

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Notes on some Ashmeadian genotypes in the hymenopterous superfamily Chalcidoidea.*¹ A. B. GAHAN, U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and O. PECK, Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture of Canada. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK.)

In Ashmead's monograph of the Chalcidoidea (Mem. Carnegie Mus. 1: 225–551. 1904) a number of new genera are proposed with the designation of a genotype for each. Many of these genotypes were manuscript species for which the only characterizations given in the work were the descriptions in the generic keys. Type localities were indicated for none of those species. In a few instances a species was cited as the genotype of a particular genus on one page and a different genotype listed for the same genus on another page. In one instance a typographical error resulted in a name entirely different from that which the author obviously intended. Several of these Ashmead genera and species have been redescribed by Girault as new under the same or different generic and specific names. A few have been treated by other authors. These subsequent references are scattered and not always easily traced.

The object of this paper is to list these genotypes together with their type localities and pertinent citations to subsequent literature and to clear up, so far as possible, the confusion regarding some of the species involved. Fortunately we have been able to consult not only the types in the United States National Museum but also those from the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, the two collections comprising practically all the material that formed the basis of Ashmead's monumental work.

In the second part of the monograph (pp. 394–551) a number of the new genera and their genotypes are more fully described. These species have not been included in the following list unless supplemental data of interest needed to be added. Likewise excluded from the list are those genotypes of which descriptions had been published prior to publication of the monograph.

Alloderma maculipennis Ashmead: 273, 365.² Type in U. S. National Museum, from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Ashmead's type redescribed as *Coelocybelloides bioculatus* Girault (Mem. Queensland Mus. 5: 224. 1916).

Alophus flavus Ashmead: 353, 365, 520. Type in collection of Carnegie Museum, from Chapada, Brazil. On pages 353 and 365 Ashmead cites *A. flavus* as type of the genus, but on page 520, following the description of the genus, he includes only one species, viz., "*Alophus brasiliensis* sp. n." There are no specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection and none in the Carnegie Museum collection labeled *A. flavus* Ashmead, and apparently there is no description of an *A. flavus* in the literature other than that in the generic key on page 353 cited above. It seems apparent that the specific names *flavus* and *brasiliensis* both refer to specimens in the Carnegie Museum collection labeled *Alophus brasiliensis*. Since *flavus* has page precedence, and since that name has been cited as the genotype by Ashmead, and later by Gahan and Fagan in their genotype catalog of chalcidoid genera (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 124: 10. 1923), we shall retain the name *flavus* for the species and consider *brasiliensis* a synonym. *Alophus* preoccupied, replaced by *Alophomyia* Ashmead (Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 6: 126. 1904).

Aphobetoideus comperei Ashmead: 328, 366. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Swan River, New South Wales, Australia. Species redescribed by Smith and Compere (Univ. California Publ. Ent. 4: 312. 1928).

Aximogastra bahiae Ashmead: 261, 367, 463. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Bahia, Brazil.

Aximopsis morio Ashmead: 259, 460; pl. 22, fig. 6. Type in collection of Carnegie Museum,

² The numbers cited following the specific names refer to pages in the Mem. Carnegie Mus. 1, 1904.

¹ Received July 3, 1946.

- from Santarém, Brazil. On page 367 Ashmead indicates *A. bahiae* Ashmead as the genotype, but this is evidently a confusion with *Aximogastra* Ashmead, of which *A. bahiae* is the type.
- Blatticida pulchra* Ashmead: 305, 368. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Mulgoa, New South Wales, Australia. Reared in December 1891 from roach eggs on orange leaves by A. Koebele.
- Brachycaudonia californica* Ashmead: 283, 368. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Los Angeles County, Calif.
- Bruchobius laticeps* Ashmead: xi, 314. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Washington, D. C. Species redescribed by Crawford (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 45: 250. 1913).
- Cecidoxenus nigrocyaneus* Ashmead: 274, 369. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Flemington, New South Wales, Australia. Ashmead's types redescribed as *Parachryomalla secunda* Girault (Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus 5: 154. 1917).
- Ceratismicra petiolata* Ashmead: 251, 369. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Chapada, Brazil. Specific name preoccupied by (*Smicra*) *Ceratismicra petiolata* (Cresson) and *lissa* proposed to replace it by Burks (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 88: 343. 1940).
- Chrysoatomus zealandicus* Ashmead: 342, 370. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Swan River, Australia.
- Decatomothorax gallicola* Ashmead: 273, 372. Type in U. S. National Museum, from New South Wales, Australia.
- Diaulus begini* Ashmead: 356, 372. Type in U. S. National Museum, probably from Sherbrooke, Quebec Province, Canada, and collected by Abbé Begin. Generic name preoccupied, replaced by *Diaulinus* Schulz (Spolia Hym., p. 146. 1906). Genus discussed and species redescribed by Crawford (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 43: 183. 1912). *Diaulinus* a synonym of *Solenotus* Foerster, according to Girault (Indications in new insects . . . p. 3. 1925. Private publ.).
- Eisenia mexicana* Ashmead: 233, 373. Type in U. S. National Museum, from San Blas, Tepic, Mexico. Generic name preoccupied, replaced by *Secundeisenia* Schulz (Spolia Hym., p. 146, 1906).
- Encyrtaspis brasiliensis* Ashmead: 290, 373, 492. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Pernambuco, Brazil. Genus and species more fully described by Gahan (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 71 (art. 4): 9. 1927; 94: 363. 1943).
- Epinaeoides melanocephalus* Ashmead: 374. *Nomen nudum* according to Gahan and Fagan (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 124: 55. 1923).
- Epipteromalus algonquinensis* Ashmead: 319, 374. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Algonquin, Ill. Ashmead's types redescribed as *Polycystus gibbus* Girault (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 58: 212. 1920). *Epipteromalus* considered a synonym of *Trichomalus* Thomson by Kurdjumov (Rev. Russ. Ent. 13: 4. 1913).
- Euophthalmomyia pallidipes* Ashmead: 339, 375. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Washington, D. C.
- Eutrichosoma mirabile* Ashmead: 291, 375. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Helena, Mont.
- Froggattia polita* Ashmead: 238, 375. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Generic name preoccupied, replaced by *Eufroggattia* Ashmead (Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 6: 126. 1904).
- Hubbardiella arizonensis* Ashmead: 339, 378. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Chiricahua Mountains, Ariz. Genus and species redescribed from Ashmead types as *Miromphalomyia perilampoides* Girault (Entomologist 49: 249. 1916).
- Koebelea australiensis* Ashmead: 238, 378. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Generic name preoccupied, replaced by *Eukoebelea* Ashmead (Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 6: 126. 1904).
- Melanosmicra immaculata* Ashmead: 251, 448. Type in collection of Carnegie Museum from Chapada, Brazil. Genus declared a synonym of *Ceratismicra* by Burks (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 88: 343. 1940).
- Mirocerus psyllae* (= *peyela*, typographical error) Ashmead: 309. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Peradeniya, Ceylon. The type specimen is plainly labeled *psyllae* and was bred from a psyllid by E. E. Green.
- Mischosmicra kahlui* Ashmead: 251, 381. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Lawrence, Kans. Synonym of *Ceratismicra debilis* Say, according to Burks (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 88: 345. 1940).

- Mormoniella brevicornis* Ashmead: 316, 382. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Algonquin, Ill. Genotype based on same specimens as *Nasonia brevicornis* Ashmead, genotype of *Nasonia* Ashmead, according to Brues (Can. Ent. 42: 260. 1910). Synonym of *Mormoniella vitripennis* (Walker), according to Gahan (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 71 (art. 4): 5. 1927).
- Nasonia brevicornis* Ashmead: 317. See under *Mormoniella brevicornis* Ashmead.
- Nesomyia albipes* Ashmead: 344, 382. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Atami, Japan. Species redescribed as new by Ashmead (Journ. New York Ent. Soc. 12: 161. 1904).
- Notanisomorpha collaris* Ashmead: 356, 382. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Cedar Point, Md. Genus and species redescribed by Crawford (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 43: 185. 1912).
- Octosmicra laticeps* Ashmead: 252, 382. No type specimens have been located, and the type locality is unknown. Five species from Brazil are listed on pages 450 and 451, but *laticeps* is not among them. Burks (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 88: 263. 1940) synonymized the genus with *Spilochalcis* Thomson.
- Pachycrepoides dubius* Ashmead: 239, 383. Type in U. S. National Museum, from East Lansing, Mich. Genus and species fully described by Girault and Sanders (Psyche 17: 110. 1910).
- Parapteromalus isosomatis* Ashmead: 320, 384. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Urbana, Ill. Ashmead's types redescribed as *Merisus carinatus* Girault (Soc. Ent. Stuttgart 31: 57. 1916).
- Parasaphes iceryae* Ashmead: 328, 384. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Columba, New South Wales, Australia. Generic name preoccupied, replaced by *Parasaphodes* Schulz (Spolia Hym., p. 146. 1906). Ashmead's types redescribed as *Amiscogaster ruskini* Girault (Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus 5: 144. 1917).
- Paraspalangia annulipes* Ashmead: 334, 384. Type in U. S. National Museum, from College Station, Tex. Ashmead's types redescribed as *Stigmatotetrastichus emersoni* Girault (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 9: 304. 1916).
- Paraterobia nigriceps* Ashmead: 284. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Tumut, New South Wales, Australia. Ashmead types re-
- described as part of the type series of *Perilampoides aurantiscutum* Girault (Mem. Queensland Mus. 5: 224. 1917).
- Pentasmicra brasiliensis* Ashmead: 225, 384. Type in collection of Carnegie Museum, from Corumba, Brazil. Genus and species more fully described by Kahl (Ann. Carnegie Mus. 13: 265. 1921). Genus declared a synonym of *Spilochalcis* Thomson by Burks (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 88: 264. 1940).
- Pheidoloxenus wheeleri* Ashmead: 328, 385. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Texas. Species figured and redescribed by Wheeler (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 23: 17. 1907). Ashmead types redescribed as new under the same generic and specific names by Girault (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 8: 273. 1915).
- Pristosmicra sexmaculata* Ashmead: 386. Neither genus nor species described, and apparently no type specimens exist. Name is a *nomen nudum*.
- Schwarzella arizonensis* Ashmead: 256, 388. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Arizona.
- Scotolinx gallicola* Ashmead: 354, 388. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Liverpool, New South Wales, Australia. Ashmead types described as new under the same generic and specific names by Girault (Mem. Queensland Mus. 5: 218. 1916).
- Scymnophagus townsendi* Ashmead: 319. Types in U. S. National Museum, from San Luis and Monterey, Mexico. Genus a synonym of *Xenocrepis* Foerster, according to Kurdjumov (Rev. Russe Ent. 13: 6. 1913). Redescribed as *Xenocrepis mexicana* Girault (Ent. News 27: 227. 1916) with same specimens as types.
- Spathopus anomalipes* Ashmead: 272. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Jacksonville, Fla. Included in key to genera of Pireninae by Ferriere (Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. 16(1): 86. 1934).
- Stenomesioideus melleus* Ashmead: xi, 355, 389. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Washington, D. C. Redescribed as *Stenomesioidea mellea* Girault (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 51: 43. 1916) with same specimen as type.
- Stigmatocrepis americana* Ashmead: 273, 389. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Jacksonville, Fla.
- Stylophorella perplexa* Ashmead: 275, 389. Type

in U. S. National Museum, from San Diego, Tex. Genus a synonym of *Picroscytus* Thomson, according to Crawford (Can. Ent. 41: 98. 1909). *Picroscytus* Thomson is a synonym of *Artholysis* Foerster, according to Gahan and Fagan (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 124: 115. 1923).

Tachardiaephagus thoracicus Ashmead: 303, 390. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Ceylon. Generic and specific synonymy, references, and descriptive notes given by Ferriere (Bull. Ent. Res. 19: 171. 1928).

Tachinaephagus zealandicus Ashmead: 304, 390. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Queanbeyan, New South Wales, Australia. Generic and specific synonymy discussed by Gahan (Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 40: 210. 1938).

Trichencyrtus chapadae Ashmead: 291, 392, 495. Type in collection of Carnegie Museum, from Chapada, Brazil. The type is labeled *T. robustus*, but evidently it is the specimen intended as the genotype and referred to on page 291 as *chapadae*. (See Gomes, Bol. Soc. Brasil Agronomia 5: 287. 1942.)

Trigonogastra auratus Ashmead: 330, 392. Type in U. S. National Museum. This type bears only the label "Ac. Cat. 595A," but it is believed to have been from Lansing, Mich.

Tropidogastra arizonensis Ashmead: 323, 392. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Santa Rita Mountains, Ariz. Type redescribed as *Dinarmus arizonicus* Girault (Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus 4: 109. 1916). Genus

synonymized with *Cheiopachus* Westwood by Gahan (Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 40: 220. 1938).

Uroderostenus pleuralis Ashmead: 343, 392, 511. Type lost; from St. Vincent, West Indies (H. H. Smith, collector). The type was originally deposited in the U. S. National Museum, but only the empty pin remains.

Xanthoatomus albipes Ashmead: xi, 360. Type in U. S. National Museum, from Washington, D. C. Although he published the name, Ashmead apparently never placed the name label on any specimens, but certain specimens previously standing under the generic name in the U. S. National Museum collection, as arranged by Ashmead, were without much doubt the ones to which he intended to apply the name. These specimens were remounted on slides and studied by A. A. Girault, who identified them as *Pentarthron minutum* (Riley) (Bull. Wisconsin Nat. Hist. Soc. 9: 155. 1911), now known as *Trichogramma minutum* (Riley). Records of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine show that these specimens were reared from eggs of *Hyphantria textor* Harris collected in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., August 18, 1883. Since these specimens are believed to be the Ashmead types and since Girault's identification appears to be correct, the genus *Xanthoatomus* Ashmead should be considered a synonym of *Trichogramma* Westwood, and the species *X. albipes* a synonym of *T. minutum* (Riley).

MAMMALOGY.—A new Philippine rat allied to "Bullimus" bagobus Mearns.¹

DAVID H. JOHNSON. (Communicated by HERBERT FRIEDMANN.)

On the basis of a single specimen from Todaya, at 4,000 feet altitude on Mount Apo, southern Mindanao, Mearns (1905, p. 450) founded a new genus and species of rat, *Bullimus bagobus*. Thomas (1907, p. 141) recorded a second specimen from 3,000 feet altitude on the same mountain and synonymized *Bullimus* under the then broad genus *Mus*. Apparently no further specimens have been recorded. *Bullimus* has been treated subsequently as a valid genus by Hollister (1912, p. 30; 1913, p. 324) and by Taylor (1934, p. 411), and as a synonym of *Rattus* by Ellerman (1931, pp. 148, 159).

¹ Received July 25, 1946.

Surveys of rodents conducted in 1945 and 1946 by units of the Medical Department of the U. S. Navy in the vicinity of Guiuan, southeastern Samar Island, revealed the presence there of a closely related subspecies. The first specimen was taken at Mercedes on March 7, 1945, by Lt. Jesse E. Barker, U.S.N.R., and was added by him to a collection being made by an advance part of Naval Medical Research Unit no. 2. Subsequently Lt. (jg) Willard W. Lahnum, U.S.N.R., working in cooperation with Epidemiology Unit no. 61, collected additional specimens near Mercedes and on nearby Calicoan Island.



Gahan, A. B. and Peck, O. 1946. "Notes on some Ash-median genotypes in the hymenopterous superfamily Chal-cidoidea." *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 36, 314–317.

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