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## A Revised Generic Table of the EURYTOMIN $\nsubseteq$, with Descriptions of New Species.

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(Part I.)
. Prof. Westwood's group Eurytomides, in the family Chalcidide, has always been an attractive one to students in the order Hymenoptera, on account of the dissimilarity in the habits of some of the species representing the group ; for, while the major portion of them are true parasites, it is now a thoroughly established fact that a small portion of them are unquestionably Phytophagous, or pseudo gall-makers; and, if we exclude the Blastophaga, or Fig-caprifiers from the family Chalcidida, they are then the only ones in the whole family out of thousands of species that have this habit.

Up to the present day, the species composing the group, have been placed in but seven genera, viz:-Eurytoma, Illiger, 1807 ; Decatoma, Spinola, 181ı; Isosoma, Walker, 1832 ; Systole, Walker, 1832 ; Phylachyra, Haliday, 1871 ; Aiolomorphus, Walker, 1871 ; and Bephrata, Cameron, 1884.

But recently, in working up my material in the group, the acumulation of several years, I have found it necessary to erect many additional genera and below I give a carefully prepared analytic table of all the known genera, with the essential characters of the new ones recognized, which will be followed by another paper with descriptions of the new species.

The table is as follows :

## ANALYtiCAL TABLE OF THE GENERA. Females.


G. (4) Systolodes, n. g.

Postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal.
Abdomen much lengthened, conic-ovate, cylindric, fourth segment as long as all
the others together
G. (I3) Evoxysoma, n. g.
4. Marginal vein longer than the stigmal.

Mesothorax more or less umbilicate punctate.
Postmarginal vein about same length as stigmal, or slightly longer.
Pedicel not longer than the first funicle joint.
Metathorax sloping, rounded behind.......... G. (I4) Isosoma, Walker.
Metathorax quadrate, abruptly truncate behind
G. (15) Isosomorpha, n. g.

Pedicel longer than the first funicle joint ; mesothorax smooth, polished......
G. (16) Isosomocharis, n. g.

Marginal vein not as long as the stigmal.
Postmarginal much lengthened .........................(17) Isosomodes, n. g.
5. Mesothorax smooth, polished................... G. (I8) Philachyra, Haliday.

Males.
Marginal vein linear
Marginal vein thick, quadrate.
Antennæ simple, not verticillate pilose.
Wings with a smoky submarginal blotch ..........G. (I) Decatoma, Spinola.
Wings without a smoky submarginal blotch.. ..... G. (2) Eudecatoma, n. g.
2. Metathorax much lengthened ... ............................................ 4

Metathorax not lengthened.
Mesothorax umbilicate punctate .................................................. 3
Mesothorax not umbilicate punctate.
*Marginal vein not longer than the sti mal ; abdomen sub-globose ; funicle joints with long hairs, but not pedunculated ............G. (3) Systole, Walker.
**Marginal vein one and a half times as long as the stigmal.
G. (5) Xanthosoma, n. g.
***Marginal vein three times as long as the stiymal ; abdomen long-oval, petiole short; funicle joints simple, without long hairs ... G. (6) Rileya, Ashmead.
3. Postmarginal vein distinctly longer than the stigmal.

Marginal vein longer than the stigmal.
Scape equal in length to the first funicle joint..... G. (7) Bephrata, Cameron.
Scape much longer than the first funicle join:-
Funicle joints simple, not pedunculate verticellate-pilose.
Parapsidal furrows obliterated posterior'y ; abdomen ovate, petiole short,
thick ............................G. (8) Decatomidea, n. g.
G. (8) Decatomidea, n. g.

Funicle joints pedunculate and verticillate-pilose.
Posterior tibỉe with two spurs; parapsidal grooves, complete, distinct.
Abdomen trigonate, sub-compressed.
G. (9) Eurytoma, Illiger.

Abdomen ovate, sub-compressed .......G. (Io) Eurytomocharis, n. g.
Posterior tibiæ with one spur.............G. (II) Phylloxeroxenus, n. g.
Postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmal ..........G. (I3) Evoxysoma, n. g. Marginal vein not longer than the stigmal.

Postmarginal vein harily as lony as the stiginal ; abdomen ovate, petiole shorter than posterior coxæ; funicle joints oval, with long hairs
G. (12) Bruchophagus, n. g.

Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal ; abdomen subglobose, petiole longer than posterior coxæ, funicle joints of antennæ oval, pilose
$\qquad$
4. Petiole of abdomen very short 6
Petiole of abdomen long.
Marginal vein not as long as the stigmal
Marginal vein longer than the stigmal.
Mesothorax, unless otherwise stated, more or less umbilicate punctate.
Postmarginal vein distinctly longer than the stigmal ; funicle joints pedunculate and verticillate-pilose.
Pedicel not longer than the first funicle joint.
Metathorax sloping, rounded behind .......... G. (I4) Isosoma, Walker. Metathorax quadrate, abruptly truncate behind.
G. (15) Isosomorhpa, in. g.

Pedicel longer than the first funicle joint ; mesothorax smooth, polished
G. (16) Isosomocharis, n. g.

Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal ; antennæ slender, filiform, pubescent; abdomen clavate, slightly compressed, a little longer than the thorax exclusive of the petiole...
G. (I9) Aiolomorphus, Walker.
5. Funicle joints not pedunculated, long, cylindric, about five times as long as wide,
pilose ; mesothorax umbilicate punctate........... G. (17) Isosomodes, n. g.
6. Postmarginal vein shorter than the stigmal, one-third the length of the marginal ; antennæ verticillate-pilose; head and prothorax shining and somewhat smooth...
G. (I8) Philachyra, Haliday.


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