A CATALOGUE OF THE IRISH PLATYGASTROIDEA AND PROCTOTRUPOIDEA (HYMENOPTERA)

by

J. P. O'Connor, R. Nash, D. G. Notton and N. D. M. Ferguson

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Front cover: a male of *Leptacis tipulae* (Kirby) (Platygastridae). In Ireland, the species is only known from counties Down and Wexford. The illustration is adapted from A. H. Haliday's original figure published in *The Entomological Magazine* (1835).

DEDICATED TO GILBERT NIXON (1905-1987) IN RECOGNITION OF HIS IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE IRISH PROCTOTRUPOID FAUNA.
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Preface

This volume is another contribution towards a checklist of the Irish Hymenoptera. Previous catalogues in this series cover the Braconidae (*Occasional Publication Number 4*) and the Chalcidoidea (*Occasional Publication Number 6*). In the present work, data are provided on the 316 species known to occur in Ireland. It is hoped that the catalogue will encourage more research on these fascinating insects.

The Irish Biogeographical Society wishes to thank Dr Pat Wallace, Director of the National Museum of Ireland, for his interest and encouragement; Dr Patrick Ashe for preparing the cover figure for publication; the National Museums and Galleries of Northern Ireland for supplying the colour plate of *Ismarus dorsiger*; the National Museum of Ireland for its sponsorship and the Natural History Museum (London) for permission to reproduce figures and a photograph. The Society is indebted to Mr J. M. C. Holmes for converting the typed text into camera-ready copy.

J. P. O'Connor
General Editor,
Irish Biogeographical Society
A CATALOGUE OF THE IRISH PLATYGASTROIDEA AND PROCTOTRUPOIDEA 
(HYMENOPTERA)

by

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Abstract

The Irish platygastroid (Platygastridae and Scelionidae) and proctotrupoid (Diapriidae, Heloridae and Proctotrupidae) faunas are reviewed and checklists provided. Data are provided on 316 species, twenty-five of which are recorded from Ireland for the first time:- Anopedias lacustris (Kieffer, 1926); Fidobia synergorum (Kieffer, 1921); Inostemma curtum Szelenyi, 1938; Inostemma hyperici Debauche, 1947; Inostemma spinulosum Kieffer, 1916; Leptacis buchi Buhl, 1997; Leptacis ozines (Walker, 1835); Oxylabis armata (Curtis, 1831); Pantoclis elongata (Thomson, 1859); Piestopleura seron (Walker, 1835); Platygaster cottel Kieffer, 1913; Platygaster sagana Walker, 1835; Platygaster tisias Walker, 1835; Scelio vulgaris Kieffer, 1908; Synacra atracta Macek, 1995; Synopeas brevis Buhl, 1998; Synopeas jasius (Walker, 1835); Synopeas larides (Walker, 1835); Trichopria credne Nixon, 1880; Trichopria fucicola (Walker, 1834); Trichopria morto (Thomson, 1858); Trichopria oogaster (Thomson, 1858); Trichopria prema Nixon, 1980; Trichopria tenuicornis (Thomson, 1858) and Xenomerus ergenna Walker, 1836.

Introduction

The superfamilies Platygastroidea and Proctotrupoidea are diverse and poorly-understood groups of insects. Worldwide, there are eleven extant families (Johnson, 1992), five of which occur in both Britain and Ireland. All were formerly included in the Proctotrupoidea until
Masner (1993) placed the Platygastridae and the Scelionidae, in the Platygastridea. This classification is used in the present catalogue. Altogether, some 6,500 species have been described in the two Superfamilies but the world fauna is estimated at 16,000 species (Goulet and Huber, 1993). The biology and hosts are as diverse as the morphology of the various species.

**Historical account**

Alexander H. Haliday made an extremely important contribution to our knowledge of the Irish Platygastridea and Proctotrupoidea. He described new species and genera and established the family Diapriidae. In addition, he collected many species new to the Irish fauna (Haliday, 1833, 1835, 1839a, 1839b, 1857). Through his friendship with John Curtis and Francis Walker, he provided these entomologists with much important material (e.g. Curtis, 1823-1840; Walker, 1835). He also drew superb figures for Walker (Appendix 1). Further information on Haliday's hymenopteran work will be found in O'Connor, Nash and van Achterberg (1999) and O'Connor, Nash and Bouček (2000). Almost one hundred years elapsed after Haliday's work before research on the Irish Proctotrupoidea recommenced. Gilbert Nixon (Plate 1), of the Natural History Museum, London, examined and rearranged part of the Haliday Collection in the National Museum of Ireland. However, much of the material relevant to this catalogue is still in its original arrangement. The history of the Haliday Collection is summarised by O'Connor and Nash (1982). Close cooperation between Arthur W. Stelfox and Nixon resulted in joint field-work on the island. Stelfox collected specimens throughout Ireland and generously made available his extensive collections to Nixon for study over long periods. From this material many new Irish records were published by Nixon (1938, 1957, 1980). Stelfox (1966a, 1966b, 1966c) published checklists of several families, based partly upon returned specimens identified by Nixon. After Stelfox's extensive collection was presented in 1966 to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Henry Townes examined the Proctotrupidae. As a result, numerous Irish records are included in Townes and Townes (1981). In 1985, with the agreement of the Smithsonian Institution, J. P. O'Connor selected duplicates from the Stelfox Collection, and these were returned to NMI (Beirne, 1985). This material is listed in this catalogue. However, further unrecorded specimens remain in the Smithsonian. The publication
PLATE 1. Gilbert Nixon (Reichenau, Austria, 7 June 1957).
of Nixon's (1980) key enabled O'Connor and Ashe (1992) to compile a provisional checklist of the Irish Diapriinae. The specimens in NMI which form the basis of this checklist have been checked by D. G. Notton.

By contrast, little work was carried out on the Irish Platygastroidea since Haliday and Walker. However, Vlug and Graham (1984) recognised type material and designated lectotypes for the Haliday and Walker species of Platygastridae. Vlug (1985) has given keys to the species, redescriptions and synonymy.

The present catalogue

This catalogue is the third one in a series (O'Connor, Nash and van Achterberg, 1999; O'Connor, Nash and Bouček, 2000) which are contributions towards a checklist of the Irish Hymenoptera. The authors welcome therefore information regarding any errors or omissions. Based mainly on the published literature, full data are given where available, including distributions, flight-periods and hosts. In some instances, it has been possible to give previously unpublished information gleaned from museum material when it was unavailable in the literature and these data are indicated by "(unpublished)". In this context, many published lists recorded only the vice-counties. From specimens in NMI, it has been possible to include unpublished localities, dates of capture etc. Since it is uncertain if the vice-county records were actually based on this particular material, both published and unpublished data are clearly indicated. Square brackets indicate species either removed from the Irish list, or misidentifications, while {} brackets are used for data taken from museum specimens which supplement published records. Published sources contain a large number of misspellings of localities, wrong counties and sometimes even the wrong country. These errors are corrected. Nomenclature follows Johnson (1992) particularly in its subfamilies and the alphabetical arrangement of genera and species, Masner (1993, 1995), Notton (1995) and Vlug (1995). A total of 316 species is reported from Ireland, including twenty-five new to the fauna. This represents over 52% of the number known from Britain (circa 600) but undoubtedly many platygastroids and proctotrupoids still await discovery in Ireland and Britain. The percentage is higher than that for either the Braconidae (44%) (O'Connor, Nash and van Achterberg, 1999) or the Chalcidoidea (30%) (O'Connor, Nash and Bouček, 2000). Species new to the Irish fauna
are indicated by an asterisk in the text.

Checklists are provided for the five families known from Ireland, and a very short description of each is given under the appropriate heading in the catalogue. However, for further information including taxonomic characters, keys and other literature, hosts and life histories, the reader should consult Gauld and Bolton (1988), Goulet and Huber (1993) and Notton (2000). Whenever possible, grid references for localities mentioned in the text are given in Table 1. In some instances, particularly for old records, these only indicate the general area of capture rather than a precise site. In a small number of cases, it was impossible to provide a grid reference and these sites are shown in italics. If authors have used vice-counties, these are cited. The names of many localities are misspelt in the references, these are shown in brackets.

Abbreviations used in the text

TABLE 1. List of collecting sites.

The authors could not find certain localities on the Irish Ordnance Survey maps and are unable therefore to provide grid references for these sites which are given in italics.

ANTRIM: Carnlough (D3241); Gawley’s Gate (J0867); Dundarave, Bushmills (C9441); Glendun (D2132).

ARMAGH: Armagh (H8745); Poyntzpass (J0639).

CARLOW: Bahana Woods (S7239); Borris (S7250); Carriglead (Carricklead) (lock) (S7242); Cloughristick Wood (S7069); Kilcary (S8962); St Mullins (S7238).

CAVAN: Ango Lake (?Annagh) (H3912); Bellananagh Lough (H4000); Cuilcagh Lough (N6389); Drung (N3499); Lough Sheelin (N4386); Sloan’s Fort, Drum (N3499); Virginia (N5987); Virginia Woods (N5987); Woodlawn, Lough Sheelin (N4786).

CLARE: Ballyeighter (R3494); near Ballyvaughan (M2207); Burren (M2711); near Corker Pass (M3010); Corkscrew Hill (M2002); near Ennis (R2979); Fanore (M1308); near Formoyle (M1606); Killaloe (R7072); Kilshanny (R1292); Lahinch (R0987).

CORK: Garnish Island, Bantry (V9354); Glengarriff (V9057), (V9256); Glengarriff Forest (V9157); Lodge Woods, Glengarriff (V9057); Mitchellstown (R8133); Rahan (W6497); Roche’s Point, Glengarriff (V9356); Snavé (V9954).

DONEGAL: Ards (House) (C0834); Ballintra (G9270); Benroe (cottage, Bruckless Peninsula), Coolmore (G8666); Bundoran (G8259); Bundrowse (G8879); Dunfanaghy (C0237); Finner (G8461); Killybegs District (G7276); Knader (Knather) (G9060); Lough Eske (G9684); Portnoo (G6999); Slieve League (G5478); “The New Lough”.

DOWN: Ballymagee; Bangor (J5181); Clifden House (J4079), Holywood; Donaghadee (J5879); Donard Lodge (J3629); Drimmihilly (J3630); Dundrum (J4036); Glassdrumman (J3721); Holywood (J4079); Jerrettspass (J0732); Kilkeel (J3114); Loughinisland (Loughin: slan) (J4145); Mourne Park (J2616); Murlough House (J4034); Newcastle (J3730); Newcastle District (J3730); "Pine Hill", near Mourne Park (J1422); Rathmullen (J4737); Rostrevor (J1818); Tipperary Wood (J3730); Tollymore Park (J3532); Tully, Newcastle Drive; Tullybrannigan (J3531); Tullybrannigan Road, Newcastle (J3531).

DUBLIN: Ashdown (O1137); Bally (O2936); Balbriggan (O2063); Ballinscarrory (Ballyscarrory) (O0722); Ballymacast (O0823); Bohernabreena (Boher-na-breena) (O0-2-); Bull
Island (O2538); Bushy Park (O1329); Castleknock (O0837); Clondalkin (O0731); Clonskeagh (O1730); Dollymount (O2136); near Dublin (O1-3); Furry Glen (O1036); Glenageary (O2326); Glenasmole (O1019); Glencully; Golferstown (O0132); Grand Canal; Grand Canal, Clondalkin (O0432); Green Hills (The Greenhills) (O1029); Harold’s Cross (O1432); Howth (O2-3-); Howth Prom (O2839); Howth, Red Rock; Ireland’s Eye (O2841); Jobstown, near Tallaght (O0626); Johnstown (O2121); Kilbarrack (O2439); Killeen (O0932); Killakee (O1123); Killiney Hill (O2524); Knockmaroon (O0836); Larchill (Larch Hill) (O1323); Lissen Hall; Little Bray (O2519); Loughshinny (O2656); Lucan (O0335); Luttrellstown (O0337); Lynch Park (O0324); Malahide (O2245); Malahide Castle (O2253); Marley Grange (O1526); Marlfield (O0825); Mayfield (O1430); Merrion Square (O1633); North Bull (O2-3-); Phoenix Park (O0935); Pine Forest (O1422); Portmarnock (O2441); Portrane (O2549); Raheen (O0322); Rathgar (O1529); Rathmines (O1631); Rockbrook (O1324); Rogetstown (O2452); Royal Canal, Luttrellstown (O0337); Rush (O2654); Saggart (O0326); Scalp (O2120); Shankill (O2421); Skeagh House (N9729); Slade of Saggart (O0324); Slade Brook (O1019); Slieve (Sl) Thoule, west of; St Anne’s, Clontarf (O2137); St Catherine’s Wood (O0136); Sutton (O2539); “The Island”, north of Malahide (O2-4-); The Pine Forest (O1423); The Slade of Saggart (O3-5-); Upper Dodder, Glenasmole (O0-2-); Upper Glenasmole (O1019); Verschoyle’s Hill (O0424); Woodtown (O1225).

GALWAY: Cleggan (L6157); Coole Woods (M4304); Galway (M2925); Kylemore (L7559); Letterfrack (L6857); Lough Inagh (M8-5-); National Park, Letterfrack (L7257); Portumna (M8505).

KERRY: Aghador, Killarney (V9192); Ardagh, Killarney (V9887); Ballast, Killarney (V9691); Blue Pool, Killarney (V9886); Bunror, Killarney (V9588); Cloghane (Q5011); Clohhereen stream, Killarney (V9786); Darrynane Island (V5458); Derrycunihy, Killarney (V9081); Dunkerron (V8970); Ferrmoyle (Q5412); Flesk, Killarney (V9689); Guitane, Killarney (W0184); Kenmare Estate, Killarney (V9490); Killarney (V9391); Killarney (V9291), golf course; Lake side, Killarney (V9686); Looscaunagh Lake (L.) (V8879); Muckross, Killarney (V9787); O’Sullivan’s Cascade (V9188); Parknasilla (V7164); Rosbeigh (V6491); Ross, Killarney (V9588); Ross Castle, Killarney (V9488); Tomies Wood, Killarney (V9188); Woodlawn, Killarney (V9789); Valentia Island (V3-7-).
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KILDARE: Athgarrett (N9416); Ballitore (S7995); Barrettstown (N8724); Brockagh (Brocagh) (N7826); Bryanstown (N9733); Castledermot (S7784); Castlemartin (N8110); Castletown (N9734); Curragh (N7711); Digby Bridge (N8624); Donadea Forest Park (N8332); Glending (N9615); Grand Canal (N9326); Grand Canal near Landenstown (N8524); Kilkea Park (S7488); Killeen (N9921); Landenstown (N8524); Leixlip (O0037); Louisa Bridge (N9936); Morristown (billier) (N7715); Mouds Bog (N7715); Newbridge Fen (N7616, N7715); Oldtown House (N8820); Royal Canal, Collinstown House (N9836); Royal Canal; Rye Water (O0036); Skerries Bog, near Athy (S7299); Straffan (N9326).

KILKENNY: Clonassy Wood (S5622); Kilkenny (S5056); Pink Point (The) (S6823).

LAOIS: Emo (Park) (N5305); Luggacurran (Luggancurren) (S5989); Mountmellick (N4507); Portarlington (N5413); The Derries (N5805); Woodbrook (N5109).

LEITRIM: Glencar (G7543); Kinlough (G8156); Lough Melvin (G9350); Shrif (Schrif) Wood (G7934); Tullaghan (G7857).

LIMERICK: Castleconell (R6562); Glenefy (Glenify) (R7829).

LOUTH: Baltray (O1478); Bellurgan (O0909); Carlingford (O1811); King William's Glen (O0476); Newtownbabe (N't'n'babe).

MAYO: Annagh (F6434); Brackloon Wood (L9779); Carne (Carn), The Mullet (F6933); Carrowmore Hill (L7980); Cartron (Cartron) (F6321); Clare Island (L6-8-); Louisburgh (L8080); Newtown, The Mullet (F6122); Old Head (L8383); Old Head Wood (L8382); The Mullet, at Annagh (F6434); Westport (L9984).

MEATH: Agher (N8245); Batterjohn Big (N8953); Ferns Lock (on Royal Canal) (Fern Lough) (N8641); Kilmessen (N8858); Meath Coast (O1768); Mornington (O1575); Moygaddy (N9439); Rahinstown; Ratoath (O0251); River Boyne below Trim (N7956); Trim (N7956).

OFFALY: Charleville Wood, Tullamore (N3122).

ROSCOMMON: near Ballinasloe (M8530); Castlerea (M6681).

SLIGO: Ballysadare Bay (G6-3-); Bunduff (G7155); Castlegal (G7240); Carrowgarry (G5930); Doonee Rock (G7232); "Glen Wood", west of Ballysodare (Ballysadare) (G6426); Glencar (G7-4-); Hollybrook; Lough Gill (G7-3-); Lough Gill Hazel Wood (G7233); Markree (G6925); Streedagh (G6351); Pollayarry (G6956); Toverscanavan (Lough) (G6823); Trawalua (Trawallua) (G6-5-).

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TIPPERARY: Aherlow (R9332); near Ballina (R7172); Ballinacourty (R8529); Bansha Wood (R9233); Carrigeenina (R8831); Clady River, Glen of Aherlow; Galteemore (Galtymore) (R8823); Lough Díheen, Galtees; south of Tipperary town (R8836).

TYRONE: Knockmany Forest (H5455); Moy (H8356).

WATERFORD: Ballin Lough (S4403); Belle Lake (S6605); Dungarvan (X1596); Glasha River (S2819); Lismore (X0498); Mahon Falls (S3009); Passage East (S6811); Portlaw (Woods) (S4415); Woodstock House, Inistioge (S6336).

WESTMEATH: Ballyhealy (N6260); Ballynafid Lake (N4060); Belvidere House (N4247); Killucan (N5651); Lough Derravaragh (N4066); Pakenham Hall (N4469); Portlaw (S4415); Riverdale (Riversdale) (N6151); Tuilynally Castle, Castlepollard (N4469); Woodlawn, Lough Sheelin (N4686).

WEXFORD: Ballyhack (57011); Ballyhighland (58840); Ballyteige (S9504); Cahore (T2247); Carnsore (T1103); Castlebridge (T0526); Curracloe, North Slob (T0925); Curracloe, sand-dunes (T1127); Curracloe (Raincott) (Raincott Cottage); Cushenstown (S7824); Devil’s Glen (T2399); Duncannon (S7308); Eddermine (Edermine) (S9734); Edendale (House) near Castlebridge (T0427); Ferns (T0149); Ferrycarrig (T0022); John F. Kennedy Park (S7319); Killoughrim Forest (S8941); Killurin (S9626); Lough-na-peiste; Nethertown (T1204); Oaklands Wood (S7125); Pollmounty (Pollmount) (Bridge) (S7435); Rosslare Strand (T0917); Slieve Coillia (Slieve Coillie) (S7721); south of Cushenstown (S7824); The Raven (T1126); Tintern Abbey (S7910); Urrin River (S8743).

WICKLOW: Arklow (T2-7-); Athdown (O0715); Ballinclea (S9595); Ballinacor (T1287); Baltinglass (Ballingless) (S8688); Ballyhenry (O2800); Ballyhubbrook (S9193); Ballyknockan (Ballyknochan) (T2595); Bellevue (O2711); Blackdrich Wood (O3003); Blessington (N9814); Bray Head (O2817); Buckronney (T2980); Calary Lower (O2311); Clara (T1792); Cloghealagh Glen (O0416); Cloghealagh; Coan (S9892); Collinstown (S8598); Connary (T2083); Coolattin Wood (T0-6-); Deputy’s Pass (T2390); Devil’s Glen (T2499); Dowry (O0318); Drumgoff (Drumgodd), Glenmalure (T1090); Drumgoff Brook (T1090); Drumlin House (O2709); Dunran (Dunrah, Dunron) (O2601); Ennereilly (T2879); Enniskerry (O2417); Enniskerry Glen (O2417); George’s Bridge; Glen of Imaal (S9892); Glen of Imaal, Leitrim (S9693); Glen of the Downs (O2611); Glencrec (O1417); Glencullen (O2-1-); Glendalough (T1196); Glending
(Wood) (N9615); Glenealy (T2492); Glenmalure (T0-9-); Golden Hill (O0116); Greystones (O2912); Hollywood (N9406); Imaal, Leitrim (S9693); Killegar (O2119); Killoughter (T2999); Kilmacanoge (Kilmacanogue) (O2514); Kilmacrea (T2385); Kippure House (O0814); Knocksink (O2117); Leitrim Barracks (S9693); Liffey Head (O1313); Little Sugarloaf (O2514); Lough Dan (O1502); Lough Ouler (O0902); Lugnaquilla (T0392); Manor Kilbride (O0217); Meeting of the Waters (T1883); Mount (?Manor) Kilbride (O0217); Mount Usher, Ashford (T2796); Murrough (O0314); Murrough (T3098); Powerscourt (O2116); Powerscourt Deerpark (O2012); Powerscourt Demense (O2116); Powerscourt Waterfall (O2012); Raheen (O1601); Rathdrum (T1888); Russborough (N9611); Russellstown Park (N9610); Stump of the Castle (T1990); The Murrough (O0314); The Murrough, south of Newcastle (O3103); Thonelagee (Tinlagee) (T2982); Tinode (Tinnode) (O0119); Woodend (O0114).

The Irish counties are shown (Fig. 1).
FIGURE 1. The counties of Ireland.
PLATYGASTROIDEA

PLATYGASTRIDAE

These are very small to small insects (body predominantly 1-2mm, rarely up to 4mm). They are usually black or brown in colour, rarely yellow, with no metallic colours. The antennae are strongly Elbowed. The fore wing is usually veinless. If the submarginal vein is developed, then it only very rarely reaches the anterior margin of the wing. The adults occur in most habitats, often high on vegetation, searching for hosts such as gall midges (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae). They are endoparasitoids. Some species are primarily solitary parasitoids in eggs of various insects (Coleoptera, Hemiptera: Homoptera) or they parasitize egg-like hosts such as the young larvae of Coccoidea or Aleyrodidae (Hemiptera). Most are koinobionts parasitizing the host egg (usually gall-forming Cecidomyiidae) but developing only after the host is nearly fully grown (Masner, 1993). World-wide, there are some 1100 described species. Over 157 species have been reported from Britain (Fergusson, 1978) but Gauld and Bolton (1988) comment that the British list should be regarded with caution as the taxonomic status of most of the species has not been satisfactorily resolved. A total of 65 species is known from Ireland, representing over 41% of the known British fauna.

It should be noted that the remarks on relevant specimens in NMI under each species does not mean that these are of Irish origin unless so stated. In many cases, descriptions were based on both Irish and British material. Specimens, cited below as identified by JPOC, were determined using Vlug (1985), Kozlov (1988) and Buhl (1999).

Acerotella boter (Walker, 1838)

DOWN: Holywood, near Belfast, September, AHH (Walker, 1838: p. 455 as Inostemma; Kieffer, 1926: p. 576 as Acerota; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 131 lectotype female ...in NMI; "boter"; "1202"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). One female and one male in NMI, respectively nos 1200 and 1201, are paralectotypes; Vlug, 1995: p. 9).

Allotropa europus (Walker, 1838)

DOWN: Holywood, near Belfast, September, AHH (Walker, 1838: p. 455 as Inostemma; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 117 we are certain that Inostemma europus was described from specimen no. 1225, a female glued on a card. The remaining male and female, mounted together on a single card (1226-1227), may have been subsequently collected by Haliday who provided them with a
green-headed pin and a green label; p. 132 lectotype female...in NMI: "1225"; "Haliday. NMI 20-2-82"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Additional material: nos 1226, 1227 in NMI; Vlug, 1995: p. 11 described as δ. Appeared to be a ♀).

Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 567 as Parinostemma).

*Amblyaspis belus* (Walker, 1835)


*Amblyaspis otreus* (Walker, 1835)

Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 237 as Platygaster. Found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 613; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 118 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype male...in NMI: "Otreus"; "1020"; "Box 16": det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982)).

*Amblyaspis roboris* (Haliday in Walker, 1835)


Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 234 as Platygaster. Found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 619; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 118 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI: "roboris"; "1308"; "Box 16": det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Seven additional males and females in NMI (nos 226, 228, 989, 990, 992, 993 and 1307); Vlug, 1995: p. 14).

*Amblyaspis scellionoides* (Haliday, 1835)

synonym *Amblyaspis furius* (Walker, 1835)


Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 235 as Platygaster. Found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Walker, 1835: p. 235 as Platygaster furius. Found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 620; Kieffer,
1926: p. 619 as *Amblyaspis*; Vlug and Graham, 1984: pp 118-119 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female... in NMI; "Scelionoides"; "14" (1814); "Scelionoides"; green ticket; "155"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under *Platygaster scelionoides*; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982); Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 118 as *Amblyaspis furius*. Found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype male... in NMI: "furius"; "999"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982); Vlug, 1995: p. 15).

*Amblyaspis tritici* (Walker, 1835)


Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 234 as *Platygaster*. Found by Mr Haliday on *Cerealia* and willows *Salix* in England and Ireland. March to May, and October; Kieffer, 1926: p. 613; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 119 found by Mr Haliday on *Cerealia* and willows *Salix* in England and Ireland. March to May, and October. Lectotype male... in NMI: "220"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under *Platygaster tritici*"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982).

Two more males, nos 219 and 222 in NMI are paralectotypes. The rest of the material in NMI under this name (nos 221, 223, 224, 994-998, 1296-1301 and 1315-1317) is different in many aspects; some specimens may prove to be *A. tritici* when more is known about variation in this species).

*Anopedias lacustris* Kieffer, 1926

Ireland (♀ with green label stating "lucidus", AHH (Haliday Collection)) (NMI).

New to Ireland.

*Fidiobia synergorum* (Kieffer, 1921)


New to Ireland.

*Inostemma curtum* Szelenyi, 1938

WEXFORD: Nethertown, ♀ 9 vi.1986, swept from willows *Salix* in a marsh, JMOC (NMI).

New to Ireland.

14
*Inostemma fave* Walker, 1838

DOWN: Holywood, near Belfast, AHH (Walker, 1838: p. 454; Kieffer, 1926: p. 576 as *Acerota*; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 132 lectotype female...in NMI: "1182"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Three females in NMI, nos 1180, 1181 and 1186 are paralectotypes. Four females in NMI, nos 1174-1177, glued together on one card, are not considered paralectotypes because they bear a label "39", which means 1839. These specimens are therefore of later date; Vlug, 1995: p. 28).

*Inostemma hispo* Walker, 1838 nomen dubium


*Inostemma hyperici* Debauche, 1947

Ireland (? with green label, green pin-head and white label with ms name "*Inostemma syrinx*", AHH (Haliday Collection) (NMI).

New to Ireland.

*Inostemma spinulosum* Kieffer, 1916


New to Ireland.

*Inostemma walkeri* Kieffer, 1914

*Inostemma boscii* (Jurine, 1807) misidentification

Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 269 as *Inostemma boscii*. Found by Mr Haliday, on *Cerealia*, in Ireland; Kieffer, 1926: p. 584; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 133 found by Mr Haliday, on *Cerealia*, in England, Ireland and Scotland; Vlug, 1995: p. 31).

*Iphitracelus lar* Haliday, 1835

Ireland (Walker, 1851: p. 213 found by Mr Haliday near Belfast; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 133 two males, nos 1171 and 1172, are not considered type material; they are of Irish origin (NMI)).
Isocybus erato (Walker, 1835)
Ireland (Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 119 the female no. 1083 in NMI (Irish origin)...(has) no type status).

Isocybus walkeri Kieffer, 1926
synonym Platygaster ruficornis (Latreille, 1805), sensu Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 241 as Platygaster ruficornis. July; on grass beneath trees;...Ireland...in marshes, Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 727; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 119 July; on grass beneath trees;...Ireland...in marshes, Mr Haliday. Type locality (Platygaster ruficornis (Latreille), sensu Walker) Lectotype male...in NMI; "1091"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Four other males (nos 1087, 1088, 1090 and 1092) and three females (nos 1084-1086) are paralectotypes; Vlug, 1995: p. 33).

Isostasius punctiger (Nees, 1834)
synonym Isostasius scrutator (Walker, 1835)

*Leptacis buchi Buhl, 1997*
New to Ireland.

*Leptacis laodice* (Walker, 1835)
CORK: Glengarriff, ♀ 6.vii.1985, swept in oak Quercus woodland, JMOC (NMI);

*Leptacis ozines* (Walker, 1835)
New to Ireland.
Leptacis tipulae (Kirby, 1798)
synonym Synopeas scutellaris (Nees, 1834)
DOWN: Holywood, on willows *Salix*, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 232 as *Platygaster scutellaris*);
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 221 as *Platygaster*. Mr Haliday has found the female on *Cerealia*, in...Ireland; Kieffer, 1926: p. 639; Kieffer, 1926: p. 684 as *Synopeas scutellaris*).

Metaclisis areolatus (Haliday in Walker, 1835)
DOWN: Holywood, on grass in drains of the seacoast, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 272 as *Inostemma*. Sometimes, like *Ino. Menippus*, infested by a small red parasite; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 133 lectotype female...in NMI: "H. Wood"; green label; "1223-4"; "Haliday N.M.I. 20-2-82"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Two females are glued together on one card: nos 1223 and 1224; the right female, no. 1224, has been chosen as lectotype. Four males and ten females in NMI are paralectotypes (nos 1121, 1210, 1211 and 1213-1223). The female in the Vienna Museum is considered to be a paralectotype; Vlug, 1995: p. 40).
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 570).

Piestopleura catilla (Walker, 1835)
DOWN: Holywood, once, under the shade of trees, AHH; GALWAY: Galway, once, under the shade of trees, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 220 as *Platygaster*; Kieffer, 1926: p. 629; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 120).

Piestopleura mamertes (Walker, 1835)
DOWN: Holywood, September, on willows *Salix*, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 227 as *Platygaster*; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 120 lectotype male...in NMI; white label; "mamertes"; "953"; "lectotype" (handwritten by Graham); "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under *Platygaster mamertes*"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982)).
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 654 as *Ectadius*).

*Piestopleura seron* (Walker, 1835)
Ireland (no locality, specimen (badly damaged) with green label stating "seron" and green-headed pin, AHH (NMI, Haliday Collection) (det. HJV)).
New to Ireland.
Platygaster abisares Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 262 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 815; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 121 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype male...in NMI; "abisares"; "1133"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Paralectotype male, no. 369, in NMI).

Platygaster aegaeus Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 261 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 121 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI; "aegaeus"; "426"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster aegaeus"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Two more females, nos 1130 and 1131, are conspecific but there is no evidence of type locality; most probably these females were collected in England and identified after the description of the species; Vlug, 1995: p. 47).

Platygaster cochleata Walker, 1835
DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 274; Kieffer, 1926: p. 685 as Synopeas; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 122 lectotype female...in NMI: Green label and green pin head. "980"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Paralectotypes females: 168 and 983-985 in NMI. The females 981 and 982 in NMI are not considered to be paralectotypes because they bear a white label which indicates Scottish origin. The paralectotypes do not have green pin heads and/or green labels, but there is no evidence that they should not be of Irish origin; Vlug, 1995: p. 50).

*Platygaster cottei Kieffer, 1913
New to Ireland.

Platygaster cirsilus Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 247 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 772 as Prosactogaster; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 122 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI: "290"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster cirsilus"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug)).

Platygaster dryope Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 266 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 818; Vlug
and Graham, 1984: p. 123 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female (!)...in NMI: "Dryope"; green label; "Type"; "169"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster dryope"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Walker described a male but has certainly mistaken the sex; the type fits the description excellently. It is a species with a short metasoma and this might be the reason of Walker's mistake; he apparently did not or miscounted the metasomal segments and did not pay attention to the fourth antennal segment; Vlug, 1995: p. 52).

Platygaster elongata Haliday in Curtis, 1830
Ireland (Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 123 nos 1081, 1082 (♀♂), which excellently fit the description of Walker, 1835, but are of Irish provenance (green pin head) and mounted obviously by Haliday...However, the extensive description of Walker (1835)...is instead obviously based on the Irish specimens. Lectotype female...in NMI: "279"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster elongatus"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982).

Platygaster ennius Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 261 found in Ireland by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 814; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 123 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI; "Ennius"; green label; "427"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster ennius"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982); Vlug, 1995: p. 52).

Platygaster ensifer (Westwood, 1833)
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 243 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 761 as Parepimeces).

Platygaster filicornis Walker, 1835
DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 236; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 123 lectotype male...in NMI; "filicornis" (handwritten on green label); "429"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster filicornis"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Two more males, nos 986 and 987 are paralectotypes, in NMI; Vlug, 1995: p. 53). Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 618 as Amblyaspis).

Platygaster galenus Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 252 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p.
124 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI: "Galenus"; "428"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster galenus"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). The type is pinned on a pin with a green head. One more female, no. 1159 in NMI is a paralectotype; Vlug, 1995: p. 53).

**Platygaster gyge Walker, 1835**

Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 246 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 774 as Prosectogaster; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 124 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI: "Gyge"; "1079"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). The type is glued on a pentagonal piece of cardboard with a green-headed pin. Two more females, nos 281 and 1080 in NMI are paralectotypes; Vlug, 1995: p. 54).

**Platygaster inermis Walker, 1835**

Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 267 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 818; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 124 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI; "394"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster inermis"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). The female no. 395 in NMI is a paralectotype and lacks the greater part of the body...In the case of Platygaster inermis there is no evidence for the provenance of the lectotype, but it may be either England or Ireland).

**Platygaster laricis Haliday, 1835**

Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 264 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 815; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 124 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI; "laricis" (handwritten on a green label); "165"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster laricis"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982); Vlug, 1995: p. 56).

**Platygaster lysicles Walker, 1835**


Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 814).

**Platygaster manto Walker, 1835**

Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 263 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 819; Vlug...
Platygaster nigra Nees, 1834
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 263 as Platygaster nigra. Found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday).

Platygaster nisus Walker, 1835
WICKLOW: Calary (Calory) Lower, 9-12.vii.1983, HJV (Vlug collection) (Vlug, 1985: p. 198 the brownish colour may be artificial...In my collection, I have a female...which is perfectly black, except T1 which is somewhat brownish (Irish specimens tend to be darker than usual; Graham, pers. comm.). In my Irish specimen the prolongation of the central mesoscutal part is less prolonged than in the lectotype).

Platygaster oculus Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 258 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 793 as Misocyclops; Vlug and Graham, 1984: pp 125 and 126 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI; "347"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster oculus"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). The lectotype appears to be an original Walker specimen; Vlug, 1995: p. 60).

Platygaster orus Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 254 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 807; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 126 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday).

Platygaster oscus Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 259 Ireland. Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 814; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 126 Ireland, Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI; "oscus" (at underside of the mounting card); "354"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster oscus"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Three more females, nos 1127-1129 in NMI and female, 9.594 in BMNH are paralectotypes; Vlug, 1995: p. 61).

Platygaster otanes Walker, 1835
Ireland (Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 126 the nos 1118 and 1119 in NMI belong to P. otanes but have no type status since they have the green pin heads and thus are of Irish origin).

Platygaster petas Walker, 1835
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 248 August; on willows Salix, in Ireland; Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: 21
p. 772 as Prosactogaster; Vlug and Graham, 1984: pp 126 and 127 August, on willows, in Ireland; Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI; "294"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster pelias"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Two more females, nos 1063 and 1064 in NMI are paralectotypes. The lectotype seems to originate from England and is Walker material. The two paralectotypes are apparently from Ireland and are labelled: "Salix Aug."; a small square label "31" (which means 1831) and a label "Pellas". Both these females are glued on one card).

**Platygaster sagana** Walker, 1835


New to Ireland.

**Platygaster tisias** Walker, 1835

CAVAN: Virginia, 2♂♂ 2♀♀ 30.v.1982, swept from bluebells Hyacinthoides non-scripta (L.) Chouard ex Rothm. in mixed woodland, JMOC (NMI) (det. HJV).

New to Ireland.

**Platygaster virgo** Day, 1971


**Platygaster xeneus** Walker, 1838

DOWN: Holywood, near Belfast, September, AHH (Walker, 1838: p. 453; Kieffer, 1926: p. 782 as Misocyclops; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 128 lectotype female...in NMI; "September 1836" (handwritten, on underside of mounting card); "xeneus" (handwritten, on green label); "Type"; "167"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday Collection under Platygaster xeneus"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982); Vlug, 1995: p. 68).

**Platystasius transversus** (Thomson, 1859)
synonym **Platystasius strangaliophagus** Nixon, 1937

CORK: Glengarriff, 2♀♀ 7.vii.1925, bred from eggs of Leptura (Strangalia) aurulenta Fabr. (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) (NMI, paratype) (Nixon, 1937: p. 374 the eggs were found under bark during July of the previous year; Masner, 1965: p. 132 BMNH type-label. ♂ type 1937. **Platystasius transversus** Th. comb. n. A. Sundholm det. (BMNH). Unique; Vlug, 1995: p. 69 locality given mistakenly as in England).
*Synopeas brevis* Buhl, 1998

New to Ireland.

*Synopeas craterus* (Walker, 1835)
synonym *Synopeas mamertes* Kieffer, 1926

DOWN: Holywood, September, found on willows *Salix*, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 227 as *Platygaster*; Vlug and Graham, 1984: pp. 129-130 as *Synopeas mamertes*). Lectotype female... in NMI; "Salix Aug."; "27" (1827); "Mamertes"; "1018"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982).
One more female paralectotype in NMI (no. 1016). A third female, no. 1017 in NMI presumably is not Irish; Vlug, 1995: pp 79-80 as *Synopeas mamertes*).

*Synopeas euryale* (Walker, 1835)

DOWN: Holywood, found once, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 229 as *Platygaster*; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 129 lectotype female... in NMI; "23"; (1823?); "Euryale"; green (Irish) label; "964"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). The type is pinned with a green headed pin; Vlug, 1995: p. 77).
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 684).

*Synopeas hyllus* (Walker, 1835)

Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 274 as *Platygaster*. Found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 778 as *Misocyclus*; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 129 found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday.
Lectotype female... in NMI; "Hyllus"; "1035"; "Box 16"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). Nine other females nos 399, 1033, 1034 and 1036-1042 in NMI are paralectotypes; Vlug, 1995: p. 78).

*Synopeas justus* (Walker, 1835)

New to Ireland.

*Synopeas larides* (Walker, 1835)

New to Ireland.

*Synopeas myles* (Walker, 1835)

DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 226 as *Platygaster*; Kieffer, 1926: p. 686; Vlug...
Synopeas osaces (Walker, 1835)

DOWN: Holywood, September, once on willows Salix, AHH (Walker, 1835: p. 223 as Platygaster; Kieffer, 1926: p. 665 as Sactogaster; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 130 lectotype female...in NMI; "ventr"; "osaces" (green label, handwritten); "104"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster osaces"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). In spite of the fact that Walker collected more material from the surroundings of London, this Irish specimen is the only specimen which could be found in both BMNH and NMI. It fits the original description well).

Synopeas rhantis (Walker, 1835)
synonym Synopeas acco (Walker, 1835)
Ireland (Walker, 1835: p. 229 as Platygaster acco; found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday; Kieffer, 1926: p. 683 as Synopeas acco; Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 129 as Synopeas acco. Found in Ireland, by Mr Haliday. Lectotype female...in NMI; green label (Irish provenance); "104"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster acco"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982); Vlug, 1995: p. 75).

Synopeas sosis (Walker, 1835)


Synopeas (Sactogaster) tarsa (Walker, 1835)
Ireland (Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 130 lectotype female...in NMI; Green label; "163"; "Box 23. Stood in original Haliday collection under Platygaster tarsa"; det. and type labels (H. J. Vlug, 1982). In spite of the green "Irish" label, I regard this specimen as the lectotype; the description fits accurately and this green label might eventually have been changed because of the four different pin holes in it. In addition, the method of mounting and of pinning the mounting card indicates that it might be a Walker specimen).
Because of the above remarks, *Synopeas tarsa* requires confirmation as an Irish species.

**Trichacis pisis** (Walker, 1835)
Ireland (Vlug and Graham, 1984: p. 131 nos 1070 and 1071 in NMI have no type status (Irish origin)).

**SCELIONIDAE**
These are normally very small to small insects (circa 1-2.5mm long), some with the body distinctly sculptured and the gaster strongly sclerotized. The colour is predominantly black but is sometimes yellow or multicolored and rarely metallic e.g. *Thoron metallicus* Haliday. The fore wing has a submarginal vein which usually reaches the anterior margin to continue as a marginal vein. The stigmal and often the postmarginal veins are present. Scelionids are endoparasites in the eggs of insects and spiders (Araneae). Adults occur mostly in open sunny habitats such as grasslands but can be collected in forests, soil, marshes and water. Worldwide, there are some 3000 species with 102 known from Britain. A total of twenty eight has been recorded in Ireland, representing some 27% of the British fauna.

**SCELIONINAE**
*Baeus seminulum* Haliday, 1833
GALWAY: Galway, August, in new mown meadows, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 343).

*Gyron misellum* Haliday, 1833
synonym *Gryon walkeri* Kieffer, 1910
DOWN: Holywood, AHH; GALWAY: Galway, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 345 on grass under trees; from July to October).
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 262; Kieffer, 1926: p. 262 as *Gyron walkeri*).

*Scelio vulgaris* Kieffer, 1908
New to Ireland.
O'Connor, Nash, Notton & Fergusson Catalogue of Irish Platy gastroidea & Proctotrupoidea

FIGURE 2. Scelio (Scelionidae) (@ The Natural History Museum, London).
Thoron metallicus Haliday, 1833


TELEASINA

[Teleas sp.

MAYO: Clare Island, ♀ July, CM (Morley, 1911: p. 18 a single male of this difficult genus).]

Teleas clavicornis (Latreille, 1805)

DOWN: Holywood, from May to September, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 365).

Teleas pulex (Walker, 1836)


Trimorus aegle (Walker, 1836)

DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 363 as Teleas).

Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 205 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron)).

Trimorus apricans (Walker, 1836)

DOWN: Holywood, on sandy banks, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 366 as Teleas).

Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 192 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron)).

Trimorus aratus (Walker, 1836)

DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 360 as Teleas).

Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 211 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron)).

Trimorus eliator (Walker, 1836)

Ireland (Walker, 1836: p. 358 as Teleas. Found by Mr Haliday, in marshes; in...Ireland;

Kieffer, 1926: p. 206 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron)).

Trimorus ephippium (Walker, 1836)

DOWN: Holywood, July, on grass under trees, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 361 as Teleas).

Trimorus flavipes (Walker, 1836)

DOWN: Holywood, September, on grass under trees, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 361 as Teleas).

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Trimorus lamus (Walker, 1836)

Trimorus paula (Walker, 1836)
DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 363 as Teleas).
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 209 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron)).

Trimorus procris (Walker, 1836)
DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 367 as Teleas).

Trimorus thercides (Walker, 1836)
synonym Trimorus doto (Walker, 1836)
synonym Trimorus mermerus (Walker, 1836)
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 201 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron) doto. October; Kieffer, 1926: p. 209 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron) thercides; Kieffer, 1926: p. 213 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron) mermerus).

Trimorus timareta (Walker, 1836)
DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 367 as Teleas).
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 193 as Hoplogyron (Hoplogyron)).

Trimorus varicornis (Walker, 1836)
DOWN: Holywood, AHH (Walker, 1836: p. 357 as Teleas. Those taken by Mr Haliday...are much smaller, and their antennae are banded with red).
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 243 as Propentacantha varicornis varicornis).

*Xenomerus ergenna Walker, 1836
New to Ireland.

28
TELENOMINAE

_Telenomus andria_ Walker, 1836
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 69 as _Liophanurus_).

_Telenomus brachialis_ Haliday, 1833

_Telenomus coitus_ Walker, 1836
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 52 as _Phanurus_).

_Telenomus eris_ Walker, 1836
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 68 as _Liophanurus_).

_Telenomus heteropterus_ Haliday, 1833
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 55 as _Phanurus_; Huggert, 1983: p. 155 lectotype i... labelled "Box 23, AWS" and on rear side of this green label "Ireland, Haliday 20.2.82", "heteropterus" and "135".- Paralectotypes. Two females labelled as above but with numbers "133" and "136"; the latter also with a small square green label...One more male labelled as last female but with number "134"...This male was not designated paralectotype as Haliday did not mention the male sex in his description, nor did Walker (1836) (NMI)).

_Telenomus laricis_ Walker, 1836
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 55 as _Phanurus_; Huggert, 1983: pp 159-160 lectotype i... labelled "95", "lar" in Haliday’s hand, a small square green label, "leucone" in Haliday’s hand (NMI)...Although Walker, when describing this species, also mentioned specimens from near London and N Wales, except for Ireland, I believe that it is correct to designate the two Irish specimens in coll. Haliday as lecto- and paralectotype).

_Telenomus othus_ Haliday, 1833
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 28; Huggert, 1983: pp 152-153 lectotype i...labelled "oth", which
is supposed to be in Haliday's hand... The material contains one more conspecific female... with a small square green label... the pin heads are coloured green, which may indicate Irish origin (NMI).

**Telenomus phylias** Walker, 1836
Ireland (Kieffer, 1926: p. 56 as Phanarus; Irish specimen with a green label, Haliday Collection (NMI) (det. MWRG as Teleas) (unpublished)).

**Telenomus stilpo** Walker, 1836
Ireland (Irish specimen with a green pin head, Haliday Collection (NMI) (det. MWRG) (unpublished)).

**DIAPRIIDAE**

Diapriids are mostly small insects (1.5-4 mm) with highly polished bodies. They are black, brown or yellow in colour. The fore wing lacks a pterostigma but a parastigma may be present. The costal and marginal cell are often enclosed and sometimes the basal cell is delimited. In the male, the first or second flagellar segment is normally sexually modified and sometimes the scape also. Although little is known about their life-histories, most diapriids appear to be endoparasitoids that develop in dipterous pupae in their puparia. However, Belytinae and some Diapriinae develop in nonpuparial pupae. Other diapriines are associated with coleopterous pupae. Ismarinae are hyperparasitoids of hoppers (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha) via dryinids (Hymenoptera). A few diapriids are gregarious, with as many as 30-50 specimens emerging from a single host. The adults occur in damp shaded habitats such as in forests and marshes, near or in water and in the soil. Worldwide, there are approximately 2300 described species with some 300 known from Britain. To-date, 185 species have been reported from Ireland, representing over 61% of the British fauna.
BELYTINAE

*Acapsilius heterocerus* (Haliday, 1857)
synonym *Acapsilius clavatus* Kieffer, 1908

KILDARE: Royal Canal, Collinstown House (Ho.), ♀ 14.vi.1942 and ♀ 11.vii.1943, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 103 as *Acanosema clavata*).

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 21 as *Acanosema clavata*. 2♀; no locality, specimen with green label stating "heterocera" in Haliday's handwriting, AHH (NMI) (det. JM)).

*Acanosema nervosum* (Thomson, 1859)
synonym *Acanosema alpestre* Kieffer, 1908

DOWN: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104 7♂♂, 3♀♂...3rd till 20th June); GALWAY: Kylemore, ♀ 25.vii.1982, swept amongst mixed trees beside the river, JMO (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104 7♂♂, 3♀♂...3rd till 20th June); {Kippure House (Ho.), 20.vi.1948, AWS (NMI); Rathdrum, 10.vi.1928, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)}; Powerscourt Desmesne, ♂ 6.ix.1933, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104 as *Acanosema alpestre*).

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 23 as *Acanosema alpestre*).

*Aclista acuta* (Kieffer, 1909)


*Aclista alpicollella* (Thomson, 1859)

DONEGAL (East): no locality, AWS; DOWN: no locality, AWS; {Donard Lodge (Lo.), 3.ix.1964, AWS (NMI); Glasdrumman, 24.vi.1961, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (all unpublished)}; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; {west of Killeen, 1.viii.1945, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; KILDARE: no locality, AWS; LEITRIM: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Glencullen, 25.viii.1935, AWS (NMI); Hollywood, 26.v.1951, AWS (NMI); Liffey Head (Hd), 12.vi.1933, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (all unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 112 a common species. 27 specimens, including both sexes...on dates from 26th May till 28th October).

*Aclista analis* (Kieffer, 1909)

FIGURE 3. *Trichopria aequata* (Diapriidae) (@ The Natural History Museum, London)
Aclista bitensis (Kieffer, 1909)


Aclista cantiana (Curtis, 1831)

DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; {Glenasmole, 7.x.1936, 19.ix.1937 (det. GEJN) and 19.vi.1938, AWS (NMI); Lucan, 22.vi.1943, AWS (NMI); Saggart, 8.ix.1935, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)}; KILDARE: no locality, AWS; {Royal (R.) Canal, 14.vi.1942, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; TIPPERARY (South): no locality, AWS; WESTMEATH: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Blessington, 15.vi.1941, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 110 a common species. I have 30 examples...on dates from 24th May till 3rd October).

Aclista dubia (Kieffer, 1909)


Aclista elevata (Thomson, 1859)

DOWN: no locality, AWS; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Clara, 4.vi.1933, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 111 3♂♂, 6♀♀...from 21st May till 23rd October).


Aclista filiformis (Kieffer, 1910)

synonym Aclista filicornis (Kieffer, 1907) preoccupied


Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 78 as Aclista filicornis).

Aclista folia Nixon, 1957

Aclista insolita Nixon, 1957
DOWN: Drinnahilly, Newcastle, 6 20.vi.1965, AWS; Tollymore Park, 4♂♂ 2♀♀ from 12
May-19 June, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (3♂♂ ♀ verified by Nixon); WICKLOW: Clogheagh
Aclista janssoni Nixon, 1957
CORK (West): Roche’s, Glengarriff, 2♀♀ 19.vii.1935, AWS (one in NMI, det. GEJN)
(Nixon, 1957: p. 71 only one ♀ mentioned; Stelfox, 1966a: p. 111).
Aclista marshalli (Kieffer, 1910)
TIPPERARY (South): Ballinacourty, ♀ 26.ix.1943, AWS; WICKLOW: Clara, ♀ 4.ix.1938,
Aclista neglecta (Kieffer, 1907)
Aclista nigriceps (Kieffer, 1907)
WICKLOW: no locality, possible ♀ 31.vii.1946, 4♀♀ 14 May-14 August, AWS; {Buckroney,
Aclista pallida (Thomson, 1859)
SLIGO: Trawalua, ♀ 8.x.1937 (NMI) (det. GEJN) and ♀ 18.x.1937, AWS (Stelfox. 1966a: p.
111).
Aclista parvula (Kieffer, 1910)
DUBLIN: Marley Grange, ♀ 8.vi.1943, AWS; WICKLOW: Athdown, ♀ 25.vii.1943, AWS
(NMI) (det. GEJN); Clara, ♀ 23.iv.1933, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 111).
Aclista prolongata (Kieffer, 1907)
DOWN: Tollymore Park, ♀ May 1962 (actually 27.v.1962 (NMI)), ♀ June 1962 and ♀
September 1962, AWS (not seen by Nixon); DUBLIN: no locality, 3♀♀, AWS; TIPPERARY
(South): Galteemore, from 3,000ft, on summit, ♀ 29.v.1944, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 111).
**Aclista rufopestiolata** (Nees, 1834)


**Aclista soror** (Kieffer, 1909)


**Aclista striolata** (Thomson, 1859)


**Acropiesta flavipes** Kieffer, 1909


**Acropiesta flaviventris** (Thomson, 1859)

locality, AWS: WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Clara, 4.vi.1933, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}


**Acropiesta pseudosciarivora** Macek, 1998

synonym **Acropiesta sciariarvora** (Kieffer, 1907 sensu Nixon, 1957)


**Acropiesta rufiventris** Kieffer, 1909

DOWN: no locality, AWS (not seen by Nixon); {Tollymore Park (Pk), 8.x.1957, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; {Clondalkin (C'l'd'k'n), 27.vii.1941, AWS (NMI); Phoenix Park (Pk), 27.vi.1943, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)}; KILDARE: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104); WEXFORD: Pollmount (Pollmounty), 4.vi.1932, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Enniskerry, ex log, 3.v.1932, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104 a common species...between 3rd May and 27 July).


**Acropiesta sciariarvora** (Kieffer, 1907)

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 24; Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104 recorded by Nixon from...Ireland...but the only example in my collection is a ♀ from Scotland; Macek, 1998: p. 27).

**Aprestes aberrans** Nixon, 1957

DUBLIN: Glenasmole, ♀ 6.x.1933, AWS; Clondalkin (C'l'd'k'n), by Grand Canal, ♀ 24.vii.1941, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); KILDARE: Rye Water, ♀ 7.vii.1940, AWS; TIPPERARY (South): Ballinacourty, Glen of Aherlow, ♀ 13.ix.1943, AWS; WICKLOW: Athdown, ♀ 12.vi.1940, at 1,000ft altitude, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 105).

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 30 Dublin, Kildare, South Tipperary, Wicklow, ♂ ♀ ♀ (A. W. Stelfox)).

*Aprestes variicornis* (Kieffer, 1909)

Ireland (Macek, 1997a: p. 41).

**Belyta borealis** Whittaker, 1931

Ireland (Macek, 1996: p. 20).
Belyta depressa Thomson, 1859
synonym Belyta modesta Kieffer, 1909
synonym Belyta pedestris Kieffer, 1909


Belyta elongata Thomson, 1859
synonym Belyta carinifrons (Kieffer, 1909)

KILKENNY: The Pink Rock, below New Ross, by River Barrow, 2♂ 4.vii.1932, AWS;

**Belyta forticornis** Cameron, 1887


**Belyta lativentris** Cameron, 1887

KILDARE: Skerries Bog, near Athy, 19.ix.1946, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); WICKLOW: Clara, 4.ix.1938, AWS; Tholelagee, 22.vii.1937, between 1,200 and 1,800ft altitude, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 105 4♂♂, Nixon expresses doubt whether or not this is distinct from *depressa* and the four specimens in my collection are labelled with a query by him. All four are males).

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 38).]

**Belyta petiolaris** Nees, 1834


**Belyta rugosicollis** Kieffer, 1909


**Belyta sanguinolenta** Nees, 1834

synonym **Belyta quadridens** Kieffer, 1909

DOWN: Tollymore Park, eight specimens all taken from end of May {21.v.1961} till mid June, appears to be common, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; WEXFORD: no locality, AWS; {Pollmount (Pollmounty), 4.vii.1932, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)}; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 106 as *Belyta*
quadridens. 15 specimens (both sexes), on dates from 27th May till 24th September).
Ireland (Morley, 1923: p. 188).

_Belyta validicornis_ Thomson, 1859
MAYO: Clare Island, July 1910, both sexes swept, CM (Morley, 1911: p. 18 as _Cinetus gracilipes_ Curtis, 1831 (now _Cinetus iridipennis_ Lepeletier, 1825); Morley, 1923: p. 187 a male...is misnamed _Cinetus gracilipes_).

_Cinetus angustatus_ Kieffer, 1910
DOWN: Tollymore Park, α 14.vi.1961 and θ (not seen by Nixon) 30.vii.1961, AWS (NMI);
Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 96 Sligo, 1 θ).

_Cinetus atriceps_ Kieffer, 1910

_Cinetus cameroni_ Kieffer, 1910
DUBLIN: Upper Dodder, Glenasmole, α (labelled with a query (by Nixon)) 14.vi.1950, AWS;

_Cinetus fuliginosus_ Curtis, 1831
DOWN: Tollymore Park, both sexes (labelled by Nixon with a query), AWS; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; {Glenasmole, 25.viii.1936, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)};
WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 114 99 99...on dates from 13th June till 28th October).

_Cinetus iridipennis_ Le Peletier and Serville, 1825
synonym _Cinetus gracilipes_ Curtis, 1831
as *Cinetus gracilipes*; Morley, 1923: p. 187 a ♂ is actually *Belyta validicornis*, see above; Morley, 1923: p. 191 a ♀ is actually *Zygota microtoma*, see below; MAYO (West): no locality, AWS; {Old Head, 8. vi. 1942, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; WESTMEATH: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Athdown, 25. ix. 1954, AWS (NMI); Glending, 19. ix. 1948, AWS (NMI); Lough (L.) Dan, 22. ix. 1940, AWS (NMI); Powerscourt Deerpark (Dpk), 8. vii. 1934, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 114 a very common species. About 40 examples, including both sexes... on dates from 22nd May till 26th December).

*Cinetus lanceolatus* Thomson, 1859


*Cinetus mermerus* Nixon, 1957


[Cinetus nigripennis Haliday in Curtis, 1830 nomen nudum

DOWN: Holywood, April, AHH (Curtis, 1823-1840: 380).]

*Cinetus piceus* Thomson, 1859

DOWN: no locality, AWS; {Donard Lodge (Lo.), 3. ix. 1964, AWS (NMI); Drinnahilly, 30. viii. 1964, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)}; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; {Glenasmole, 18. viii. 1943, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; SLIGO: no locality, AWS; {Castlegal, 27. vi. 1936, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; TIPPERARY (South): no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Athdown, 11. vi. 1933, AWS (NMI); Powerscourt Demense (Dm), 10. viii. 1940, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 114 another common species. 13, including both sexes (as well as 18 not seen by Nixon)... on dates from 1st June till 10th September).

*Cinetus piciventris* Thomson, 1859


*Cinetus princeps* Nixon, 1957

[**Cinetus procris** Nixon, 1957]

ANTRIM: Dundarave, Bushmills, ♀ 8.vi.1938, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 113 labelled by Nixon with a query).

**Cinetus telon** Nixon, 1957


**Diphora westwoodi** Förster, 1856


**Macrohynnis fragilis** (Nixon, 1957)

DUBLIN: at Lucan, in demesne, ♀ 7.vii.1943, AWS; SLIGO: Trawalua (Trawallua), near Grange, ♀ (type) 10.viii.1933 and ♀ 25.vi.1935 (1936), AWS (Nixon, 1957: p. 91 as Cinelaptus; Stelfox, 1966a: p. 113 as Cinelaptus; Macek, 1997b: p. 142 material examined;...female, type (Stelfox, USNM)).

Ireland (Macek, 1997b: p. 142).

**Miota abbreviata** (Kieffer, 1907)


Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 87 as Leptorhaptus; Stelfox, 1966a: p. 112 as Leptorhaptus. Recorded by Nixon from "Ireland", but this specimen not in my collection).

**Miota analis** (Kieffer, 1910)


Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 87 as Leptorhaptus).

Johnson (1992) states that the name *Miota analis* is preoccupied but does not give a new one.
Miota atriceps (Kieffer, 1910)

WICKLOW: Cloghleagh, upper Liffey valley, ♂ 3.vi.1953, AWS (not seen by Nixon) (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 113 as Leptorhaptus. Stelfox gives this species in square brackets).

Miota compressa (Thomson, 1859)

WICKLOW: Glending, one mile north west of Blessington, single example (sex not stated) 19.viii.1954, H. W. Daltry (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 112 as Leptorhaptus).

Miota docilis (Nixon, 1957)


Miota flavidicornis (Kieffer, 1910)


Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 87 as Leptorhaptus).

Miota fungorum (Kieffer, 1910)


Miota incisa (Kieffer, 1910)


Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 90 as Leptorhaptus).

Miota monilicornis (Kieffer, 1910)

DONEGAL (East): no locality, AWS; DOWN: no locality, AWS; [Donard Lodge (Lo.),

Miota perplexa (Kieffer, 1910)
Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 87 as Leptorhaptus).

Miota polita (Thomson, 1859)
DOWN: no locality, AWS; [Donard Lodge (Lo.), 20. ix. 1958, AWS (NMI); Drinnahilly, 30. viii. 1964, AWS (NMI); Tollymore Park, 9. vi. 1962, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)]; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 113 as Leptorhaptus); KERRY: Killarney, 8. vi. 1913, swept, CM (Morley, 1923: p. 268 as Leptorhaptus); KILDARE: no locality, AWS; MAYO: Clare Island, 6 July, CM (Morley, 1911: p. 18 as Cinetus); WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 113 as Leptorhaptus. Apparently common. 799... on dates from 23rd April till 30th October).

Miota tenuicornis (Kieffer, 1910)
WICKLOW: Clara, 16. v. 1937, from oakwood Quercus, AWS (NMI) (det. GEIN); Devil’s Glen, 30. ix. 1948, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 112 as Leptorhaptus).
Ireland (Nixon, 1957: pp 87 and 90 as Leptorhaptus. Wicklow, v, 1?).

Opazon parvulum (Haliday, 1857)
DOWN: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 103); DUBLIN: no locality, AWS (Nixon, 1957: p. 15; Stelfox, 1966a: p. 103); KILDARE: no locality, AWS; TIPPERARY (South): Galteemore, 29. v. 1944, swept at 3,000ft altitude on summit, AWS; WEXFORD: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 103 6♂♂, 9♀♀... between 9th May and 22nd September).

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Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 15 a single female from Ireland, Dublin, has the wings somewhat reduced, not quite reaching tip of gaster and narrower than in typical examples; the radial cell reduced to a mere pin-point).

*Opazon princeps* Nixon, 1957


*Oxylabis armata* (Haliday in Curtis, 1831)

Ireland (no locality, specimen with green label stating "armata" (labelled as lectotype by JM), AHH (NMI, Haliday Collection).

New to Ireland.

*Oxylabis bisulca* (Nees, 1834)

synonym *Oxylabis maculata* Kieffer, 1907


CORK (West): no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104 as *Oxylabis maculata*; Rahan, 6.vii.1989, JPOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002 as Lyteba) (unpublished); DONEGAL (East): no locality, AWS; (Knader (Knather), 27.viii.1932, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)); DOWN: no locality, AWS; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; (Glenasmole, 31.viii.1937, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Oxylabis maculata); Glending, 16.ix.1953, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Oxylabis maculata); Phoenix Park (Pk), 28.ix.1953, AWS (NMI); The Slade of Saggart, 27.ix.1936, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Oxylabis maculata) (all unpublished)); KILDARE: no locality, AWS; (Kilkea Park (Pk), 10.ix.1940, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)); LONGFORD: no locality, AWS; SLIGO: no locality, AWS; TIPPERARY (South): no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104 as *Oxylabis maculata*); WICKLOW: Deputy's Pass, 11.ix.1932, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); Glen of the Downs, 22.viii.1988, JPOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); Golden Hill, 14 April, beaten out of larch *Larix* (just in leaf), AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104 as *Oxylabis maculata*. A very common species and I have over 60 specimens, including both sexes...Most of my examples were taken during July, August, September or October, but I have one and one beaten out of larch...on 14th April, which might indicate hibernation).
Ireland (no locality, with green pin heads and green labels stating “maculata” (both det. as *Oxylabis maculata*), AHH (NMI, Haliday Collection).

**Oxylabis thomsoni** Kieffer, 1916


**Pamis ione** Nixon, 1957

DUBLIN: no locality, AWS (Nixon, 1957: p. 30); Phoenix Park, ♂ 20.viii.1936, ♀ 17.v.1939 and ♂ 9.vii.1944, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 104); Slade of Saggart, 2♂♀ (one the type!)


**Pantoclis brevicornis** Kieffer, 1909


**Pantoclis brevior** (Kieffer, 1910)


**Pantoclis brevis** (Nees, 1834)

*Pantoclis elongata* (Thomson, 1859)

Ireland (specimen with green label with an illegible species name in Haliday’s writing, white label with “220”, AHJ (Haliday Collection) (NMI) (det. JM as Belyta)).

New to Ireland.

**Pantoclis eulimene** Nixon, 1957

SLIGO: “Glen Wood”, west of Ballysodare, ♀ 11.x.1940 {11.xi.1940}, AWS (Nixon, 1957: p. 43; Stelfox, 1966a: p. 107 not on 11 Nov. 40, as recorded (by Nixon)).

**Pantoclis gaudens** Nixon, 1957

KILDARE: Landenstown, on Grand Canal, ♂ 28.ix.1951, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN);

WICKLOW: George’s Bridge, over River Slaney, ♂ 11.viii.1940, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 107 species name given with a ?).


Because of the above question marks, this species requires confirmation.

**Pantoclis longipennis** (Thomson, 1859)


**Pantoclis mese** Nixon, 1957


**Pantoclis numen** Nixon, 1957


**Pantoclis obscuripes** Kieffer, 1907

DOWN: no locality, AWS; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 106); Dublin City, July, by sweeping low herbage, CM; KERRY: Killarney, July, by sweeping low herbage, CM (Morley, 1923: p. 230); WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Clara Wood (W.), 28.iv.1940, AWS
(NMI) (det. GEJN); Drumgoff Brook (Bk), 20.x.1942, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (all unpublished) (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 106 4♀♀...between 12th May and 20th October. Nixon has stated that "This species and ruralis are not satisfactorily separated").

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 43).

**Pantoelis ruralis** Nixon, 1957

KILDARE: no locality, ♀ September (A. W. Stelfox collection); WICKLOW: no locality, ♀ June and ♀ September (A. W. Stelfox collection) (Nixon, 1957: p. 43; Stelfox, 1966a: p. 106 recorded by Nixon, 1957 (as above)...but there were no specimens so labelled when I received the collections back, though there are in it over 60 bearing no label, including some 25 of the "obscripes group", to which ruralis belongs).

**Pantoelis similis** (Thomson, 1859)


**Pantoelis striola** (Thomson, 1859)

DOWN: no locality, 2♂♂ 2♀♀, AWS (which I believe to belong to this species, but not seen by Nixon); Tollymore Park, ♂ 12.vi.1961, AWS (labelled by Nixon with a query); DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; {Saggart, 8.ix.1935, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)}; KILDARE: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Dowry, 5.viii.1945, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 107 6♂♂...between 5th August and 16th October).


**Pantoelis subatricornis** Kieffer, 1909


**Pantoelis sulcata** (Thomson, 1859)

O’Connor, Nash, Notton & Fergusson  Catalogue of Irish Platygastroidea & Proctotrupoidea


*Pantoclis trisulcata* Kieffer, 1907


*Paroxylabis semirufa* Kieffer, 1907

synonym *Aclista festiva* (Kieffer, 1910)


Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 66; no locality, ♂ (green pin and green label with “rubecula”), AHH (Haliday Collection) (NMI) (det. JM as *Aclista festiva*).

*Paroxylabis spinifer* Nixon, 1957


*Psilomma dubium* Kieffer, 1908

synonym *Psilomma atriceps* Kieffer, 1908


Psilomma fuscicornis Kieffer, 1908

Scorpioteleia cebes (Nixon, 1957)
DOWN: Newcastle, in neglected garden, ♀ 9.ii.1958, AWS; DUBLIN: Verschoyle’s Hill, east of the Slade of Saggart, ♀ 18.ix.1954, AWS (verified by Nixon) (NMI) (Stelfox, 1959: p. 79 as Miota; Stelfox, 1966a: p. 114 as Miota. This last example (Dublin one) is almost twice the size of that from Newcastle and also differs by the fact that its legs and proximal segments of the antennae are testaceous and not fuscous).

*Synacra atracta Macek, 1995
New to Ireland.

Synacra brachialis (Nees, 1834)
synonym Synacra brevipennis Kieffer, 1910
DUBLIN: Portrane, ♀ 30.viii.1931, taken on the dunes, EOM; KILDARE: no locality, AWS;
WEXFORD: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 103 as Synacra brevipennis. 13♂♂, 3♀♀...between 9th May and 24th September).

Synacra holconota Kieffer, 1910
DUBLIN: St Anne’s, Clontarf, ♀ 16.viii.1925, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 103 I have a ♀ taken on the dunes N. of Newcastle, DO (DOWN), on 28.5.57, which Nixon has refused to name. In his key I run it down without question to holconota, but I suppose it may belong to another and perhaps undescribed species).

Synhelyta fuscipennis (Thomson, 1859)
DUBLIN: Slade Brook (Bk), Glenasmole, 2♀♀ 30.vii.1940, at about 1,000ft altitude, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Belyta) (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 105 as Belyta).
Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 32 as Belyta. Ireland only).

Zygota claviscapa (Thomson, 1859)
Zygota dentatipes (Kieffer, 1908)

DOWN: no locality, AWS; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; {Lucan, 28.vi.1944, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 109 Nixon records this as common all over N. W. Europe and suggests that it is probably the ♀ of ruficornis Curtis, yet I have only taken 7♂♂...on dates from 28th June till 6th November).

Zygota excisipes (Kieffer, 1908)


Zygota fossulata (Thomson, 1859)

KILDARE: no locality, 5♂♂, AWS; {Landenstown (Landensr’n), 29.ix.1946, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN)}; Royal (R.) Canal, 10.x.1943, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (all unpublished)); LAOIS (QC i.e. Queen’s County): no locality, ♀, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 108 none from the localities where the ♀ hemiptera were taken. Dates of capture:- 4th August till 10th October).


Zygota fuscata (Thomson, 1859)

DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; KILDARE: no locality, AWS; {Kilkea Park, 4.vii.1937, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)}; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 108 a very common species. 40 specimens, including both sexes...between 26th April and 22nd November, but nearly all swept in late summer).


Zygota hemiptera (Thomson, 1859)

DOWN: no locality, AWS; SLIGO: no locality, RCF; {Doonee Rock, 6.x.1946, RCF (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)}; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Glenealy, 2.x.1932, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 108 6♀♀...on dates from 8th September till 6th October. Nixon suggests that hemiptera may prove to be a short-winged form of fossulata (Thomson)).

Zygota macroneura (Kieffer, 1909)

Zygota microtoma (Kieffer, 1909)
MAYO: Clare Island, both sexes, July 1910, swept, CM (Morley, 1911: p. 18 as *Cinetus gracilipes* (in part); Morley, 1923: p. 191 as *Aclista microstoma* (misprinting). An example of this species is erroneously recorded as a female of *Cinetus gracilipes*); WICKLOW: no locality, ♀♀ on dates 29 September - 26 October, AWS; {Ballinacor, 26.x.1942, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); Connary, 16.x.1932, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (all unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 108).


Zygota nigra (Thomson, 1859)
synonym Zygota cameroni (Kieffer, 1907)
DOWN: no locality, AWS; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 109); KILDARE: Glending, 10.vi.1937, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Zygota cameroni) (unpublished); LEITRIM: no locality, AWS; SLIGO: no locality, AWS; TIPPERARY (South): no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; {Athdown, 21.vi.1933, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)} (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 109 12 examples, including both sexes...between 20th April and 11th October).

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: pp 61, 63).

Zygota norvegica (Kieffer, 1912)

Zygota praetor Nixon, 1957


Zygota ruficornis (Curtis, 1831)
DOWN: Tollymore Park, ♀♀10.ix.1961, AWS (not seen by Nixon); DUBLIN: no locality,


Zygota soluta (Kieffer, 1907)


Zygota spinosipes (Kieffer, 1908)


Zygota striata (Kieffer, 1909)


Zygota subaptera (Thomson, 1859)


DIAPRIINAE

Aneurhynchus ariadne Nixon, 1980


Aneurhynchus galessiformis Westwood, 1832

CARLOW: Cloughristick Wood, ♂ 19.vi.1982, mixed woods on the banks of the River Barrow, JMOC; DOWN: Newcastle, ♀ 10.ix.1955, AWS; DUBLIN: Clonskeagh, ♀
Aneurhynchus gracilicornis Wall, 1971


Aneurhynchus longicornis Thomson, 1858


Aneurhynchus obliquus Kieffer, 1911


Aneurhynchus oviventris Thomson, 1858


Aneurhynchus pentatomus Thomson, 1858


Aneurhynchus ruficornis Thomson, 1858

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16.vi.1987, JMOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); WEXFORD: Rosslare Strand, ♀
15.vi.1991, JPOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); WICKLOW: Blackditch Wood, ♀
(unpublished); Devil’s Glen, ♂ 29.ix.1954, AWS; Leitrim Barracks (B.), ♂ 11.viii.1940, AWS
(O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 72).

[Basalys sp.

MAYO: Westport, ♀ 1911, JNH (Morley, 1911: p. 18 as eratropia [Ceratopria] (Diapria) sp.).]

Basalys abrupta Thomson, 1858

DONEGAL: Knader, ♂ 9.viii.1933, AWS; DOWN: Donard Lodge, ♀ 21.x.1958, AWS;
DUBLIN: Castleknock, ♀ 8.viii.-8.ix.1984, JMOC, Malaise trap in suburban garden, JMOC;
The Slade of Saggart, ♂ 12.viii.1936, AWS; KILDARE: Louisa Bridge, ♀ 2.viii.1982, marshy
area, JMOC; Skerries Bog, ♀ 19.i.x.1946, AWS (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 72);
(unpublished); [Riverdale, 11.ix.1938, AWS (Basalys sp., not B. abrupta, det. DGN 2002)];
WEXFORD: Oaklands Wood, ♀ 18.vi.1982, mixed woods, JMOC (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992:
Glen of the Downs, ♀ 22.vii.1988, mixed woods, JPOC; Glencree, ♀ 30.vi.1940, AWS
(O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 72).

Basalys bifoveata (Kieffer, 1911)

DOWN: Donard Lodge, ♂ 21.x.1958, AWS; DUBLIN: Castleknock, ♂ September 1984,
Malaise trap in suburban garden, JMOC; Gollierstown, ♂ 25.vii.1945, AWS; Royal Canal,
Luttrellstown, ♂ 28.vi.1986, canal-side vegetation, JMOC; WEXFORD: Killurin, ♂

Basalys ciliata (Kieffer, 1911)

CAVAN: Virginia, ♂ 30.v.1982, alder Alnus marsh, JPOC (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 73);
DUBLIN: Glenasmole, 2.vii.1941, AWS (BMNH) (unpublished); Merrion Square, ♂
25.vi.1945, AWS (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 73); Phoenix Park, 3 and 27.vi.1943, AWS
(BMNH) (unpublished); The Slade of Saggart, ♂ 24.v.1939, AWS (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992:

**Basalys collaris** Kieffer, 1911


**Basalys crusipes** (Kieffer, 1911)


**Basalys exiqua** (Marshall, 1868)


**Basalys fumipennis** Westwood, 1833


**Basalys helicicola** (Kieffer, 1911)


**Basalys longipennis** (Kieffer, 1911)

[CARLOW: Cloughristick, ♀ 19.vi.1982, JMO (misidentified, actually Basalys helicicola, det. DGN 2002)]; DUBLIN: Ballymaice, ♀ 12.viii.1945, 1100ft, AWS (O’Connor and Ashe,


**Basalys parva** Thomson, 1858


**Basalys pedisequa** (Kieffer, 1911)


**Basalys scotica** (Kieffer, 1911)


**Basalys semele** Nixon, 1980

synonym *Basalys euterpe* Nixon, 1980

SLIGO: Trawallua, 4♂♂♂ (holotype, paratypes) 24-29.vii.1933, GEJN (BMNH) (Nixon, 1980: p. 30 as *Basalys euterpe*; O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 73 as *Basalys euterpe*);


**Basalys singularis** Nixon, 1980


[**Basalys tritoma** Thomson, 1858]


[**Basalys tuberculata** Kieffer, 1911]


[**Diapria** spp.]


**Diapria conica** (Fabricius, 1775)


Gollierstown, ♂ 25.vii.1945 and ♂ 17.vii.1946, AWS (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 76); same locality, ♀ 14.iv.1946, AWS (BMNH) (unpublished); Harold’s Cross, ♀ 18.v.1936, AWS (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 76); Grand Canal, 3♂♂♀ 1.viii.1945, AWS (BMNH);

Grand Canal, west of Clondalkin, ♂ 21.vi.1942 and 3♂♂♀ 9.viii.1942, AWS (BMNH); Marley Grange, 6♂♀ 8.iv.1943, AWS (BMNH); Marlfield, 6♂♂ 30.viii.1945, AWS (BMNH); North Bull, ♂ 25.v.1943, AWS (BMNH); Phoenix Park, ♀ 13.v.1943 and ♂ 10.x.1945, AWS.


**Diapria luteipes Notton, 1993**

SLIGO: no locality [Markrce], ♀ (non-type) {27.vii.1933, GEJ}, (BMNH) (Notton, 1993: p. 147) gaster missing).

**Diapria nigricornis Thomson, 1858**


**Entomacis bipunctata** (Kieffer, 1911)
LEITRIM: no locality, July 1933, GEJN (BMNH); SLIGO: Markree, 27.vii.1933, GEJN (BMNH) (all unpublished).

**Entomacis laertes** Nixon, 1980

**Entomacis penelope** Nixon, 1980

**Entomacis perplexa** (Haliday, 1857)
Ireland (Notton and O’Connor (in press). Syntype ♀ (Haliday Collection) (NMI)).

**Entomacis platyptera** (Haliday, 1857)

**Idiotypa maritima** (Haliday, 1833)
Ireland (♂♀♀♀ in Haliday Collection (NMI), (♂♀ mounted together), both cards with green-headed pins, one with green label stating "30").

**Labolips innupta** Haliday, 1857
DOWN: Clifden (House), in a field, 15♀♀ syntypes, in Autumn, AHH (BMNH, NMI, OXUM) (Haliday, 1857: p. 174 found not uncommon, in autumn (but females only), in a field.
laid down in grass after a corn crop. The exact locality, a field adjoining the rear of the kitchen-garden of a country house called Clifden, in the townland of Knocknagoney, between Belfast and Holywood, and about a quarter of a mile from the main road between these towns, along a by-road leading up to Knocknagoney National School-house; O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 78 Haliday lived in Clifden house; Notton and O’Connor (in press); SLIGO: no locality, 2♀ ♀ (Nixon, 1980: p. 14; O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 78).

Ireland (Kieffer, 1916: p. 164; 2♀ ♀ in Haliday Collection (NMI) with green-headed pins).

Monelata cincta (Haliday, 1857)


Ireland (Nixon, 1980: p. 31 generally distributed; O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 75 as Corynopria).

Monelata solida (Thomson, 1858)


Paramesius brachypterus Thomson, 1858

ARMAGH: Armagh ♀ (NMI) (det. DGN) (unpublished); CLARE: near Ennis, ♀ 30.v.1984, mixed wood mainly hazel Corylus avellana L., JPOC (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 79);

Glenmalure, ♀ 29.v.1940, in garden, AWS (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 79).

**Paramesius crassicornis** Thomson, 1858


**Paramesius rufipes** (Fonscolombe, 1832)

synonym **Paramesius elongatus** (Thomson, 1858)

Paramesius westwoodi Fergusson, 1977


Platymischus dilatatus Westwood, 1832


Psilus caecutiens (Marshall, 1867)


Psilus claviger (Haliday in Curtis, 1831) nomen dubium


Psilus cornutus Panzer, 1801


Psilus frontalis (Thomson, 1858)

DUBLIN: no locality, ♀ (BMNH) (Nixon, 1980: p. 20; O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 82);
SLIGO: Carrowgarry, \( \delta \) 17.x.1940, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 82).

*Psilusfuscipennis* (Curtis, 1831)

DOWN: Donard Lodge, \( \varphi \) 14.x.1958, AWS; KERRY: Ballast, Killarney, \( \delta \delta \) 7.vii.1928, EFB; Kenmare Estate, Killarney, \( \delta \) 8.i.1981, JMOCh; Killarney, lake side, \( \delta \) 22.viii.1930, \( \varphi \) 26.ix.1928 and \( \varphi \) 11.vi.1930, EFB; WEXFORD: Oaklands Wood, \( \varphi \) 18.vi.1982, mixed wood, JMOCh; WICKLOW: near Callary Lower, \( \varphi \) 22.viii.1988, small marshy area, JPOc; Clara, \( \delta \) 4.i.1938, AWS; Glen of the Downs, \( \delta \) 3.x.1986, JPOc; Glending, \( \delta \) 16.ix.1953, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 82).

*Psilusparvulus* (Kieffer, 1911)

DONEGAL (East): no locality, 10 and 12.viii.1932, AWS (BMNH); DUBLIN: Glenasmole, 11.iii.1948, AWS (BMNH) (all unpublished); same locality, \( \varphi \) 24.iii.1950, AWS (misidentified, actually *Psilus submonilis*, det. DGN 2002) (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 82); Lucan, 5.viii.1943 and 22.vi.1945, AWS (BMNH) (unpublished); WICKLOW: Buckroney, \( \delta \) 14.viii.1946, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 82); Deputy's Pass, 7.viii.1932, AWS (BMNH) (unpublished).


*Psilus submonilis* (Kieffer, 1911)

DONEGAL: Lough (L.) Eske, \( \varphi \) 12.viii.1938, AWS; DUBLIN: Glenasmole, \( \delta \) 23.iii.1938, AWS; Lynch Park, \( \delta \) 13.iv.1952, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 82); same locality, \( \varphi \) 24.iii.1950, AWS (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished).


*Spilomicrus abnormis* Marshall, 1868

DUBLIN: Bohernabreena, 19-21.vii.1933, GEJN (BMNH) (unpublished); Castleknock, \( \varphi \) September 1984, Malaise trap in suburban garden, JMOCh (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 83); Glenasmole, 25.viii.1937, AWS and GMS (BMNH); Rathgar, in snail box (BMNH); Saggart, 16.ix.1942, AWS (BMNH); KILDARE: Kilkea Park (P.), September 1937, AWS (BMNH); Royal (R.) Canal, 14.vii.1943, AWS (BMNH); SLIGO: Trawalua, 8 and 10.vii.1936, AWS (BMNH) (all published); WICKLOW: Ballinclea, \( \varphi \) 21.vii.1940, AWS; Coan, \( \delta \) 14.vii.1940, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 83); Killegar, 26.viii.1943, AWS (BMNH); Woodend, 9.ix.1931, AWS (BMNH) (all unpublished).
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**Spilomicrus annulicornis** Kieffer, 1911

CLARE: Ballyeighter, δδ 29.v.1984, JMOC; Corkscrew Hill, δ 21.iv.1984, JMOC


**Spilomicrus compressus** Thomson, 1858

DUBLIN: Killeen, δ 4.x.1949, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 83); WICKLOW: Drumgodd (Drumgoft), δ 10.x.1942, AWS (USNM) (Nixon, 1980: p. 18 males do not show lateral compression of hind tibia characteristic of female but this is present in one male from Ireland (see above); O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 83); Tinode, ♀ 12.x.1924, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 83).
**Spilomicrus crassiclavis** Kieffer, 1911

DONEGAL (West) (given as WEXFORD): Benroe, Killybegs District, ♀ 18.viii.1933, AWS (Notton, 1999: pp 135 and 143 Wexford is given in error for West Donegal and the distribution dot is therefore misplaced in Fig. 21).

**Spilomicrus flavipes** Thomson, 1858

SLIGO: no locality {Trawallua}, ♀ ♂ 24-29 July, {GEJN (BMNH)}; WICKLOW: no locality {Raheen}, ♀ 14.v.1934, AWS (BMNH); no locality {Leitrim Barracks (B.)}, ♀ August {11.viii.1940, AWS (BMNH)} (Nixon, 1980: pp 15-16; O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 84).

**Spilomicrus hemipterus** Marshall, 1868


**Spilomicrus integer** Thomson, 1858


**Spilomicrus rufitarsis** Kieffer, 1911


**Spilomicrus stigmaticalis** Westwood, 1832

Trichopria aequata (Thomson, 1858)


*Trichopria basalis* (Thomson, 1858)

synonym *Trichopria ciliaris* Kieffer, 1911

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Trichopria cameroni (Kieffer, 1909)


Trichopria crassifemur Nixon, 1980


*Trichopria credne* Nixon, 1980


*Trichopria fucicola* (Walker, 1834)


Trichopria halterata (Kieffer, 1909)
synonym Trichopria atricornis Kieffer, 1911

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*Trichopria modesta* (Ratzeburg, 1848)
synonym *Trichopria longicornis* (Thomson, 1858)
MAYO: Carrtron (Catron), The Mullet, ♂ 8.ix.1933, EOM (misidentified, actually *Trichopria aequata*, det. DGN 2002) (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 87 as *Trichopria longicornis*).

*Trichopria morio* (Thomson, 1858)
DUBLIN: Bohernabreena, ♂ 19-21.vii.1933, GEJN (BMNH); Castleknock, ♂ 8.viii.-8.ix.1984, Malaise trap in suburban garden, JMOC (NMI); Lucan, ♂ 5.viii.1943, AWS (BMNH); WICKLOW: Dowry and Athdown, ♂ 5.viii.1943, AWS (all det. DGN).
New to Ireland.

*Trichopria nigra* (Nees, 1834)
synonym *Trichopria inermis* (Kieffer, 1909)

**Trichopria nigricornis** (Marshall, 1868)

DOWN: Rathmullen, ♀ 21.vii.1931, AWS (BMNH) (det. DGN) (unpublished); DUBLIN: no locality [Howth Prom], [♀][♀] February {1933}, taken frequently under sea campion *Silene vulgaris maritima* (With.) D. Love (*Silene maritima*), AWS [BMNH] (Nixon, 1980: p. 36; O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 87); Bally, 8♀♀ 19.i.1933, under *Silene*, AWS and EOM (BMNH); Howth, south cliffs, 3♀♀ 2.v.1930, EOM (BMNH); Howth, Red Rock, 15♀♀ 13.i.1929, from under *Silene maritima*, AWS and EOM (BMNH); Lough Shinny (Loughshinny), 3♀♀ September 1929, on rock on shore, EOM (BMNH); North Bull, ♂ 1.viii.1927, EOM (BMNH); The Island, ♂ 22.vii.1943, AWS (BMNH) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); KERRY: Killarney, 17.vii.1928, fen, EFB; KILDARE: Kilkea Park, 13.viii.1939, AWS (all O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); KERRY (south): Darrynane Island, ♂ 21.vii.1934, high water mark, AWS (BMNH); SLIGO: no locality [Streedagh], coast, [26] ♂♂ (long series) [3] ♀♀ [GEJN (BMNH)] (Nixon, 1980: p. 38; O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 87); same locality, 4♂♂ ♀ 27.vii.1933, AWS (BMNH); WEXFORD: Nethertown, ♀♀ 4.vi.1984, brachypterous, JPOC (NMI) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); WICKLOW: Buckroney, 8.vii.1946, AWS (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); Powerscourt Deerpark, ♀ 3.viii.1927, AWS (BMNH) (det. DGN) (unpublished).

*Trichopria oogaster* (Thomson, 1858)

DUBLIN: Grand Canal, ♀ 1.viii.1945, AWS (BMNH); Harold’s Cross, ♀ 30.vii.1925, AWS (BMNH); The Island, ♂ 16.vi.1943 and ♀ 22.vii.1943, AWS (BMNH); KILDARE: Royal Canal, ♀ 10.ix.1944, AWS (BMNH) (all det. DGN).

New to Ireland.

**Trichopria picipes** (Nees, 1834)

synonym *Trichopria nigripes*: Nixon, 1980 misidentification


*Trichopria prema* Nixon, 1980


New to Ireland.

Trichopria sociabilis Masner, 1965

DUBLIN: Glenasmole, ♂ 18.viii.1943, AWS (BMNH); Phoenix Park, ♂ 23.vii.1942, AWS (BMNH); St Catherine's Wood, ♀ 12.v.1991, JMO (NMI) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); KERRY: Ardagh, Killarney, ♀ October 1933, EFB (O’Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); KILDARE: no locality, ♂ 17.ix.1944, AWS (BMNH); WATERFORD: Portlaw (Woods), ♀ 1.iv.1991, JMO (NMI); WEXFORD: Curracloe, ♂ July 1937, AWS and GMS (BMNH) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished).

Trichopria subimpressa subimpressa (Kieffer, 1911)

synonym Trichopria clavatipes (Kieffer, 1911)


Trichopria suspecta (Nees, 1834)

synonym Trichopria clavatipes: Nixon, 1980 misidentification

87 as Trichopria clavatipes).

*Trichopria tenuicornis* (Thomson, 1858)

DUBLIN: Howth, ♀ 1.xi.1925, EOM (BMNH) (det. DGN).

New to Ireland.

*Trichopria trioma* (Thomson, 1858)
synonym *Trichopria wasmanni* (Kieffer, 1911) sensu Nixon, 1980


**Trichopria verticillata** (Latreille, 1805)

**ARMAHG:** Armagh, ♀♀ (NMI); **CORK:** Glengarriff, ♀ 7.vii.1985, JPOC; **DUBLIN:** Bohernabreena, ♂ 19-21.vii.1933, GEJN (BMNH) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); Castleknock, ♀ 26.iv.-26.v.1984 and ♂♂♀ 8.viii.-8.ix.1984, Malaise trap in suburban garden, JMOC; Furry Glen, ♂ 20.viii.1936, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); Glenasmole, 3♂♂ 13.vi.1938, ♀ 22.vi.1938, ♂ 17.vi.1942, ♀ 26.viii.1942 and 14♂♂ 18.viii.1943, AWS (BMNH); Golliesterown, ♂ 14.iv.1946, AWS (BMNH) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); Killiney Hill, ♂ 29.viii.1932, JNH (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); Lucan, ♀ 2.ix.1943, AWS (BMNH); Marley, ♀ 7.iv.1944, AWS (BMNH) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); Merrion Square, ♂ 5.x.1945, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); Phoenix Park, 2♂♂ ♀ 13.v.1943, AWS (BMNH); Skeagh House, ♂ 12.viii.1937, AWS (BMNH); Slade of Saggart, 2♂♂ 16.ix.1942, AWS (BMNH) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); KERRY: Ardagh, Killarney, ♀ March 1935, EFB; Ballast, Killarney, ♂ July 1933, EFB; Kenmare Estate, Killarney, ♂ 8.ix.1981, JPOC; Killarney, ♀ 1929, EFB; Rosbeigh, ♀ March 1929, EFB; **KILDARE:** Bryanstown House, ♂ 4.viii.1937, AWS (BMNH); Castletown, ♂ 8.viii.1982, swept in mixed wood, JMOC (NMI); Landenstown, ♀ 3.viii.1940 and 3♂♂ ♀ 13.ix.1943, AWS (BMNH); Leixlip, west of, 2♂♂ 16.viii.1942, AWS (BMNH); Royal Canal, ♀ 10.ix.1944, ♂ 17.ix.1944, ♀ 13.x.1946 and 2♂♂ 5.viii.1951, AWS (BMNH); Rye Water and Royal Canal, 3♂♂ 16.v.1943, AWS (BMNH) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); KILKENNY: Kilkenny, ♀ 30.iv.1936, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); **LAOIS:** north of Emo Park, ♂ 15.vii.1937, AWS and GMS (BMNH); LIMERICK: Glenify (Glenefy), ♂ 11.ix.1943, AWS (BMNH); MEATH: Kilmessan, ♂ 18.viii.1991, JMOC (NMI); SLIGO: Trawalla, ♂ 12.x.1937, 2♂♂ 2.viii.1938 and ♂ 7.viii.1938, AWS (BMNH); TIPPERARY (South): Lough Diheen, Galtees, ♀ 29.v.1944, +1800ft, AWS (BMNH) (all det. DGN) (all unpublished); WEXFORD: Curracloe (Ruincon), ♂ 27.vii.1937, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); WICKLOW: Athdown, ♂ 8.x.1938, AWS (BMNH) (det. DGN) (unpublished); Bellevue, ♀ 30.viii.1933, AWS (O'Connor and Ashe, 1992: p. 88); Blessington, 2♂♂
ISMARINAES

Ismarus dorsiger (Haliday in Curtis, 1831) (Plate 2)

KERRY (South): no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 102); Dunkerron, 3.vii.1935, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); GALWAY: no locality, taken on an oak Quercus, AHH (Curtis, 1831: 380); SLIGO: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 102); Travaluua, 24-29.vii.1933, GEJN (BMNH); TYRONE: Moy, ♀ 12.viii.1983, MB (NMI) (det. MB) (all unpublished);

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 11).

Ismarus flavicornis (Thomson, 1858)


Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 11).

Ismarus halidayi Förster, 1850


Ismarus rugulosus Förster, 1850

DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; KILDARE: no locality, AWS; SLIGO: no locality, AWS;
WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Stelfox, 1966a: p. 102 six, including both sexes...3rd July till 8th August).

Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 11).
HELORIDAE

These are small (6-8mm) insects, mainly black and polished, with the wings having a characteristic venation. They are solitary endoparasitoids in the larvae of lacewings (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae). Three species occur in Britain where they are fairly uncommon insects. To-date, two species are known from Ireland, representing 66% of the British fauna.

*Helorus anomalipes* (Panzer, 1798)

DOWN: Holywood, AHH; DUBLIN: Portmarnock, AHH; Portrane, ♀ 30.viii.1931 and ♀ 24.vii.1938, on sandhills, AWS; WEXFORD: near Lough-na-peiste, about five miles north-east of Wexford town, perhaps all ♂♂ 29.vii.1937, swarming within the ruins of a roofless cottage, where cattle had often sought shelter, AWS (all Stelfox, 1966b: p. 515 the Dublin ♀ from 24 July 1938 has the vertex of the head beautifully trans-aciculate between the punctures, but neither Nixon nor Graham consider it more than a mere variety of anomalipes). Ireland (Haliday, 1857: p. 168 sufficiently common in some parts; Kieffer, 1914: p. 61).

*Helorus ruficornis* Förster, 1856

synonym *Helorus coruscus* Haliday, 1857


Ireland (Townes, 1977: p. 5).
PROCTOTRUPIDAE

These are small to medium sized (body 3-10 mm) insects which are usually black or brown. The forewing has two distinct enclosed cells and a strong pterostigma. Other veins are nebulous, often discernible as unpigmented traces. Most species are solitary endoparasitoids of beetle (Coleoptera) larvae living in soil litter and rotten wood; some parasitize the larvae of fungus-gnats (Diptera: Mycetophilidae). Gregarious parasitism can occur and is considered a secondary adaptation. Up to 52 individuals have emerged from a single host. The family is a small one, with some 310 described species world-wide. Of these, circa 40 have been reported from Britain. A total of 36 species are known from Ireland, representing some 90% of the British fauna.

For most species, Nixon (1938) and Stelfox (1966c) only give counties/vice-counties without localities. Wherever possible, localities have been inserted when named by Townes and Townes (1981) from their examination of the Stelfox Collection in the Smithsonian Institution. This combination of published data has made entries both shorter and more concise. Unpublished data are indicated within the text. Mispellings are shown in square brackets.

*Brachyserphus parvulus* (Nees, 1834)


Ireland (Nixon, 1957: p. 15 a single female from Ireland, Dublin, has the wings somewhat reduced, not quite reaching tip of gaster and narrower than in typical examples; the radial cell reduced to a mere pin-point; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 126).

*Codrus niger* Panzer, 1805

DOWN: Murlough House (Ho.), dunes. AWS (given erroneously as Co. Dublin); DUBLIN: Slade Brook; WICKLOW: Ballinclea; Connary (Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 142-143 these
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authors also give the English locality "Coombe Wood" (Dorset) as Irish).
Ireland (Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 141-142).

Codrus picicornis (Förster, 1856)
synonym Phaenoserphus vexator Nixon, 1938

DOWN: Newcastle district, AWS (as Phaenoserphus vexator); DUBLIN: Saggart 3♂ 2♀ September to October, AWS (as Phaenoserphus vexator); Slade Brook [5.ix.1940, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); The Slade of Saggart [6.xi.1935 and 12.viii.1936, AWS] (NMI) (det GEJN as Phaenoserphus vexator); KERRY (South): Dunkerron, ♂ [7] July 1935, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Phaenoserphus vexator); KILDARE: Digby Bridge (Brook); SLIGO: Toberscanvan Lough, ♂ 19.viii.1933, AWS (as Phaenoserphus vexator); WICKLOW: Arklow, ♀ August, AWS (as Phaenoserphus vexator); Athdown, 11.vi.1933, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Phaenoserphus vexator) (unpublished); Glencree, ♂ 18.ix.1932, AWS (as Phaenoserphus vexator); Lough (Lake) Dan (Nixon, 1938: p. 456 as Phaenoserphus vexator; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 536 as Phaenoserphus vexator. I have several other records for Dublin and Wicklow based on specimens identified by Nixon and for the Newcastle district, Co. Down, identified by myself; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 138).


Cryptoserphus aculeator (Haliday, 1839)

Codrus ater Nees, 1834 preoccupied

CARLOW: Carriglead (Carricklead) (Carilead), [15] May [1935], AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN, HT); Kilcarry, ♀ August, AWS (as Exallonyx ater); CAVAN: no locality, AWS; Angoh Lake "B. Br." (probably Annagh Lake, Blackstairs Bridge); CORK: Glengarriff Forest, 4.vii.1985, JMOE (NMI) (unpublished); DUBLIN: Donard Lodge (Lo.), AWS; Tollymore Park; DUBLIN: Ballinscorney (B'scorny); Glenasmole, September, AWS; same locality, 1 October, AWS (as Exallonyx ater); Knockmaroon; Little Bray, 3♂ 4♀ October, AWS (as Exallonyx ater); Saggart, 4♀ September, AWS (as Exallonyx ater); Slade Brook, June, AWS; The Slade of Saggart [20.xii.1936, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); KILDARE: Glending, AWS; KILKENNY: Pink Point, [20] May [1934], AWS (NMI) (det. HT); LEITRIM: Tullaghan, [5] July [1936], AWS (NMI, det. GEJN); MAYO (West): no locality, AWS; Old Head (given as Co. Westmeath); SLIGO: Trawalla, August, AWS; WICKLOW: Athdown, 13♀ 4.x.1933, approximately
1,000 feet above sea level, (from carcase of whale (this host information is a regrettable myth due to a misunderstanding in a letter to Nixon from Stelfox in which he stated that he had recently been working on the skeletons of whales (in the Museum, of course!). It was corrected in proof, but Nixon told Stelfox that his correction was ignored. The same erroneous statement is repeated under *Exallonyx brevicornis*), AWS (as *Exallonyx ater*); Ballyhenry, ♀ August, AWS (as *Exallonyx ater*); Clara, May to June (27.v.1934 and 8.vi.1926), AWS (NMI) (det. HT); Connary, ♀ October, AWS (as *Exallonyx ater*); George's Bridge, ♀ October, AWS (as *Exallonyx ater*); Glencullen (Glencullin), August, AWS; Golden Hill (given as Co. Dublin) (Nixon, 1938: p. 439 as *Exallonyx ater*. In the Irish material I have examined (26♀), the legs, except the coxae, are uniformly reddish-yellow; in the one English ♀ the hind femora are darkened above; Nixon, 1938: pp 461-462 normally, the sides of tergite 2, at apex, are smooth and shining, but I have referred to this species a female (Trawallua, July (G. N.)), in which this part is conspicuously finely and closely punctate; in this female, tergite 3 is likewise finely and closely punctate; but, apart from colour (the body is brown), I can detect no difference between it and typical *P. aculeator* females. Mr Stelfox has taken two males (Dublin, Slade Brook, May, and Wicklow, Powerscourt, May), both of which have the sides of tergite 2, at apex, and all the exposed part of 3, densely, finely and conspicuously punctate; these two ♀♀ and the ♀ mentioned above may represent still another species within the group, but owing to lack of material I prefer to regard them provisionally as unusual forms of *P. aculeator*; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 531 as *Codrus ater*. My earliest record...is August and most are for October; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 537. Very common and widely distributed. Most of my specimens were taken in May-June-July or else in late autumn. My earliest and latest dates are 15th May and 20th December; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 93 the Scottish locality Killin "MP" is given as Irish.


*Cryptoserphus dilatus* Townes in Townes and Townes, 1981

DOWN: Tollymore Park (given as in Co. Dublin); DUBLIN: Glenasmole; Slade Brook (12.vi.1932, AWS) (NMI) (det. HT); The Slade of Saggart, 26 May, 20 October (1938, AWS) (NMI) (det. HT), 22 November; WICKLOW: Powerscourt Deerpark (Deer Park), 27
May (Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 89 4♂♂ 6♀♀ 9 paratypes from Ireland).

*Cryptoserphus flavipes* (Provancher, 1881)
synonym *Cryptoserphus brevimanus* (Kieffer, 1908)
synonym *Cryptoserphus cumaeus* Nixon, 1938

**DOWN:** Drinnahilly (Drinabilly); Tollymore Park, ♂ 12.vi.1961, AWS (as *Cryptoserphus cumaeus*, verified: GEJN); **DUBLIN:** Saggart, ♀ October, AWS (as *Cryptoserphus cumaeus*);
same locality, 24.v.1939, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as *Cryptoserphus cumaeus*) (unpublished);
**KERRY:** no locality; Killarney, June 1913, CM (as *Proctotrypes brevimanus*);
**SLIGO:** Travalua (Trawallua), near Grange, between Sligo town and Bundoran, on the coast, ♀ (type) 2.vii.1933, GEJN and ♂ 10.vii.1936, swept, AWS (as *Cryptoserphus cumaeus*);
**WICKLOW:** Ballyhenry, about a mile north of Ashford, ♀ September (as *Cryptoserphus cumaeus*) (Morley, 1922: p. 82 as *Proctotrypes brevimanus*; Nixon, 1938: p. 463 as *Cryptoserphus cumaeus*; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 538 as *Cryptoserphus cumaeus*; Masner, 1965: p. 7 as *Cryptoserphus cumaeus*.

*BMNH* type-label, (date of holotype given on label as 24-29.vii.1933); Brit. Mus. 1938-81; Holotype ♀ (BMNH); Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 81, 83).

**Ireland** (Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 82).

*Cryptoserphus longitarsis* (Thomson, 1858)

**DOWN:** Drinnahilly (Drinabilly), south of Newcastle, in the plantation on northern slope, 2♀♂ 14.vii.1964, swept (since that date I have frequently swept both sexes in the same locality on dates ranging from 8 July till 30 August), AWS (confirmed: GEJN); same locality, 6.viii.1964, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); north of Mourne Park, near Kilkeel, in a plantation, ♂ 20.vii.1931, AWS; "Pine Hill", at Mourne; **WICKLOW:** Athdown [8.ix.1938 and 16.viii.1939, AWS] (NMI) (det. GEJN, HT) (Stelfox, 1966c: p. 538 the species is possibly far from rare, if searched for in the coniferous plantations on the foothills of the Mourne Mountains, though possibly a recent introduction like the Conifers; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 80); Dowry, 10.vii.1946, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); Manor (M.) Kilbride, 13.vi.1951 (NMI) (det. HT) (all unpublished).

**Ireland** (Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 80).
Disogmus areolator (Haliday, 1839)  
synonym Disogmus nigripennis (Thomson, 1858)  

ANTRIM: Glendun, ♀ 5.vi.1939, brightly coloured, AWS; CARLOW: Borris, ♂ June, AWS (as Disogmus nigripennis) (as Barris in Townes and Townes, 1981); CAVAN: Drung; DOWN: Tipperary Wood, a small plantation on the south bank of the Shimna River at Newcastle, ♂ 3.vi.1961, dark-winged, AWS (as Disogmus nigripennis); Tollymore Park, three miles inland, ♂ 4.vi.1961, dark-winged, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Disogmus nigripennis); DUBLIN: Balbriggan, ♀ October, AWS; Malahide (this record probably refers to the next one); Malahide, ♂ September, AWS (as Disogmus nigripennis); KILDARE: Rye Water (this record probably refers to the next one); Rye Water, ♂ May, AWS (as Disogmus nigripennis); KILKENNY: Pink Point, ♀ May, AWS; TIPPERARY (South): Clady River, Glen of Aherlow, ♀ 18.vi.1945, brightly coloured, AWS; WICKLOW: Ballyhubbock, Drnan (Duran); Enniskerry Glen (Enniskerry), ♀♀ 23.ix.1931 [also 28.ix.1931], bred from a log, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); same locality, ♂ 23.v.1932, bred from a small log, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Disogmus nigripennis); Powerscourt, ♂ May, AWS (as Disogmus nigripennis); Deer park (Nixon, 1938: pp 449-450 it may not be without some significance, I think, that Mr Stelfox bred a male of D. nigripennis from the same log as that which produced the females of D. areolator, but in the following May (23.v.1932). It is curious too, that, except for a pair of D. basalis, all the female Disogmus he has taken in Ireland have been D. areolator, while all the males have been D. nigripennis. This suggests...that the Irish males of D. nigripennis may be the males of D. areolator, which I have failed to distinguish from the true D. nigripennis male from London; Nixon, 1938: p. 448 as Disogmus nigripennis; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 533-534 Nixon has chosen as the type of areolator a ♀ in the Haliday Collection (NMI)...I have, however, two males from the Newcastle district in Co. Down, which have distinctly smoky wings, as well as other characters to distinguish them from the males identified by Nixon as nigripennis. I am inclined therefore to believe in Nixon's second explanation, namely, that the Irish males, named nigripennis by him in 1938, are in reality the males of areolator. I...believe it (the species) to be widespread in Ireland; Stelfox, 1966c: pp 533-534 as Disogmus nigripennis; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 27 Lawers in Scotland is mistakenly given as Co. Dublin).
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Disognus basalis (Thomson, 1858)

Exallonyx ater (Gravenhorst, 1807)
synonym Exallonyx filicornis Kieffer, 1908
synonym Exallonyx gracilis Nixon, 1938
DUBLIN: Furry Glen; Saggart, 2♀♀ November 1935, AWS (as Exallonyx gracilis); The Slade of Saggart [6.xi.1935, AWS] (NMI) (det GEJN as Exallonyx gracilis, det. HT); KILDARE: Straffan, ♀ 14.xi.1981, in vegetation beside the Grand Canal, JPOC (NMI) (det. JPOC, conf. DGN 2002) (unpublished); WICKLOW: Athdown, ♀ 4.x.1933, AWS (as Exallonyx gracilis); Ballyhenry, ♀ August, AWS; Connary, ♀ October, AWS; George’s Bridge, ♀ October, AWS; Glencullen, ♀ 13.x.1935, AWS (as Exallonyx gracilis) (NMI) (det. HT); Glencullen (Glencully), ♀ 13.x.1935; Lough Dan (Lake Dane) [22.ix.1940, AWS (NMI)]; Powerscourt: Powerscourt, ♀ 11.xi.1931 (Stelfox gives this date as 11.i.1931), AWS (as Exallonyx gracilis) (Nixon, 1938: pp 439-441 as Exallonyx gracilis). The legs are reddish-brown to brownish with all the femora darkened above, especially in Irish examples; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 531 as Codrus gracilis; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 220-223 November 22 in Co. Dublin; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 221 as Exallonyx gracilis and Codrus gracilis. The English locality Coombe Wood (Dorset) is given as Irish by these authors.

Ireland (Kieffer, 1914: p. 51 as Exallonyx filicornis filicornis; Morley, 1922: p. 183 Ireland (Haliday)).
Exallonyx brevicornis (Haliday, 1839)

CARLOW: Carriglead (Carricklead) (Cerriglead), 2♂♀ May, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT); DOWN: Murlough House (Ho.), dunes, AWS (given as Co. Donegal by Townes and Townes (1981)); DUBLIN: Boher-na-breena: Glenasmole, ♂ June, AWS; Saggart: 2♂♀ [23] October [1935] (NMI) (det. GEJN), ♂ November, AWS; The Slade of Saggart {24.xi.1935, AWS} (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT); Upper Glenasmole; SLIGO: Trawallua, ♀ July, AWS; WICKLOW: Athdown, ♀ October, (from carcass of whale. This is an error, see comments under Cryptoserphus aculeator), AWS; Deputy’s Pass, ♀ {24} April [1949], AWS (NMI) (det. HT); Devil’s Glen, ♀ May, AWS; Dunran; George’s Bridge (Br.); Lough Dan; Powerscourt, ♂ May, AWS; Tonlagee, ♀ June, AWS (Nixon, 1938: p. 442; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 532 as Codrus. Dates ranging from mid May till 3rd December; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 206 the English locality Coombe Wood (Dorset) is given as Irish).


Exallonyx brevimala Townes in Townes and Townes, 1981


Exallonyx confusus Nixon, 1938

CAVAN: no locality, AWS; DOWN: no locality, AWS; DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; The Slade of Saggart, large ♀ 20.xii.1936 and large ♀ 26.xii.1936. AWS; KILDARE: no locality, AWS; SLIGO: Trawalua, ♀ 29.vii.1933, AWS; WESTMEATH: Ballyhealy, ♀ 29.v.1932. AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; Deputy’s Pass, ♀ 12.iii.1933, AWS (Nixon, 1938: p. 441; Stelfox, 1966c: pp. 531-532 as Codrus. 1 have some 52♀♂ (of which 31 belong to Nixon’s "large form" and 21 to his "small form"). Nixon did not describe the male of confusus, but in my collection are 24♂♂ which he doubtfully referred to this species. With the exception of that recorded above for March and that for May, all the remainder were captured between July and December... (latest 20 and 26 December). These late dates and that for 12th March might be interpreted as evidence of hibernation, but I have no proof of this. It seems most probable that E. confusus is a very common and widespread species in Ireland; Townes and Townes, 1981:
(pp 293-294).

*Exallonyx crenicornis* (Nees, 1834)

Islington (Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 360 this English locality is erroneously given as being in Ireland).

*Exallonyx formicarius* Kieffer, 1904

DOWN: Dundrum (given as Co. Donegal); Tollymore Park (given as Co. Down); DUBLIN: Glenasmole {5.ix.1940, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); Collierstown (Collierstown); Johnstown; KERRY: no locality; KILDARE: Castledermot (C’dermot), 3.vii.1940, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Landenstown (Landestin) {25.ix.1949, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); WICKLOW: Ballinclea; Connery (Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 273 the Scottish locality Lawers is mistakenly given as Irish i.e. Co. Monaghan (Monoghan)).

*Exallonyx ligatus* (Nees, 1834)

*Exallonyx ligatus* sensu lato


*Exallonyx ligatus* sensu stricto

DUBLIN: Boher-na-breena; The Slade of Saggart; KERRY: no locality {21.vii.1943, BPB} (NMI) (det. HT); LAOIS: Mountmellick; WICKLOW: George’s Bridge (Br.) {8.x.1933, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); (Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 278-280 as *Exallonyx ligatus* sensu stricto. *Exallonyx ligatus* has regularly been confused with *E. trifoveatus* and *E. quadriecps*. No
literature records should be accepted without re-examination of the original specimens).

**Exallonyx longicornis** (Nees, 1834)

- **ARMAGH**: Armagh, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); CLARE: no locality, AWS;
- **DOWN**: Drinnahilly, AWS (given by Townes and Townes (1981) as Co. Donegal); DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; Slade Brook [Bk, 5.ix.1940], AWS (NMI) (det. HT); KERRY (South): no locality, AWS; {Dunkerron, 3.vii.1935, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)}; LAOIS (Queen’s County): no locality, AWS; LEITRIM: no locality, AWS; LOUTH: Baltray, 23.vii.1941, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); MAYO: Clare Island, July 1910, CM (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); WICKLOW: no locality, 18.vii.1940, BPB (NMI) (det. HT); no locality, AWS; Athdown, 30.vii.1936, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished); Buckroney, AWS; Glenasmole, 27.ix.1931, AWS (NMI); Golden Hill, 2.v.1934, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished); Imaal, Leitrim (given as Co. Leitrim), {14.vii.1940}, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (Nixon, 1938: p. 439; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 531 as *Codrus*. Widespread... It flies at least from end of April till the middle of October; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 209 these authors also mistakenly give the foreign localities Lawers under Co. Dublin and Tanrego under Co. Sligo).

Exallonyx microcerus Kieffer, 1908

- **ANTRIM**: no locality, AWS; {Gawley’s Gate, 4.ix.1935, EOM (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)}; DOWN: Dundrum; Murlough House (Ho), dunes [19.ix.1964], (NMI) (det. HT); Tollymore (Tallymore) Park [23.ix.1962], (NMI) (det. HT); all AWS (all given as Co. Donegal by Townes and Townes (1981)); DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; Ballbriggan, 9.x.1932 and 13.ix.1936, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); Glenasmole [19.ix.1940], (NMI) (det. HT); same locality, 16.ix.1931, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Little Bray, 23.x.1932, EOM (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Merrion Square (Sq.); Portrane, 8 June; all AWS; The Slade of Saggart, 23 and 27.x.1935, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT) (unpublished); KERRY: no locality [9.viii.1940, BPB] (NMI) (det. HT); KILDARE: no locality, AWS; Kilkea Park (Pk.), AWS; Landenstown, 23.viii.1939, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); LEITRIM: no locality; LOUTH: no locality, AWS; MAYO (West): no locality,


**Exallonyx minor** Townes in Townes and Townes, 1981

DOWN: Murlough House (Ho), dunes (given as Co. Donegal by Townes and Townes (1981)); DUBLIN: Clonskeagh (Clanskeogh); Furry Glen (given as Co. Kildare by Townes and Townes, 1981); Glenasmole, 11.x.1936, 5 and 24.ix.1940, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Killeen (Kileen); Mayfield (Marfield); Merrion Square (Marrion Sqr.); Saggart [29.ix.1935, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); Scalp, east of; Slade Brook, The Slade of Saggart [22.vii.1936 and 4.x.1936, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); KILDARE: Athgarrett [4.x.1939, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); Brockagh; Digby Bridge (Br.) [27.ix.1939, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); Killeen Park; SLIGO: Trawallua (Trawallua); LEITRIM: Tullaghan; WESTMEATH: Ballyhealy; WICKLOW: Athdown [30.viii.1944 and 9.ix.1945, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); Ballinaclea; Ballyhenry; Ballyknockran; Bellevue; Bray Head (Hd.), south of; Clara; Deputy’s Pass; Glen of the Downs; Glencree; Glending; Greystones; Liffey Head (Hd.), 1,700ft {1,800ft, 12.vi.1933, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); Murrough; Powerscourt Deerpark (Dpk), 1.ix.1948, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Raheen (Townes and Townes, 1981 pp 296-297 Irish paratypes from localities listed above. Dates of collection are from May 23 to October 10, or in Ireland through the fall (i.e. autumn) to as late as December 20. These authors mistakenly give Tanrego as an Irish locality).

**Exallonyx pallidistigma** Morley, 1922

synonym Codrus niger (Panzer, 1805) misidentification

ANTRIM: no locality, AWS; CARLOW: no locality, AWS; CORK (West): no locality, AWS; DONEGAL (East): no locality, AWS; {Finner, 11.viii.1932, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)};

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DONEGAL (West): no locality, AWS; DONEGAL: Portnoo, cliff, 13.ix.1918, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); DOWN: no locality, AWS; Murlough House (Ho.), dunes, AWS (given as Co. Dublin by Townes and Townes (1981)); Newcastle, 23.vi.1927, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN); Rostrevor, 2.vii.1927, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN); Tipperary Wood (Wd), 23.v.1957, AWS (NMI); Tollymore Park, 10.ix.1961, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished); DUBLIN: no locality, AWS; Slade Brook [14.vi.1933] (det. GEJN) and [3.ix.1940], AWS (both NMI); The Slade of Saggart, 23 and 27.x.1935, AWS (NMI) (det. HT); Upper (Up.) Glenasmole, 16.ix.1931, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished); KERRY: Killarney, CM (as Exallonyx niger); KERRY (North): no locality, AWS; {Kenmare Estate (NMI); Killarney, 13.vii.1933, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)}; KERRY (South): no locality, AWS; LOUTH: Carlingford, 3.vi.1921, reed, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); MEATH: no locality, AWS; {Royal (R.) Canal, 3.x.1945, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; LAOIS (Leix; Queen's County): no locality, AWS; {near Emo Park, 12.viii.1934, on hazel Corylus, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; LEITRIM: no locality, AWS; {Glencar, 29.viii.1932, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); Shrif Wood (Wd), 25.viii.1932, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)}; LOUTH: Carlingford, 3.vi.1921, reed, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); MAYO: Brackloon Wood, Grimshaw (as Proctotrypes niger); Clare Island, 27.v.1954, CM (as Exallonyx niger); same locality, CM (as Exallonyx niger); MAYO (West): no locality, AWS; {Carne, The Mullet, 18.vi.1936, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; SLIGO: no locality, AWS; {Bunduff, 15.vii.1932, AWS (NMI); Trawalua, 10.vii.1936 and 20.vi.1959, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished)}; WEXFORD: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: Ballinclea; Connary [27.viii.1939, AWS (NMI)]; Lough (L.) Dan, 22.ix.1940, AWS (NMI) (det. HT); Meeting of the Waters (Meeting Waters), 13.x.1929, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (all unpublished) (Morley, 1911: p. 183 as Exallonyx niger; Nixon, 1938: pp 436-437 as Exallonyx niger; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 530 as Codrus niger. A very common and widespread species. It may be found abroad from early May till the end of October. I have bred both sexes from the larva of a Carabid beetle - probably a species of Pterostichus (Coleoptera: Carabidae); Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 141-143 these authors assert that the published Irish records of Phaenoserphus pallipes (Latreille, 1809) belong to Codrus niger on the basis that they are misidentifications of Phaenoserphus pallipes (Jurine, 1807), a valid species possessing an entirely yellow flagellum and the nervulus far distad of the basal vein. Phaenoserphus pallipes Latreille (1809) is given as a synonym of the latter. In this catalogue, the two species have
been kept separate until the older material can be reassessed; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 356, 358 state that the published Irish records given above are misidentifications of niger Panzer. The English locality Coombe Wood (Dorset) is given as Irish by these authors).


Exallonyx subserratus Kieffer, 1908

synonym Exallonyx curtigena Nixon, 1938


Ireland (Nixon, 1938: p. 442 as Exallonyx curtigena. Also Haliday collection; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 532 as Codrus curtigena. ♀, in Haliday’s collection, which is unlocalised, but possibly Irish; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 290-291).

Exallonyx trichomus Townes in Townes and Townes, 1981

DUBLIN: Balbriggan [6.x.1935, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); Furry Glen; Glenasmole [27.ix.1933, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); Harold’s (Harolds) Cross; Mayfield (Marfield); Saggart, 6, 10, 8 and 22 November. 26 December; The Slade of Saggart [26.xii.1936, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); KILDARE: Glending [4.x.1939, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); Kilteel; Morristown [17.ix.1933, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); LEITRIM: Tullaghan; MEATH: Ferns [Fern Lock]; SLIGO: Trawalua (Trawallua); WICKLOW: Athdown; Enniskerry [11.x.1933, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); George’s Bridge (Br.); Glencullen (Glencollen) (given as Co. Dublin by Townes and Townes, 1981); Little Sugarloaf (Sunarloaf); Powerscourt (Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 293 Irish paratypes from localities given above).

Exallonyx trifoveatus Kieffer, 1908

CORK: Mitchellstown; DUBLIN: Boher-na-breena; Glenasmole; Harold’s (Harolds) Cross [17.viii.1934, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT); Kilbarrack (Killbarrack); Little Bray; Sutton; KERRY: no locality [16.vii.1943, BPB] (NMI) (det. HT); KILDARE: Digby Bridge (Brook); LOUTH: King William’s (W’s) Glen; LEITRIM: Tullaghan [4.vii.1936, AWS] (NMI) (det. HT);

Exallonyx quadriceps (Ashmead, 1893)

CARLOW: Borris; DOWN: Donard Lodge (Lo); Drinnahilly; Murlough House (Ho), dunes (all given as Co. Donegal. In addition, the foreign locality Millisle D'du is mistakenly shown as Irish under this county); DUBLIN: Dollymount; Furry Glen {22. ix.1935, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); Glenasmole (Gleasmole); Saggart; The Slade of Saggart, 6 and 10 November {1935, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); KERRY: no locality {17. vii.1913, BPB} (NMI) (det. HT); KILDARE: Athgarrett; Landenstown (Landestown); LEITRIM: Schriff Wood; Tullaghan (Tullingham); SLIGO: Bunduff; Toberscanavan (Toberscana); Trawalua; WATERFORD: Lismore; WEXFORD: south of Cushenstown; WICKLOW: Athdown {4.x.1932, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); same locality, 4.x.1932, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Baltinglass (Ballinglass); Bellevue; Clara {16.v.1937, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); Connary; Deputy's Pass, 24 April; Devil's (Devis) Glen; Drummin House (Ho), 14 April; Dunran (Dunron); Ennereilly; Glen of the Downs (Downs); Glencree; Powerscourt Deerpark (Dpk), 21.x.1931 and 27.v.1932, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Raheen {14.v.1937, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT) (Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 218-219).

Exallonyx wasmanni Kieffer, 1904

SLIGO: Tanrego (Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 380 this locality is not in Ireland).

Mischoserphus arcualor (Stelfox, 1950)

DOWN: Tollymore Park, 17.ix.1961, swept, AWS; same locality, 4.vi.1961, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); WICKLOW: Glending, 1 mile west of Blessington, just one yard (1m) inside the county boundary, this locality was formerly occupied by a mixed wood of oak Quercus, ash Fraxinus, beech Fagus, but has now been replanted with conifers, 9.x.1946, swept under trees during a gale, AWS (USNM) (Stelfox, 1950: pp 314-315 as Cryptoserphus. It is something quite new to me (Nixon) and a perfectly good species. Apart from other characters, the long ovipositor alone shows it to be distinct from any of the species I have already dealt
with; Stelfox, 1966c: pp 538-539 as Cryptoserphus; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 100).

_Paracodrus apterogynus_ (Haliday, 1839)

DOWN: Ballymagee, Bangor, 1919, bred from larva of _Agriotes_ sp. (Coleoptera: Elateridae), AWS (NMI) (det. CM) (Morley, 1922: pp 185-186 the National Museum in the autumn of 1919 sent me an aperous female of this species for determination, with the intimation that it had recently been bred along with identical specimens from a larva of the Coleopterous genus _Agriotes_, found at Bangor, in Devon (this should be Down); Stelfox, 1923: p. 44); DUBLIN: Furry Glen, 29 ix. 1937, AWS (USNM); Gollierstown (Collierstown), 11 ix. 1946, AWS (USNM); KERRY (South): Valentia Island (i), at least 11 viii 29 vi. 1926, bred from larva of _Agriotes_ sp. (Coleoptera: Elateridae) found in a garden, Maude Delap (NMI, USNM);

KILDARE: Barrettstown, 7 viii. 1941, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Landenstown (Landens), 4–6 13 ix., 16 and 28 ix., 1942, 1947 and 1951, AWS (USNM); same locality, 16 ix. 1949, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Royal (R.) Canal, 2–9 8 and 11 vii. (NMI) (det. HT), 1943 and 1945, AWS (USNM); same locality, 17 vii. 1943, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Rye Water, 8–12 7 viii., 12 and 16 viii., 1940, 1941 and 1942; same locality, 7 vii. 1940, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); MAYO: Louisburgh, July 1910, CM (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); ROSCOMMON: near Ballinasloe, 21 ix. 1930, RAP (NMI) (unpublished); SLIGO: Trawallua (Trawalua), 2–9 29 vii. 1933 and 3 viii. 1933 (NMI) (det. HT), AWS (USNM); WATERFORD: Dungarvan, 28 vii. 1928, AWS (USNM); WEXFORD: Calore (Lahore), 6 viii. 1930, AWS (USNM); WICKLOW: no locality, 2–9, AWS;

_Buckroney, 2–9 28 ix. 1924, AWS (USNM); Woodend, 29 ix. 1951, AWS (USNM) (Nixon, 1938: p. 447; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 532 it is not rare in Ireland and has been bred on at least two occasions from those garden pests, the larvae of a "Click Beetle" (Agriotes and Athous spp. (Coleoptera: Elateridae)); Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 195-196).


_Parthenocodrus elongatus_ (Haliday, 1839)

DUBLIN: Botermabreena, 9 July 1933, GEJN; St Annes, Clontarf, 28 viii. 1927, EOM;

KILDARE: Landenstown (Landenstin), 28 viii. 1946, AWS (USNM); SLIGO: Bunduff, 29 viii [13] August 1932, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); Markree, 9 July 1933, GEJN; Trawallua, 8 July 1933, GEJN; same locality, 30 vii. 1933 and 10 vii. 1936, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN)
(unpublished); WICKLOW: no locality, ♀ 22.vii.1940, BPB (Townes collection); Connary, ♀ 27.viii.1939, AWS (USNM) (Nixon, 1938: p. 460 as Phaenoserphus. In Ireland it seems to be more frequent (than in England); Stelfox, 1966c: pp 536-537 as Phaenoserphus. It would seem to be somewhat less common that most other species of the genus in Ireland...Sligo: from which latter division, ten of the eleven (♀♀) come, taken on dates ranging from 8th July to 16th August, during holidays in the district in 1933. I have likewise five females, identified by myself, from Dublin (1), Kildare (2) and Wicklow (2), these five females having been taken between 8th July and 16th August, exactly the same dates as the above females from Sligo, although I have collected at most seasons of the year in the same localities; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 193).


Phaenoserphus chitti (Morley, 1922)
synonym Phaenoserphus dubiosus Nixon, 1938

DOWN: Tullybrannigan (given as Co. Dublin); DUBLIN: Balbriggan, coast north of, ♂ 9.x.1932, AWS (as Phaenoserphus dubiosus); Glenasmole, ♂ 25.viii.1936, AWS (as Phaenoserphus dubiosus); same locality, 28.x.1936, 19.ix.1940 and 25.vi.1941, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Lynch Park; Mayfield, Rathgar; Saggart, 3♀♀ {29.ix.1935}, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN as Phaenoserphus dubiosus, det. HT); Slade Brook: The Slade of Saggart (given as Saggart by Nixon), ♀ 8.ix.1935, ♀ 25.ix.1935 and ♀ 29.ix.1935, AWS (as Phaenoserphus dubiosus); KERRY: no locality; KILDARE: Athgarrett (Athgurrrett) {4.x.1939, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT) (given as Co. Dublin); LAOIS (QC i.e. Queen’s County): Luggacurran; LEITRIM: Lough (Lake) Melvin; MAYO (West): The Mullet at Annagh Dunes (given as Co. Westmeath); SLIGO: Trawalua; WICKLOW: Athdown; Glencullen (Nixon, 1938: p. 454 as Phaenoserphus dubiosus; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 535 as Phaenoserphus dubiosus; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 159 these authors give Darby as an Irish locality).

Phaenoserphus juscipes (Haliday, 1839)
DUBLIN: Glenasrnole, ♀♀ 25.v.1937, AWS; same locality, ♂ 8.v.1940, AWS (USNM); same locality, 26.iv.1939, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); The Slade of Saggart (given as Saggart, ♀♀ October to November by Nixon), ♂ 27.x.1935 and ♀♀ 6.xi.1935, AWS; KERRY (South): Parknasilla, ♂ ♀♀ 9.vii.1935, AWS (NMI); MAYO: Carrowmore Hill, on mainland, CM (as Proctotrypes); Clare Island, CM (as Proctotrypes); WICKLOW: Clara, ♀ 28.iv.1940, AWS (NMI, USNM) (det. HT); Powerscourt, ♂ May 1934, AWS; Powerscourt Deerpark, ♂ 7.vi.1934, AWS (NMI); same locality, 29.iv.1942, AWS (NMI) (unpublished) (Morley, 1911: p. 17 as Proctotrypes; Nixon, 1938: pp 457-458; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 536 as Phaenoserphus. I have also 5♂♂ and 2♀♀ taken in Dublin or Wicklow, but not seen by Nixon; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 153-154 these authors mistakenly give the Scottish locality "Lawers" as Irish).


Phaenoserphus gregori Tomšík, 1942
DONEGAL (West): "The New Lough" at Tramore, Horn Head, ♀♂ 12.vi.1955, swept either on the dunes or in marshy ground, AWS (NMI) (det. L. Masner, HT) (Stelfox, 1966c: p. 537 I cannot be perfectly satisfied that they are referable to gregori...I am, however, contenting myself by describing them as a variety of Tomšík's species, this: var. ulonica, var. nov.: differs from description of the type essentially in dark blackish-fuscous-marked legs and virtually black antennae and whereas the propodeum of gregori is stated to be without a central longitudinal keel, there is a distinct, if somewhat faint, keel in my specimens. That Irish specimens should be darker than those of the same species from the Continent is quite customary, I admit, but that I should happen to sweep three females in the extreme north-west of Ireland belonging to a species taken in Moravia (Czechoslovakia) and not known to exist from any intermediate locality seems to me to be somewhat remarkable; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 147 county mistakenly given as Waterford by these authors).
Phaenoserphus pallipes (Jurine, 1807)
synonym Phaenoserphus pallidipes (Marshall, 1873) misspelling
ANTRIM: no locality, AWS; CAVAN: no locality, RCF; CORK (West): no locality, AWS;
DONEGAL (West): no locality, AWS; [Coolmore, road, 4.ix.1914, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN);
Portnoo, cliff, 5.vi.1919, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN) (all unpublished)]; DOWN: no locality,
AWS; [Jerritsspasm, 16.vi.1913, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished)]; DUBLIN: no
locality, AWS; KERRY (North): no locality, AWS; KILDARE: no locality, AWS; LEITRIM:
no locality, AWS; LOUTH: no locality, AWS; MAYO: Clare Island, 30 June 1911, WFJ (as
Proctotrypes pallidipes); MAYO (East): no locality, RCF; MAYO (West): no locality, EOM;
SLIGO: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: no locality, AWS (Morley, 1911: p. 18 as
Proctotrypes pallidipes; Nixon, 1938: p. 456 May-October; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 535 however I
consider it is probably of wide distribution in Ireland; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 141-142,
165 this species may have been misidentified for Codrus niger, see note under that taxon).

Phaenoserphus viator (Haliday, 1839)
synonym Phaenoserphus curtipennis (Haliday, 1839)
DOWN: no locality, AWS; {Rostrevor, 18.ix.1964, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; DUBLIN: no
locality, AWS; Bohernabreena (Boher-na Breena), 14 October; Glenasmole, 11 October;
Harold’s Cross (Harold’s), 21 May; Saggart; The Slade of Saggart, 27 October {1935}, (NMI)
det. GEJN and HT); all AWS; GALWAY: Galway, 1.v.1940, immature stages found on
beetle larva in turf mould, P. O’Kelly (NMI) (two adults det. AWS) (unpublished); KERRY
(South): no locality, AWS; KILDARE: no locality AWS; Kilteel; Morristown {17.ix.1933}, all
AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT); LEITRIM: no locality, AWS; Glencairn, AWS; MAYO
(West): no locality, AWS; MAYO: Cartron, The Mullet, 1.ix.1933, EOM (NMI) (det. GEJN
and HT); Clare Island, September 1910 and June 1911, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN); Newtown,
The Mullet, 5.ix.1933, EOM (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT) (all three unpublished); The Mullet
(given as Co. Westmeath); SLIGO: no locality, AWS; Bunduff, {16.viii.1932}, AWS (NMI)
det. GEJN and HT); WICKLOW: no locality, AWS; Bellevue: Cloghleague; Conarry
(Conarr), 16 October; Glen of the Downs, 12 October; Glencree; Glencullen; Lough (Lake)
Dan (L.), {22.ix.1940}, (NMI) (det. HT); Meetings of the Waters, 1 October {1933}, (NMI)
det. GEJN and HT) (all AWS) (Nixon, 1938: p. 454; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 535 common and

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widespread. Very variable in regard to the size of the wings and in some cases in the female sex these may be, as suggested by Nixon, of no use for flight; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 161-164).


Phaneroserphus calcar (Haliday, 1839)

ANTRIM: no locality, AWS; CARLOW: no locality, AWS; Kilcarney, 6.viii.1929, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); CAVAN: no locality; AWS; CORK (West): no locality, AWS; Lodge Wood (Wd), 23.vii.1935, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); DONEGAL (East): no locality, AWS; DONEGAL (West): no locality, AWS; DOWN: no locality, AWS; Tollymore Park (Pk), 24.vi.1957, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); DUBLIN: Glenasmole, 27.ix.1933, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); Killeen (Kileen), AWS; Saggart, 25.ix.1935, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN); The Slade of Saggart, 27.x.1935, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (all unpublished); KERRY: Killarney, CM (as Proctotrypes); same locality, EFB (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); KERRY (North): no locality, AWS; KERRY (South): no locality, AWS; KILDARE: no locality, AWS; KILKENNY: no locality, AWS; Kilkenny, 13.xi.1889, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); LEITRIM: no locality, AWS; LONGFORD: no locality, AWS; LOUTH: Carlingford, 1.vi.1921, WFIJ (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); MAYO (East): no locality, RCF; MAYO (West): no locality, AWS; MEATH: no locality, AWS; Ferns Lock (Lough); SLIGO: no locality, AWS; WATERFORD: no locality, AWS; WESTMEATH: no locality, AWS; WEXFORD: no locality, AWS; WICKLOW: Athdown [4.x.1933, AWS (NMI); Connary, 16.x.1932, on ivy Hedera, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); Glen of the Downs; Glincaul, 25.x.1931, AWS (NMI, det. GEJN) (unpublished); Lough (Lake) Dan {22.ix.1940}, (NMI) (det. HT); Lough (L.) Ouler, 23.viii.1949, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); Manor (Mount) (M.) Kilbride {13.vi.1951}, (NMI) (det. HT); all AWS; Rathdrum, 10.vi.1928, AWS (NMI); The Murrough, 5.viii.1942, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished) (Morley, 1922: p. 133 as Proctotrypes; Nixon, 1938: p. 459 as Phaneroserphus. Mr Stelfox has taken, in Ireland, a small form of this species in which the legs in both sexes are predominantly brownish or blackish-brown throughout; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 536 as Phaneroserphus. Very common
species on dates between 2nd June and 23rd November. In 1938 Nixon referred to a small dark-legged variety taken by me in Ireland. My specimens of this small variety come from divisions Carlow, West Donegal, Dublin, Kildare, West Mayo, Sligo and Wicklow, between 10th June and 4th October; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 200 the Scottish locality "Lawers" is mistakenly given as Irish. The English locality Coombe Wood (Dorset) is also included as Irish by these authors).


Proctotrupes brachypterus (Schrank, 1780)
synonym Proctotrupes gladiator Haliday, 1839
synonym Proctotrupes bicolor Haliday, 1839

DOWN: 21 Tullybrannigan Road, Newcastle, ♀ 24.ix.1956 and ♂ 1.x.1956, in garden, AWS (USNM) (as Proctotrupes gladiator); DUBLIN: near Dublin, R. Ball (Morley, 1922: p. 110 as Proctotrupes gladiator); The Greenhills (Green Hills), near Crumlin, 9♂♂ 11.x.1954, sweeping along the margin of a turnip field, AWS (NMI, Townes Collection, USNM) (det. HT as Proctotrupes gladiator); DUBLIN: Gollierstown, ♀ 17.ix.1947, AWS (NMI, USNM) (det. HT, as Proctotrupes gladiator); KERRY: Killarney, 4.x.1922, EFB (NMI) (det. AWS) (unpublished); KILDARE: one quarter mile east of Landenstown (Landersstown) House, by the Grand Canal, 3♂♂ 13.ix.1942, AWS (NMI, USNM) (det. HT as Proctotrupes gladiator) (Stelfox, 1966c: p. 535 as Proctotrupes gladiator). This would seem to be a much rarer species than gravidator. My fifteen specimens are all approximately the same size in both sexes, that is about 7mm not counting the ovipositor of the female. The female from my garden was taken with the fingers running over bare freshly dug soil; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 175 as Serphus).

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Haliday not being quite certain whether the two sexes belonged to the same species gave the name *gladiator* to the female and *bicolor* to the male. Both sexes he recorded from "Hiberniam borealem rarissime" (northern Ireland, very rare), but gives no locality. The male he recorded as taken by Robert Ball from "prope Eblanum", i.e. near Dublin; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 173-175 as *Serphus*.

*Proctotrupes gravidator* (Linnaeus, 1758)

CAVAN: Bellananagh Lake, $\delta$ 3.viii.1981, JMOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); CLARE: Lahinch, dunes, {6.vii.1924}, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT); CORK (West): no locality, AWS; {Lodge Woods (Wds), Glengarriff, 27.vii.1935, AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT) (unpublished)}; CORK: Glengarriff (Glengariff), {16.x.1932}, (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT); same locality (V9256), $\delta$ 7.vii.1985, JMOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); DONEGAL: Portnoo, 14.ix.1917, WFJ (NMI) (det. GEJN) (unpublished); DOWN: no locality, AWS; Kilkeel; {Rostrevor, 28.ix.1923, WFJ (NMI) (unpublished)}; DUBLIN: no locality, September and October, AWS; Balbriggan; Dollymount; Furry Glen; Green Hills; Harold’s Cross; Kilbarrack (Killbarrack); Killeen, 12.x.1949, AWS (NMI) (unpublished); Little Bray; Rathmines; Rush; September and October (all AWS); KERRY (South): no locality, July, AWS; {Cloghane, 12.vi.1946, AWS} (NMI); near Fermoy. 7.vi.1946, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished); KERRY: no locality, 7.vii.1943, BPB (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Dunkerron (Dunkerrin); Flesk, Killarney, September 1946, EFB (NMI); Woodlawn, June 1929, EFB (NMI) (det. AWS) (all unpublished); KILDARE: no locality, AWS; Castletown, $\delta$ 8.vii.1982, swept in mixed wood, JMOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); {Landenstown, 13.ix.1942, AWS (NMI) (unpublished)}; Louisa Bridge, $\delta$ 2.vii.1982, JPOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); Mounds Bog, $\delta$ 9.vi.1984, JPOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); LEITRIM: no locality, July, AWS; Tullaghan, July, AWS; LIMERICK: Castletown, $\delta$ 3.vii.1988, JPOC (NMI) (det. DGN 2002) (unpublished); MAYO (West): no locality, May and September, AWS; MAYO: Annagh (given as Co. Westmeath) {30.vi.1936}, (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT); Cartron (Catron) (given as Co. Westmeath); SLIGO: no locality, July, AWS; TIPPERARY (South): no locality, AWS; WESTMEATH: no locality, AWS; WEXFORD: Ballyhack, AWS; Curraclae, sand dunes, 12.vi.1982, JMOC (NMI) (unpublished); WICKLOW: no locality, May and September, AWS; Athdown,
9.ix.1945, AWS (NMI); Ballinclea, 1.ix.1940, AWS (NMI) (all unpublished); Bellevue; Killoughter (Killaughter); Meeting of the Waters; May and September, AWS (Nixon, 1938: p. 451 the smallest (I have seen), a female from Ireland, Dublin, with all the femora blackened and hardly any red on the abdomen and measuring about 3.6mm (exclusive of ovipositor); Stelfox, 1966c: p. 534 a fairly common and widely distributed species of extremely variable size. My earliest taken specimen was swept on 7th June and I have few taken before July; most were captured in August, September and October, and my latest on 16th October; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 181-183 as _Serphus_).

Ireland (Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 181-183 as _Serphus_).

_Tretoserphus laricis_ (Haliday, 1839)

CAVAN: Sloan's Fort, October, AWS; same locality, 14.iv.1935, on ivy _Hedera_, RCF;

DOWN: Tollymore Park, ♂ 5.x.1958, AWS; DUBLIN: Bohernabreena, ♀ ♀ 3.xii.1930, AWS; Glenasmole, 24.ix.1940 and 16.x.1946, AWS (NMI) (det. HT) (unpublished); Raheen (Roheen); Rockbrook (given as Co. Wicklow); Saggart, September to November and a ♀ December, AWS; Shankill (Shakill), ♀ 17.v.1926, AWS; Slade Brook, Glenasmole, ♀ 12.vi.1932, AWS; The Slade of Saggart, 2 ♀ 10.xii.1930, ♀ 27.x.1935 and ♀ 17.xi.1935 (very small), AWS (NMI) (det. GEJN and HT); Woodtown; KERRY: near Killarney, early June, swept from long grass, CM (as _Proctotrypes_); KILDARE: Leixlip, ♀ 17.iv.1935 (14.iv), beaten out of ivy _Hedera_, AWS; WEXFORD: Duncannon, ♀ 14.v.1932, AWS; WICKLOW: Clara {22.v.1954, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); Georges Bridge {30.iv.1942, AWS} (NMI) (det. HT); Glencullen, ♀ 12.xi.1933, AWS; Lough Dan; Powerscourt Deerpark (given as Powerscourt by Nixon), ♀ 7.vi.1934, AWS; (Morley, 1922: p. 83 as _Proctotrypes_; Nixon, 1938: p. 464 as _Cryptoserphus_. Seems to be widely distributed in...Ireland, though not at all common. It is perhaps significant that Mr Stelfox has taken both sexes as late as December; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 539 as _Cryptoserphus_. Were the connexion between the insect and Larch (_Larix_) to be confirmed, then it must follow that _C. laricis_ cannot be native in Ireland, but must have been imported with this tree during the last two centuries. To judge from my records it is by no means generally distributed and larches or larch plantations have always existed in close proximity to the localities where I have swept it. I believe it to be frequent in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow; Townes and Townes, 1981: pp 71-73).
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Tretoserphus perkinsi (Nixon, 1942)
DONEGAL (East): Finner, near Bundoran, ♀ 10.x.1937, swept on the dunes, AWS (confirmed: GEJN) (Stelfox, 1944: p. 72 as Cryptoserphus; Stelfox, 1966c: p. 538 as Cryptoserphus; Townes and Townes, 1981: p. 73).

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Curtis, J. (1823-1840) British Entomology; being illustrations and descriptions of the genera of insects found in Great Britain and Ireland: containing coloured figures from Nature of the most rare and beautiful species, and in many instances of the plants upon which they are
found. London.


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PLATE 2. Ismarus dorsiger (Haliday in Curtis, 1831).
APPENDIX 1: Haliday's plates of Platygastroidea and Proctotrupoidea (1835).

In 1835, two beautiful black and white plates illustrating species of Platygastroidea and Scelionidae were published in volume three of the Entomological Magazine. The detail is superb. The former (Plate XII) accompanied the first page (217) of Article XXIII ("On the species of _Platygaster, &*" by Francis Walker), the latter (Plate XIII) the first page (341) of Article XXXII ("On the species of _Teleas, &*" by Francis Walker). The scelionid plate is the only one with Haliday's name as the artist. However, the platygastrid plate is obviously also by him because of style and Walker acknowledges "Mr. Haliday; who, by the loan of his MSS and collection, contributed much of the following descriptions". Because of the fineness of the engraving, it has proved impossible to reproduce Plate XIII without losing details of the wings etc., however, Plate XII is included here as Plate 3.
TABLE 1. An explanation of Plate 3. Modern names are given, where necessary, in square brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fig</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iphitrachelus Lar. Mas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Platygaster Caitillus. Fem. [Piestopleura catilla]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thorax of ditto, vertical section, scutel mucronate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Platygaster cochleatus, vertical section, scutel produced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ditto relutinus [Synopeas velutinus (Walker)], Mas, antenna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ditto ditto Fem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ditto Tipulae [Leptacis tipulæ], Mas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ditto ditto Fem. antenna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ditto ditto thorax, vertical section, scutel mucronate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ditto ruficornis [Isocybus walkeri], Mas.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Ditto ditto thorax, vertical section scutel fasciculate</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Ditto ditto trophi.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Abdomen of a male Platygaster, beneath.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Ditto female ditto.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Platygaster attenuatus, Fem.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Inostemma areolata [Metaclisis areolatus], Fem.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Ditto, vertical section, scutel obtuse.</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Ditto, antenna.</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Ditto, ditto Mas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ditto, abdomen, ditto.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Inostemma scrutator [Isostasis punctiger], Fem. antenna.</td>
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