

New reared palaeartic Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera)

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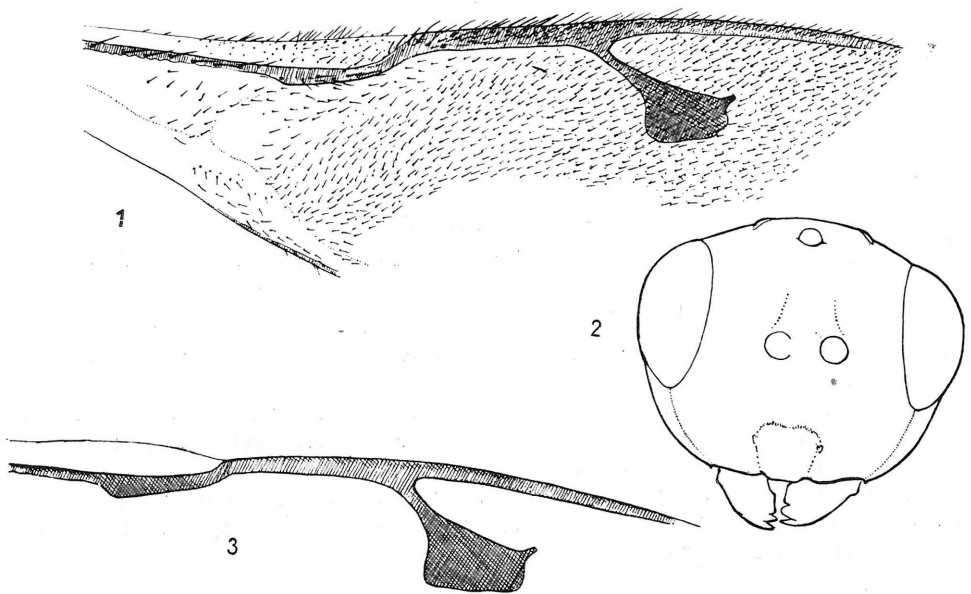
The present paper includes descriptions of *Dinotiscus wichmanni*, sp. n., from Austria, *Arthrolytus glandium*, sp. n., from Czechoslovakia, *Erdoesina boarmiae*, sp. n., from Western Siberia (U.S.S.R.), *Habrocytus praecocellae*, sp. n., from Kirghizia (U.S.S.R.) and of *Tricolas xylocleptis*, gen. n. sp. n., from Germany and Czechoslovakia. All the new species were reared from their hosts and most of the specimens were submitted to me for identification by colleagues or from their institutes. The main purpose of this paper is therefore to give these new taxa valid names.

Dinotiscus wichmanni, sp. n.

Female — Body dark green, often more bluish, especially on face, pronotum, sides of thorax, propodeum and abdomen; antennal scapus testaceous, pedicel and tip of scapus dorsally more or less infuscate, flagellum blackish; legs mainly testaceous, but all femora broadly dark with a slight metallic tint, front coxae infuscate at base and ventrally, mid and hind coxae metallic except for the testaceous distal ends. Wings subhyaline, without distinct clouding; veins yellowish-brown, submarginal vein (especially in the distal, broader part, prestigma) and stigmal knob, darker brown.

Head distinctly broader than thorax in front of tegulae (31 : 25), in dorsal view twice as wide as long (stout), in frontal view (fig. 2) head as 31 : 25. Lower margin of clypeus subtruncate; clypeal surface granulate, only at lower margin smooth; tentorial pits small. Hair on face whitish. Antennae slender, but funicle segments relatively shorter than in *Dinotiscus eupterus* (Walk.): first funicle segment about twice as long as wide, the distal segments decreasing in length, the sixth only about 1.2 times as long as wide (in smaller specimens segments relatively shorter). Scapus just reaching the vertex level.

Body very slender. Thorax almost twice as long as broad (in front of tegulae), fairly convex, especially the scutellum; the latter slightly longer than broad (16 : 15). Hair on thorax shorter than on the head, blackish, except for the longish fimbriae on sides of propodeum which are whitish. Propodeum as in *D. eupterus*, plical depressions shallower, especially the posterior foveae; propodeum along the middle almost three times as long as the short metanotum, in dorsal view the two sclerites together medially only one-third the length of the scutellum. Forewing venation very characteristic for the species (fig. 1):



Figs. 1—3, *Dinotiscus wichmanni*, sp. n.: 1, forewing venation and pubescence in female. — 2, head in facial view, female. — 3, forewing venation in male.

stigmal knob very large, expanded towards the wing base, its hind border almost straight, the knob longer than the narrow part of stigmal vein. Wing pubescence very thick, speculum reduced, also basal cell more or less hairy in distal half; costal cell in distal third also with some hairs on dorsal surface. In some specimens at hand the speculum is a little more conspicuous than on fig. 1.

Abdomen lanceolate, about 1.3 times as long as head plus thorax. Hind margin of the basal gastral tergite shallowly wide-angularly incised.

Length of body 2.5—3.4 mm.

Male: — Similar to female in form of head and thorax and in colour, but gaster with a pale transverse band in the basal third, legs still more extensively testaceous, including the greatest part of fore coxae, basal halves of mid coxae and the whole of femora, of which only the hind ones are usually infuscate in the middle. Antennae more slender, scapes well exceeding the vertex level. Wing pubescence still denser and more extended, leaving no bare speculum and also the basal cell is completely hairy; stigmal knob still larger than in the female (fig. 3). Length: 1.7—2.6 mm. (a great variation in size is usual in the parasites of bark beetles).

Biology: Parasite of *Hylastinus obscurus* Marsh., Col., Scolytidae, on *Cytisus laburnum* L.

Distribution: Austria.

Holotype (♀): reared IV. 1965 from *Hylastinus obscurus* in *Cytisus laburnum* collected by Dr. H. Wichmann at Mödling, near Vienna, Austria. Deposited in the Prague Nat. Museum (Entomology), Cat. No. 26.100.

Further material (1 ♂ allotype and 20 paratypes of both sexes): reared IV. 1965 with the holotype.

The new species is named in honour of Dr. H. Wichmann of Munich (München), the well known specialist in bark beetles, who kindly forwarded me the reared material for examination and description.

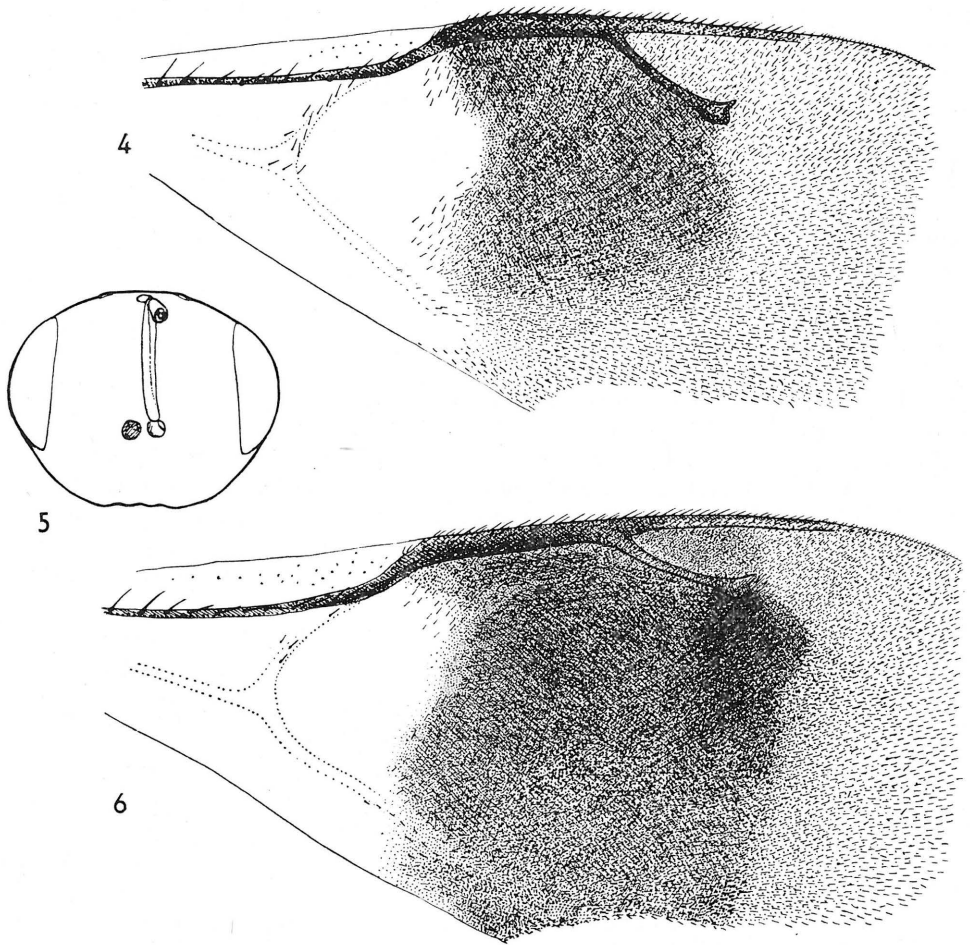
The genus *Dinotiscus* Ghesquière, 1946, has been known to contain three species in Europe (see Ferrière, 1948, and Hedqvist, 1963): *D. eupterus* (Walker, 1836) (= *capitatus* Förster, 1841), *D. aponius* (Walker, 1846) (= *bidentulus* Thomson, 1878) and *D. calcaratus* (Thomson, 1878), all of them parasites of bark beetles. The new species is nearest to *D. eupterus*, with which it shares the character of the subtruncate lower margin of the clypeus, while the other two European species have the clypeal margin rather deeply incised. However, *D. wichmanni* differs from *D. eupterus* decidedly by the more complete pilosity of the wings and much larger stigmal knob in both sexes. *Dinotiscus eupterus* has been recorded from a great variety of bark beetles, while *D. wichmanni* seems to be specialised to *Hylastinus obscurus* Marsh.

Arthrolytus glandium, sp. n.

F e m a l e. — Body generally very dark bluish-green, almost blackish; more or less greenish only on frons, vertex and sides of mesoscutum; blackish to metallic brown on scutellum; abdomen metallic brown, brightly so on the first tergite; coxae and femora mainly concolorous with the body; antennal scapes and tibiae and tarsi whitish, trochanters also pale; antennal flagellum with pedicel blackish; sometimes pedicel and femora brownish translucent. Wings hyaline, but forewing with a fuscous band below marginal and stigmal veins. Pilosity of body blackish, only on face paler and propodeal fimbriae whitish.

Head above very thin antero-posteriorly, at level of antennal insertions and below this spot very stout (22); pubescence very short, reticulation dense and deep, surface dull. POL : OOL = 1 : 0.56 or 1 : 0.54. In anterior view head (fig. 5) almost regularly transversely oval, 42 : 33, genae strongly converging towards mouth, minimum relative width of fronts 26, inner orbits of eyes slightly diverging downward, relative height of eye 21.5; antennal toruli situated only about by one diameter above the lower ocular line. Lower margin of clypeus slightly emarginate in the middle. Eye long-oval, 21.5 : 14, malar space 9.5. Antenna: scapus less redicula 20, in lateral view its anterior margin strongly convex and the posterior slightly bent into hollow shape; pedicellus 6, fully twice as long as wide and only slightly shorter than the first funicle segment; flagellum 33, narrowly spindle-like, covered with short obliquely distant rigid hairs; funicle segments gradually decreasing in length, the first 1.6, the sixth 0.8 times as long as wide; clava acuminate, short, hardly longer than the first funicle segment.

Thorax covered with conspicuous rigid pubescence, dull. Scutellum transverse (with axillulae 22.5 : 17.5). Propodeum punctured-reticulate, rather dull, only the short, elevated and through a transversely rugulose sculpture differentiated nuchal part more shiny; length of propodeum along median line inferior to half the length of scutellum; median carina not conspicuous. Wings almost fully developed. Forewing venation (fig. 4): marginal vein slightly enlarged, stigmal vein relatively long and with a small knob; measurements of $m : pm : st$ as 13.5 : 14 : 10.5 in the holotype and 13 : 13 : 9.1 in another female; postmarginal vein at least as long as the marginal (in *A. ocellus* always



Figs. 4–5, *Arthrolytus glandivum*, sp. n.: 4, forewing venation, pubescence and infuscation in female. — 5, *Arthrolytus ocellus* (Walker), forewing venation, pubescence and infuscation in female.

longer, but often difficult to measure). Basal fold hairy with a few hairs standing outside.

Abdomen wider than the thorax, oval-acuminate, slightly longer than head plus thorax.

Length: 2.8—3 mm.

Male. — Similar to female in coloration and shape of head, thorax and legs. Wings not infuscate. Antenna 11263, pedicellus hardly 1.5 times as long as wide, the two ring segments very short, flagellum slightly longer than in female, densely covered by semidistant hairs; funicle segments very shortly pedunculate, the first about twice, the sixth about 1.2 times, as long as wide. Forewing: *m* 15, *pm* 17, *st* 12; basal cell distally with some additional hairs. Length 2.5 mm.

Biology: Parasite of *Curculio* (= *Balaninus*) sp., Col., Curculionidae, living in acorns.

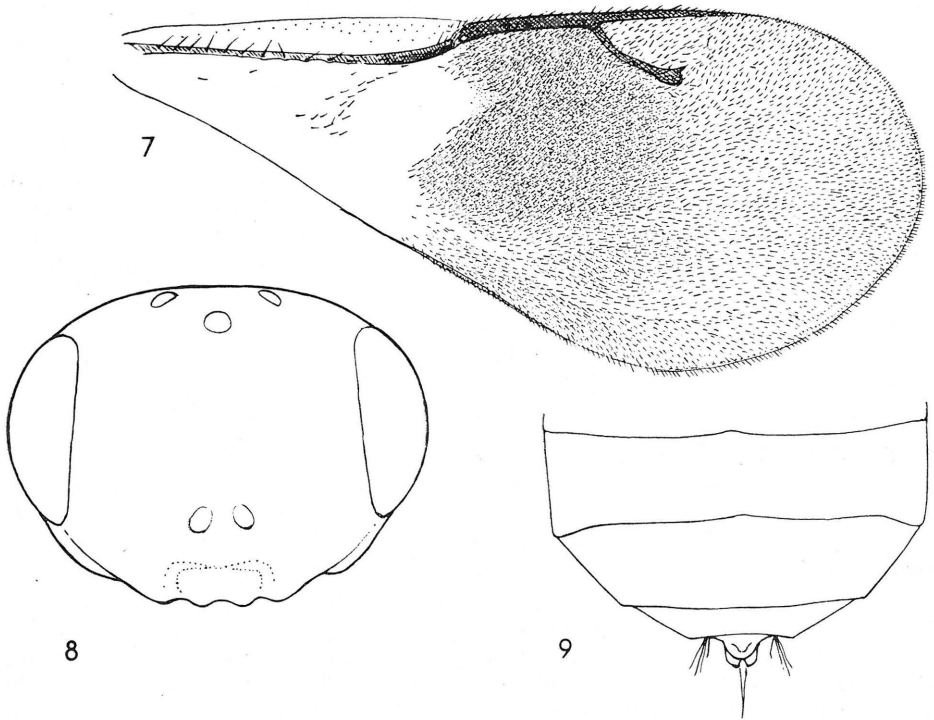
Distribution: Czechoslovakia.

Holotype (♀): Slovakia: Beluja Forest near Šahy, ex acorns, 29. III. 1954 (J. Patočka); deposited in the Prague Nat. Museum (Entomology), Cat. No. 26.101.

Further material (allotype and paratype): 1 ♀ with the holotype; 1 ♂: Slovakia, Banská Štiavnica, ex *Balaninus* in acorns, 20. III. 1954 (M. Čapek).

In the female sex *Arthrolytus glandium*, sp. n., is so similar to *A. ocellus* (Walker, 1834) (= *albiscapus* Thomson, 1878) that it seemed best to stress mainly those characters in which the new species clearly differs from the latter, but all the same some of them are of a relative value only (e. g. in *A. ocellus* the relation of POL : OOL varies from 1 : 0.46 to 1 : 0.80, with the average 1 : 61, measured in 11 females!). It is the forewing of the new species that renders in both sexes the most reliable distinguishing characters: the marginal vein is shorter and the stigmal one longer, the former 1.3 to 1.43 times as long as the stigmal, while in *A. ocellus* the marginal vein is at the average 1.62 times as long as the stigmal (with the minimum encountered: 1.49 times); the angle between the stigmal and the postmarginal veins in *A. glandium* is also wider than in *A. ocellus* (see figs. 4 and 6); the fuscous cross band of forewing in *A. glandium* is narrower and not so dark, the head above thinner, the femora dark-coloured, etc. The male of *A. glandium* is also similar to that of *A. ocellus*, but differs clearly in having metallic femora, no infuscation on the wings, the stigmal knob not enlarged, no pale spot on the abdomen, etc.

Arthrolytus glandium, sp. n. and *A. ocellus* (Walker) seem to form a species-group of its own within the genus *Arthrolytus* Thomson, 1878, rather different from the group of *A. maculipennis* (Walker), the males of which possess very long antennae, sometimes with 7 segments in the funicle, in both sexes then a distinct and separated nuchal strip on the propodeum, etc. Also the biological data on the species in question might be suggestive. *A. maculipennis* is known to attack mainly some grass stem dwellers (e. g. *Mayetiola destructor* Say). *A. ocellus* seems to be definitely associated with oaks, but its host is not known for certain; and the new species described above also is associated with oaks, attacking the *Curculio* developing in the acorns.



Figs. 7–9, *Erdoesina boarmiae*, sp. n.: 7, forewing in female. — 8, head of female in facial view. — 9, apex of abdomen of female.

Erdoesina boarmiae, sp. n.

F e m a l e . — Body dark greenish-blue, gaster blackish, i. e. very similar to *E. alboannulata*. Antennal scape fulvous, pedicel dark testaceous and more or less infuscate. Legs generally also darker-coloured than in *alboannulata*: lighter colour spread as in the other species, but fulvous to testaceous instead of whitish. Wing venation fuscous; forewing infuscation not abruptly delimited distally.

Head in facial view (fig. 8) transverse, 51 : 39; antennae inserted at lower ocular line (not above it); inner orbits slightly diverging downwards; genae more buccate. POL hardly longer than OOL (10.5 : 10). Head in dorsal view with temples converging backward at an angle of about 75°. Antennal pedicel as long as the two ring segments plus the first funicle segment combined, in profile only about 2.3 times as long as wide. Propodeal plicae not high, but distinct, sinuate; nuchal strip narrow, laterally more or less carinaceous, but medially expanded into a small hollow triangular areola; spiracular sulci laterally just behind spiracles distinct, not very shallow, Forewing similar to *E.*

alboannulata, but marginal vein relatively shorter, $m : pm : st = 17 : 13.5 : 13$ and basal fold with abundant hairs (fig. 7); lower surface of costal cell mostly with a continuous hairline with additional rows of hairs distally.

Gaster hardly longer than the thorax, shortly oval, with ovipositor sheaths slightly protruding (fig. 9).

Length of body 2.9—3.1 mm.

Male. — Unknown.

Biology: Parasite of the pupae of *Boarmia crepuscularia* (Schiff.), Lepidoptera, Geometridae.

Distribution: Tomsk Region in Siberia (USSR).

Described from 7 females reared 18. 1. 1962 and 15. 1. 1963 from pupae of *B. crepuscularia* collected by Dr. N. Kolomijec at Inguzet Station, region of Tomsk, Siberia. The holotype (reared 18. 1. 1962) deposited in the Prague National Museum, (Entomology), Cat. No. 26.101.

In the description of *E. boarmiae* are mentioned only those characters which separate the new species from the only European species, *E. alboannulata* (Ratzeburg, 1852), the well known parasite of pupae of *Panolis flammea* Schiff. and some other Lepidoptera from the same biotope. Otherwise a reference can be made to the good and exhaustive redescription of *E. alboannulata* by Graham, 1957 (when erecting the genus *Erdoesina*), with the following note: it obviously was made from old collection specimens in which some body parts were already decolorized, e. g. abdomen, tegulae, pedicels; hence given as lighter-coloured in the redescription than they usually are in most fresh specimens.

The genus *Erdoesina* Graham, 1957, has been so far monospecific. The new species *E. boarmiae* is extremely similar to *alboannulata*, but differs in several important characters, so that it is believed that it is a different species.

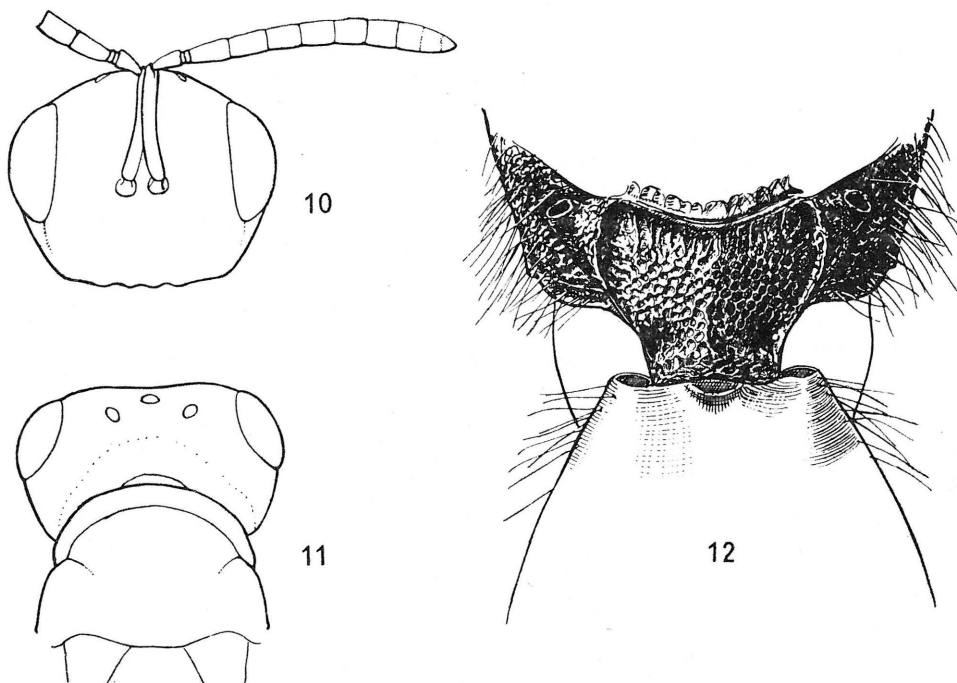
The two species of *Erdoesina* may be separated as follows:

- | | | |
|-------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 (2) | Basal fold of forewing hairy (fig. 7); marginal vein only 1.3 times as long as the stigmal; ovipositor sheaths of female slightly protruding, visible from above; Siberia..... | <i>Erdoesina boarmiae</i> , sp. n. |
| 2 (1) | Basal fold of forewing bare; marginal vein longer, almost 1.5 times as long as the stigmal; ovipositor sheaths hidden when seen from above; Europe..... | <i>Erdoesina alboannulata</i> (Ratz.) |

Habrocytus praecocellae, sp. n.

Female. — Body generally metallic green, often with a bluish tint, in particular the abdomen often more bluish, as well as sides of the thorax; antennae fuscous, with testaceous scapes and, more or less, the ring segments and tegulae are also testaceous; legs testaceous except for the coxae which are concolours with the body, and the infusate claw segments. Wings hyaline, venation pale brown.

Head wider than thorax before tegulae as 41 : 35 (fig. 11), seen in vertical view transverse as 41 : 21.5, with face fairly convex and occiput rather deeply excavated; temples about as long as 2/3 the length of eye (from above), sepa-



Figs. 10–12, *Habroclytus praecocellae*, sp. n.: 10, head of female in facial view. — 11, head with the anterior part of thorax. — 12, propodeum with the base of abdomen in female.

rated from the occiput at level of lower third of eye by a blunted ridge, but genae posteriorly not margined. In facial view (fig. 10) head transverse in relation 41 : 33.5, width of frons just above antennal toruli 27.5, eye 18.5 : 13, malar space 11. Gena buccate, with feeble sulcus, the convexity strongest just at mouth margin, which is therefore partly hidden in lateral view. Face below antennae a little more strongly convex than the frons, very regularly reticulate, only on clypeal region more striate vertically; lower margin of clypeus with two very slight wavy lobes, shallowly emarginate in the middle; mouth margin laterad to clypeus only slightly produced and then sinuate. Antenna slender, relative lengths of scapus (less radricula) 17, pedicellus 4.5, flagellum 42.5, funicle 33, clava 8, first funicle segment 6.5 and fully twice as long as wide, the sixth as long as pedicel (4.5) and about 1.1 times as long as wide (in the holotype). POL : OOL = 10 : 7.

Thorax except for metanotum and upper part of mesepimeron fairly regularly reticulate; reticulation shallow only in a stripe on the posterior convex part of lateral panel of the pronotum, along the anterior margin of mesosternum and laterally on propodeum. Pronotal collar rectangularly set off, broad, in the middle fully as long as antennal pedicel (4.5), more than half the width

of scutellum at scutoscutellar suture; collar on sides not protruding; caudal smooth stripe very narrow. Mesoscutum relative width 35, length 24. Scutellum only slightly convex in median line, hardly longer than wide (21 : 20), its posterior margin slightly angularly elevated in the middle. Propodeum (fig. 12) with a distinct though short nucha, punctate-reticulate, the cordiform part delimited by the low but complete plicae, almost as long as wide (15 : 17); nor median carina neither costula developed; anterior plical foveae diverging backward, straight, reaching to the middle of the slightly sinuate plicae, posterior plical foveae short, small, but rather deep; transverse nuchal depression shallow, not delimited; lateral fimbriae rather numerous. Forewing with basal cell and basal fold bare; relative measurements: costal cell 46, marginal vein 26, postmarginal vein 29, stigmal vein 14 (the holotype; in another two females *m* 20, *pm* 21, *st* 11 and *m* 27.5, *pm* 29, *st* 15, resp.).

Abdomen lanceolate, about 1.3 times as long as head plus thorax. Sides of the first gastral tergite with numerous hairs.

Length 2.6—3.8 mm. (the holotype 3.8 mm.).

Male. — Similar to female, but brighter green and abdomen anteriorly dorsally with an oval, elongate translucent spot, ventrally more extensively pale-yellow. Pronotal collar still broader (longer), antennae longer, flagellum plus pedicellus in relation to width of head as 48 : 35, covered with semidistant hairs, first funicle segment about twice, the sixth 1.5 times as long as broad. Basal fold of forewing with a row of sparse hairs and also basal cell distally with several hairs. Length 1.9—2.7 mm.

Biology: Parasite of *Argyresthia praecocella* Zell. (Lep., Argyresthiidae), a pest of the seed of *Juniperus semiglobosa* Rgl. and *J. turkestanica* Kom. in the montaneous regions of Central Asia.

Distribution: Kirghizian S.S.R. (Central Asia).

Holotype (♀): Kirghiz. SSR, Osh region, Naukat district, Kara-Goy in Alay Ridge, on K. Ata River, 10.VI. 1964, ex *Arg. praecocella* —(reared by Mrs. N. Yakimenko). Deposited in the Prague Nat. Museum (Entomology), Cat. No. 26.103.

Further material (5 ♀♀, 9 ♂♂, allotype and paratypes): reared together with the holotype.

The genus *Habrocytus* Thomson, 1878, contains several decades of palae-arctic species, but this one from *A. praecocella* seems undescribed, as Dr. M. W. R. de V. Graham (of Oxford), who had the opportunity of studying the types of most species described so far, kindly confirmed for me. Among the European forms *H. dispar* (Curtis) seems to come nearest to the new species, but it differs from *H. praecocellae* clearly, in the female by the dark femora, the differently shaped propodeum and venation, etc., in the male by the unusual form of the lower face and yellow antennae. Another similar species is *H. grandis* (Walker), with yellow legs, but this differs from *H. praecocellae* by a different form of head, still broader collar, different propodeum and venation, shorter abdomen in female, etc.

The material of this species was submitted for identification by our colleague Mrs. N. Yakimenko of the Kirghizian Forest Experiment Station in Frunze.

Tricolas, gen. nov.

Head finely reticulate, very shortly pubescent, without any outstanding bristles; moderately wider than the thorax, in vertical view transverse, frons not much convex, occiput slightly excavated, immargined. In facial view head transversely oval, with lower half more strongly converging, genae slightly buccate; lower clypeal margin truncate; mandibles 3 : 4; antennae in female inserted hardly below centre of face, in male slightly higher; scrobes shallow but distinct; eyes oval, bare; genal sulcus fine. Antennae in female slender, filiform, 11353; pedicellus not longer than the first funicle segment; all 3 ring segments small; clava with perpendicular sutures, a small area of micropilosity developed only on the apex of the third segment. In male antenna 11263, slender, as in *Habrocytus*, but first funicle segment shorter than the second.

Thorax not very squat, convex, reticulate, without striking bristles or hairs. Pronotum short, with collar set off by a step-like fold, not by a sharp carina; the smooth belt along caudal margin very narrow; lateral panel of pronotum deeply obliquely impressed, its lower margin entire. Mesoscutum with parapsidal furrows developed only in anterior half; scutoscutellar suture only slightly sinuate. Scutellum convex, frenum only vaguely indicated. Metanotum narrow. Propodeum without median carina, with plicae indicated by deep anterior and posterior plical foveae; nucha very short; postspiracular furrow deep; lateral fimbriae not numerous. Prepectus small, as in *Habrocytus*. Legs normal, slender, femora not enlarged; hind tibia with one spur. Wings fully developed; forewing venation normal, postmarginal vein shorter than the marginal, but decidedly longer than the stigmal one; the latter hardly widened at apex; basal cell bare, cubital fold bare, basal fold with a sparse hair line.

Abdomen sessile, not compressed, in female lanceolate, not convex in dry specimens; hind margin of the basal gastral tergite entire; this tergite small and none of the following tergites enlarged. Ovipositor sheaths hardly protruding. Hypopygium short.

T y p e - s p e c i e s: *Tricolas xylocleptis*, sp. n.

Derivation of name: *tri* — pointing to three anelli, and *Colas* — an old forgotten name for *Hybrocytus* Thomson, 1878 (*Colas* Curtis, 1827), a very near genus. *Tricolas*, masc. gender.

In many respects *Tricolas*, g. n., is very similar to *Habrocytus* Thoms., but it could not be mistaken for that genus owing to three ring segments and five funicle segments in the female antenna. From the other allied genera, apart from the antennae, it differs in a similar way as *Habrocytus*: from *Pteromalus* Swed. in mandibles and the form of the propodeum, from *Chlorocythus* Graham in the smaller prepectus and the form of propodeum, from *Mesopobus* Westw. by the antennae inserted about in the middle of the face, etc.

Tricolas xylocleptis, sp. n.

F e m a l e (fig. 13). — Head and thorax metallic bluish-green, abdomen dark green, the first gastral tergite bright green; antennae dark fuscous, only scapus at base and (more or less) pedicel ventrally, and anelli, dirty testaceous. Coxae and femora mainly, concolorous with the body, but trochanters, tips of

femora, the whole of tibiae and tarsi, testaceous; tarsi infuscate apically, also hind tibiae beyond the paler base with an indicated infuscation in basal third. Wings hyaline, venation light brown.

Head in frontal view transverse as 30 : 24, relative width of frons 20, eye 14 : 10.5, malar space 8, POL : OOL = 7 : 4.6, scapus (less radicula) 12, flagellum plus pedicellus 32. Lower face radiately striate, clypeus itself only vaguely delimited (its sculpture somewhat shallower, shinier than elsewhere on face), with one bristle on either side, lower margin of clypeus straight, but mouth margin next to clypeus on either side slightly produced in a moderate wave. Antenna in lateral view with scapus just attaining the vertex level; pedicellus twice as long as wide; all three ring segments strongly transverse, the two distal ones taken together about as long as wide; funicle segments slightly decreasing in length and hardly increasing in width, the first about 1.8 times as long as wide, the fifth only slightly oblong; clava as long as 2.5 preceding segments combined; sensilla linearia not numerous, pilosity rather poor and adpressed.

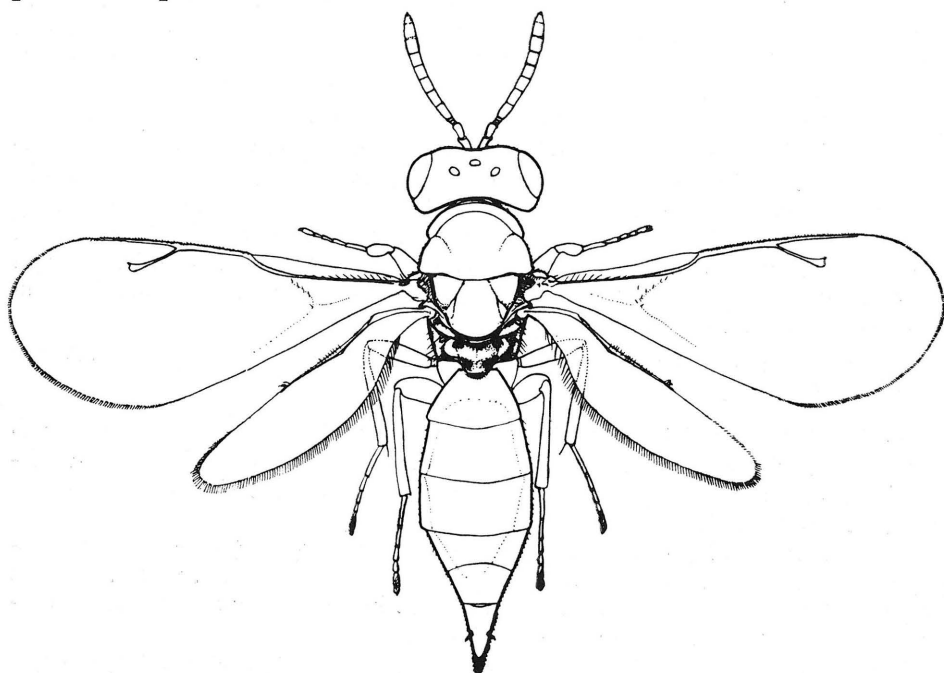


Fig. 13, *Tricolas xylocleptis*, gen. n. sp. n., female.

Pilosity of thorax as short and dark as that on head. Sculpture of mesoscutum on disc twice to three times as coarse as reticulation on disc of scutellum. Surface of dorsellum almost vertical, nearly smooth. Propodeum reticulate, especially in median third; posteriorly contracted to a form of nucha; the con-

traction deepest in the posterior plical foveae, which are laterally delimited by a remnant of plica and situated rather high above the supracoxal flange. Upper part of mesepimeron not sculptured. Forewing venation relative measurements: costal cell 30, marginal vein 18, postmarginal vein 16, stigmal vein 10. 5. Forewing pubescence not dense, speculum extending almost to middle of marginal vein and then in a narrow belt along this vein to the stigmal vein.

For abdomen see best fig. 13.

Length of the body 2.3—2.6 mm.

Male. — In general colouring of the body and in form of head, thorax and legs very similar to female; abdomen without pale spot. Antennal insertion slightly higher on face than in female; scapus infuscate, reaching above centre of the anterior ocellus; flagellum 263, filiform, very similar to that of *Habrocytus tereus* (Walk.): without conspicuous pubescence, but with very distinct longitudinal sensilla, these exceeding with their tips the segment in question, on the basal funicle segments arranged in two rows, in one row on the distal segments; first funicle segment at least as long as the pedicel, about 1.3 times as long as wide, shorter than the second funicle segment which is about 1.6 times as long as wide; the following segments very slightly decreasing in length; clava fully three times as long as wide. Stigmal knob of forewing usually more distinct than in female. Length: 1.8 mm.

The male is similar to that of *Habrocytus tereus* (Walker), but the latter differs from *T. xylocleptis* mainly as follows: antenna with scapus and usually also with flagellum beneath, testaceous to fulvous; segments of the funicle very elongate, generally with three rows of longitudinal sensilla and with adpressed but distinct pubescence; scapus shorter; clypeal lobes and mouth margin lobes more conspicuous; malar space below at mouth corner narrowly impressed; abdomen with a pale spot subbasally.

Biology: Parasite of the bark beetle *Xylocleptes bispinus* (Duft.) in *Clematis vitalba* L.

Distribution: W. Germany (Bavaria), Czechoslovakia (Bohemia).

Holotype (♀): Bohemia, Praha-Bubeneč, ex *Xylocleptes bispinus* in *Clematis*, 1959 (Z. Hostounský); deposited in the Prague Nat. Museum (Entomology), Cat. No. 26.104.

Further material (allotype and paratypes): 3 ♀♀ and 3 ♂♂ with the holotype; 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ Bavaria: Oberbayern, Lenggries, 670 m., reared 5. and 6. V. 1962 ex *Xylocleptes bispinus* by Dr. H. Wichmann. Six paratypes also in the Zoologische Staatssammlung in München (Munich).

I wish to thank Dr. Wichmann and Dr. Bachmaier of Munich for the German material of this interesting species.

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