

A REVIEW OF HALIDAY SPECIES OF *MICROCTONUS*
 [HYM. : BRACONIDAE, EUPHORINAE]

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A neotype based on a WESMAEL specimen is designated for *Microctonus aethiops* (NEES). *M. aethiops* of authors is described as *aethiopoides*, new species. Lectotypes are designated for *M. secalis* (HALIDAY) and *cerealium* (HALIDAY). The name *cerealium* is suppressed as a synonym of the name *secalis* and the types of *secalis* and *brevicollis* (HALIDAY) are redescribed.

Perilitus aethiops NEES is the type-species of *Microctonus* WESMAEL, designated by FOERSTER (1862). MUESEBECK (1936) reviewed the nomenclature of *Microctonus* and *Perilitus* NEES. In effect, the FOERSTER designation restricted *Microctonus* to those euphorines with notaulices, a relatively short radial cell, and the first cubital and first discoidal cells confluent. The type-specimen of *M. aethiops*, like other material of NEES, cannot be found nor can the species be recognized from its description which NEES based on a single male specimen. Generally, it is the female of this group that has useful recognition characters. It is desirable at this time to fix the name *aethiops* by neotype designation because a revision of European species of the genus *Microctonus* is in progress by E. HAESELBARTH (Institut für angewandte Zoologie, München) and myself. Specimens identified and labelled by WESMAEL as *aethiops* NEES are in the WESMAEL collection at Brussels. It is proposed in this paper to apply the name *aethiops* according to WESMAEL's concept of the species and one of his female specimens is designated here as the neotype of *aethiops* NEES. On the basis of the types, which have been examined, the WESMAEL material of *aethiops* is not conspecific with *aethiops sensu* HALIDAY nor *aethiops sensu* FOERSTER, nor with species that have at one time or another been identified as *aethiops* of authors: *cerealium* (HALIDAY), *secalis* (HALIDAY) or *labilis* (RUTHE). It is therefore necessary to designate a neotype to stabilize usage of this name. Because *aethiops* of authors is not *aethiops sensu* WESMAEL, and is apparently undescribed, it is described in this paper and named *aethiopoides* new species. The HALIDAY interpretation of *aethiops* Nees and the species of *Microctonus* which he described are also reviewed in this paper.

MICROCTONUS AETHIOPS (NEES)

Perilitus aethiops NEES, 1834: 32. Type: ♂, lost.

Microctonus aethiops: WESMAEL, 1838: 143. Not NEES, 1834: 32 nor WESMAEL, 1835: 57. Neotype (here designated): ♀, labelled "Var. 2; coll. WESMAEL; 1777; *Microc-*

tonus oethiops. N. V. Es. Var. 1 det. C. WESMAEL; Type; Neotype *Microctonus aethiops* (NEES) det. C. C. LOAN" In the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles.

Description of neotype female of *M. aethiops*

Length about 2.8 mm excluding antennae and ovipositor sheaths. Bicolourous. Head and gaster behind tergite 1 yellowish; flagellum dusky; ocellar triangle yellowish between lateral ocelli, piceous behind lateral and medial ocelli; eye iridescent greenish; pronotum, mesepisternum light reddish; mesonotum and tergite 1 reddish brown; scutellum, propodeum dark reddish brown; legs translucent yellowish; wing veins moderately infuscated. Face with short, sparse hair, its width between eyes subequal to eye length or combined length of flagellar articles 1 + 2, or width of apex of tergite 1; temples recede from eye, from above eyes protrude beyond the genae; malar space about 0.5 times as long as flagellar article 1, less than basal width of mandible (5:8); flagellum almost 3.0 times as long as head width with 21 articles; ocular-ocellar line (OOL) 3.0 times as long as malar space, exceeds postocellar line (POL) which is almost as long as flagellar article 1; occipital carina fine but complete. Mesonotum and mesepisternum: scutum apparently hairy at least anteriorly; lobes smooth, polished and glabrous, notaulices wide and foveolate; sternaulis granulose and depressed across the base of mesepisternum. Stigma 3.0 times as long as wide and 3.0 times as long as radial cell; first abscissa of radius reclivous with proximal side of stigma longer than distal side; basella broken below its middle, nervellus about as long as upper abscissa.

Propodeum rather deeply excavated behind. Tibia 3, 1.0 mm long. Tergite 1 not quite 2.0 times as long as wide at apex, indistinctly striate, distance between spiracles as wide as eye and greater than distance from spiracle to apex of tergite. Ovipositor sheath not 1.2 times as long as tergite 1, 0.6 times as long as tibia 3.

WESMAEL (1835) redescribed *aethiops* (NEES) (misspelled *oethiops*) from 16 males and 3 females which he collected near Brussels in May and June, and from 2 males collected in the same area in September by Mr. VANDENESSE. The collection at Brussels contains 16 specimens identified by WESMAEL: 10 are male, each labelled in sequence "(♂; coll. WESMAEL; 1776; *Microctonus aethiops* N. V. Es. ♂, ♀ det. C. WESMAEL; Type" and 6 are female of which 2 are damaged (identified by the flagellum) and labelled like the preceding males. Of the 3 females described by WESMAEL in 1835, 2 were regarded by him as *aethiops* proper; they are most likely the damaged specimens because they are labelled like the males. The third female specimen of the 1835 description was placed by WESMAEL as var. 1 of *aethiops*. A var. 2 of *aethiops* was described by WESMAEL (1838) from 3 females. However, only 1 of the 6 female specimens in the WESMAEL collection is labelled var. 2 and it also bears a var. 1 label. This specimen is clearly conspecific with one other female and both are probably the 2 females described in 1838, first and second paragraphs, page 143. The ovipositor sheaths of one of these are complete and this specimen is chosen here as the neotype of *aethiops* (NEES). It is pinned through the mesoscutum and articles 13-21 of the left flagellum are missing.

Females of *M. aethiops sensu* WESMAEL are recognized from females of other species discussed in this paper by the light yellowish head, legs and gaster behind tergite 1; receding temples; and pronounced ocular-ocellar space.

HALIDAY (1835) described both males and females as *aethiops* but his specimens are lost or misplaced in the collection at Dublin. A. W. STELFOX was probably correct in the identification of a male *aethiops sensu* HALIDAY as follows from his unpublished notes. "In box 8 I found a perfectly carded male of this species bearing on its pin one of HALIDAY's little green tickets on which the numeral 5 is written in ink: it has 28 segmented antennae [actually 29, CCL] and is therefore the species HALIDAY knew

as *aethiops* and I have so labelled it". HALIDAY considered that *aethiops* was most like *Ichneumon secalis* (L.). Apart from sexual differences this male specimen is remarkably similar to *secalis* (HALIDAY) and may indeed be that species. It differs from males of *aethiopoidea* new species by the reddish brown body, number of flagellar articles, and length of tibia 3 which exceeds 1.0 mm.

The THOMSON collection at Lund contains one female and six male specimens identified by THOMSON as *aethiops* including two males mounted on a single point. None are conspecific with *aethiops sensu* HALIDAY nor *sensu* WESMAEL. This is scarcely surprising as the THOMSON identifications like those of HALIDAY and WESMAEL were made only from the original description of *aethiops* by NEES.

The loss of the NEES collection of parasitic Hymenoptera was noted by HORN & KAHLE (1937) and MACKAUER (1959). In a communication to M. J. P. MACKAUER in 1958, Prof. Dr. A. REICHENSBERGER confirmed that the "largest and most important part was destroyed or lost during the first world war". He also noted that "in the beginning of 1945 all collections left at Poppelsdorfer Schloss and any remains of the NEES collection were completely destroyed by bombs and fire". In February, 1971 I discussed the missing NEES collection with Dr. E. G. FRANZ SAUER, Director of the Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander König at Bonn, who kindly obtained statements from a number of his associates. These letters all confirm the loss of the NEES collection towards the end of the second world war. I also searched the Hymenoptera collection at Bonn but no NEES material could be found.

The type of *aethiops*, however, was probably lost before the second world war as C. F. W. MUESEBECK could not find it at Bonn in 1926 (*in litt.*). Furthermore, Mr. MUESEBECK learned that the NEES collection was discarded by a museum curator to make room for Lepidoptera collections. Whatever the fate of this collection, it is generally accepted by taxonomists of the *Braconidae* that the NEES collection does not exist today.

MICROCTONUS AETHIPOIDES New species

(figs. 1-4)

Microctonus aethiops : BERRY & PARKER 1950 : 251; BLICKENSTAFF, HUGGANS & SCHRODER 1972 : 346; BRUNSON & COLES 1968 : 4; CLANCY 1969 : 210; COLES & PUTTLER 1963 : 609; DAY 1971 : 208; DAY, COLES, STEWART & FUESTER 1971 : 190; DREA 1968 a : 1291; 1968 b : 97; DREA, DYSART, COLES & LOAN 1972 : 1445; FUESTER 1970 : 1777; HOLLOWAY, BICKLEY & NEAL 1973 : 164; KROMBEIN 1958 : 20; KROMBEIN & BURKS 1967 : 35; LOAN 1961 : 1026; 1962 : 145; 1969 : 408; 1971 : 43; 1974 : 186; LOAN & HOLDAWAY 1961 : 1057; LOAN & THOMPSON 1972 : 779; LOAN & LLOYD 1974 : 12; McLEOD 1962 : 12; MUESEBECK 1936 : 14; MUESEBECK, KROMBEIN & TOWNES 1951 : 102; MUNRO & POST 1948 : 609; NEAL, BICKLEY & BLICKENSTAFF 1970 : 681; NEAL & BICKLEY 1971 : 1; SCHRODER 1970 : 83; SMITH 1953 : 173; STEHR & CASAGRANDE 1971 : 340; STEWART & SUTHERLAND 1968 : 633; TURNBULL & CHANT 1961 : 716.

This list of literature includes only the economic and taxonomic references to *M. aethiops* that can be referred to *aethiopoidea* new species with certainty. Others, including many given by SHENEFELT (1969), refer in part, at least, to misidentified species of *Microctonus*.

DESCRIPTION OF HOLOTYPE FEMALE OF *M. aethiopoidea*

Length about 2.7 mm excluding antennae and ovipositor sheaths. Bicolorous. Flagellum, ovipositor sheaths dark brownish; head light reddish with black stemmaticum; scape, pronotum, legs reddish; mesonotum, scutellum, tergite 1 blackish with gaster behind tergite 1 and mesepisternum reddish black; wing veins distinctly infuscated with infuscation of lower margin of stigma pronounced and concolorous with first

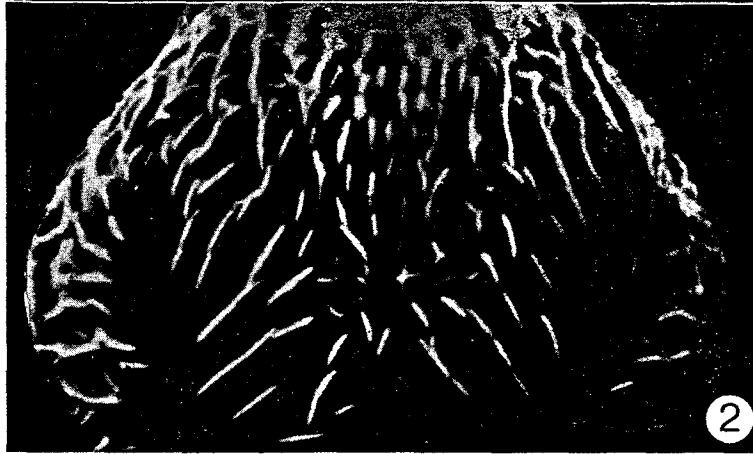
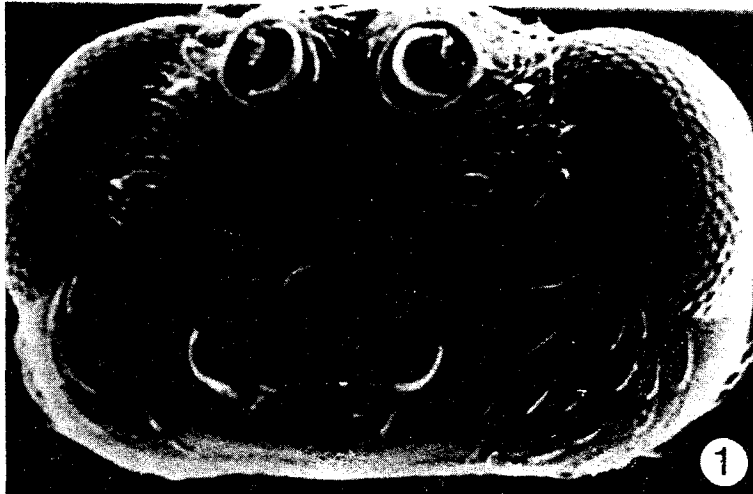
abscissa of radius. Face with abundant, very short white hair and long clypeal setae; frons (fig. 1) immediately below ocellar triangle smooth and polished with rather long and widely-spaced hairs next to eyes extending to face and temples; malar suture weakly defined with malar space about 0.5 times as long as POL or basal width of mandible; eyes in dorsal aspect in line with face and only slightly extend beyond the genae; eye about as long as face width or almost as wide as apex of tergite 1; temple much less than width of eye, subequal to combined length of scape + pedicel; flagellum 3.0 times as long as head width with 22 articles, length of flagellar article 1 subequal to 2, 1 + 2 almost as long as face width; ocellar triangle obtuse at the medial ocellus, OOL slightly longer than POL, either exceeds length of flagellar article 1; anterior margin of lateral ocellus in line with posterior margin of eye; occipital carina behind vertex very fine with an indistinct medial break. Mesonotum (fig. 2): lateral lobes bare and shiny but with long hairs extending onto them from all sides, mesoscutum completely covered with fine, distinct hair with area of convergence of notaulices rugulose and medially carinate; sternalis and anterodorsal region of mesepisternum (fig. 3) thickly punctulate with remainder smooth and polished. Stigma 3.0 times as long as wide, proximal ventral margin longer than distal ventral margin with first abscissa of radius approximately vertical; radial cell almost 0.6 times as long as stigma. Tergite 1 (fig. 4) striate from midway between base and spiracles to apex with distinct pits or depressions at base of lateral carinae, 2.2 times as long as wide at apex, distance between spiracles less than from spiracles to apex. Tibia 3, 0.9 mm long. Ovipositor sheaths somewhat longer than tergite 1 (1.1 times as long), about 2.0 times as long as apical width of tergite 1, 0.6 times as long as tibia 3.

Male. Black. Legs dark testaceous.

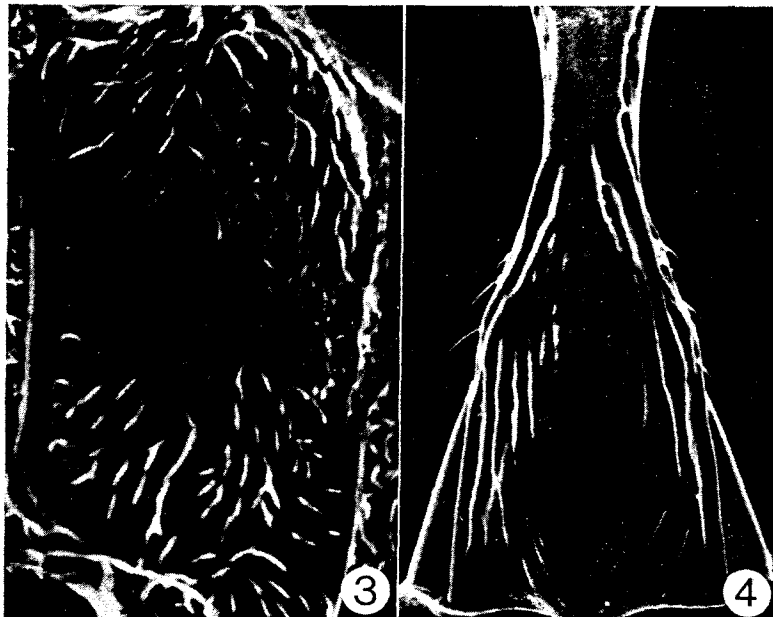
Holotype: ♀, France. Sezanne (Marne), 16.iv.1969, reared from adult *Hypera postica*, L. W. COLES. In the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa. CNC 13416.

Paratypes: Europe. France. Reared from *H. postica*: 4 ♀, 4 ♂, locality and collector as holotype, 29.v.1969; 1 ♀, Revel (Haute-Garonne), 7.v.1969, F. GRUBER. Reared from *H. nigrirostris*: 3 ♀, Montargis (Loiret), 9.iv.1969, F. GRUBER; 1 ♀, Joigny (Yonne), 8.v.1969, F. GRUBER; 1 ♀, Sézanne (Marne), 21.v.1969, L. W. COLES; 4 ♀, 2 ♂, Barbezieux (Charente), 6.v.1970, F. GRUBER; 2 ♀, 2 ♂, La Réole (Gironde), 6.v.1969, F. GRUBER. Reared from *H. meles*: 1 ♀, Vilbert (Seine-et-Marne), v.1969, L. W. COLES; 1 ♀, Barbezieux, 6.v.1970, F. GRUBER. Reared from *Sitona*: 1 ♂, Nimes (Gard), E P Lab a5276, 52-2964, H. L. PARKER. Reared in Canada (Ontario, Belleville) from braconid cocoons obtained in France from mass collections of *Sitona* and *Hypera* weevils: 15 ♀, 20 ♂, Remoulins (Gard), 17.iii.1954, 18390H53-300a1; 1 ♀, Vinon (Var), 18.iii.1957, 18264B56-300-6. Yugoslavia. Reared from *H. postica*: 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Garesnica (Croatia), 18.v.1968, R. J. DYSART. North America. Canada. 13 ♀, 14 ♂, South Bay (Ontario) reared from adult *H. postica* 18.vi.-27. vii.1973, J. S. KELLEHER. United States. Reared from *H. postica*: 4 ♀, 4 ♂, Rancocas (N.J.), v.1967 (reared from weevils collected at original release site), W. H. DAY; 4 ♀, 14 ♂ [Burlington Co.] (N. J.), 25.v.1970. Reared from *S. hispidula*: 2 ♀ [Moorestown] iii.1963; 1 ♀, laboratory reared [Moorestown] v.1964 (progeny of female swept in clover at Jacksonville [N.J.]; 1 ♀, Mt. Holly [N. J.] iii.1964, L. W. COLES; 12 ♀, 7 ♂, 5.v.-12.vi. 1970 [no data]. In the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa; U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., British Museum (Natural History), London; and the Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.

Some structural sexual differences were noted by DREA *et al* (1972). The eye of the male is not as long nor as wide; tergite 1 is not as long nor its apex as wide; and tibia 3 is not as long as that of the female of *aethiopoides*.



FIGS. 1-2. *Microctonus aethioides* n. sp. 1, frons; 2, mesonotum.



FIGS. 3-4. *Microctonus aethioides* n. sp. 3, mesepisternum; 4, tergite 1.

There is considerable color variation of the mesonotum, mesepisternum, and gaster behind tergite 1 of females. These structures may be as dark as described for the holotype or almost as pale as the head. With few exceptions tergite 1 is dark reddish brown to piceous and this is a useful species recognition character. The head of the male is typically piceous though some examples were noted with a reddish tinge to the temples. Structural variation of some characters is given in table 1. The data of table 1 indicate that specimens bred from *H. nigrirostris* are smaller than those reared from *H. postica* or *S. hispidula*.

TABLE 1
Mean length, width and standard deviations in mm of structures of female
Microctonus aethiopoulos n. sp. (a) reared from three weevil species

	<i>Hypera postica</i>	<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i>	<i>Sitona hispidula</i>
Eye Length	0.34 ± 0.01 (.34-.35)	0.30 ± 0.02 (.29-.32)	0.33 ± 0.03 (.33-.35)
Eye Width	0.26 ± 0.01 (.25-.27)	0.23 ± 0.01 (.23-.24)	0.25 ± 0.02 (.23-.26)
Face Width	0.30 ± 0.01 (.30-.31)	0.29 ± 0.02 (.26-.29)	0.30 ± 0.02 (.28-.31)
Radial Cell Length	0.26 ± 0.13 (.24-.27)	0.24 ± 0.03 (.23-.26)	0.27 ± 0.03 (.25-.29)
Stigma Length	0.56 ± 0.05 (.52-.60)	0.49 ± 0.04 (.45-.52)	0.55 ± 0.05 (.51-.58)
Stigma Width	0.17 ± 0.02 (.16-.18)	0.15 ± 0.01 (.12-.19)	0.17 ± 0.02 (.16-.19)
Tergite 1 Length	0.57 ± 0.04 (.54-.60)	0.48 ± 0.06 (.48-.56)	0.59 ± 0.08 (.54-.64)
Width at Apex	0.28 ± 0.02 (.27-.30)	0.26 ± 0.03 (.23-.28)	0.28 ± 0.03 (.27-.30)
Tibia 3 Length	1.0 ± .05 (.98-1.1)	0.90 ± 0.10 (.83-.97)	1.0 ± 0.12 (.93-1.1)
Ovipositor Sheaths Length	0.63 ± 0.045 (.59-.66)	0.59 ± 0.034 (.56-.61)	0.64 ± 0.05 (.60-.67)

(a) N = 10 with 95 per cent probability in parentheses.

The ovipositor sheaths of *M. aethiopoulos*, *aethiops* and *secalis* are similar being only slightly longer than tergite 1 of the gaster. The head, legs and gaster behind tergite 1 of *aethiopoulos* are light reddish rather than the yellowish of *aethiops*; and *secalis* is reddish brown with its head not quite as dark and with testaceous legs. Tergite 1 of *aethiopoulos* is piceous or dark brown whereas that of *aethiops* is light reddish brown. The ocular-ocellar space of *aethiopoulos* is only slightly greater than the postocellar space, but the ocular-ocellar space of *aethiops* is 3.0 times as long as the postocellar space. In addition to a color difference with *secalis*, the dorsal face of tergite 1 of *aethiopoulos* is smooth basally but that of *secalis* is finely striate from base to apex. The face of female *aethiopoulos* is not as wide as that of *secalis*.

HOSTS. The known hosts of *M. aethioides* are adult weevils of the genera *Hypera* and *Sitona*: *H. postica*, *H. meles*, *H. nigrirostris*, *S. hispidula*, *S. lineata* (L.) and *S. humeralis* STEPH. Of the records listed by SHENEFELT (1969) the *Phyllotreta* are erroneous on the basis of present information on the host specificity of *Microctonus* species. There are no known records of *aethioides* reared from natural populations of *S. cylindricollis* FAHR., in Europe nor from natural populations of this weevil in North America.

DISTRIBUTION. Europe. France: Charente, Drôme, Gard, Gironde, Haute-Garonne, Loiret, Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Var, Yonne. Yugoslavia: Croatia. Romania. U.S.S.R.: Ukraine; Uzbekistan. Sweden: Oland. North America. Canada: Ontario. United States: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia.

MICROCTONUS SECALIS (Halday)

Perilitus secalis HALIDAY, 1833: 264. Lectotype (here designated): ♀, labelled "*secalis* [by HALIDAY]; Type ! AWS fide HALIDAY; British Haliday 20.II.82". In the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.

Microctonus secalis: KLOET & HINCKS, 1945:237.

Perilitus cerealium HALIDAY 1835: 37. Lectotype (here designated): ♀, labelled "*Perilitus cerealium* HAL. ♀; Type ! AWS. fide HALIDAY; British HALIDAY 20.II.82". At Dublin. New synonym

Microctonus cerealium: NAGASAWA, 1942: 996.

DESCRIPTION OF LECTOTYPE FEMALE OF *M. secalis*

Length about 2.8 mm excluding antennae and ovipositor sheaths. Reddish brown. Stemmaticum not distinctly defined from frons and vertex; flagellar articles 1-3 paler than succeeding articles; legs testaceous. Face rather wide exceeding eye length and combined length of flagellar articles 1 + 2; malar space about 0.6 times as wide as basal width of mandible; flagellum with 23 articles; occipital carina complete behind vertex; OOL slightly longer than POL. Mesoscutum with short, sparse hair, notaulices well-defined but without discrete foveae; lateral lobes smooth and shiny. Stigma 2.5 times as long as wide, proximal length behind basad of first abscissa of radius longer than distal length with first abscissa of radius perpendicular to stigma. Tibia 3, 0.95 mm long. Tergite 1, 2.6 times as long as wide at apex with dorsal face sculptured by fine, widely-spaced striae. Ovipositor sheaths 1.1 times as long as tergite 1, 0.7 times as long as tibia 3.

HALIDAY described *secalis* in 1833 and *cerealium* in 1835. The material at Dublin under these names is very similar and it is concluded that it represents a single species. *M. secalis* was described from a female specimen but HALIDAY included two varieties also based on single female specimens. A. W. STELFOX refers to this species in his unpublished notes as follows: "I found two females in box 8 labelled *secalis* by HALIDAY as follows. 1. one female mounted flat on a square card and in perfect condition but face, palps naturally not visible. The pin carries one of HALIDAY's early two line MS labels in ink and I am justified in selecting this as the type *secalis* of the species". The second specimen referred to by STELFOX is, apparently, a different species from the first though its color is similar. This specimen is difficult to assess as it is mounted with dorsum to the point and the head is missing. The ovipositor sheaths are short, approximately equal to the length of tergite 1. The sternite of tergite 1 is fused to the sides of the tergite from in front of the spiracles to its base. This character has not so far been found in any other species of *Microctonus*.

HALIDAY distinguished *secalis* from *cerealium* by the length and shape of the maxillary palpi and width of the front wings. STELFOX in his unpublished notes refers to *cerealium* and its resemblance to *secalis* as follows: "In box 8 I found a *cerealium* female labelled in HALIDAY's script. This female is small, about 2 mm or one line and has definitely 23 segmented antennae though HALIDAY says of the female 20-22. The face and palps are of course hidden and it is impossible to be certain of its identity without remounting it, but I must assume that HALIDAY knew his own species and that it is correctly identified and so I will label it type on his authority. THOMSON (1891) states that the face of *cerealium* is smooth and that of *secalis* is matt but I do not know whether he had rightly determined HALIDAY's two species. All I can say is that the specimens of *secalis* and *cerealium* so labelled by HALIDAY and selected by me as types of these species are very closely alike."

As it happens, THOMSON's interpretation of these HALIDAY species was incorrect. The specimen of *cerealium* at Lund identified by THOMSON is bicolorous and otherwise distinct from the HALIDAY species by characters of the ovipositor sheaths, tergite 1, and areolation of the propodeum. Female specimens of *secalis* at Lund are *aethiopoidea* new species.

MICROCTONUS BREVICOLLIS (HALICAY)

Perilitus brevicollis HALIDAY, 1835: 35. Holotype: ♀, labelled "*Microctonus brevicollis* HOPE Coll.; Type O.U.M.". In the University Museum, Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford.

Microctonus brevicollis: NAGASAWA, 1942: 996.

DESCRIPTION OF HOLOTYPE FEMALE OF *M. brevicollis*

Length about 3.2 mm long excluding antennae and ovipositor sheaths. Reddish brown. Stemmaticum indicated but does not stand out against the color of frons and vertex; flagellum reddish dusky; eye iridescent greenish; head, 0.6 gaster behind tergite 1 light reddish brown; legs, ovipositor sheaths light reddish yellow. Head 1.7 times as long as wide; face with sparse, silvery hairs; frons below ocellar triangle polished, smooth, completely glabrous; inner and outer orbits of eyes with fine, widely-spaced hairs; face slightly wider than eye length but not as wide as apex of tergite 1 (0.8 times as wide), equal to combined length of flagellar articles 1 + 2; malar space rather pronounced, 0.5 times as wide as length of flagellar article 1 or 0.5 times as wide as POL; flagellum incomplete, article 1 somewhat longer than 2; temple about as wide as eye; POL subequal to OOL, ocellar triangle obviously obtuse; occipital carina fine on sides but incompletes medially. Mesonotum thickly hairy except lateral lobes posteriorly; scutum with shallow punctures with area of convergence of notaulices rugulose-punctate; mesepisternum chiefly rugulose-punctate with several transverse, fine carinae below tegulae. Stigma 3.0 times as long as wide; radial cell long, not bowed, about 0.8 times as long as stigma; first abscissa of radius narrow, about 0.5 times as long as stigma width and somewhat reclivous; front wing unusually wide, its greatest width about equal to combined length of stigma + radial cell on wing margin; nervellus longer than either abscissa of basella which is interrupted just below mid-point. Dorsal face of propodeum very short and scarcely declivous, posterior face vertical and slightly excavated. Tibia 3, 1.1 mm long. Tergite 1 unusually wide at its apex (0.43 mm), not widened basally or narrowed at midpoint between base and spiracles, 1.6 times as long as wide, spiracles prominent with distance between 1.3 times as long as from spiracle to apex of tergite, dorsal face with coarse, rounded striae. Ovipositor sheaths only slightly longer than tergite 1, about 0.7 times as long as tibia 3.

HALIDAY based his description on a single female specimen. A notation by STELFOX in 1948 with the collection at Dublin indicated that the HALIDAY type was at the University Museum, Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford, and it is this specimen that is redescribed here. It must be assumed that it is the HALIDAY type, though the method of mounting is dissimilar from HALIDAY, and there are no labels to indicate its origin. The type agrees with the HALIDAY description.

The antennae of the *brevicollis* type are broken: both scapes are present as well as the right pedicel and right flagellar articles 1 and 2. The right middle leg is missing. Tergite 1 is mounted on a long point and the remainder of the specimen on another short point.

M. brevicollis can be distinguished by size, color, the long and relatively straight first and second abscissae of the radius, and the relatively short and wide apically tergite 1 which is not as long as the ovipositor sheaths. These characters relate *brevicollis* most closely to another European species, *M. stelleri* LOAN which is large but piceous with ovipositor sheaths not as long as tergite 1.

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RÉSUMÉ

Revue des espèces HALIDAY de *Microctonus*, (*Hym.* : *Braconidae*, *Euphorinae*).

Un néotype basé sur un spécimen de WESMAEL est désigné pour *Microctonus aethiops* (NEES). *M. aethiops* des auteurs est décrit comme *aethioides* esp. nov. Les lectotypes sont désignés pour les spécimens de *M. secalis* (HALIDAY) et *cerealium* (HALIDAY). Le nom *M. cerealium* est supprimé comme étant synonyme du nom *secalis* et cette espèce ainsi que *brevicollis* (HALIDAY) sont redécrites d'après leurs spécimens types.

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