

FIRST PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE OCCURRENCE OF GENERA  
OF THE GROUP PROCTOTRUPOIDEA IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
(SECOND PART — SUPERFAMILY PROCTOTRUPOIDEA s. str.)

(Hymenoptera: Proctotrupeoidea)

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Contents

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| A. Introduction . . . . . | 83  |
| B. Special part . . . . . | 84  |
| C. References . . . . .   | 104 |
| D. Index . . . . .        | 106 |

A. Introduction

This report follows my preceding study (L. MASNER 1956) and continues in the general survey of our Proctotrupoid-fauna, first of all from the point of view of its generic representation in our country. In this second part, I do treat the genera of the superfamily *Proctotrupeoidea* s. str., occurring on the territory of Czechoslovakia. The arrangement and division of the whole report is almost conformable with the first part, excepting only several sections, which have been worked up in a somewhat different form. Of each genus, I quote several species and not only one, as I used to do in the preceding first part. Of the genera showing up to now a taxonomical chaos, with whole series of unsufficiently described species, I am quoting principally one sole reliably determinable species. On the whole, in this second part, I am treating 47 genera, where of 31 may be reported as new for the territory of Czechoslovakia. In the special part, I bring in the preface to each family remarks as to its zoogeography, ecology, bionomics and paleontology. The general information on the whole group *Proctotrupeoidea*, including my systematic opinions, are contained in the Czech as well as English preface in the first part of this report.

I desire by using this opportunity to express herewith my best thanks to all who enabled me through their kind advice and friendly assistance to complete and prepare this paper for publication, first of all to the staff of Entomological department of the National Museum in Praha, especially to my friend RNDr Z. Bouček.

## B. Special Part

### I. superfamily *Proctotrupoidea* s. str.

#### 1. family *Heloridae* FOERSTER 1856

This small family represents from the phylogenetic point of view the eldest branch of *Proctotrupoidea*. MARTYNOV (1925) discovered in the Russian Malm a new fossil genus — *Mesohelorus*, this being up to now the eldest from the whole superfamily. From the whole world, only one sole recent genus — *Helorus* LATR. — is known, containing today 5 good species from the Palearctic Region and 4 species from other zoogeographic Regions. In the Australian Region this family is not present. The species are parasitizing in larvae of *Neuroptera*, families *Chrysopidae* and (?) *Hemerobiidae*.

The Czechoslovak species from the territory of Moravia have been treated by GREGOR (1938). A monograph concerning the Palearctic species has been recently brought by PSCHORN-WALCHER (1955). The fundamental treatment is contained in KIEFFER (1914).

#### 1. Genus *Helorus* LATREILLE 1802

(Hist. Crust. Ins. 3: 309)

From the territory of Moravia, GREGOR (1938) reports 4 species, of which I have ascertained only 3. With respect to PSCHORN's (1955) revision, the occurrence of *H. corruscus* HALID., reported by GREGOR, should be taken only with necessary reservation. The appearance of *H. meridionalis* PSCHORN, owing to its distribution (Italy to Finland) may be supposed as possible in our country. Our three species, living on various biotops, do never appear frequently. Time of occurrence: IV—X, prevalently VI—VII.\*)

*H. rugosus* THOMS. 1858 — GREGOR (1938) reports 4 ♀♀ from 3 Moravian localities (Kelč, Loučka, Pouzdřany). KIEFFER (1914) referred this species from *Chrysopa perla* L. PSCHORN gives *Chrysopa nigricortala* as host. Distributed from Hungary to Sweden. Our greatest and relatively rare species.

Further founds in Czechoslovakia:

Bohemia: Praha-Královská obora (Boh. centr.), IV, 1954, reared from cocoon of *Chrysopa* sp., 1 ♂ (leg. L. Masner), det. Pschorn-W.

Suchdol near Praha (Boh. centr.), 22. IX. 1955, sweeping of steppe at evening. 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).\*)

*H. anomalipes* (PANZ. 1798). GREGOR reports a series of ♀♀ and ♂♂ from Ubušín, Pouzdřany and Nový Jičín (Moravia). PSCHORN gives *Chrysopa prasina* RAMB. and *Ch. carnea* ST. as hosts. Appearance: all Europe and partly Asia. Our most frequent species.

\*) The data given should be considered for Czechoslovakia only.

\*) So far by the individual founds not otherwise given, should be considered as det. L. Masner.

Further founds in Czechoslovakia:

Bohemia: Praha-Ruzyně (Boh. centr.), VII, 1953, sweeping of *Brassica napus* L., 2 ♂♂ (leg. Bouček), det. Pschorn-W.  
Čelákovice (Boh. centr.), 9. VIII. 1944, sands, 1 ♀ (leg. Kocourek), det. Pschorn-W.  
Svatá u Berouna (Boh. centr.), 8. VIII. 1923, 1 ♀ (coll. Binder), det. Pschorn-W.  
Kařez (Boh. centr.), 6. VIII. 1933, on a window, 1 ♂ (leg. ?).  
Český Krumlov (Boh. merid.), VIII. 1919, 1 ♀ (leg. ?).  
Holovousy (Boh. sept.), 12. VII. 1953, 1 ♂ (leg. Hostounský).  
Kamenický Šenov (Boh. sept.), VII. 1953, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner), det. Pschorn-W.  
Moravia: Čejč (Mor. merid.), 23. VI. 1929, 1. VIII., 4. X., 10. VII. 1943, 25. VIII. 1944, 8 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ (leg. Šustera), det. Pschorn-W.

*H. ruficornis* FOERST. 1856 (= *H. flavipes* KIEFF. 1907). GREGOR reports this species from Suchdol n. O. and Bernartice (Moravia). PSCHORN gives *Chrysopa prasina* RAMB. as host. Appearance: from Austria to Finland. In North-West Europe probably lacking. In Czechoslovakia relatively rare.

Further founds in Czechoslovakia:

Bohemia: Velký Vřešřov (Boh. or.), VII. 1952, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček),  
Borkovice (Boh. merid.), 5. VII. 1954, on a peat-bog, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (leg. Hoffer),  
det. Pschorn-W.  
Moravia: Ubušín (Mor. merid.), 6. VIII. 1937, 1 ♂ (leg. Gregor), det. Pschorn-W.  
Mrskolesy (Mor.), 24. VIII. 1947, 1 ♀ (leg. Palásek).

*H. corruscus* HALID. 1857. GREGOR (1938) reports from Moravia a series of localities and considers this species in ČSR as one of the most frequent. However, as proved by PSCHORN, this species has been erroneously interchanged with other species and is, in reality, one of the most rare species of *Helorus* LATR.; Gregor's report should be therefore regarded as doubtful. I have not seen any of GREGOR's documentary specimens. PSCHORN gives *Chrysopa ventralis* CURT. as host. Appearance: sporadically in Central Europe and Great Britain.

## 2. family Proctotrupidae FOERSTER 1856

The species of this family are — on the whole — in our country richly represented; some of them belong to our most frequent species. They use to live preferably on moist and shady biotops, but occur also on xerothermous slopes and steppes. The highest appearance falls into late summer and especially into late autumn. Some genera show a distinct numerical prevalence of ♂♂ (*Phaenoserphus* KIEFF.). Females may be found most frequently on leaves of low bush (forest-margin, groves, etc.) or on the soil, where they move very active here and there. The activity of movements is own and typical for all their genera. The biology is considerably various. Prevalently, however, they attack larvae of different beetle (*Carabidae*, *Staphylinidae*, *Elateridae*, *Coccinellidae*, *Phalacridae*, etc.) and live also in larvae of fungivorous flies (*Mycetophilidae*, *Sciaridae*) more rarely in *Phoridae*. One species (*Phaenoserphus calcar* HALID.) parasites in centipede *Lithobius forficatus* LEACH. Some species have been observed in ant-nests. The larvae are living endoparasitically and show a polypode-type of body.

The evolution goes usually over four larval stages plus a short praepupal stage. The adult lives for several weeks. Up to now, there have been already discovered many fossil species and genera, the eldest of which American Miocen (Florissant). From the whole world, about 12 genera are known, whereof 7 in Czechoslovakia (8 in Europe). From these 7 genera TOMŠÍK (see references) cites from the territory of Czechoslovakia the discovery of 5 genera. Now I can report the 2 remaining genera as new for our country. The appearance of the 8<sup>th</sup> European genus — *Thomsonina* HELLEN — in Czechoslovakia may be presumed.

During the last years, TOMŠÍK (1942, 1944a, b) has worked up the Czechoslovak genera. A detailed systematic treatment gives NIXON (1938). The postembryonic development is exactly described by EASTHAM (1929) and RAYNAUD (1935). The fundamental treating of this family is in KIEFFER (1914). Owing to the fact that TOMŠÍK treated already some of our genera (1. *Proctotrupes* LATR., 2. *Phaenoserphus* KIEFF., 3. *Cryptoserphus* KIEFF., 4. *Disogmus* FOERST., 5. *Codrus* PANZ (= *Exallonyx* KIEFF.)), I do not deal with them here any more and report only the genera new for our country.

#### 6. Genus *Brachyserphus* HELLEN 1941

(Notul. Ent. 21: 28—42)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Biology relatively well known. Once, a female was observed when ovipositing in *Boletus* sp., inhabited by Mycetophilid larvae. Richards (Great Britain) reared both sexes from bracket fungus on Ash (*Fraxinus*), containing beetle *Orchesia micans* (PANZ). Bischoff gives *Phalacrus corruscus* PANZ. as host and writes about the possibility of hyperparasitism on *Thersilochus orchesiae* auct. (*Ichneumonidae*). HELLEN (1941) considers *B. laeviceps* (THOMS.) as identic with *B. parvulus* (NEES). The further species — *B. buccatus* (THOMPS.) belongs, according to my opinion, more probably to *Codrus* PANZ. I do not possess, however, any documentary specimens hereof. The species of this genus live on various biotops. Time of occurrence: VII—X.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Central and Northern Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I report *B. parvulus* (NEES 1834) described from Germany. Found also in England, Sweden and Finland. New species to territory of Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Praha-Šárka (Boh. centr.), 16. X. 1955, swept on grass on a path cut through the forest, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner). The form of ovipositor corresponds perfectly with the description.

Měrunice (Boh. occid.), 29. VIII. 1956, 1 ♂ (leg. Bouček).

Milá-hill in Bohemian Middle-Highlands, 2. X. 1956, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

Děčínský Sněžník (Boh. sept.), 28. VIII. 1956, 1 ♂ (leg. Bouček).

Moravia: Bítov (Mor. merid.), 10. VII. 1954, 1 ♂ (leg. Lauterer).

Slovakia: Královský Chlmec (Slov. or.), 1 ♀ (leg. Šedivý). By its form of ovipositor, this specimen shows a close relativity to *B. laeviceps* (Thoms.). Here remains to solve the question, as to whether both species are identic in reality.

## 7. Genus *Paracodrus* KIEFFER 1907

(André, Spec. Hym. Eur. 10: 273)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Tomšik brings this genus in his Diploma Work, which, however, as a whole, has not been published. Also in TOMŠIK's (1944a) published work this genus is not quoted. It is necessary to remark that KIRCHNER (1856) already reports *Proctotrupes apterogynus* HALID. from Bohemia and states to have bred it ex plant-louse *Aphis* sp. This bionomy for itself proves enough to be erroneous. In the first part of this report (L. MASNER, 1956), I have drawn attention to reasons, why I do not accept KIRCHNER's statements as reliable. I do consider therefore my report to be first from our country. The biology is known in detail: attacks larvae of various *Elateridae*-species, namely *Agriotes obscurus* (L.). Very careful studies on the biology and development were brought by ZOLK (1924) and d'AGUILAR (1948). NIXON (1938) considers *P. albipennis* (THOMS.) and *P. bethyliformis* KIEFF. to be identical with *P. apterogynus* (HALID.). In Czechoslovakia on various biotops. Time of occurrence: VII—VIII.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (early whole Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I report *P. apterogynus* (HALID. 1839) described from England. Found also in France, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany and Estonia. New species for the territory of ČSR.

Bohemia: Malá Skála u Turnova (Boh. sept.), VIII. 1939, 1 ♂ (leg. Obenberger).

Kamenický Šenov (Boh. sept.), VII. 1953, 1 ♂ (leg. L. Masner).

Janov near Děčín (Boh. sept.), 29. VII. 1956, 1 ♂ (leg. Bouček).

## 3. family *Diapriidae* HALIDAY 1839

As to the extent and numerical representation, this family is equaled only by the family *Scelionidae*, this being perhaps still somewhat richer. *Diapriidae* are divided into two approximately equal subfamilies, namely *Belytinae* and *Diapriinae*. The species of both subfamilies prefer to live on shady and moist places, in valleys of forest-brooks, shady groves, peatbogs and shores of waters. Only very few genera appear more distinctly on xerothermous or steppic biotops. The highest appearance is in late summer and autumn. Several genera seem to be probably obligatory or facultative parthenogenetic; the males hereof are up to now not known. By *Solenopsis* WASM., as I presume, the geographic parthenogenesis may be observed. The species of the entire family attack—in their majority—larvae of various flies, where they live endoparasitically. Here belong several true myrmecophilous genera, some of them showing certain adaptations caused by their manner of living. The larvae—so far they are known—show in first stage the mandibulate type; the evolution is going through three larval stages and one short praepupal stage. Pupation inside the host-pupa. Hyperparasitism has been also observed. A considerable number of fossil species and genera is known from Canadian and Baltic amber as well as from Ame-

rican Miocen (Florissant, Colorado). From the whole world a great number of genera is known; hereof, I was able to ascertain 39 genera in Czechoslovakia. From this number, there are 29 genera new to our territory.

Up to now, this family has been considerably neglected by our specialists. Several unreliable dates gives KIRCHNER (1855, 1856). In KIEFFER's (1916) great compendium we can find only sporadic dates relating to our territory. OGLOBLIN (1925, 1927) described from Czechoslovakia two. GREGOR (1939) one new species. More detailed studies were brought by TOMŠIK (1946, 1947, 1948, 1949). The fundamental treatment of the whole family is in KIEFFER (1916). All the above mentioned works deal altogether with 10 genera from the territory of Czechoslovakia.

The appearance of following genera in ČSR may be presumed (including also genera, where I have not yet a positive certainty as to their systematic value): subfamily *Belytinae* — *Acanopsilus* KIEFF., *Acanthomiota* JANNS., *Anaclista* KIEFF., *Brunnicophilus* NIX., *Macrohynnis* FOERST., *Meuselia* KIEFF., *Opazon* HALID., *Paraclista* KIEFF., *Paroxylabis* KIEFF., *Rhynchopsilus* KIEFF.; subfamily *Diapriinae* — *Ancuropria* KIEFF., *Antropria* KIEFF., *Atomopria* KIEFF., *Aulacopria* KIEFF., *Cyathopria* KIEFF., *Entomopria* KIEFF., *Eriopria* KIEFF., *Geodiapria* KIEFF., *Hemilexis* FOERST., *Lepidopria* KIEFF., *Neuropria* KIEFF., *Pezopria* KIEFF., *Planopriella* KIEFF., *Polypeza* FOERST., *Somaroa* JANNS., *Streptopria* MANEV., *Symphitopria* KIEFF., *Tritopria* KIEFF.

## 1. subfamily *Belytinae* ASHMEAD 1893

### 1. Genus *Ismarus* HALIDAY 1835

(Ent. Mag. 2: 467)

KIRCHNER (1856) reports from Bohemia *I. neesi* (!) FOERST., according to his statement reared from scarlet *Lecanium* sp. (*Coccoidea*), sitting on *Bromelia sessiliflora* LODD. *I. neesi* FOERST. is conspecific with *I. dorsiger* (CURT.). With regard to the bionomics, I cannot fully respect this report. The first discovery of this genus from Czechoslovakia gives OGLOBLIN (1925). Bionomics poorly known; parasiting probably — equally as other related genera — in various flies (*Diptera*). Occurs on various biotops, prevalently on shady places. In Czechoslovakia about 6 species, being rather till very rare. Time of occurrence: V—VIII.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (all Europe), Nearctic Region (Nevada, Pennsylvania), Australian Region (North Queensland).

*I. moravicus* OGLOBLIN 1925 — described from Lednice (Moravia merid.).

Locality: Javorná (Boh. sept.-occ.), 18. VIII. 1935, 2 ♀♀ (leg. Šusterá). First discovery since Ogloblin's description.

*I. flavicornis* (THOMS. 1858), described from Sweden. Found also in England. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Jevany-Habr (Boh. centr.), 14. VI. 1953, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

*I. halidayi* FOERST. 1850, described from Germany; found also in Hungary and England. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), 20. V. 1953, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Velký Vřeštov (Boh. orient.), VI. 1955, 1 ♂ (leg. Bouček).

Věkoše (Boh. orient.), 18. VII. 1955, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

*I. rugulosus* FOERST. 1850, described from Germany; found also in Sweden and France. Relatively most frequent of our species. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Miřičná (Boh. sept.), 23. VI. 1944, 1 ♀ (leg. Dlabola).

Malá Skála (Boh. sept.), VIII. 1939, 1 ♀ (leg. Obenberger).

Moravia: Bítov (Mor. merid.), 10. VII. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. Lauterer).

Slovakia: Zádiel (Slov. orient.), 21. VI. 1956, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner). Swept on a forest-meadow, cca 650 m above sea-level, limestone basis.

## 2. Genus *Cinetus* JURINE 1807

(Nouv. Méth. Hym., p. 310)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Living exclusively on moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia the appearance of about 20 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: V—IX, distinctly IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada), Oriental Region (Philippines).

*C. iridipennis* LEP. 1825, described from France. Known also from Germany, Sweden, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Hungary and Scotland. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Tábor (Boh. merid.), IX. 1939, 3 ♀♀ (leg. Hoffer).

*C. brevipetiolatus* THOMS. 1858, described from Sweden. Known also from Germany. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), VIII. 1953, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

*C. filicornis* THOMS. 1858, described from Sweden. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), VII. 1953, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

## 3. Genus *Leptorhaptus* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 129, 137)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics poorly known. Parasiting perhaps in *Mycetophilidae*—some species were reared or observed on fungus. Living on moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia the appearance of about 35 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VII—IX; a distinct genus of autumn.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Aethiopian Region (Seychell-Isles.), Nearctic Region (USA).

*L. brevicornis* KIEFF. 1910, described from Hungary. New species to Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Tábor (Boh. merid.), IX. 1939, 1 ♀ (leg. Hoffer).

*L. rufiventris* KIEFF. 1907, described from Scotland. New species to Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Blatná (Boh. merid.), IX. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

#### 4. Genus *Scorpioteleia* ASHMEAD 1897

(Canad. Ent. 29: 53)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Occurring on various biotops. In Czechoslovakia about 4 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (USA).

From Czechoslovakia, I was able to ascertain only *S. lusitanica* (KIEFF. 1907), described from Portugal. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Sedlec near Praha (Boh. centr.), 2. IX. 1935, 1 ♀ (leg. Šustera).

#### 5. Genus *Miota* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 131, 141)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Living on various, mainly moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia, the appearance of about 5 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VII—IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada), Neotropic Region (Nicaragua).

From Czechoslovakia, I was able to ascertain only *M. longiventris* KIEFF. 1910, described from Austria. New species to Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Bělá u Děčína (Boh. sept.), 20. VIII. 1956, 3 ♀♀ (leg. Bouček).

Děčínský Sněžník (Boh. sept.), 27. VII. 1956, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

#### 6. Genus *Xenotoma* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 129, 137)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. This genus, as well as *Pantoclis* FOERSTER and *Anectata* FOERSTER, MUESEBECK (1951) considers as to be congeneric with *Aclista* FOERSTER. This group of genera appears to be the most difficult from the whole subfamily and moreover, perhaps further genera will have to be ranged to *Aclista* FOERSTER. Bionomics poorly known. Living exclusively on shady and moist biotops. In Czechoslovakia, about 15 extremely hardly determinable species may be presumed. The determination down to species is today nearly impossible. Time of occurrence: from spring to autumn, distinctly in September.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Ethiopian Region (Kenya, Seychell-Isles.), Oriental Region (Philippine-Isles.), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada).

Owing to above mentioned difficulties, I report from Czechoslovakia only *Xenotoma* sp.

Locality: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), IX. 1952, swept on vegetation along a brook, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

#### 7. Genus *Diphora* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 130, 140)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Living on shady and moist biotops. In Czechoslovakia, the occurrence of 4 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VII—VIII.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europa), Nearctic Region (British Columbia).

From Czechoslovakia, I was able to ascertain only *D. monticola* KIEFF. 1906, described from Germany. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Bělá u Děčína (Boh. sept.), 20. VIII. 1956, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).  
Děčínský Sněžník (Boh. sept.), 27. VII. 1956, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

#### 8. Genus *Aclista* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 128, 131, 135)

Syn.: *Anectata* FOERSTER 1856, sensu MUESEBECK (1951).  
*Pantoclis* FOERSTER 1856, sensu MUESEBECK (1951).

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics almost unknown. One species found in ant-nest of *Acanthomyops brunneus* (LATR.) and one another by *Formica exsecta* NYL. One species reared from *Sciara ligniperda* BRISCHKE (*Diptera*). Occurring predominantly on moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia, the appearance of about 100 hardly determinable species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: from spring to autumn. Adult often hibernating.

Distribution of the genus: world-wide in distribution.

Owing to systematic difficulties within this genus, I report from Czechoslovakia only *A. striata* KIEFF. 1909, described from Italy. Known also from England. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Malá Skála near Turnov (Boh. sept.), VIII. 1939, 1 ♂ (leg. Obenberger).\*)

#### 9. Genus *Psilomma* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 128, 130, 132)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Occurring on moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia, perhaps 7 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: mainly autumn.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

\*) During the time of print I happened to ascertain *Anommadium ashmeadi* MAYR 1904 from Bohemia (Luka pod Medníkem, on sands ashore of Vltava-river, leg. Roubal). New to territory of Czechoslovakia.

From Czechoslovakia, I report *P. crassicornis* KIEFF. 1908, described from France. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Tábor (Boh. merid.), IX. 1939, 1 ♂ (leg. Hoffer).

#### 10. Genus *Acanthopsilus* KIEFFER 1908

(André, Spec. Hym. Eur. 10: 394)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Occurring on various biotops. In Czechoslovakia a sole species of this genus was ascertained. A further species, described by RISBEC (1955) from Madagascar, does almost certainly not belong here. Time of occurrence: V—VI.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I report only one known species — *A. marshalli* KIEFF. 1907, described from England. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Praha-Modřany (Boh. centr.), 30. VI. 1942, 1 ♀ (leg. Kocourek).

Slovakia: Štúrovo (Slov. merid.), 19. V. 1955, 1 ♀ (leg. Čapek).

#### 11. Genus *Oxylabis* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 128, 130, 133)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics nearly unknown. Adult living on shady forest-vegetation. In Czechoslovakia, about 15 hardly determinable species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VI—IX, mainly IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (all Europe), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada), Neotropic Region (Bolivia), Aethiopian Region (Kenya), Madagascarian Region (Madagascar).

From Czechoslovakia, I report only *O. punctulata* KIEFF. 1907, described from England. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), VIII. 1953, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Blatná (Boh. merid.), IX. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Moravia: Kývka, 9. IX. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. Obrtel).

#### 12. Genus *Belyta* JURINE 1807

(Nouv. Méth. Hym., p. 311)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics poorly known. Living preferably on shady and moist biotops. In Czechoslovakia, some 40 hardly determinable species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: from spring to autumn.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada), Neotropic Region (Nicaragua), Aethiopian Region (Seychell-Isles).

*B. forticornis* CAMERON 1887, described from Scotland. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), IX, 1952, IX, 1954, 3 ♀♀ (leg. L. Masner).  
Přední Kopanina (Boh. centr.), 16. IX. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. Hostounský).  
Ujezd near Průhonice (Boh. centr.), 23. IX. 1941, 1 ♀ (leg. Macek).  
Praha-Krč (Boh. centr.), 18. VII. 1941, 2 ♀♀ (leg. Kocourek).  
Slovakia: Temnosmrečenská dolina (Slov. sept.), 19. VIII. 1947, 1 ♀ (leg. Brčák).

*B. depressa* THOMS. 1858, described from Sweden. Known also from England, Scotland, Germany and France. A highly variable species, considerably frequent. In Czechoslovakia occurring in two subspecies, representing probably, with regard to their transitional forms, mere varieties. New species for Czechoslovakia. *B. d. depressa* Thoms. 1858.

Bohemia: Přední Kopanina (Boh. centr.), 16. IX. 1954, 5 ♀♀ (leg. Hostounský).

Tábor (Boh. merid.), IX, 1939, 3 ♀♀ (leg. Hoffer).

*B. d. cursitans* KIEFF. 1909.

Bohemia: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), 14. IX. 1952, 2 ♀♀ (leg. L. Masner).  
Přední Kopanina (Boh. centr.), 16. IX. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. Hostounský).  
Piletice (Boh. orient.), 14. IX. 1952, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).  
Tábor (Boh. merid.), IX. 1939, 2 ♀♀ (leg. Hoffer).

### 13. Genus *Pantopiesta* MANEVAL 1939

(Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. 44: 170—172)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics poorly known. Living on moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia only one species known.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I report the only one known species — *P. flaviventris* (THOMS. 1858), described from Sweden. Known also from France. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Moravia: Střeň, 1944, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ (leg. Palásek).

### 14. Genus *Acropiesta* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 129, 135)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. One species reared from larva of *Sciara* sp. (*Diptera*). Occurring on shady and moist biotops. In Czechoslovakia, about 16 hardly determinable species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VI—IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (USA).

Owing to difficulties in determination of species, I report from Czechoslovakia only *Acropiesta* sp.

Locality: Velký Vřešřov (Boh. orient.), VI. 1955, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

### 15. Genus *Acanosema* KIEFFER 1908

(André, Spec. Hym. Eur. 10: 407)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Occurring prevalently on moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia, the appearance of 4 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: prevalently IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (whole Europe), Nearctic Region (British Columbia).

From Czechoslovakia, I report *A. alpestre* KIEFF. 1908, described from Italian Alps. A very variable species. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), 1 ♀ and 1 ♂ (leg. L. Masner).

Blatná (Boh. merid.), IX. 1954, on shady and moist vegetation, 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (leg. L. Masner).

#### 16. Genus *Cardiopsilus* KIEFFER 1908

(André, Spec. Hym. Eur. 10: 360, 405)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Our specimen found on a steppe. In Czechoslovakia perhaps 2 species occurring. Time of occurrence: IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I report *C. productus* KIEFF. 1908, described from Austria. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Radotín (Boh. centr.), 8. IX. 1955, steppe, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

#### 17. Genus *Pantolyta* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 128, 130, 135)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Occurring on moist shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia about 6 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VIII—IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I report *P. pallida* KIEFF. 1908, described from Germany. Known also from Yugoslavia, Hungary, England, France and Italy. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Veltrusy (Boh. centr.), 15. IX. 1955, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

#### 18. Genus *Promeuselia* KIEFFER 1910

(Gen. Ins. fasc. 107: 15)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics entirely unknown. Occurring always on shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia only one known species occurring. I obtained, however, a whole series of specimens from our country, belonging to a not yet described very variable species. Time of occurrence: VI—X, prevalently IX—X, being a distinct representative of the autumn-fauna.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I report the only up to now known species — *P. clausa* (KIEFF.) 1908, described from Germany. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Veltrusy (Boh. centr.), 15. IX. 1955, on shady vegetation in undergrowth of a leafy-forest, 1 ♂ (leg. L. Masner). This specimen corresponds fully with Kieffer's description.

### 19. Genus *Atelopsilus* KIEFFER 1908

(André, Spec. Hym. Eur. 10: 360)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics entirely unknown. Occurring on moist places. Reported by JANSSON (1939) from Sweden, without specific identification. Also our specimens are in so far different from the Nearctic *A. brunneus* (ASHM.) that we may presume here the existence of a new up to now undescribed species. Time of occurrence: distinctly IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (Virginia).

With regard to the above facts, I am reporting from Czechoslovakia only *Atelopsilus* sp.

Bohemia: Veltrusy (Boh. centr.), 15. IX. 1955, shady undergrowth of a leafy-forest, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Čelákovice (Boh. centr.), 2 ♀♀ (leg. Kocourek).

Chabry (Boh. centr.), IX. 1953, on vegetation along a brook, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Blatná (Boh. merid.), IX. 1954, swept on shady vegetation, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

### 20. Genus *Synacra* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 128, 130, 134)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Living preferably on moist biotops, more rarely on steppes. In Czechoslovakia about 7 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VII—X.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

With respect to several up to now not sufficiently cleared species, 1 report from Czechoslovakia only *S. acutipennis* KIEFF. 1910, described from Hungary. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Radotín (Boh. centr.), 8. IX. 1955, swept on a steppe, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

### 21. Genus *Prosynacra* KIEFFER 1905

(Ann. Mus. Genova, ser. 3, 2: 35)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. In France one species reared from Scolytid-beetle *Myelophilus piniperda* (L.) and *Orthotomicus laricis* (F.); in USA an other species reared allegedly from *Pissodes strobi* (PEC.). Our specimen collected on a moist biotop. In Czechoslovakia, the occurrence of 2 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VII

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (Massachusetts).

From Czechoslovakia, I can report only *Prosynacra* sp.; seems to be a new undescribed species.

Locality: Hůrka v Pošumaví (Boh. merid.), 20. VII. 1954, swept on moist, partially peat-bog meadow, 1 ♀ (leg. Hoffer).

2. subfamily **Diapriinae** ASHMEAD 1893

22.\*) Genus **Entomacis** FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 121, 123)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. One species reared from gall of *Itoniidae*, another one found in ant-nest of the genus *Stenammas* WESTW. Living preferably on moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia about 7 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VI—IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Ethiopian Region (Kenya, Seychell-Isles.), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada), Neotropic Region (West-Indies-Isles.).

*E. subtruncata* KIEFF. 1909, described from Germany. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Tábor (Boh. merid.), IX. 1939, 1 ♀ (leg. Hoffer).

*E. biguttata* (KIEFF.) 1911, described from Italy. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), 26. IX. 1955, 1 ♂ (leg. L. Masner).

*E. excisa* (KIEFF.) 1911, described from Italy. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), 1 ♂ (leg. L. Masner).

23. Genus **Paramesius** WESTWOOD 1832

(Phil. Mag. Brewster, ser. 3, 1: 129)

TOMŠÍK (1948) cites from Czechoslovakia 6 species (*P. unifoventus* KIEFF., *P. rufipes* WESTW., *P. dolichocerus* KIEFF., *P. inermis* KIEFF., *P. dolosus* KIEFF., *P. brevipennis* KIEFF.), wherefrom the majority I have also ascertained. Bionomics nearly unknown. Living preferably on moist and shady biotops. Time of occurrence: I—IX, prevalently in IX. The winter and spring findings originate from siftings.

Distribution of the genus: excepting the Australian Region, world-wide in distribution.

Respecting the exhaustive TOMŠÍK's work, I do not report any other finds.

24. Genus **Spilomicrus** WESTWOOD 1832

(Phil. Mag. Brewster, ser. 3, 1: 129)

TOMŠÍK (1947) cites from Czechoslovakia 9 species (*S. simplex* TOMŠÍK, *S. carinatus* KIEFF., *S. integer* THOMS., *S. thomsoni* KIEFF., *S. nigripes* THOMS., *S. cursor* KIEFF., *S. inaequalis* TOMŠÍK, *S. modestus* TOMŠÍK, *S. flavipes* THOMS.). One species reared from larva of *Quedius* sp. (*Staphylinidae*). Occurring on moist and shady biotops. Time of occurrence: IV—IX. Some species occur remarkably soon in spring.

Distribution of the genus: excepting Australian Region, world-wide in distribution.

\*) The genera are numbered currently throughout the whole family.

Respecting the exhaustive TOMŠÍK's elaboration, I do not want to quote here any further species.

## 25. Genus *Monelata* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 123, 127)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Parasiting probably in various *Diptera*. Once, I had the occasion to observe a mass-swarming of ♂♂ of this genus on a pile of decaying vegetables. Living preferably on moist and shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia about 5 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: IV—IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Aethiopian Region (Kenya, Ruanda), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada).

From Czechoslovakia, I report only *M. parvula* (NEES 1834), described from Germany. Known also from Sweden. New species for Czechoslovakia. On account of indistinct delimitation of species, I do not quote any other.

Bohemia: Revnice (Boh. centr.), VIII. 1954, steppe Čabrak, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Tursko (Boh. centr.), IV. 1954, sifting, 1 ♀ (leg. Kodys).

Piletice (Boh. orient.), 27. IX. 1952, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

Tábor (Boh. merid.), IX. 1939, 3 ♀♀ (leg. Hoffer).

## 26. Genus *Trichopria* ASHMEAD 1833

(Bull. US Mus. 45: 407, 432)

Syn.: *Ashmeadopria* KIEFFER 1911 — sensu MUESEBECK (1951)

First report by KIRCHNER (1856). A considerable number of species was reared from different *Diptera* (*Lonchaea*, *Pollenia*, *Ceratitis*, *Stratiomyia*, *Ceroxys*). Living also by ants [*Solenopsis fugax* LATR., *Formicaria* L., *Formica fusca* L., *Lasius (Acanthomyops) brunneus* LATR., *Dendrolasius fuliginosus* (LATR.)]. Occurring on most various biotops. Time of occurrence: from spring to autumn, but also frequently hibernating. The most extended genus of the whole family. In Czechoslovakia, the occurrence of some 50 species may be presumed.

Distribution of the genus: nearly world-wide in distribution.

Owing to difficulties in determination, I report from Czechoslovakia only *T. ciliaris* KIEFF. 1911, described from Scotland.

Locality: Revnice (Boh. centr.), IX. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

## 27. Genus *Diapria* LATREILLE 1796

(Précise Caract. Ins., p. 110)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics relatively well known — several times reared from *Tubifera tenax* (L.), (*Syrphidae*). Occurs on shady and moist biotops, also in neighbourhood of human dwellings, on nitrophilous vegetation. In Czechoslovakia 3 species may be presumed. Time of

occurrence: from spring to autumn. Imago frequently hibernating under bark, moss and leaves, wherefrom is obtained by sifting.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe, North Africa).  
Aethiopian Region (Kenya), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada).

From Czechoslovakia I report only *D. conica* (F. 1775), described from France. One of the most frequent *Diapriidae*, distributed all over Europe and North Africa, as well as circumpolaric all over the North Hemisphere. The distinct numerical prevalence of ♀♀ over ♂♂ is remarkable. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), 7. VIII. 1953, swept on vegetation along a forest brook,

1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Řevnice, 14. IX. 1952, 3 ♀♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Řevnice, VI 1952, on a window, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Koněprusy (Boh. centr.), VII. 1952, on a window, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Zbraslav (Boh. centr.), IX. 1952, 1 ♀ (leg. Starý).

Zbraslav, IX, 1952, 8 ♀♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Libuš (Boh. centr.), III. 1953, leaf-siftings, 1 ♀ (leg. O. Novák).

Praha-Krč (Boh. centr.), VI. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Praha-Ruzyně (Boh. centr.), 17. V. 1953, 1 ♀ (leg. Kodys).

Přední Kopanina (Boh. centr.), 16. IX. 1954, 3 ♀♀ (leg. Kodys).

Praha-Veleslavín (Boh. centr.), I. 1953, hibernating under bark of asp (*Populus tremula* L.), 1 ♀ (leg. Masner).

Praha-Král. obora (Boh. centr.), V, 1952, sweeping of meadow, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Praha-Ladví (Boh. centr.), 23. II. 1955, sifting, 1 ♀ (leg. Didloň).

Statenice (Boh. centr.), 2. IV. 1939, 1 ♀ (leg. Havlík).

Věkoše (Boh. orient.), 6. VII. 1954, 3 ♀♀ (leg. Bouček).

Věkoše, 29. V. 1944, 2 ♀♀ (leg. Bouček).

Hradec Králové (Boh. orient.), 9. IX. 1942, 1 ♂ (leg. Bouček).

Horní Jelení (Boh. orient.), 14. I. 1951, 1 ♀ (leg. Šimek).

Tábor (Boh. merid.), IX. 1939, 16 ♀♀ and 5 ♂♂ (leg. Hoffer).

Karlovy Vary-Dvory (Boh. sept. occ.), 25. V. 1951, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

Moravia: Mutěnice (Mor. merid.), 6. VI. 1952, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

Hodice near Jihlava (Mor. occ.), 12. IX. 1954, 10 ♀♀ and 1 ♂ (leg. Kodys).

Slovakia: Banská Štiavnica (Slov. centr.), 30. VI. 1952, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

## 28. Genus *Tetramopria* WASMANN 1899

(Zoologica 26: 127)

KIEFFER (1916: 69) cites this genus from Bohemia (Vrané n. Vlt.). All species were observed and collected in ant-nests of *Tetramorium caespitum* L. A real myrmecophilous genus; in variety of *Solenopsia* WASM. it seems, however, that it does not adhere all its life-time exclusively on ant-nests. Owing to relation to *Tetramorium* lives also on xerothermous and steppis biotops. In Czechoslovakia 3 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: III—X.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

*T. aurocineta* WASM. 1899, described from Netherlands. Known also from Germany and Bohemia (KIEFFER 1926). Our specimens belong to subspecies *T. a. aurocineta* WASM. 1899; swept or directly collected in ant-nests of *Tetramorium*. SZELENYI (not yet published) reared this species

in Hungary from chrysalis of *Tachinidae*, parasiting in *Hyphantria cunea* DRURY (a documentary couple in coll. L. Masner). The long period of occurrence is remarkable.

Bohemia: Luka pod Medníkem (Boh. centr.), 2 ♀♀ (leg. Roubal).

Revnice (Boh. centr.), 15. X. 1953, in a nest of *Tetramorium caespitum* L., on a steppe, 1 ♂ (leg. L. Masner).

Moravia: Grygov, 28. III. 1943, 1 ♀ (leg. Palásek).

Náměšť n. O. (Mor. centr.), 2. V. 1953, 1 ♀ (leg. Lauterer).

Slovakia: Somotor (Slov. orient.), 25. VI. 1952, sweeping on a steppe, 1 ♂ (leg. Kocourek).

*T. donisthorpei* KIEFF. 1911, described from England, where found in nest of *Tetramorium caespitum* L. — Known also from Luxemburg. Our specimen belongs to subspecies *T. d. donisthorpei* KIEFF. 1911. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Vrané near Praha (Boh. centr.), in a nest of *Tetramorium caespitum* L., 1 ♀ (leg. Rodt).

### 29. Genus *Phaenopria* ASHMEAD 1893

(Bull. US Mus. 45: 407, 436)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. One species observed when ovipositing in larva of *Drosophila* sp.; another one reared by Riley from *Haematobia serrata* auct. Further species living in nests of *Eciton coecum* LATR. Occurring prevalently on shady biotops. In Czechoslovakia about 3 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VI—IX.

Distribution of the genus: world-wide in distribution.

From Czechoslovakia, I report *P. longiclava* MASI 1931, described from Italy. Sifted from decaying vegetables in community with larvae of *Fania canicularis* L. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Praha-Ruzyně, 18. VI. 1953, 2 ♀♀ (leg. L. Masner).

### 30. Genus *Viennopria* JANSSON 1953

(Ent. Tidskr. 73: 105—107)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. According Jansson's supposition parasiting in flies (*Diptera*). In Czechoslovakia occurs only one known species. Living on moist and shady biotops. Time of occurrence: VIII.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I can report only one known species — *V. priesneri* JANSS. 1953, described from Sweden. Found also in Austria (Vienna-Park). The Swedish specimens were found ashore a lake on a moist biotop with rich marsh-vegetation. I have compared our exemplar with Jansson's paratype, being in coll. L. Masner.

Locality: Chouzavá near Mníšek pod Brdy (Boh. centr.), 26. VIII. 1953, swept on shady marsh-vegetation in undergrowth of old mixed forest, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

### 31. Genus *Solenopsis* WASMANN 1899

(Zoologica 26: 126)

Habits: FERRIÈRE 1927; GÖSSWALD 1929; HÖLLDOBLER 1928.

Redescription: WING 1951.

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics in details not known. A true myrmecophilous genus, for the longest part of its lifetime firmly tied to nests of *Solenopsis fugax* LATR., where it was observed (GÖSSWALD 1929), being regularly fed and licked by the worker-ants. It seems to leave the ant-nests only for a very short time during the period of copulation and migration of ♀ after its fertilization. So it happened that several specimens (mainly ♂♂) have been swept. Owing to the influence of its subterranean life, *Solenopsis* WASM. shows many striking adaptive characteristics. The most expressive is the fact that the ants use to bite off the wings (GÖSSWALD 1929) of both males and females, leaving from same merely distinct sharp stumps. I succeeded to find specimens with varying degrees of this mutilation. As to my opinion, by this genus a geographical parthenogenesis is occurring. So far as known, in Central Europe only females, whereas lower southwards also males are appearing. So, up to now, I was not able to find in Bohemia a single ♂; likewise GÖSSWALD (1929) has captured in the surroundings of Würzburg some 150 ♀♀, but even one ♂. On the other side, from South Slovakia, I have obtained already several ♂♂ and in the materials from South Hungary, lent me from my friend Szabó, I could ascertain already a considerable number of ♂♂. The male of this genus has been changed with the male of *Lepidopria pedestris* KIEFF. (= *Solenopsis castanea* KIEFF.) — (FERRIÈRE 1927). Consequently, after this ascertainment, the correct male of this genus was not as yet known. On another place, I shall bring the description of this new male, as well as my further ecological notes on this genus. From Czechoslovakia, the occurrence of an only one known species can be reported; through its relation to *Solenopsis fugax* LATR., it is closely limited to steppic and xerothermous biotops and also only on such has been swept. Time of occurrence: IV—IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).\*)

From Czechoslovakia, I can report only one known species — *S. imitatrix* WASM. 1899, described from Netherlands. Known also from Switzerland, France, Italy and Hungary. According to communication of Dr. A. Jansson was not yet in Sweden ascertained. In Czechoslovakia relatively rare. Occurring on steppic and xerothermous biotops only; during the fore-noon in the upper parts of the ant-nest and on the bottom-side of the covering stone. With the rising temperature of the soil and covering stone creeps together with the ants backwards deep into the nest. In the spring-time and on colder cloudy days, stays the whole day long in the upper part of the nest. — New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Řevnice (Boh. centr.), 26. VII. 1954, by *Solenopsis fugax* LATR., on limestone steppe, 1 ♀ with fully mutilated wings (leg. L. Masner).

Řevnice, VIII. 1954, by *S. fugax* LATR., on a limestone steppe, 7 ♀♀ with fully

\*) *S. americana* BRUES is now ranged to the genus *Bruesopria* WING.

mutilated wings, 1 ♀ with mutilated fore-wings, 1 ♀ with fully mutilated right-pair of wings, 3 ♀♀ fully winged (leg. L. Masner).

Revnice, sweeping of steppe Čabrák, VIII. 1954, 1 ♀ fully winged; 30. IV. 1955, by *S. fugax* LATR., 1 ♀ with fully mutilated wings; 23. IX. 1956, by *S. fugax* LATR., 1 ♀ fully winged; 13. V. 1956, by *S. fugax* LATR., 1 ♀ with fully mutilated wings (leg. L. Masner).

Revnice, VIII. 1956, by *S. fugax* LATR., on a limestone steppe, 3 ♀♀ with fully mutilated wings (leg. L. Masner).

Chejnice (Boh. centr.), 11. VI. 1954, by *S. fugax* LATR., on a limestone steppe, 2 ♀♀ with fully mutilated wings (leg. L. Masner).

Chuchle (Boh. centr.), 23. IV. 1955, by *S. fugax* LATR., on a limestone steppe, 1 ♀ with fully mutilated wings (leg. L. Masner).

Čiřářská rokli near Srbsko (Boh. centr.), 31. VIII. 1956, swept on steppic vegetation on limestone-basis, 1 ♀ fully winged (leg. L. Masner).

Slovakia: Somotor (Slov. orient.), 25. VI. 1952, swept on a steppe, 3 ♀♀ and 2 ♂♂ fully winged (leg. Kocourek).

Košice (Slov. orient.), 27. VII. 1952, swept on a steppe, 1 ♀ and 1 ♂ fully winged (leg. Kocourek).

Košice, VIII. 1952, swept on a steppe, 1 ♂ fully winged, 1 ♂ with fully mutilated wings (!), (leg. Kocourek).

Zadielská rokli (Slov. orient.), 22. VI. 1956, by *S. fugax* LATR., on a limestone xerothermous undergrowth, 670 m above sea-level, 1 ♀ with fully mutilated wings (leg. L. Masner).

### 32. Genus *Basalys* WESTWOOD 1833

(Phil. Mag. Brewster, ser. 3, 3: 343)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics poorly known. One species found by ants *Formica rufa* L., another one by *Lasius (Acanthomyops) brunneus* LATR.; one up to now not determined species was reared by me from chrysalis of *Pipunculidae*. Living distinctly on shady and moist biotops. Time of occurrence: VI—IX. In Czechoslovakia some 12 hardly determinable species may be presumed.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (USA, Canada).

Owing to difficulties in determination, I report from Czechoslovakia only *B. collaris* KIEFF., 1911, described from Scotland. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Krč near Praha, 2. IV. 1953, swept on shady vegetation along a brook, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

### 33. Genus *Loxotropa* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 122, 123, 126)

TOMŠÍK (1948) cites from Czechoslovakia 9 species [*L. rufocincta* KIEFF., *L. pedestris* KIEFF., *L. suecica* KIEFF., *L. fulvicornis* KIEFF., *L. inaequalis* KIEFF., *L. tritoma* (THOMS.), *L. planifrons* TOMŠÍK, *L. exiguu* MARSCH., *L. crassiclava* KIEFF.]. I was able to ascertain the majority of the referred species. Bionomics relatively well known. Parasiting by some *Diptera* (*Psila*, *Oscinosoma*, *Pegomyia*). Found frequently also by ants [*Lasius flavus* F., *Solenopsis fugax* LATR., *Dendrolasius fuliginosus* (LATR.)]. Occurs on various biotops, prevalently on shady and

moist places. Time of occurrence: from spring to autumn. Some species occur distinctly in spring.

Distribution of the genus: excepting Neotropical Region, world-wide in distribution.

Respecting TOMŠÍK's exhausting elaboration, I do not quote any other findings.

#### 34. Genus *Acidopria* KIEFFER 1913

(Insecta 3: 442)

TOMŠÍK (1949) cites from Czechoslovakia 2 new species (*A. amphoralis* TOMŠÍK, *A. bispinosa* TOMŠÍK), I have collected these species on different localities throughout Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. My specimens were found on steppes as well as on shady and moist biotops. Time of occurrence: VI—IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Oriental Region (Philippines), Nearctic Region (USA).

Respecting TOMŠÍK's elaboration, I do not quote any other findings.

#### 35. Genus *Idiotypa* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 122, 125)

GREGOR (1939) described from territory of Czechoslovakia a new species. Bionomics unknown. In Czechoslovakia 3 species may be presumed. Lives, as it seems, on warm biotops. Time of occurrence: VI—VIII.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (New York).

From Czechoslovakia, I can report one very variable species — *I. rufiventris* (THOMS. 1858), described from Sweden. I have compared our specimens with the Swedish ones (coll. Jansson). New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Srbsko (Boh. centr.), 31. VIII. 1956, sweeping on steppic to wood-steppic vegetation on limestone-basis, 2 ♀♀ (leg. L. Masner).

#### 36. Genus *Glyptonota* FOERSTER 1856

(Hym. Stud. 2: 122, 126)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Living prevalently on moist, especially forest-biotops. In Czechoslovakia occurs only one known European species. Time of occurrence: V—IX.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Nearctic Region (Washington).

From Czechoslovakia, I can report only *G. subpilosa* KIEFF. 1911, described from Germany. A highly variable species. For the future, the problem of this species as well as of the whole genus, shall have to be solved satisfactorily. I have given already a preliminary and partial solution in Proctotrupoidea „Klíč zvířeny ČSR II“ (L. MASNER, 1957). New species for Czechoslovakia.

Bohemia: Velký Vřeštov (Boh. orient.), VIII. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).  
Císařský Les-Kamenná (Boh. sept. occ.), 28. VII. 1951, moist and cold biotop, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).  
Malá Skála (Boh. sept.), VIII. 1939, moist meadow, 3 ♀♀ (leg. Obenberger).  
Moravia: Hostýn (Mor. sept. orient.), VIII. 1954, 1 ♀ (leg. Starý).  
Slovakia: Košice (Slov. orient.), 14. V. 1952, 1 ♀ (leg. Kocourek).

### 37. Genus *Aneurhynchus* WESTWOOD 1832

(Phil. Mag. Brewster, ser. 3, 1: 129)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. One species reared from *Phora maculata* MEIG. (*Dipt.*). Almost exclusively on moist biotops. In Czechoslovakia some 19 hardly determinable species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VII—IX — a typical genus of late summer and autumn.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region (Europe), Aethiopian Region (Kilimandjaro), Nearctic Region (Canada, USA).

Owing to systematic difficulties in this genus, I can report from Czechoslovakia only *A. nodicornis* MARSH. 1867, described from England. Known also from France, Austria and Sicily. A very remarkable species. New species for Czechoslovakia.

Locality: Karlštejn (Boh. centr.), VII. 1954, 1 ♂ (leg. Starý).

### 38. Genus *Labolips* HALIDAY 1857

(Nat. Hist. Rev. 4: 173)

New to territory of Czechoslovakia. Bionomics unknown. Occurring on steppic as well as on shady and moist biotops. In Czechoslovakia 2 species may be presumed. Time of occurrence: VII—VIII.

Distribution of the genus: Palearctic Region only (Europe).

From Czechoslovakia, I can report only *Labolips* sp. On account of Haliday's incomplete description, a closer determination is for the present not possible. I have compared our specimens with the Swedish ones (coll. Jansson). Occurring very rarely.

Bohemia: Řevničov (Boh. centr.), 14. VIII. 1955, 1 ♀ (leg. Bouček).

Dolní Mokropsy (Boh. centr.), 2. VII. 1942, on a steppe, 1 ♀ (leg. Kocourek).

Malá Skála (Boh. sept.), VIII. 1939, 1 ♀ (leg. Obenberger).

Moravia: Strážnice (Mor. merid.), 26. VII. 1942, 1 ♀ (leg. Šustera).

Ubušín (Mor. merid.), 7. VII. 1937, 1 ♀ (leg. Gregor).

Slovakia: Banská Štiavnica (Slov. centr.), 10. VIII. 1955, swept on shady and moist vegetation in a forest, 1 ♀ (leg. L. Masner).

### 39. Genus *Psilus* PANZER 1801

(Faun. Ins. Germ. 7: 83, t. 11)

Syn.: *Galesus* HALIDAY 1831 — sensu MUESEBECK (1951),

*Schizogalesus* KIEFFER 1911 — sensu MUESEBECK (1951) et JANSSON (1955)

According to priority, MUESEBECK (1951) ranges *Galesus* HALIDAY 1831, to *Psilus* PANZER 1801. TOMŠÍK (1946) considers *Schizogalesus* KIEFF. as a good genus and reports from Czechoslovakia 2 species (*S. alti-*

*ceps* KIEFF. and *S. ornatus* TOMŠÍK). JANSSON (1955) considers *S. ornatus* TOMŠÍK to be a synonym with *Galesus inaequalifrons* JANSS.; at the same time, JANSSON supposes *Schizogalesus* KIEFF. to be congeneric to *Psilus* PANZ. (*Galesus* HAL., by JANSSON), having not even the valence of a subgenus. MUESEBECK (1951) stand for the same opinion.

From *Psilus* PANZ. (= *Galesus* HAL.) TOMŠÍK (1946) reports from Czechoslovakia 8 species [*P. rufitarsis* (KIEFF.), *P. cornutus* PANZ., *P. gregori* (TOMŠÍK), *P. lapponicus* (THOMS.), *P. parvulus* (KIEFF.), *P. rufipes* (THOMS.), *P. tenuisulcus* (KIEFF.), *P. bispinosus* (KIEFF.)]. JANSSON (1955) considers *P. gregori* (TOMŠÍK) to be a synonym to *P. acutangulus* (JANSS.).

Bionomics nearly unknown. One species reared from various species of *Ceratitis* (Dipt.). Time of occurrence: VI—IX, more distinctly in VI.

Distribution of the genus: world-wide in distribution.

With respect to TOMŠÍK's elaboration of this genus, I do not quote any other findings.

### Conclusions

In this second part, the author continues in reporting of genera of the group *Proctotrupoidea* (families *Heloridae*, *Proctotrupidae*, *Diapriidae*), occurring on the territory of Czechoslovakia. On the whole, the author ascertains the appearance of 47 genera, wherefrom 31 as new for CSR.

\*

### První předběžná zpráva o výskytu rodů skupiny Proctotrupoidea v Československu

Práce obsahuje přehled rodů skupiny *Proctotrupoidea* (čeledí *Heloridae*, *Proctotrupidae*, *Diapriidae*), vyskytujících se na území Československé republiky. Autor zjišťuje výskyt 47 rodů, z čehož 31 jest nových pro území CSR.

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#### D. Index

|                       |     |                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| Acanopsilus KIEFF.,   | 88  | Diphora FOERST.,      | 91  |
| Acanosema KIEFF.,     | 93  | Disogmus FOERST.,     | 86  |
| Acanthomiota JANSS.,  | 88  | Entomacis FOERST.,    | 96  |
| Acanthopsilus KIEFF., | 92  | Entomopria KIEFF.,    | 88  |
| Acidopria KIEFF.,     | 102 | Eriopria KIEFF.,      | 89  |
| Aclista FOERST.,      | 91  | Exallonyx KIEFF.,     | 86  |
| Acropiesta FOERST.,   | 93  | Galesus HALID.,       | 103 |
| Anaclista KIEFF.,     | 88  | Geodiapria KIEFF.,    | 88  |
| Anectata FOERST.,     | 91  | Glyptonota FOERST.,   | 102 |
| Aneurhynchus WESTW.,  | 103 | Heloridae FOERST.,    | 84  |
| Aneuropria KIEFF.,    | 88  | Helorus LATR.,        | 84  |
| Anommatium FOERST.,   | 91  | Hemilexis FOERST.,    | 88  |
| Antropria KIEFF.,     | 88  | Idiotype FOERST.,     | 102 |
| Ashmeadopria KIEFF.,  | 97  | Ismarus HALID.,       | 88  |
| Atelopsilus KIEFF.,   | 95  | Labolips HALID.,      | 103 |
| Atomopria KIEFF.,     | 88  | Lepidopria KIEFF.,    | 88  |
| Aulacopria KIEFF.,    | 88  | Leptorhaptus FOERST., | 89  |
| Basalys WESTW.,       | 101 | Loxotropa FOERST.,    | 101 |
| Belyta JUR.,          | 92  | Macrohynnis FOERST.,  | 88  |
| Belytinae ASHM.,      | 88  | †Mesohelorus MART.,   | 84  |
| Brachyserphus HELLEN  | 86  | Meuselia KIEFF.,      | 88  |
| Bruesopria WING,      | 100 | Miota FOERST.,        | 90  |
| Brunnicophilus NIX.,  | 88  | Monelata FOERST.,     | 97  |
| Cardiopsilus KIEFF.,  | 94  | Neuropria KIEFF.,     | 88  |
| Cinetus JUR.,         | 88  | Opazon HALID.,        | 88  |
| Codrus PANZ.,         | 86  | Oxylabis FOERST.,     | 92  |
| Cryptoserphus KIEFF., | 86  |                       |     |
| Cyathopria KIEFF.,    | 88  |                       |     |
| Diapria LATR.,        | 97  |                       |     |
| Diapriidae HALID.,    | 87  |                       |     |
| Diapritinae ASHM.,    | 96  |                       |     |

|                                 |     |                              |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Pantochis</i> FOERST.,       | 91  | <i>Rhynchopsilus</i> KIEFF., | 88  |
| <i>Pantolyta</i> FOERST.,       | 94  | Scelionidae,                 | 87  |
| <i>Pantopieta</i> MANEV.,       | 93  | <i>Scorpioteleia</i> ASHM.,  | 90  |
| <i>Paraclista</i> KIEFF.,       | 88  | <i>Schizogalesus</i> KIEFF., | 103 |
| <i>Paracodrus</i> KIEFF.,       | 87  | <i>Solenopsia</i> WASM.,     | 100 |
| <i>Paramesius</i> WESTW.,       | 96  | <i>Somaroa</i> JANS.,        | 88  |
| <i>Paroxylabis</i> KIEFF.,      | 88  | <i>Spilomicrus</i> WESTW.,   | 96  |
| <i>Pezopria</i> KIEFF.,         | 88  | <i>Streptopria</i> MANEV.,   | 88  |
| <i>Phaenopria</i> ASHM.,        | 94  | <i>Symphytopria</i> KIEFF.,  | 88  |
| <i>Phaenoserphus</i> KIEFF.,    | 86  | <i>Synacra</i> FOERST.,      | 95  |
| <i>Planopriella</i> KIEFF.,     | 88  | Tetramonia WASM.,            | 98  |
| <i>Polypeza</i> FOERST.,        | 88  | <i>Thomsonina</i> HELLÉN.,   | 86  |
| <i>Proctotrupes</i> LATR.,      | 86  | <i>Trichopria</i> ASHM.,     | 97  |
| <i>Proctotrupidae</i> FOERST.   | 85  | <i>Tritopria</i> KIEFF.,     | 88  |
| <i>Proctotrupoidea</i> ,        | 83  | <i>Viennopria</i> JANS.,     | 99  |
| <i>Proctotrupoidea</i> s. str., | 84  | <i>Xenotoma</i> FOERST.,     | 90  |
| <i>Promeuselia</i> KIEFF.,      | 88  |                              |     |
| <i>Prosynacra</i> KIEFF.,       | 95  |                              |     |
| <i>Psilomma</i> FOERST.,        | 91  |                              |     |
| <i>Psilus</i> PANZ.,            | 103 |                              |     |