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A Revised Generic Table of the EURYTOMINÆ, with Descriptions of New Species.

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(PART I.)

Prof. Westwood's group Eurytomides, in the family Chalcididæ, 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 Blastophagæ, or Fig-caprifiers from the family Chalcididæ, 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, 1811; 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. Wingless 5 Winged. Marginal vein linear 2 Marginal vein thick, quadrate. Wings with a dusky submarginal blotch G. (1) Decatoma, Spinola. Wings without a dusky submarginal blotch..........G. (2) Eudecatoma, n. g. 2. Metathorax much lengthened4 Metathorax not lengthened. Mesothorax not umbilicate punctate. *Marginal vein not longer than the stigmal, abdomen sub-globose. G. (3) Systole, Walker. ** Marginal vein one and a half times as long as stigmal, abdomen conic-ovate. G. (5) Xanthosoma, n. g. ***Marginal vein three times as long as the stigmal; abdomen sub-compressed ... G. (6) Rileya, Ashmead. 3. Postmarginal vein distinctly longer than stigmal. *Marginal vein always distinctly longer than the stigmal. Scape equal in length to the first funicle joint....G. (7) Bephrata, Cameron. Scape much longer than the first funicle joint. a Posterior tibiæ with two spurs. Parapsidal furrows obliterated posteriorly.....G. (8) Decatomidea, n. g. Parapsidal furrows complete, distinct. b Pedicel much shorter than first funicle joint...G. (9) Eurytoma, Illiger. bb Pedicel longer or at least as long as the first funicle joint..... G. (10) Eurytomocharis, n. g. **Marginal vein not longer than the stigmal. Abdomen ovate, pointed, compressed G. (12) Bruchophagus, n. g. Abdomen sub-globose, fourth segment longest, enclosing the following 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 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. (14) 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. 5. Mesothorax smooth, polished G. (18) Philachyra, Haliday. Males. Marginal vein linear2

Marginal vein thick, quadrate.

Antennæ simple, not verticillate pilose.
Wings with a smoky submarginal blotchG. (1) Decatoma, Spinola.
Wings without a smoky submarginal blotchG. (2) Eudecatoma, n. g.
2. Metathorax much lengthened
Metathorax not lengthened.
Mesothorax umbilicate punctate
Mesothorax not umbilicate punctate.
*Marginal vein not longer than the stigmal; abdomen sub-globose; funicle joints
with long hairs, but not pedunculated
**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 stigmal; 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 joint.
Funicle joints simple, not pedunculate verticellate-pilose.
Parapsidal furrows obliterated posteriorly; abdomen ovate, petiole short,
thick
Funicle joints pedunculate and verticillate-pilose.
Posterior tibiæ with two spurs; parapsidal grooves, complete, distinct.
Abdomen trigonate, sub-compressedG. (9) Eurytoma, Illiger.
Abdomen ovate, sub-compressedG. (10) Eurytomocharis, n. g.
Posterior tibiæ with one spurG. (11) Phylloxeroxenus, n. g.
Postmarginal vein twice as long as the stigmalG. (13) Evoxysoma, n. g.
Marginal vein not longer than the stigmal.
Postmarginal vein hardly as long as the stigmal; 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 G. (4) Systolodes, n. g.
4. Petiole of abdomen very short
Petiole of abdomen long.
Marginal vein not as long as the stigmal5
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 behindG. (14) Isosoma, Walker.
Metathorax quadrate, abruptly truncate behind
G. (15) Isosomorhpa, n. 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 ex-
clusive of the petiole
pilose; mesothorax umbilicate punctate
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. (18) Philachyra, Haliday.



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