptera: Proctotrypoidea). *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W.*, 55 : 41—91.
 Dodd A. P., 1933: The Australian species of *Macroteleia* and *Prosapegus* (Scellionidae, Hymenoptera). *Proc. R. Soc. Queensland*, 44 : 75—103.
 Dodd A. P., 1939: Hymenopterous parasites of Embioptera. *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W.* 64 [3—4] : 338—344.
 Förster A., 1856: Hymenopterologische Studien, v. 2, Aachen.
 Fouts R. M., 1924a: Revision of the North American wasps of the subfamily Platygasterinae. *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 63 : 145 pp.
 Fouts R. M., 1924b: New Bethyloid and Serphoid parasites from North America (Hymenoptera). *Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington*, 26 : 159—166.
 Fouts R. M., 1925: New Serphoid parasites from United States (Hymenoptera). *Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington*, 27 : 93—103.
 Fouts R. M., 1927: Descriptions of new Nearctic Serphoidea (Hymenoptera). *Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington*, 29 : 163—179.
 Fouts R. M., 1939: Descriptions of one new genus and three new species of Diapriidae (Hymenoptera). *Proc. Ent. Soc., Washington*, 41 : 260—264.
 Fouts R. M., 1948: Parasitic wasps of the genus *Trimorus* in North America. *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 98 : 91—148.
 Gahan A. B., 1919a: A new species of the Serphoid genus *Dendrocercus* (Hymenoptera). *Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington*, 21 : 121—123.
 Gahan A. B., 1919b: Report on a small collection of Indian parasitic Hymenoptera. *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 56 : 513—524.
 Ghesquière J., 1948: Note critique sur les genres *Xestonotus* Förster et *Rosnetia* Brues (Hymenoptera, Proctotrupoidea, Platygasteridae). *Bull. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 84 : 41—45.
 Girault A. A., 1917: New Javanese Hymenoptera. — Private print.
 Kieffer J. J., 1911: In André, *Spec. Hym. Eur. Alg.*, 10 : 10.
 Kieffer J. J., 1914: Serphidae et Calliceratidae. — *Das Tierreich*, 42 : 254 pp.

- Kieffer J. J., 1916: Diapriidae. *Das Tierreich*, 44 : 627 pp.
- Kieffer J. J., 1926: Scelionidae. *Das Tierreich*, 48 : 885 pp.
- Masner L., 1958: Some problems of the taxonomy of the subfamily Telenominae (Hym. Scelionidae). *Trans. I. Int. Conj. Insect Pathology and Biol. Control.*, 1958: 375—382, Praha.
- Masner L. et Sundholm A., 1959: Some nomenclatoric problems in Diapriidae (Hym., Proctotrupoidea). *Acta Soc. Ent. Cechosl.*, 56 : 161—168.
- Masner L., 1960: A revision of the African species of the genus *Leptacis* Först. (Hymenoptera-Platygasteridae). *Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr.*, 82 : 34 pp.
- Masner L., 1961a: Ambositrinae, a new subfamily of Diapriidae from Madagascar and Central Africa (Hymenoptera Proctotrupoidea). *Mém. Inst. Sci. Madagascar*, 12 : 289—295.
- Masner L., 1961b: The genera *Gryon* Hal., *Idris* Först. and *Hemisius* Westw. (Hym., Scelionidae). *Acta Soc. Ent. Cechosl.*, 58 : 157—168.
- Masner L., 1962: On the *Trimorus*-species of the *ninus* (Nixon)-group (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae). *Acta Zool. Acad. Hung.*, 8 : 107—113.
- Muesebeck C. F. W., 1939: A new mealybug parasite (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae). *Can. Ent.*, 71 : 158—160.
- Muesebeck C. F. W. et Walkley L. M., 1951: Hymenoptera of America North of Mexico. *U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Monogr. No. 2* : 1420 pp. Washington.
- Muesebeck C. F. W. et Walkley L. M., 1956: Type species of the genera and subgenera of parasitic wasps comprising the superfamily Proctotrupoidea (Order Hymenoptera). *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 105 : 319—419.
- Muesebeck C. F. W. in Krombein, 1958: Hymenoptera of America North of Mexico. Synoptic Catalog (Agriculture Monograph No. 2). First Supplement. *U. S. Governm. Print. Office*, Washington.
- Muesebeck C. F. W., 1963: A Platygasterid Parasite of Certain Wasp Larvae (Hymenoptera: Proctotrupoidea, Platygasteridae). *Beitr. Ent.*, 13 : 391—394.
- Nixon G. E. J., 1957: Diapriidae subfamily Belytinae. Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects. *Roy. Ent. Soc. London*, VIII (3), London.
- Ogloblin A. A., 1957: Los insectos de las islas Juan Fernandez. 35. Mymaridae, Ceraphronidae, Diapriidae y Scelionidae (Hymenoptera). *Rev. Chil. Ent.*, 5 : 413—444.
- Perkins H., 1910: *Fauna Hawaiensis*, II : 617.
- Priesner H., 1951: New genera and species of Scelionidae (Hymenoptera, Proctotrupoidea) from Egypt. *Bull. Inst. Fouad Ier du Désert*, 1 : 119—149.
- Pschorr-Walcher H., 1957: Zur Kenntnis der Diapriinae (Proctotrupoidea) der Wasmann-Sammlung. *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.*, 30 : 73—88.
- Sundholm A., 1960: On *Diapria* Latreille and allied genera (Hym. Diapriidae). *Opuscula Ent.*, 25 : 215—233.
- Szabó J., 1962: Untersuchungen an paläarktischen Proctotrupiden I—IV. (Hymenoptera) I. Untersuchungen der verkannten Gattung *Baryconus* Foerster, 1856 von verschiedenen Gesichtspunkten (Hym. Proctotrupoidea, Scelionidae). *Folia Ent. Hung.*, 15 (11) : 222—232.
- Whittaker O., 1930: Some new species and a new genus of parasitic Hymenoptera from British Columbia. *Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington*, 32 : 67—76.
- Wing M. W., 1951: A new genus and species of myrmecophilous Diapriidae with taxonomic and biological notes on related forms (Hymenoptera). *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, 102 (3) : 195—210.

Author's address: L. Masner, CSC., Institute of Entomology ČSAV, Na cvičišti 2, Praha 6, Czechoslovakia.