

Three new Palaearctic genera of Braconidae (Hymenoptera)

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ABSTRACT. — Three new genera of Braconidae are described and illustrated: *Artocella* gen. nov. (type-species: *A. brevipalpis* spec. nov., from Tunisia), belonging to the Rogadinae-Rogadini; *Apronopa* (type-species: *A. haeselbarthi* spec. nov., from West Germany), belonging to the Alysiinae-Alysiini; and *Dicyrtaspis* (type-species: *Triaspis cavifrons* Šnoflák, 1953, from Czechoslovakia, European part of Soviet Union, and the Netherlands), belonging to the Helconinae-Brachistini.

INTRODUCTION

During the course of a revision of the genera of the Braconidae (Hymenoptera) several new taxa were discovered, and a first result is the description of a series of new genera of the West Palaearctic area. The biology of these genera is unknown. The relatives of *Artocella* gen. nov. are endoparasites of Lepidoptera-larvae, which are almost always mummified (tribe Rogadini). The Alysiinae to which *Apronopa* gen. nov. belongs, are obligate endoparasites of Diptera-larvae. Finally the relatives of *Dicyrtaspis* gen. nov. are (at least in the early stages) endoparasites of larvae of Curculionidae, Bruchidae, and Anobiidae. The shield-shaped three basal segments of the metasoma indicate the laying of eggs in larvae living in a hard substrate, e.g., seeds and hard fruits. For the technical terms used, see Van Achterberg (1979).

Subfamily Rogadinae-tribe Rogadini

Artocella gen. nov.

Type-species: *Artocella brevipalpis* spec. nov.

Etymology: from "artus" (Latin for "narrow") and "cella" (Latin for "chamber"), because of the narrow marginal cell of fore wings. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis. — Antennal segments 29-30; maxillary and labial palpi short (fig. 1), 5-, and 3-segmented, respectively; 3rd segment of maxillary palp slender, 3rd and 4th segments of similar width; hypostomal carina joining occipital carina about 0.4 times basal width of mandible above mandibular base; pronotum rounded latero-anteriorly, without pronope (fig. 7); occipital carina complete; propodeum coarsely rugose-reticulate, without medial carina, and posteriorly with an incomplete areola; tarsal claws simple, slender apically, and basally stout (fig. 4); inner aspect of apex of hind tibia with a comb of setae; marginal cell of fore wing short, remaining far removed from apex of wing (fig. 3); vein m-cu of fore wing distinctly antefurcal; 2nd submarginal cell of fore wing subtriangular, small, wider than long (fig. 3); vein M+CU of hind wing distinctly longer than vein 1-M; spiracle in notum of 3rd tergite; dorsal carinae of 1st metasomal tergite remain far removed from each other (fig. 8); 2nd tergite with no medial carina nor an antero-medial triangular area (fig. 8); 3rd tergite largely sculptured; length of ovipositor sheath 0.13-0.14 times fore wing.

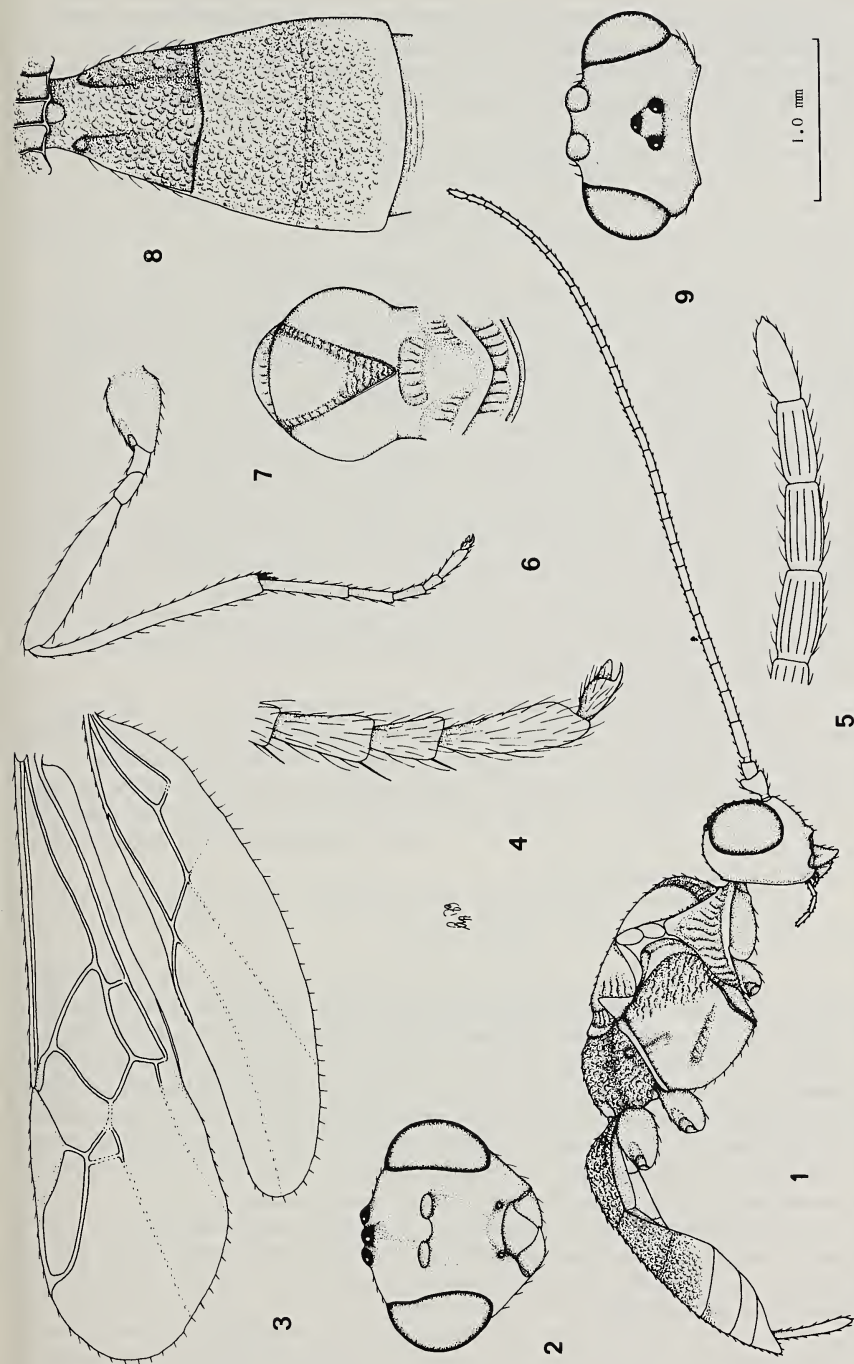
Distribution. — Palaearctic: one species.

Artocella brevipalpis spec. nov.

(figs. 1-9)

Holotype, ♀, length of body 4.1 mm, length of fore wing 3.7 mm.

Head. — Antennal segments 30, length of 3rd segment 1.3 times 4th segment, length of 3rd



Figs. 1-9, *Artocella brevipalpis* gen. et spec. nov., holotype. 1, habitus, lateral aspect; 2, head, frontal aspect; 3, wings; 4, outer middle claw; 5, apex of antenna; 6, hind leg; 7 thorax, dorsal aspect; 8, 1st-3rd metasomal tergites, dorsal aspect; 9, head, dorsal aspect. 1, 3, 6: scale-line (= 1 x); 2, 7-9: 1.5 x; 4, 5: 5 x

and 4th segments 3.6 and 2.8 times their width, respectively; penultimate segment of antenna 2.4 times its width (fig. 5); lateral aspect of scapus truncate apically, its dorsal aspect oblique apically; apical segment of antenna without spine apically; palpi slender, length of maxillary palp 0.5 times height of head; eye glabrous, immarginate, except for a slight emargination of the inner margin (fig. 2); dorsal length of eye 3.1 times temple; temple punctulate, directly narrowed posteriorly (fig. 9); POL : \emptyset ocellus : OOL = 5 : 3 : 8; frons weakly convex and punctulate laterally, smooth and depressed medially; vertex convex and punctulate; face punctulate, shiny, distinctly convex only below antennal sockets; anterior tentorial pits small, deep; clypeus convex, smooth, narrow, and far removed from eyes (fig. 2); apical margin of clypeus concave, not differentiated from clypeus; epistomal suture complete; labrum concave; occipital flange distinct; length of malar space 0.9 times basal width of mandible; malar suture absent; mandible robust, triangular, twisted apically, and both teeth robust, of equal length.

Mesosoma. — Length of mesosoma 1.5 times its height; antescutal depression absent, except for a narrow and shallow suture; side of pronotum largely rugose (fig. 1); pronotum with a lamella anteriorly; prepectal carina complete, remaining removed from anterior margin of mesopleuron; epicnemial area rugose dorsally, largely smooth ventrally; precoxal suture only medially distinctly impressed, superficially rugose (fig. 1); rest of mesopleuron smooth; pleural suture narrowly and finely crenulate; episternal scrobe deep and long; metapleural flange medium-sized, lamelliform, and rounded apically; metapleuron rugose, its pit near the anterior margin of the metapleuron (fig. 1); notauli distinct, completely rugose, and posteriorly united (fig. 7); mesoscutal lobes rather flat, densely punctulate, setose, and shiny; scutellar suture wide, rather shallow, and with 6 weak longitudinal carinae (fig. 7); scutellum rather flat, punctulate; side of scutellum rugose; metanotum with a medial carina in its anterior half, not protruding, and posterior half flat and smooth (fig. 7); posterior part of propodeum not separated from its anterior part; propodeal spiracle round, in front of middle of propodeum; propodeal tubercles absent; antepropodeal depression rather narrow.

Wings. — Fore wing: 1st discal cell petiolate anteriorly; r : 3-SR : SR1 = 4 : 1 : 26; 1-SR + M sinuate; SR1 basally straight, apically curved towards wing margin (fig. 3); cu-a medium-sized, postfurcal, and straight; 1-CU1 : 2-CU1 = 4 : 16; 1st subdiscal cell closed, CU1b shorter than 3-CU1; parastigma narrow, medium-sized (fig. 3); 2-SR : 3-SR : r-m = 8 : 1 : 7; 2-R1 absent; 1-R1 longer than maximum height of marginal cell. Hind wing: cu-a medium-sized, somewhat reclivous (fig. 3); M + CU : 1-M = 22 : 16; m + cu present, unsclerotized; SR almost straight, unsclerotized; marginal cell parallel-sided.

Legs. — Hind coxa smooth; length of femur, tibia, and tarsus of hind leg 5.1, 10.8, and 7.1 times their width, respectively; length of hind tibial spurs 0.25 and 0.20 times their basitarsus, straight, and setose.

Metasoma. — Length of 1st tergite equal to its apical width, its surface coarsely reticulate-rugose (fig. 8); 1st tergite medio-basally flat and finely rugose, rest distinctly convex; dorsal carinae of 1st tergite present in basal third, not united; glymma shallow anteriorly; laterope absent; dorsope small, rather shallow (fig. 8); 2nd tergite and main part of 3rd tergite finely and densely reticulate-rugose, rest of 3rd tergite smooth; spiracles of 2nd and 3rd tergite just in the notum; rest of metasoma depressed and smooth, except for the base of the 4th tergite, which is transversely aciculate; metasomal setae spread, short; 2nd tergite with sharp lateral crease; ovipositor straight, apex slender, simple; length of ovipositor sheath 0.13 times fore wing, widened submedially (fig. 1); hypopygium medium-sized, truncate apically.

Colour. — Brownish-yellow; palpi, and wing veins brown; pterostigma light brown, but near its margins infuscated; antenna (except for scapus, pedicellus, and annellus), main part of stemmaticum, propodeum, and main part of 1st tergite, dark brown; tarsi and apices of tibiae infuscated; wing membrane hyaline.

Holotype in Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden: "Hergla, Gvt. Sousse, Tunisie, 27.9.77, leg. Linsenmair". Paratype: 1 ♀, same collection and label data, but collected 12.ix.1977. Length of fore wing 3.2 mm; length of body 3.5 mm; length of ovipositor sheath 0.14 times fore wing; antennal segments 29; colour and sculpture as in holotype.

Note. *Artocella* gen. nov. is most closely related to *Oncophanes* Foerster, 1862, and to *Clinocentrus* Haliday, 1833. *Artocella* is easily separable by the short marginal cell and the subtriangular 2nd submarginal cell of fore wing, and the short, 5-segmented maxillary palp. In both the other genera the marginal cell is long, the 2nd submarginal cell is parallel-sided, distinctly longer than wide, and the maxillary palp is medium-sized and 6-segmented.

Subfamily Alysiinae-tribe Alysiini

Apronopa gen. nov.

Type-species: *Apronopa haeselbarthi* spec. nov.

Etymology: from "a" (Greek for "not, without") and "pronope" (Greek name I use for the medial pit of the pronotum), because of the lack of the pronope. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis. — Antennal segments 23; 3rd antennal segment longer than 4th segment; eyes glabrous; anterior tentorial pits remain far removed from eyes (fig. 17); malar space without groove to the eyes; mandible robust (figs. 14, 19), without protruding ventral lamella, with three teeth, between 1st and 2nd tooth no additional tooth, 3rd tooth wide, lobe-shaped, with full sight on 3rd tooth its width is equal to half width of mandible, and it is somewhat shorter than 2nd tooth (fig. 19); pronope absent; precoxal suture absent, except for a shallow depression (fig. 10); notauli absent posteriorly; mesoscutum without pit or groove posteriorly (fig. 21); metanotum rounded, not protruding dorsally (fig. 10); pterostigma sublinear (fig. 13), not differentiated from 1-R1; vein 1-SR of fore wing long (fig. 13); vein 3-SR of fore wing longer than vein 2-SR; 1st subdiscal cell of fore wing closed, CU1b present, and subequal to 3-CU1 (fig. 16); vein m-cu of fore wing far post-furcal, converging to vein 1-M posteriorly; vein M + CU1 of fore wing mainly sclerotized (fig. 13); vein m-cu of hind wing absent; vein M + CU of hind wing much longer than vein 1-M (fig. 13); hind coxa smooth; tarsal claws slender, slightly curved, and basally scarcely widened (fig. 11); dorsal carina of 1st tergite absent (fig. 22); 1st tergite without dorsope; 2nd tergite finely longitudinally striate medially (fig. 22); setae of 3rd and following tergites in one row per tergite, only 1st and 2nd tergite irregularly setose; ovipositor up-curved, subapically strongly widened (fig. 23), and with two small teeth ventrally; length of ovipositor sheath 0.40-0.41 times fore wing.

Distribution. — Palaearctic: one species.

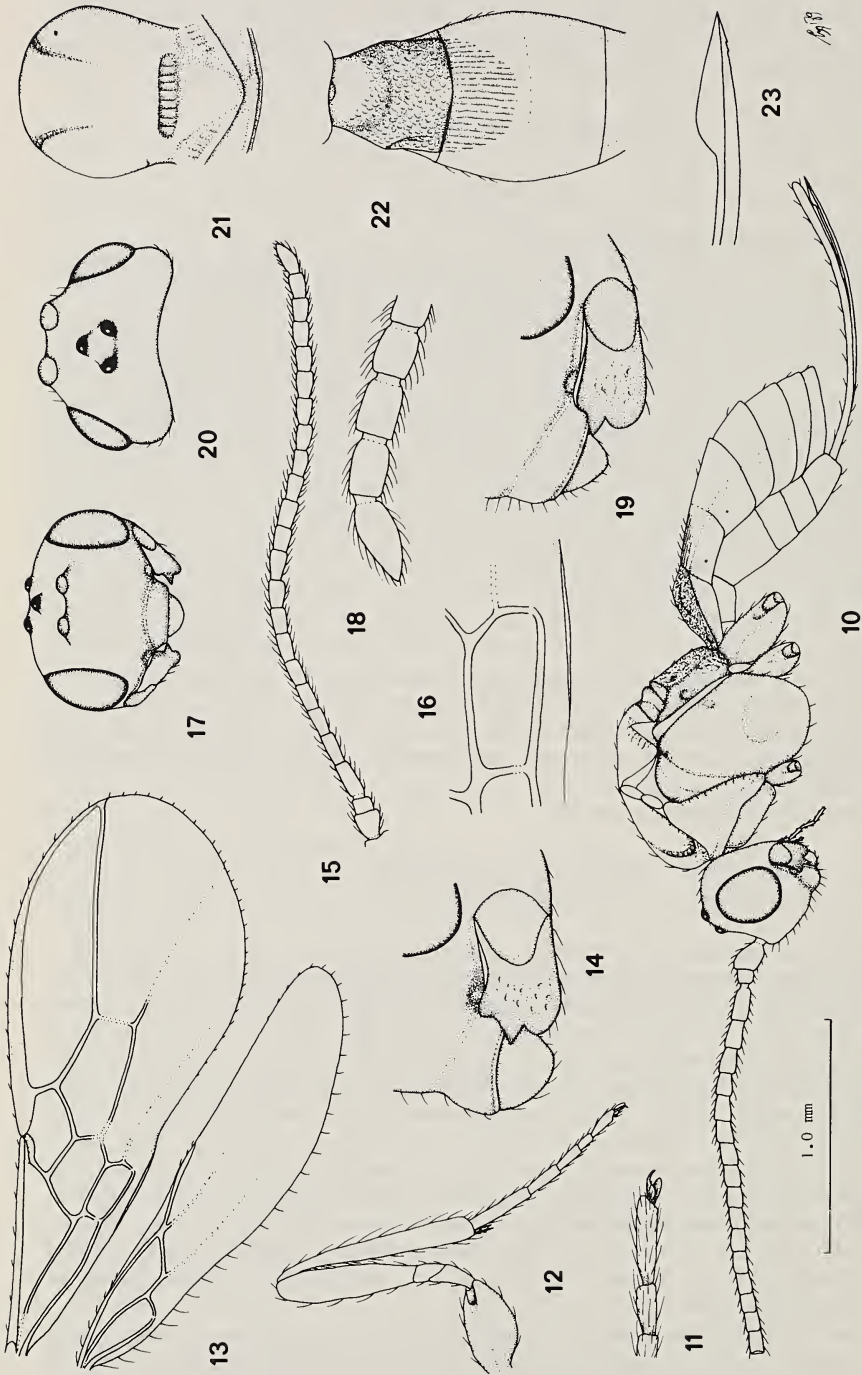
Apronopa haeselbarthi spec. nov.

(figs. 10-23)

Holotype, ♀, length of body 2.5 mm, length of fore wing 2.9 mm.

Head. — Antennal segments 18, but apical segments missing (in both paratypes 23 (fig. 15)), length of 3rd segment 1.3 times 4th segment, length of 3rd and 4th segments 2.2 and 1.7 times their width, respectively; penultimate segment of ♀-paratype 1.5 times its width and apical segment without apical spine (fig. 18); maxillary and labial palpi 6-, and 4-segmented, respectively, however basal segments not easily visible; length of maxillary palp 0.5 times height of head; dorsal length of eye 1.6 times temple; temple smooth, subparallel-sided, rounded posteriorly (fig. 20); POL : Ø ocellus : OOL = 9 : 7 : 16; frons flat, smooth, without medial suture; vertex weakly convex, smooth, without distinct medial suture; face convex, smooth; anterior tentorial pits large, and deep (fig. 17); clypeus convex, and smooth; apical margin of clypeus differentiated from clypeus, straight, thin; epistomal suture complete, deep; occipital flange absent; length of malar space 0.1 times basal width of mandible; mandible slightly protruding dorsally (fig. 14), its 2nd tooth sharp apically, and both lateral teeth lobe-shaped (fig. 19); malar suture absent.

Mesosoma. — Length of mesosoma 1.1 times its height; antescutal depression absent; side of pronotum largely smooth, posteriorly narrowly crenulate; epicnemial area and rest of mesopleuron smooth; pleural suture almost absent, smooth; episternal scrobe medium-sized;



Figs. 10-23, *Apronopa haeselbarthi* gen. et spec. nov., holotype (but 15, 18, and 23 from ♀-paratype). 10, habitus, lateral aspect; 11, inner hind claw; 12, hind leg; 13, wings; 14, mandible, full sight on 1st tooth; 15, antenna; 16, 1st subdiscal cell of fore wing; 17, head, frontal aspect; 18, mandible, full sight on 3rd tooth; 20, head, dorsal aspect; 21, meso-, and metanotum, dorsal aspect; 22, 1st-3rd tergites, dorsal aspect; 23, apex of ovipositor, lateral aspect. 10, 12, 13: scale-line (= 1 ×); 11, 14, 16, 19: 2.5 ×; 15, 17, 20-22: 1.2 ×; 18: 2.7 ×; 23: 4 ×

metapleural flange absent, except for a narrow carina (fig. 10); metapleuron mainly smooth, rather narrow (fig. 10), ventrally with some rugae; only anterior half of notauli distinctly impressed, medially crenulate; mesoscutal lobes rather convex; medially glabrous, smooth; scutellar suture deep, wide, with 8 longitudinal carinae; scutellum smooth, convex, side of scutellum rugulose; medially metanotum without a carina (fig. 21); dorso-anterior part of propodeum very short, medially almost absent (fig. 10); medial carina absent, only with a weak irregular transverse carina anteriorly; posterior part of propodeum very long, oblique (fig. 10), largely rugulose, and without areola; propodeal spiracle small, round, situated in front of middle of propodeum; propodeal tubercle absent; antepropodeal depression narrow.

Wings. — Fore wing: 1st subdiscal cell long petiolate, rather transverse (fig. 13); $r : 3\text{-SR} : \text{SR}1 = 9 : 34 : 92$; $1\text{-SR} + \text{M}$ and $\text{SR}1$ straight; cu-a postfurcal, medium-sized, straight; $1\text{-CU}1 : 2\text{-CU}1 = 4 : 27$; fringe short; parastigma narrow, small; $2\text{-SR} : 3\text{-SR} : r\text{-m} = 23 : 34 : 17$; subbasal cell apically (sub)parallel. Hind wing: cu-a short, straight; $\text{M} + \text{CU} : 1\text{-M} = 21 : 6$; SR unsclerotized, weakly curved, absent apically (fig. 13).

Legs. — Length of femur, tibia, and basitarsus of hind leg 4.1, 9.2, and 5.5 times their width, respectively; length of hind tibial spurs 0.3 times their basitarsus, subequal, slender.

Metasoma. — Length of 1st tergite equal to its apical width, its surface densely reticulate-rugulose, only medio-anteriorly smooth, medio-basally almost flat, rest distinctly convex (fig. 22); glymma narrow anteriorly; laterope medium-sized, rather narrow, deep (fig. 10); 2nd and 3rd spiracles in epipleura; 2nd tergite laterally and apically, and 3rd tergite, smooth; rest of metasoma rather compressed; length of ovipositor sheath 0.41 times fore wing, slender; hypopygium rather large, truncate apically.

Colour. — Black; tegulae, clypeus, metapleuron, and pterostigma, dark brown; scapus, pedicellus, palpi, and legs, yellowish-brown; wing membrane (sub)hyaline.

Holotype in Haeselbarth Collection, München: "Dransfeld, B/12.6.66, Haeselb.". Paratypes: 1 ♀ and 1 ♂, both labelled: "Schotten, Hessen, Fi., Streu, v.67"; according to Dr. Haeselbarth (in litt.) reared from litter collected in a *Picea*-forest near Schotten in the federal state of Hessen. The holotype was swept in a *Pinus-Picea*-forest with a dense and high layer of herbs (e.g. *Mercurialis perennis*, *Aruncus silvester*, *Polygonatum verticillatum*, etc.). So it seems likely that its host is associated with the *Picea*-forest community. The ♀-paratype (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden) has the precoxal suture finely crenulate; length of fore wing 2.5 mm; length of body 2.0 mm, length of ovipositor sheath 0.40 times fore wing; length of 3rd antennal segment 1.4 times 4th segment; propodeum anteriorly largely smooth; and 2nd tooth of mandible almost as long as 3rd tooth. The ♂-paratype (Haeselbarth Collection, München; allotype) has precoxal suture as ♀-paratype, length of fore wing 2.4 mm; length of body 1.9 mm; length of 3rd antennal segment 1.2 times 4th segment; pterostigma as in ♀; 2nd tergite more coarsely striate; propodeum moderately rugulose.

Note. *Apronopa* gen. nov. resembles the genus *Aspilota* Foerster, 1862 because of the wing venation, the shape of the antenna and of the ovipositor, but differs by the absence of the dorsope and the dorsal carinae of the 1st tergite, the absence of the malar suture, the sculptured 2nd tergite, and mainly sclerotized vein $\text{M} + \text{CU}1$ of fore wing. The new genus runs in existing keys to the Nearctic genus *Oeonogastra* Ashmead, 1900, but *Apronopa* differs by the closed 1st subdiscal cell of fore wing, the absence of the dorsal carinae of the 1st tergite, the shape of the pterostigma, the almost absent 2nd suture of the metasoma, and the upcurved ovipositor.

Subfamily Helconinae-Tribe Brachistini

Dicyrtaspis gen. nov.

Type-species: *Triaspis cavifrons* Šnoflák, 1953.

Etymology: from "dikyrtos" (Greek for "two-humped") and "aspis" (Greek for "shield", as used in *Triaspis*), because it is a *Triaspis*-like genus with two frontal humps. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis. — Antennal segments 25-28; length of 3rd antennal segment 0.8-0.9 times 4th

segment; maxillary and labial palpi 6-, and 4-segmented, respectively, slender (fig. 24), only 3rd labial palpsegment somewhat widened; hypostomal carina joining occipital carina ca. 1.3 times basal width of mandible above mandibular base; occipital carina complete; eyes glabrous, immarginate; frons medially deeply concave, and smooth, laterally with a pair of punctate tubercles (calli; figs. 26, 28); ventral margin of clypeus straight medially, without medial tooth, differentiated from clypeus, thin (fig. 26); pronope large, deep, and pit-shaped (fig. 33); prepectal carina complete, not reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron, crenulate behind (fig. 24); notauli complete, deeply crenulate (fig. 33); scutellum medio-posteriorly narrowly and coarsely crenulate (fig. 33); metanotum medially with a subtriangular rugulose area, without a medial carina and not protruding (figs. 24, 33); medial carina of propodeum short, divided posteriorly, its two branches running to the medium-sized and rather sharp lateral tubercles (fig. 24); propodeal spiracle small, round, in front of middle of propodeum; 1st discal cell of fore wing sessile, vein 1-SR absent (fig. 27); vein r-m of fore wing absent; vein m-cu of fore wing antefurcal, converging to 1-M posteriorly; vein 2-R1 of fore wing present; vein CU1b of fore wing present, shorter than vein 3-CU1; vein M + CU of hind wing about 2.5 times length of vein 1-M (fig. 27); plical lobe of hind wing medium-sized (fig. 27); marginal cell of hind wing narrowed apically; tarsal claws slender, simple, and bristly setose basally (fig. 29); 1st metasomal tergite immovably joined to 2nd tergite, forming a carapace with the 3rd tergite (fig. 24); dorsope absent; 2nd and 3rd sutures of metasoma complete, deep, crenulate, and rather narrow (fig. 31); 2nd epipleuron separated from 3rd epipleuron (fig. 24); metasoma behind 3rd tergite smooth and mainly retracted; carapace irregularly setose, immarginate medio-apically, without apical teeth, and with a sharp lateral crease; ovipositor slender, straight, with no notch or nodus subapically; length of ovipositor sheath 0.31-0.40 times fore wing.

Distribution. — Palaearctic: one species.

Dicyrtaspis cavifrons (Šnoflák) comb. nov.
(figs. 24-33)

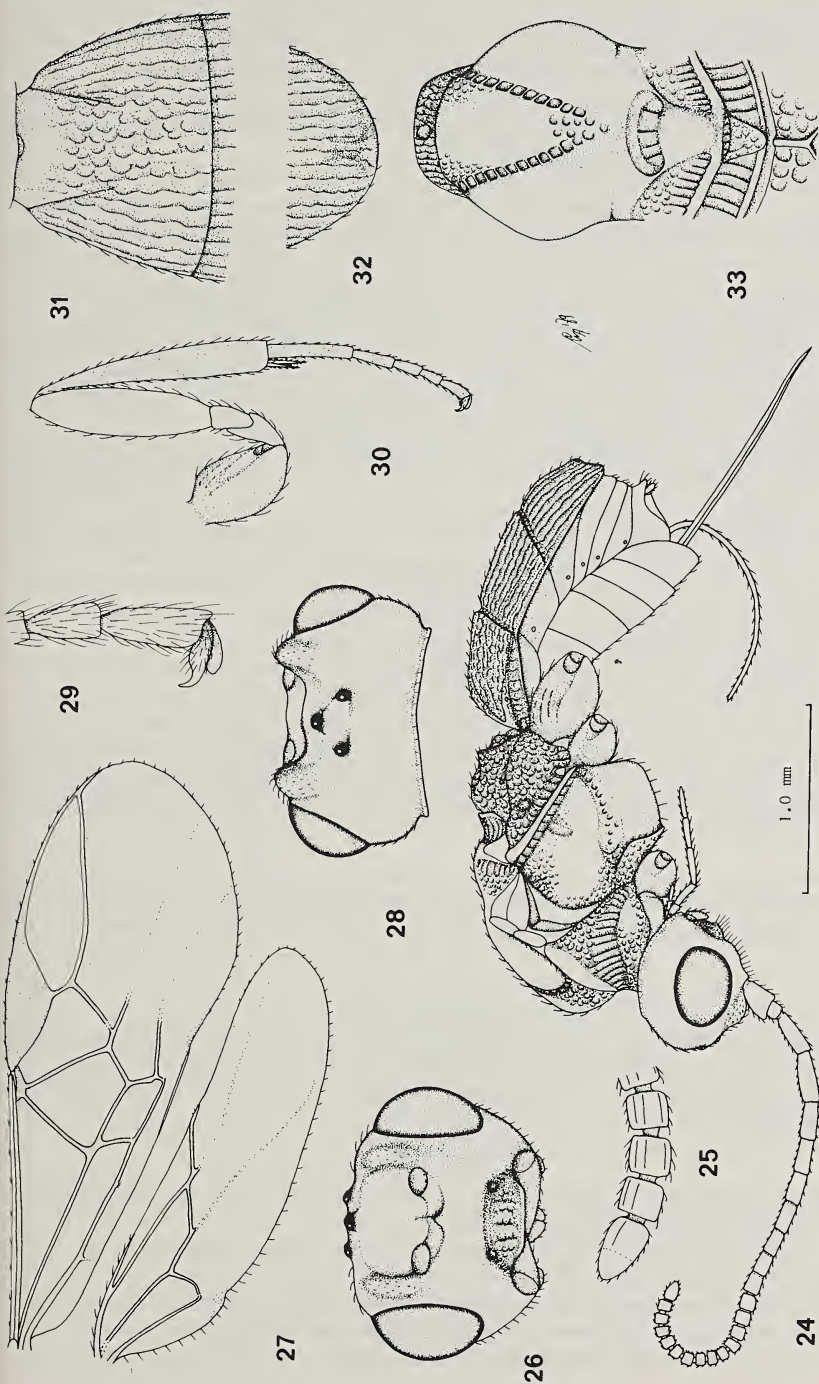
Triaspis cavifrons Šnoflák, 1953: 323-325, figs. 11a-d; Shenefelt, 1970: 287; Tobias, 1976: 100.

Redescription from a ♀ from the Netherlands, Hulshorst, which is compared with the holotype. Length of body 3.6 mm; length of fore wing 3.1 mm.

Head. — Antennal segments 25, length of 3rd and 4th segments 3.0 and 3.4 times their width, respectively; penultimate segment 1.1 times its width, petiolate (fig. 25); apical segment of antenna without spine apically; dorsal length of eye 1.6 times temple; temple punctulate, roundly narrowed posteriorly (fig. 28); POL : Ø ocellus : OOL = 9 : 3 : 11; vertex convex, punctulate; face strongly transverse (fig. 26), punctulate, densely setose, and medio-dorsally depressed and with a small tubercle; anterior tentorial pits deep, rather large, far removed from eyes (fig. 26); clypeus convex, coarsely punctate and shallowly grooved; epistomal suture complete, but laterally shallow; occipital flange narrow, of similar width to occipital carina (fig. 24); length of malar space 1.1 times basal width of mandible; malar suture absent, only with a shallow depression; mandible slender, twisted apically, 1st tooth somewhat longer than 2nd tooth, both sharp and slender.

Mesosoma. — Length of mesosoma 1.3 times its height; antescutal depression absent; side of pronotum largely coarsely rugose-crenulate (fig. 24); side of mesoscutum reticulate; epicnemial area coarsely punctate; precoxal suture completely impressed, crenulate-punctate; rest of mesopleuron punctulate; pleural suture widely crenulate, deep; episternal scrobe elliptical; metapleural flange rather large, reticulate, thick; metapleuron coarsely and densely reticulate; mesoscutal lobes moderately convex, punctulate; scutellar suture deep, wide, with 4 longitudinal carinae; scutellum convex, punctulate, without lateral carina; side of scutellum rugose-crenulate; surface of propodeum coarsely punctate-reticulate; posterior part of propodeum somewhat longer than antero-dorsal part of propodeum, with a scarcely visible areola, because of the surrounding sculpture; antepropodeal depression deep and rather wide.

Wings. — Fore wing: r : 3-SR + SR1 : 2-SR = 4 : 41 : 13; 1-SR + M straight; 3-SR + SR1 weakly



Figs. 24-33, *Dicyrtaspis cavifrons* (Snofflák), ♀, Netherlands, Hulshorst. 24, habitus, lateral aspect; 25, apex of antenna; 26, head, frontal aspect; 27, wings; 28, head, dorsal aspect; 29, inner hind leg; 30, 1st metasomal tergite, dorsal aspect; 31, 1st metasomal tergite, dorsal aspect; 32, apex of 3rd tergite, dorsal aspect; 33, mesosoma, dorsal aspect. 24, 27, 30: scale-line; 25, 29: 3.7 ×; 26, 28, 31-33: 1.5 ×

curved; marginal cell longer than pterostigma; cu-a postfurcal, inclivous (fig. 27); 1-CU1 : 2-CU1 = 2 : 13; fringe short; parastigma slender, rather small (fig. 27); 2A short, scarcely sclerotized; vein a only vaguely indicated. Hind wing: cu-a medium-sized, curved towards base of wing; 2-M sinuate; M + CU : 1-M = 48 : 19; SR weakly curved basally, unsclerotized; 2A absent.

Legs. — Hind coxa largely smooth, dorsally with some rugulosity; length of femur, tibia, and basitarsus of hind leg 3.8, 9.2, and 5.6 times their width, respectively; length of hind tibial spurs 0.4 and 0.5 times their basitarsus, straight and setose.

Metasoma. — Length of 1st tergite 0.7 times its apical width; surface of carapace coarsely longitudinally rugose; 1st tergite medio-basally flat, rest of carapace rather convex (fig. 24); dorsal carinae of 1st tergite distinct in basal half of tergite (fig. 31); glymma wide and crenulate; laterope small and deep; 3rd tergite somewhat protruding apically and medially slightly depressed (figs. 24, 32), apical margin oval; length of ovipositor sheath 0.40 times fore wing, slender; hypopygium medium-sized, truncate apically, less sclerotized along median line.

Colour. — Black; clypeus ventrally, antenna ventro-basally, wing veins largely, pterostigma, hind tibia (except base), and tarsus, all telotarsi, ovipositor sheath, metasoma ventrally, dark brown; palpi, and base of the tibiae, yellowish-white; mandible, rest of legs, tegulae, vein C + SC + R of fore wing, mainly yellowish-brown; wing membrane hyaline.

Redescribed from ♀, (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden): "Nederland, Hulshorst (Gld.), 20-21.VI.1975, J. v. d. Vecht, Malaise-trap". Holotype in Moravské Museum, Brno, ♀: "Kostelec n. O., 23.6.43 H", "Typus", "F25", "♀ cavifrons", "Collectio J. Šnoflák, Moravské Museum", "Holotypus", "Invent. 1345/Ent. Mor. museum, Brno". Holotype: length of fore wing 3.1 mm, length of body 3.6 mm, length of ovipositor sheath 0.31 times fore wing, carapace somewhat more truncate than in figured specimen, but less than figured by Šnoflák, both antennae with 26 segments, clypeus somewhat more grooved, and palpi yellowish-white (not black as stated by Šnoflák!). Additional specimens examined: 2 ♂ with same label data as figured specimen, and 2 ♀ + 3 ♂ from Wijster (Netherlands), collected between 8.VI. and 5.VII. 1973. Variation: length of fore wing 2.8-3.4 mm; length of body 3.1-3.8 mm; length of ovipositor sheath 0.31-0.40 times fore wing; length of 3rd antennal segment 0.8-0.9 times 4th segment; antennal segments 25-28; precoxal suture frequently only posteriorly sculptured; medial depression of 3rd tergite often indistinct or absent; face, ventral half of temple, clypeus, and antenna ventro-basally of male more or less brownish-yellow, but intermediates to the colour of the females occur.

Note. *Dicyrtaspis* gen. nov. is closely related to *Triaspis* Haliday, 1835; however *Dicyrtaspis* is easily separable by the frontal tubercles (or calli). Additional differences are the deep pronope, the short vein 1-M of hind wing, and the separated 2nd and 3rd epipleura of the metasoma.

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