

CLASSIFICATION OF THE GALL-WASPS AND THE PARASITIC CYNIPOIDS, OR THE SUPERFAMILY CYNIPOIDEA. II.

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD, A. M., ASSISTANT CURATOR, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Subfamily IV. — Liopterinae.

1894. Liopterinae, Subfamily IV, Ashmead, Proc. ent. soc. Washington, vol. 3, p. 17.

This group was first recognized as a subfamily by the writer about ten years ago, and I am surprised therefore, to see that Dr. von Dalla Torre takes credit for it in Wytsman's *Genera Insectorum*, Family Cynipidae, received January 27, 1903. He, and some other writers, placed the group in the subfamily ANACHARINAE, but its resemblance to that subfamily is merely superficial, the attachment of the abdomen, the abdomen itself, and the antennae being quite different.

In the publication quoted above I suggested that the group was probably an ancient phylum of the Cynipidae whence originated some of the Chalcidoidea, CHALCIS, EURYTOMA, etc. Since the suggestion was made additional evidence supporting it has been found in the African genus OBERTHÜRELLA Saussure, occurring in Madagascar and Liberia, a genus belonging to this group, not mentioned by Dalla Torre or by Kieffer, and which has the hind femora slightly swollen and armed with a tooth beneath, similar to some chalcidoids.

TABLE OF GENERA.

1. Head and thorax coarsely rugose; marginal cell closed

Scutellum normal, not ending in a spine; hind femora unarmed	2
Scutellum ending in a long, acute spine; hind femora armed with a strong tooth beneath, before the middle; ♀ antennae 13-jointed, ♂ 14-jointed. (Africa.)	Oberthürella Saussure.
	(Type O. lenticularis Sauss.)
2. Discoidal nervure interstitial with the median nervure; ♀ antennae 13-jointed, ♂ 14-jointed

	Liopteron Perty.
	(Type L. compressum Perty.)

Discoidal nervure *not* interstitial with the median nervure but issuing from the transverse median nervure; ♀ unknown, ♂ antennae 13-jointed, clavate

	Peras Westwood.
	(Type P. niger Westw.)

Subfamily V. — Eucoilinae.

1861. Eucoilidae, Familia, Thomson, Öfvers. vet. akad. forhl. no. 9, p. 397.

1869. Eucoeloidae, Familie 4, Förster, Verh. zool.-bot gesell. Wien, vol. 19, p. 329, 341.

This group is without doubt the largest and most widely distributed of any in the family Figitidae, the genera and species being exceedingly numerous although but little studied. As soon as the attention of entomologists is directed to the collecting of these obscure wasps and especially in tropical countries we may expect the discovery of many new genera, as is clearly shown by the new genera described here, most of which were recognized in a small collection of these insects taken by Mr. Herbert H. Smith in South America.

The subfamily is at once recognized by the cup-like elevation on the scutellum and by the hind tibiae having two apical spurs, characters not found in any other group.

TABLE OF GENERA.

Females	1
Males	61
1. Metathorax normal, not produced, the abdomen at most subsessile — (Tribe II Eucoilinae.)	3
Metathorax produced into a long neck, the length of the hind coxae, the abdomen abnormally petiolated, the petiole being long and slender, longer than the thorax. (Tribe I. Zamischini.)	2
2. Body of abdomen not large, compressed; ♀ antennae long, 13-jointed, thickened toward apex, slender basally, the third joint shorter than the fourth. (Brazil.)	
Zamischus Ashmead, gen. nov. (Type Z. brasiliensis Ashm.)	
3. Base of abdomen <i>with</i> a hairy girdle	15
Base of abdomen bare, <i>without</i> a hairy girdle	
Mesonotum <i>with</i> parapsidal furrows	4
Mesonotum <i>without</i> parapsidal furrows	9
4. Parapsidal furrows distinct to base of scutellum	5
Parapsidal furrows <i>not</i> distinct to base of scutellum, converging and meeting <i>before</i> reaching the scutellum, thence to base of scutellum as a delicate carina; cup of scutellum large, marginal cell closed; antennae 13-jointed	
Eucoilidia Ashmead (Type E. canadensis Ashm.)	

5. Parapsidal furrows converging and meeting at the base of the scutellum 6
 Parapsidal furrows almost parallel, or some distance apart to the base of the
 scutellum 7
6. Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin Gronotoma Förster
 (Type *G. sculpturata* Först.)
 Marginal cell *open* along the front margin Diglyphosema Förster
 (Type *D. eupatorii* Först.)
7. Marginal cell *open* along the front margin 8
 Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin
 Cup of scutellar large, rounded, its disk concave; antennae 13-jointed,
 long, subfiliform, only slightly and gradually thickened towards apex
 Microstilba Förster
 (Type *M. bidentata* Förster)
8. Mesonotum with *five* carinae; cup of scutellum large, oval or rounded; anten-
 nae 13-jointed, filiform, joints 4-12 long oval. (South America.)
 Tropideucoela Ashm., gen. nov.
 (Type *T. rufipes* Ashm.)
 Mesonotum *without* carinae; cup of scutellum large; antennae 13-jointed,
 without a distinct club Disorygma Förster
 (Type *D. divulgata* Först.)
9. Marginal cell *open* along the front margin 10
 Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin 13
10. Scutellum normal, unarmed 11
 Scutellum abnormal, armed with *two* horns behind
 Antennae 13-jointed, ending in a 6-jointed club
 Dicerataspis Ashmead
 (Type *D. grenadensis* Ashm.)
11. Antennae ending in an abrupt club, which is *three* or more jointed . . . 12
 Antennae at most subclavate, without a distinct, abrupt club
 Ectolyta Förster
 (Type *Cothonaspis inressata* Thoms.)
12. Club of antennae 3-jointed Triplasta Kieffer
 (Type *Kleidotoma atrocoxalis* Ashm.)
 Cup of antennae 5-jointed Pentaplasta Kieffer
 (Type *Pentacrita coxalis* Ashm.)
13. Antennae ending in a distinct, abrupt club 14
 Antennae without a distinct club Erisphagia Förster
 (Type *Eucoila curta* Gir.)

¹ Kieffer proposes this genus for my *Kleidotoma americana*, which, however, is a true *Kleidotoma*. I am probably responsible for the Abbé's error by describing through a *lapsus pennae* the marginal cell as being closed, when it is really more or less *open* along the fore margin.

- Club of antennae 7-jointed Heptameris Förster
(Type *Eucoila pygmea* Thoms.)
23. Wings abbreviated and much narrowed 24
Wings not abbreviated, fully developed and always extending far beyond the
tip of the abdomen 28
24. Club of antennae *less* than 7-jointed 25
Club of antennae 7-jointed Nedinoptera Förster
(Type *Eucoila holophila* Thomson)
25. Metapleura bare, *without* a hairy cushion 26
Metapleura covered *with* a hairy cushion
Marginal cell *not* fully developed, the first abscissa of the radius alone
present, or *longer* than the second when the latter is present
Glauraspidia Thomson
(Type *G. parva* Thomson.)
Marginal cell fully developed, the first abscissa of the radius *shorter*
than the second Apistophyza Förster
(Type *Eucoila microptera* Hartig.)
26. Wings extending at least to the middle of the abdomen, and usually *with* a
marginal cell 27
Wings *not* extending beyond the base of the abdomen, and *without* a marginal
cell; club of antennae 3-jointed Aphyoptera Förster
(Type *A. inustipennis* Förster)
27. Wings shorter than the abdomen, the marginal cell closed
Agroscopa Förster
(Type *A. helgolandica* Först.)
Wings as long as the abdomen, the marginal cell present but *open* along the
front margin; club of antennae 5-jointed Aphloptera Förster
(Type *A. anisomera* Först.)
28. Antennae 11-, 12-, or 13-jointed 29
Antennae 14-jointed
Wings bare, glabrous Macrocereucoila Ashmead
(Type *M. longicornis* Ashm.)
Wings pubescent ciliate
Antennae filiform, without a distinct club, the third joint longer than
the fourth Episoda Förster
(Type *E. xanthoneura* Först.)
29. Antennae 11-jointed, *filiform* (South America.) Promiomoera Ashm., gen. nov.
(Type *P. filicornis* Ashm.)
Antennae 12- or 13-jointed

- Antennae 12-jointed 30
 Antennae 13-jointed 32
30. Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin 31
 Marginal cell *open* along the front margin Idiomorpha Förster
 (Type I. melanocera Först.)
31. Cup of scutellum large, rounded, the whole disk impressed or concave; antennae filiform, the third joint the longest, or without an abruptly defined club
 Miomoera Förster
 (Type M. aberrans Först.)
 Cup of scutellum large oval, the whole disk not impressed, anteriorly flat, posteriorly with a fovea, with small punctures bordering the margin; antennae ending in an abrupt 7-jointed club Paramiomoera Ashmead
 (Type P. heptoma Ashm.)
32. Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin 33
 Marginal cell *open* along the front margin 50
33. Wings pubescent, the margins fringed or ciliated 34
 Wings bare, glabrous, not pubescent or ciliated
 Antennae subfiliform not ending in a distinct club, although slightly thickened toward apex, the third joint a little longer than the fourth
 Eucoila Westwood.
 = Psilodora Förster
 (Type E. crassinervis Westw.)
34. Abdomen not unusually compressed, the hypopygium not prominent; second joint of the flagellum usually *shorter* than the first, rarely as long or a little longer 36
 Abdomen usually strongly compressed at the sides, the hypopygium most frequently prominent, plow-share shaped; second joint of the flagellum always distinctly *longer* than the first.
 Scutellum ending in a spine 35
 Scutellum normal
 Antennae long, without a distinct club Hypolethria Förster
 (Type Cothonaspis melanoptera Hartig.)
35. Antennae long, gradually thickened toward apex, the third joint only about two thirds the length of the fourth, 4 to 6 long, cylindrical (South America.)
 Odonteucoila Ashmead, gen. nov.
 (Type O. chapadae Ashm.)
36. Scutellum not ending in a spine 37
 Scutellum ending in a spine
 Antennae long, gradually thickened towards apex, the third joint much shorter than the fourth Odontoeucoila Ashmead

37. Flagellar joints *all* long and cylindrical, the last 7 or 8 joints, however, are sometimes stouter and form sometimes a more or less well defined club; first abscissa of the radius distinctly shorter than the second 38
 Flagellar joints *not* all long and cylindrical, some oblong oval, ellipzoidal, or moniliform 40
38. Scutellum normal, the cup not modified into a carina 39
 Scutellum abnormal, the axillae acutely toothed posteriorly, the cup modified into a carina which is gradually dilated posteriorly, appearing tridentate; antennae long, filiform, the flagellar joints long, cylindrical, the first joint of the flagellum not quite so long as the second (South America.)
 Trissodontaspis Ashmead, gen. nov.
 (Type *T. rufipes* Ashm.)
39. Head and thorax finely coriaceous, not polished, the scutellum with two large oblong foveae at base, the cup narrowed ellipzoidal, connected with a carina anteriorly; antennae long, subfiliform slightly and gradually thickened toward apex, the flagellar joints long, cylindrical, the first shorter than the second, third, or fourth which are about equal, the fifth and beyond a little thicker and shorter. (South America.) Dieucoela Ashmead, gen. nov.
 (Type *D. subopaca* Ashm.)
- Head and thorax smooth, shining, the scutellum with a large oval or round cup; first three joints of flagellum much elongated, and slenderer than the following Aglaotoma Förster
 (Type *Cothonaspis codrunus* Först.)
40. Mesonotum *without* furrows or lines 41
 Mesonotum *with* furrows or grooved lines.
 Marginal cell rather short and broad, the second abscissa of the radius curved Chrestosema Förster
 (Type *C. erythrapum* Först.)
41. Cup of scutellum excavated, smooth in front, the anterior part closed, posteriorly with a fovea 42
 Cup of scutellum flattened, neither excavated nor margined, slightly arched; metathorax smooth; antennae filiform Ganaspis Förster
 (Type *G. mundata* Först.)
42. Cup of scutellum not extending over the tip of the scutellum; antennae usually *with* a more or less distinct club 43
 Cup of scutellum greatly elevated above the tip of the scutellum; antennae *without* a distinct club, usually long Psichara Förster
 (Type *Cothonaspis longicornis* Hartig.)
43. First and second abscissae of the radius not nearly equal in length, the first most frequently much shorter than the second 44

- First and second abscissae of the radius equal in length or very nearly
 Antennae usually with a 7- or 8-jointed club, the joints elongate, cylindrical, the first joint of the flagellum shorter than the second; cup of scutellum usually small *Rhoptromeris* Förster
 (Type *Cothonaspis eucera* Hartig.)
44. Marginal cell not short, much longer than wide 45
 Marginal cell rather short, hardly longer than wide, the second abscissa of the radius curved outwardly (South America.)
Zaeucoela Ashmead, gen. nov.
 (Type *Z. unicarinata* Ashm.)
45. Antennae *with* an abruptly defined club; cup of scutellum usually small, narrowed, ovate or ellipzoidal, rarely large oval 46
 Antennae *without* an abruptly defined club, filiform or nearly, or only slightly, incrassated toward apex *Pseudoeucoila* Ashmead, gen. nov.
 = *Eucoila* Auctore.
 (Type *Cothonaspis trichopsila* Hartig.)
46. Club of antennae 7-jointed or less 47
 Club of antennae 8-jointed.
 Flagellum with joints 2 and 3 very small, together scarcely as long as the first *Dimicrostrophis* Ashmead
 (Type *D. ruficornis* Ashm.)
47. Club of antennae 6-jointed or less 48
 Club of antennae 7-jointed.
 Flagellum with joints 2 and 3 not small, neither much shorter than the first *Heptamerocera* Ashmead
 (Type *H. robusta* Ashm.)
48. Club of antennae 5-jointed or less 49
 Club of antennae 6-jointed *Hexamerocera* Kieffer
 (Type *Eucoila rufiventris* Gir.)
49. Club of antennae 5-jointed *Pentamerocera* Ashmead.
 (Type *P. angularis* Ashm.)
 Club of antennae 4-jointed *Tetramerocera* Ashmead
 (Type *T. variabilis* Ashm.)
50. Marginal cell *closed* at base, the apical abscissa of the submarginal vein distinct 51
 Marginal cell *open* at base or confluent with the costal cell, the apical abscissa of the submarginal vein wanting
 Second abscissa of the radius usually wanting or much abbreviated; scutellum at apex normal *Adieris* Förster
 (Type *A. reclusa* Först.)

- Second abscissa of the radius distinct; scutellum at apex usually emarginate and obtusely bidentate Piezobria Förster
(Type *P. bicuspidata* Först.)
51. Wings pubescent, ciliate 52
Wings bare, glabrous, not ciliate.
Antennae 13-jointed Lytosema Kieffer
(Type *Eucoila guérinii* Dahlb.)
52. Abdomen not unusually compressed, the hypopygium not very prominent 53
Abdomen much compressed, the hypopygium prominent plow-share shaped;
antennae long, subfiliform, the joints elongate; cup of scutellum narrowed,
ellipzoidal; cubitus in front wings more or less distinct Pilinothrix Förster
(Type *P. designata* Först.)
53. Front wings with the cubitus *wanting* 54
Front wings with the cubitus *present*, distinct
Antennae filiform, without a distinct club Anectoclis Förster
(Type *A. indagatrix* Först.)
Antennae subclavate or clavate more or less thickened toward apex, the
joints submoniliform Cothonaspis Hartig
= Trybliographa Förster
(Type *Cothonaspis scutellaris* Hartig.)
54. Cup of scutellum normal, not ending in a spine 55
Cup of scutellum abnormal, ending in a long spine
Acantheucoela Ashmead
(Type *Cynips armatus* Cresson.)
55. Cup of scutellum not large 56
Cup of scutellum large oval or rounded
Antennae clavate, the club not abruptly defined but more than 6-
jointed Diranchis Förster
(Type *D. copulata* Först.)
56. Club of antennae distinct, abruptly defined, 3- to 7-jointed 57
Club of antennae not abruptly defined; cup of scutellum small, narrowed
ellipzoidal; first two joints of flagellum very slender, shorter than the follow-
ing Hypodiranchis Ashmead
(Type *H. hawaiiensis* Ashm.)
57. Club of antennae 6-jointed or less 58
Club of antennae 7-jointed Heptaplasta Kieffer
(Type *Heptamerocera aliena* Ashm.)
58. Club of antennae 5-jointed or less 59

- Club of antennae 6-jointed Hexaplasta Förster
 = Didyctium Riley
 (Type Cothonaspis hexatoma Hartig.)
59. Club of antennae 4-jointed or less 60
 Club of antennae 5-jointed Pentarhoptra Kieffer
 (Type Eucoila tomentosa Giraud)
60. Club of antennae 4-jointed Tetraplasta Ashm., gen. nov.
 (Type T. unica Ashm.)
 Club of antennae 3-jointed Eutrias Förster
61. Metathorax produced into a long neck the length of the hind coxae, the abdomen abnormally petiolated, the petiole long and slender, longer than the thorax
 Zamischus Ashm.
 Metathorax normal not produced, the abdomen subsessile.
- Abdomen at base bare, *without* a hairy girdle 62
 Abdomen at base *with* a hairy girdle 73
62. Mesonotum *with* parapsidal furrows 63
 Mesonotum *without* parapsidal furrows 68
63. Parapsidal furrows distinct to base of scutellum 64
 Parapsidal furrows *not* distinct to base of scutellum, converging and meeting before reaching the base of the scutellum, thence to base as a delicate carina; marginal cell closed; antennae 15-jointed Eucoilidea Ashmead
64. Parapsidal furrows converging and meeting at the base of the scutellum 65
 Parapsidal furrows almost parallel or some distance apart to the base of the scutellum 67
65. Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin; cup of scutellum large; antennae 15-jointed, the first flagellar joint longer than the second, excised towards base
 Gronotoma Förster
 Marginal cell *open* along the front margin; antennae 15-jointed
 Diglyphosema Förster
66. Marginal cell *open* along the front margin 67
 Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin
 Cup of scutellum large, rounded, its disk concave; antennae 15-jointed, the third joint longer than the second, strongly excised
 Microstilba Förster
67. Mesonotum *with* 5 carinae Tropideucoela Ashmead
 Mesonotum *without* carinae Disorygma Förster
68. Marginal cell *open* along the front margin 69
 Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin 71
69. Scutellum normal, unarmed 70
 Scutellum abnormal, armed with two horns behind Dicerataspis Ashmead

70. Unknown (♀ only known) Triplasta Kieffer
 Pentaplasta Kieffer
 Ectolyta Förster
71. First joint of flagellum shorter than the fourth, the latter the stouter 72
 First joint of flagellum not longer than the fourth, the following slightly and gradually increasing in length Erisphazia Förster
72. Apex of wings entire not emarginate Psilosema Kieffer
 Apex of wings emarginate Schizosema Kieffer
73. Front wings at apex *emarginate* or *excised*; apical abscissa of the submarginal vein stout, quadrate, at the most only a little longer than thick 74
 Front wings at apex *entire*, never emarginate or excised, although sometimes shortened and truncate; apical abscissa of the submarginal vein slender, not stout, always two or more times longer than thick 79
74. Marginal cell *open* along the front margin 75
 Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin Leptopelina Förster
75. Scutellum normal, not produced into a beak at apex 76
 Scutellum abnormal, produced at apex into a beak or horn
 Rhynchacis Förster
76. First joint of the flagellum not or scarcely longer than the second, rarely curved, and hardly as thick as the second 77
 First joint of the flagellum a little longer than the second, stouter and usually slightly curved, the following joints cylindrical, usually three or more times longer than thick and gradually but imperceptibly increasing in length to the penultimate Kleidotoma Westwood
77. Joints of flagellum long, cylindrical, equal in length or very nearly, and at least four times as long as thick Tetrarhoptra Förster
 Joints of flagellum differently formed 78
78. Flagellar joints 1 to 3 equal in length or very nearly, the first slightly curved, clavate, the apical joints not or rarely more than three times as long as thick
 Pentacrita Förster
 Flagellar joint 1 scarcely as long as the second or distinctly shorter, the following joints stouter, fully thrice as long as thick Hexacola Förster
 Unknown Heptameris Förster
79. Wings abbreviated 80
 Wings fully developed 83
80. Metapleura bare or at most very sparsely pubescent 81
 Metapleura clothed with a *dense* pubescence
 Marginal cell incomplete, the second abscissa of the radius wanting or very short Glauraspidia Thomson

- Marginal cell completely formed, the first abscissa of the radius shorter than the second Apistophyza Förster
81. Wings reaching at least to the middle of the abdomen, and *with* a marginal cell 82
- Wings not reaching beyond the base of the abdomen, and *without* a marginal cell
- Antennae 15-jointed, the first joint of the flagellum distinctly longer than the second, excised, the following not quite twice as long as thick
- Aphyoptera Förster
82. Wings shorter than the abdomen, the marginal cell closed
- Agroscopa Förster
- Wings as long as the abdomen, the marginal cell open along the front margin, the first abscissa of the radius longer than the second
- Aphiloptera Förster
83. Antennae 13- to 15-jointed 84
- Antennae 16-jointed, very long, the flagellar joints long, cylindrical
- Wings glabrous, the marginal cell closed Macrocerucoila Ashmead
(Type *M. longicornis* Ashm.)
- Wings pubescent, the marginal cell closed Episoda Förster
84. Antennae 15-jointed 87
- Antennae 13- or 14-jointed
- Antennae 14-jointed 85
- Antennae 13-jointed
- Flagellum long, filiform, the joints long, cylindrical, the first joint only about half as long as the second ; cup of scutellum large, rounded
- Promiomoera Ashmead, gen. nov.
(Type *P. filicornis* Ashm.)
85. Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin 86
- Marginal cell *open* along the front margin Idiomorpha Förster
86. Cup of scutellum large, rounded, the whole disc concave Miomoera Förster
- Cup of scutellum large oval the whole disc not concave, anteriorly flat, posteriorly with a fovea Paramiomoera Ashmead
87. Marginal cell *closed* along the front margin 88
- Marginal cell *open* along the front margin 101
88. Wings pubescent, the margins fringed or ciliated 89
- Wings bare, glabrous, *without* a marginal fringe
- Antennae long, filiform, the joints cylindrical Eucoila Westwood
89. First abscissa of the radius distinctly shorter than the second 90
- First abscissa of the radius as long as the second

First joint of the flagellum distinctly shorter than the second

Hypolethria Förster

First joint of the flagellum as long or nearly as long as the second

Rhoptromeris Förster

90. Scutellum normal, or at least not ending in a spine 91
 Scutellum ending in a spine Odonteucoila Ashmead
91. First joint of the flagellum usually longer than the second, more rarely equal
 in length, or very slightly shorter 92
 First joint of the flagellum very distinctly shorter than the second
 Heptamerocera Ashmead
92. Scutellum normal, the cup not modified into a carina 93
 Scutellum abnormal, the axillae acutely toothed posteriorly, the cup modified
 into a carina which is gradually dilated posteriorly, appearing tridentate
 Trissodontaspis Ashmead
93. Head and thorax smooth and shining 94
 Head and thorax not smooth and shining, but finely coriaceous; scutellum
 with two large foveae at base, the cup narrowed ellipzoidal, connected with
 a carina anteriorly; antennae long, the joints long, cylindrical, the first joint
 of the flagellum not longer or thicker than the second, the eighth and
 beyond slightly shortening Dieucoela Ashmead
94. First joint of the flagellum not greatly elongated, thickened, or strongly
 curved 95
 First joint of the flagellum usually greatly elongated, much thickened and
 curved Aglaotoma Förster
95. Marginal cell short nearly as wide as long, the second abscissa of the radius
 strongly curved outwardly; cup of scutellum very large 96
 Marginal cell not especially short, always much longer than wide; mesonotum
 without furrows 98
96. Mesonotum short, *without* furrows 97
 Mesonotum *with* two fine furrows abbreviated posteriorly and two very broad
 lateral impressions shortened anteriorly Chrestosema Förster
97. Mesonotum *with* a very delicate median carina; cup of scutellum very large
 oval; first joint of the flagellum not longer than the second, the joints oblong oval,
 about thrice as long as thick Zaeucoela Ashmead, gen. nov.
 (Type *Z. unicarinata* Ashm.)

Mesonotum *without* a median carina; cup of scutellum large rounded, the
 disk flat or slightly impressed; first joint of the flagellum longer than the
 second (or rarely shorter and slenderer), the following joints oval or moniliform
 hardly longer than thick or at most only about twice as long as thick, never
 thrice as long as thick Ganaspis Förster

98. Cup of scutellum normal 99
 Cup of scutellum overlapping the apex of the scutellum *Psichara* Förster
99. First joint of the flagellum not longer than the second or only a little longer 100
 First joint of the flagellum very distinctly longer than the second, the following joints from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times as long as thick *Hexamerocera* Kieffer
100. Flagellar joints long, cylindrical, four or more times longer than thick
Pseudeucoila Ashmead
 Flagellar joints at the most thrice as long as thick or even shorter
Pentamerocera Ashmead
101. Marginal cell confluent with the costal cell, the apical abscissa of the submarginal vein wanting 102
 Marginal cell *not* confluent with the costal cell, the apical abscissa of the submarginal vein always present 103
102. Second abscissa of the radius wanting or not extending to the costa, the marginal cell therefore open at apex *Adieris* Förster
 Second abscissa of the radius distinct, reaching the costa; first joint of the flagellum more than twice the length of the second; the second and following moniliform *Piezobria* Förster
103. Cubitus in front wings always more or less present or distinct 104
 Cubitus in front wings obliterated or wanting 106
104. Wings pubescent, ciliate 105
 Wings bare, glabrous, not ciliate *Lytosema* Kieffer
105. Cup of scutellum narrowed, ellipzoidal; first joint of flagellum very long, slightly curved, as long as 2 and 3 united, joints beyond cylindrical
Pilinothrix Förster
 Cup of scutellum rather large oval or ovate; first joint of flagellum not longer than the second *Cothonaspis* Hartig
 = *Trybliographa* Förster
106. Cup of scutellum normal or not ending in a spine 107
 Cup of scutellum abnormal, ending in a strong spine
Acantheucoela Ashmead
107. Cup of scutellum not large, either ovate or ellipzoidal with a fovea posteriorly 108
 Cup of scutellum large broadly oval or rounded
 First joint of the flagellum subclavate at least as long as the second
Diranchis Förster



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