

NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF SOME BRITISH PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA

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THE following notes were made during an examination of the generic names used in several families of parasitic Hymenoptera, in connection with the preparation of a list of Hymenoptera for a *Check List of British Insects* on which Mr. G. S. Kloet and I have been working for some time. Their publication is necessary in order to explain certain synonymy adopted in this List. I have restricted the present notes to those questions which require annotation. Other synonymical matters which perhaps may be new to British workers though not new in themselves are included in the actual List. Besides these, there remain other questions not considered either here or in the List because vital data were not available. In any case it has not been the function of the present writer to attempt to revise the whole generic nomenclature of this great section of one of our largest Orders. However, in the pursuit of a fixed plan of procedure in the preparation of the Hymenoptera section of the *Check List* some inconsistencies have been discovered and these I have endeavoured to resolve.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature have placed a small number of names in the parasitic Hymenoptera on the *Official List of Generic Names* by their action at Lisbon, approved and adopted by the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology in 1935, and published in the *Compte Rendu* of the Congress (1936 : 181-196). Full details of this important step are to be found in the new official organ of the Commission (1943. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : 27-30).

There are several other instances in which action by the International Commission seems desirable, and a few such instances are referred to below. It is not my intention to make any applications to the Commission for suspensions of the rules at the present juncture, but rather I wish to draw the attention of Hymenopterists to these questions so that they may be thoroughly discussed before any action is taken.

There remain a certain number of other names which are preoccupied or incorrect in other ways, and have no claim to be preserved by the International Commission under their plenary powers. These names are dealt with here.

I am personally indebted to the Secretary of the International Commission, Mr. Francis Hemming, C.M.G., C.B.E., for much help in my work. I have to thank him for reading the manuscript of the present paper and for making valuable suggestions which I have followed. I must also express my indebtedness to the excellent publications of Henry L. Viereck (see Bibliography).

In view of the controversial nature of nomenclatorial work when unaccompanied by taxonomic evidence, I wish to state that I am entirely responsible for the conclusions which follow hereafter.

BRACONIDAE.

I have already published five short papers on the nomenclature of the BRACONIDAE and APHIDIIDAE (Hincks, 1943a, b, c, 1944a, b), so that the following notes represent merely a supplement to this previous work.

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1. *Coeloides* Wesmael, 1838, *N. Mém. Acad. roy. Bruxelles* 11 : 59.

*Coeloidina* Viereck, 1921, *Proc. U.S. national Museum* 59, no. 2364 : 133.

I have already (1943, *Entomologist* 76 : 97) given a short note on this genus based on the data recorded by Viereck (1914, 1921) and I there adopted the synonymy *Coeloidina* Viereck (= *Coeloides* Wesmael, *partim*).

Dr. Roy D. Shenefelt (1943) has just published a most interesting and valuable revision of the North American representatives of the genus *Atanycolus* Foerster, 1862. In this paper he examines fully the nomenclature of *Atanycolus* Foerster, 1862, *Coeloides* Wesmael, 1838, and *Coeloidina* Viereck, 1921. It is evident from the data which he records that the name *Coeloidina* Viereck is a redundant synonym of *Coeloides* Wesmael. Wesmael misidentified *Ichneumon initiator* Fabricius, 1793, a species actually belonging to *Atanycolus*, where it is so placed by Fahringer (1925) as *A. initiator* Nees. The Wesmaelian insect was renamed by Wesmael himself as *Coeloides scolyticida* Wesmael, 1838, and Shenefelt correctly regards this as the genotype of *Coeloides*. The type of *Coeloidina* Viereck is the congeneric *Coeloides melanotus* Wesmael, 1838, and thus Viereck's name is superfluous.

2. *Dolopsidea* nom. nov. pro *Dolops* Marshall, 1889, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1889 : 206, nec Audouin, 1837, nec Agassiz, 1846.

Recently (1943, *Entomologist* 76 : 101), in discussing the genus *Dolops* Marshall, 1889, I decided that it would not be necessary to alter this preoccupied name since *Dolops* Audouin, 1837, appears to be a *nomen nudum* and *Dolops* Agassiz, 1846, is only an emendation of *Doliops* Waterhouse, 1841.

The appearance (26 Oct. 1943) of *Opinion* 148 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has clarified the position regarding the interpretation of Articles 25 and 34 of the International Code as far as they concern generic names. Since it is ruled that "(2) A generic name is to be rejected as a homonym if it has previously been published as an emendation of another generic name of earlier date" it becomes necessary to propose a new name for Marshall's genus. I therefore propose *Dolopsidea* as a new name for *Dolops* Marshall, 1889, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1889 : 206, nec Audouin, 1837, nec Agassiz, 1846.

The genotype is *Dolops hastifer* Marshall, 1889, by designation of Viereck (1914, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 83 : 48).

3. *Dapsilarthra* Foerster, 1862, *Verh. naturh. Ver. Rheinl.* 19 : 267.

*Adelura* Foerster, 1862, *loc. cit.* : 267, nec Bonaparte, 1854.

*Adelurolo* Strand, E., 1928, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 1926, 92, A8 : 51.

*Adelura* Foerster, 1862, is preoccupied by Bonaparte's Avian genus published in 1854. In 1928 Dr. Embrik Strand proposed the new name *Adelurolo* for that of Foerster, evidently overlooking the fact that certain Foersterian synonyms of *Adelura* were available. Of these *Dapsilarthra* Foerster, 1862, has page priority and should replace the preoccupied *Adelura*. The monobasic genotype is *Alysia apii* Curtis, 1826.

#### ICHNEUMONIDAE.

4. *Chaeretymma* Foerster, 1868, *Verh. naturh. Ver. Rheinl.* 25 : 187.

*Cratocryptus* Thomson, C. G., 1873, *Opusc. ent.* 5 : 520.

The above synonymy is quite generally known and has been adopted to a very limited extent by modern authors. The genotype of *Chaeretymma* is

designated by Viereck (1914) as *Cryptus furcator* Gravenhorst, 1829, and the same author has pointed out that *Cratocryptus* Thomson with the same genotype is a synonym.

Difficulty, however, arises in the separation of this genus from that most frequently known as *Microcryptus* Thomson (1873); in fact *M. erythrinus* (Grav.) and *M. lacteator* (Grav.) are placed in the present genus under Thomson's generic name in such a recent work as that of N. F. Meyer (1933). If this action is supported, and it may well be correct judging from the descriptions only, a further complication arises in that *M. erythrinus* (Grav.) is the monobasic genotype of *Microcryptus*, which name therefore would become another synonym of *Chaeretymma*.

I am not proposing this new synonymy here as I have not yet had an opportunity of examining specimens of *M. erythrinus*, and for the present I am leaving both the species mentioned together with the closely allied *sperator* (Grav. 1829) in the old genus *Microcryptus*. In any case recent authors use *Pezoporus* Foerster, 1868, for *Microcryptus*, but as will be seen below this name is preoccupied.

5. *Aptesis* Foerster, 1850, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 16 (1) : 71.

*Pezoporus* Foerster, 1868, *Verh. naturh. Ver. Rheind.* 25 : 181, nec Illiger, 1811, nec Klug, 1842.  
*Microcryptus* Thomson, C. G., 1873, *Opusc. ent.* 5 : 520.

*Microcryptus* Thomson, 1873, has *Cryptus erythrinus* Grav., 1829, for genotype and as shown above may possibly become a synonym of *Chaeretymma* Foerster, 1868. Viereck (1914) has indicated that *Pezoporus* Foerster, 1868, with the monobasic genotype *Ichneumon nigrocinctus* Grav., 1815, should in any case be used for Thomson's genus. In fact this name has received a limited recognition amongst recent authors. It is overlooked, however, that it is preoccupied by Illiger in 1811 in the Aves and by Klug in 1842 in the Coleoptera.

*Aptesis* Foerster, 1850, of which the genotype was selected by Viereck (1914) as *Ichneumon sudeticus* Grav., 1815, has been used as a separate genus in the days when brachyptery was regarded as a generic character and subsequently, oddly enough, it was used as a subgenus of the more recent *Microcryptus*. I propose to use the Foersterian name in place of *Microcryptus* and instead of the preoccupied *Pezoporus*, over both of which it has priority. I believe the genotype *I. sudeticus* is conspecific with *I. nigrocinctus*, the genotype of *Pezoporus*.

It should be remembered that *Aptesis* has been used by many older authors in a very loose sense to include several widely different brachypterous Cryptines, and that as now applied it will be restricted to the brachypterous *nigrocinctus* group and to the congeneric macropterous species hitherto ranged under *Microcryptus*. It may be noted in passing that brachyptery in these insects is restricted to the female sex.

6. *Agrothereutes* Foerster, 1850, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 16 (1) : 71.

*Gambrus* Foerster, 1868, *Verh. naturh. Ver. Rheind.* 25 : 188.  
*Spilocryptus* Thomson, C. G., 1873, *Opusc. ent.* 5 : 501.

It is doubtful if there is any difference of generic value between *Gambrus* and *Spilocryptus*: indeed they are often regarded as subgenera only. Viereck (1914) has designated *Pezoporus abbreviator* (Grav. 1829), which seems to be the same insect as *Ichneumon abbreviator* Fabricius, 1793, as the genotype of *Agrothereutes*. This is congeneric with *Spilocryptus hospes* (Tschek, 1870)

(= *Spilocryptus zygaenarum* Thomson, 1873), the type of *Spilocryptus* Thomson, 1873, and *Agrothereutes* therefore has priority over Thomson's name.

7. *Exolytus* Foerster, 1858, in Holmgren, *Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl.* 15 : 328.

*Mesoleptus* (Gravenhorst) Viereck, 1914, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 83 : 93.

8. *Mesoleptus* Gravenhorst, 1829, *Ich. Eur.* 2 : 3.

*Mesoleptidea* Viereck, 1912, *Proc. ent. Soc. Washington* 14 : 176.

Viereck (1914) has pointed out that the genotype of *Mesoleptus* Gravenhorst, 1829, is *Ichneumon laevigatus* Gravenhorst, 1820, by designation of Curtis (1837). This species is also the monobasic genotype of *Exolytus* Foerster and accordingly the two names would be synonymous, the Stilpnine genus being known as *Mesoleptus* Grav. and the Tryphonine genus taking the name *Mesoleptidea* Viereck, 1912.

As *Mesoleptus* is the typical genus of the Mesoleptini and because these changes of name will cause much confusion, I consider that it would be advisable to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to suspend the rules in this case by invalidating Curtis's selection of the genotype. Westwood (1840) selected *Mesoleptus narrator* Grav., 1829, as genotype which hardly helps matters, as this species appears to belong to another genus. The genotype of *Mesoleptidea* Viereck, 1912, which would be a synonym of *Mesoleptus* if my suggestion is followed, is *Mesoleptus cingulatus* Grav., 1829, by original designation, and this might serve as the genotype of Gravenhorst's old genus.

I might add that Curtis appears to have had no very clear idea of *Mesoleptus* and his folio (no. 644) is very confused; at least part of his generic characters are taken from his new species *Mesoleptus waltoni*, which is a synonym of *Catoglyptus fuscicornis* (Gmelin, 1790) according to Morley (1911).

9. *Lampronota* Curtis, 1832, *Brit. Entom.* 9 : 407.

*Meniscus* Schioedte, 1839, *Mag. de Zool.* 9 : 10.

10. *Cylloceria* Schioedte, 1838, *Rev. zool. (Soc. Cur.)* : 140.

*Lampronota* auctt. nec Curtis, 1832.

There is some confusion between the names *Lampronota* Curtis, 1832, *Meniscus* Schioedte, 1839, *Cylloceria* Schioedte, 1838, and *Xenacis* Foerster, 1868. The genotype of *Lampronota* Curtis (Viereck erroneously states monobasic) is *Ichneumon setosus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785, by original designation. This species is always regarded as belonging to *Meniscus*, and congeneric with the genotype of the latter, *Ichneumon catenator* Panzer, 1804. *Meniscus* Schioedte, 1839, will therefore become a synonym of the prior *Lampronota* Curtis, 1832. Viereck (1914), who points out the above details, goes on to comment that *Lampronota* auctt. nec Curtis, 1832, will be replaced by *Cylloceria* Schioedte, 1838. The type of *Cylloceria* is designated by Viereck as "(Phytodietus) *Cylloceria caligata* (Gravenhorst) Schioedte" and his comments are therefore correct in that *Cylloceria* should replace *Lampronota* auctt. nec Curtis, but I think his inclusion of *Xenacis* Foerster, 1868, as a synonym of *Cylloceria* must be due to a mistake caused by the fact that Gravenhorst described three species of PIMPLINÆ under the specific name of *caligatus*. One is the above-quoted *Phytodietus caligatus* Gravenhorst, 1829 (*Ich. Eur.* 2 : 936) and another is *Lissonota caligata* Grav., 1829 (*Ich. Eur.* 3 : 38). The latter is

the monobasic genotype of *Xenacis* Foerster, 1868. I have no evidence that these two references represent the same species and I therefore infer that *Xenacis* should be maintained as distinct from *Cylloceria*.

11. *Cteniscus* Haliday, 1836, in Curtis, *Guide Brit. Ins.* ed. 2 : 98, and

12. *Exenterus* Hartig, 1837, *Arch. Naturgesch.* 3 (1) : 156.

Westwood (1840) designated *Tryphon* (*Cteniscus*) *curtisii* Haliday, 1838, as the genotype of *Cteniscus* Haliday, 1836. The monobasic genotype of *Exenterus* Hartig, 1837, is *Tryphon marginatorius* Gravenhorst, 1829 (= *Ichneumon marginatorius* Fabricius, 1793). If authors are correct in placing these two species in *Exenterus*, then it follows that that genus must take the name *Cteniscus* Haliday, and *Cteniscus* of authors will require a new name in the event of the two genera being maintained as distinct.

According to Morley (1911 : 204) however (who places the two genera together under *Exenterus*), there is a prior citation by Curtis, overlooked by Viereck (1914), of *Cteniscus aurifluus* Haliday, 1838, as the genotype of *Cteniscus*.<sup>1</sup>

Curtis's citation retains the *status quo* undisturbed, but whether his designation can be accepted I do not know, since it was made in 1832 prior to the appearance of *Cteniscus* in the second edition of Curtis's *Guide* and before the genus was described by Haliday in 1838.

Personally I am inclined to regard the genus *Cteniscus* as dating from 1832 (Haliday in Curtis), and *C. aurifluus* Haliday is therefore the genotype by original designation.

13. *Diadegma* Foerster, 1868, *Verh. naturh. Ver. Rheinl.* 25 : 153.

No species was included in this genus by Foerster, but in 1908 Morley placed in this genus the single new species *Diadegma anomala* Morley, 1908, which has therefore been accepted as the type of Foerster's genus. It appears, however, that a year previously (1907) Schmiedeknecht adopted *Campoplex crassicornis* Gravenhorst, 1829, as the type of this genus. Morley (1914 : 169) refers to this matter again and places *Campoplex crassicornis* Grav. in the genus *Meloboris* Holmgren, 1858. It would appear that Morley's use of the name *Diadegma* is invalid but the affinities of his insect are so doubtful that its correct placing must await further study.

14. *Eustiphrosomus* nom. nov. pro *Stiphrosomus* Foerster, 1868, *Verh. naturh. Ver. Rheinl.* 25 : 198, nec Fieber, 1858.

The name *Stiphrosomus* Foerster, 1868, is preoccupied by that of Fieber, 1858, proposed for a genus of Hemiptera. I therefore propose *Eustiphrosomus* n. n. to replace the invalid name of Foerster. The genotype is *Ichneumon fuscicornis* Gmelin, 1790, by designation of Viereck (1914).

15. *Phobetellus* nom. nov. pro *Phobetus* Thomson, C. G., 1889, *Opusc. Ent.* fasc. 13 : 1430, nec Leconte, 1856.

The name *Phobetus* of Thomson is preoccupied by that of Leconte proposed for a genus of Coleoptera. The name *Phobetes* Foerster, 1868, is not available

<sup>1</sup> Curtis 1832 : 399. "Mr. Haliday has discovered two new species [of *Tryphon*], one *T. aurifluus* (the type of his proposed subgenus *Cteniscus*) occurs on Willows from July to Sept. ;"

as it appears to apply to a distinct genus defined by Davis (1897) on a single North American species (Viereck 1914). I therefore propose the name *Phobetellus* to replace that of Thomson. The genotype is *Tryphon fuscicornis* Holmgren, 1854, by designation of Viereck (1914).

16. **Ipoctoninus** nom. nov. pro *Ipoctonus* Foerster, 1868, *Verh. naturh. Ver. Rheinfl.* 25 : 199, nec Heine, 1860.

The name *Ipoctonus* of Foerster is preoccupied by that of Heine used for a genus of Birds. Heine's name is an emendation for *Dendropicos* Malherbe, 1849, but *Opinion* 148 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature rules that names are to be rejected as homonyms if predated by emendations of earlier names. I therefore propose the name *Ipoctoninus* n. n. to replace that of Foerster. The genotype is *Ichneumon chrysostomus* Gravenhorst, 1820, designated by Viereck (1914).

17. **Otlophorinus** nom. nov. pro *Otlophorus* Schmiedeknecht, 1914, *Opusc. Ich.* : 2867, nec Foerster, 1868.

Viereck (1914) has designated *Tryphon vepretorum* Gravenhorst, 1829, as the genotype of *Otlophorus* Foerster, and in this he appears to be correct since Thomson (1894), the first to revise Foerster's genus, included *vepretorum* under his section 6 of *Mesoleius* (*Otlophorus*). Schmiedeknecht seems to be the next author revising the group and he states that *vepretorum* should be referred to *Protarchus* Foerster, 1868. *Protarchus* has page priority and *Otlophorus* Foerster therefore becomes a synonym. Schmiedeknecht's genus is without a name, and in order to supply this deficiency I propose *Otlophorinus* n. n. and hereby select *Mesoleius pulverulentus* Holmgren, 1855, as genotype.

18. **Prospudaea** nom. nov. pro *Spudaea* Foerster, 1868, *Verh. naturh. Rheinfl.* 25 : 211, nec Snellen, 1867.

*Spudaea* Foerster is invalidated by the prior use of the name by Snellen in the Lepidoptera. The emendation *Spudaeus* Thomson, 1883, of Foerster's name is antedated by *Spudaeus* Gistel, 1848, and *Spudaeus* Dallas, 1851. I therefore propose *Prospudaea* n. n. to take the place of Foerster's name. The monobasic genotype is cited as *Trematopygus* (*Spudaea*) *clypearis* Brischke, 1888, by Viereck (1914).

19. *Therion* Curtis, 1829-30, *Guide Brit. Ins.* (4) : 101.

*Therion* Curtis, 1839, *Brit. Entom.* 16 : 736.

*Exochilum* Wesmael, 1849, *Bull. Acad. Roy. Bruxelles* 16 (2) : 119.

I do not know why Viereck (1914) and other authors have given preference to Wesmael's name when *Therion* Curtis, clearly has priority. The two genera are isogenotypic, having *Ichneumon circumflexus* Linnaeus, 1758, for type, by designation of Curtis (1839) in the case of *Therion*. The genus *Exochilum* is monobasic. In my opinion *Therion* Curtis, should be reinstated.

20. *Anomalon* Jurine, 1807, *N. Méth. class. Hyménopt.* : 114.

*Paranomalon* Viereck, 1912, *Proc. ent. Soc. Wash.* 14 : 175.

*Anomalon* is the typical genus of the Anomalonini. According to Viereck (1914) the genotype is *Ichneumon laetatorius* Fabricius, 1781, and the genus is therefore identified with *Bassus* auctt. nec Fabricius [1804-5]. If this were

accepted, the genus would be isogenotypic with, and take precedence over, *Diplazon* Nees, 1818. The group or subfamily name based on *Diplazon* would also be replaced. Gravenhorst (1829) used the name *Anomalon* in an entirely different sense and has been followed by almost all authors. In my view considerable inconvenience and confusion would be avoided by retaining *Anomalon* in Gravenhorst's sense. The designation of *Ichneumon laetatorius* as genotype was made by Curtis (1828), the first to divide Jurine's composite genus, and *Anomalon* can only be retained as understood by Gravenhorst (1829) if the International Commission agree to use their plenary powers to that effect.

*Paranomalon* Viereck, 1912, was proposed to replace *Anomalon* auctt. nec Jurine.

21. *Campoplex* Gravenhorst, 1829, *Ich. Eur.* 3 : 453.

*Campoplegidea* Viereck, 1912, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 42 : 633.

Westwood (1840) designated "*C. difformis* Gr." as the genotype of *Campoplex*. Gravenhorst's *difformis* appears to have been a composite species, but at least part of his description applies to *Ichneumon difformis* Gmelin, 1790, which led Viereck (1914) to cite the genotype as (*Ichneumon*) *Campoplex difformis* (Gmelin) Gravenhorst. *Angitia rufipes* Gravenhorst, 1829, appears also to be partly included with *difformis* by Gravenhorst.

*Ichneumon difformis* is usually placed in the genus *Omorga* Thomson, 1887 (= *Omorgus* Foerster, 1868, nec Erichson, 1847) and Viereck therefore states that *Campoplex* Grav. [= *Omorgus* (Foerster) Thomson]. Meyer (1935) has recently treated *difformis* as belonging to *Eulimneria* Schmiedeknecht, 1907 (= *Limneria* Thomson, 1887, nec Adams, 1851, nec Holmgren, 1858). Should this position be correct, it would be necessary to replace *Eulimneria* by *Campoplex*.

Since Viereck (1912) has designated *Limneria mutabilis* Holmgren, 1858, as the genotype of *Omorgus* Foerster, 1868, and if the position of this species as a *Eulimneria* as indicated by Meyer is correct, then on the basis of its genotype also *Omorga* (*Omorgus* Fst.) becomes a synonym of *Campoplex* Grav.

*Campoplegidea* was proposed by Viereck (1912) to take the place of *Campoplex* auctt. nec Grav., but it seems very necessary that before this can be adopted these genera of the Campoplegini should be re-examined in respect to the various genotypes proposed.

In my opinion Westwood's designation of Gravenhorst's *difformis* should be rejected on account of its composite nature, and as Viereck's citation of *Campoplex oxyacanthae* Boie., 1855, as the genotype of *Campoplegidea* represents a species not originally included in *Campoplex*, it should also be rejected in favour of a new designation which would preserve this well-known genus *Campoplex* as usually understood.

22. *Sagaritopsis* nom. nov. pro *Sagaritis* Holmgren, 1858, *K. svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl.* 2 (8) : 43, nec Huebner, [1821].

The generic name *Sagaritis* Holmgren, is preoccupied by that of Huebner used for a Lepidopterous genus. I therefore propose the name *Sagaritopsis* n. n. to replace that of Holmgren. The genotype is *Campoplex declinator* Gravenhorst, 1829 = *Ichneumon dilatator* Thunberg, 1822, by original designation.

23. *Absyrtus* Holmgren, 1858, *K. svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl.* 2 : 32.-

This name has been previously used by Rafinesque in 1815, but since the latter appears to be a *nomen nudum* it will not be necessary to replace Holmgren's name. The emendation *Absyrtes* proposed by Brischke in 1880 is invalid and the name has in any case been previously used by Guenée in 1857.

24. *Porizon* Fallén, 1813, *Spec. nov. Hymenopt.* (2) : 18.

*Thersilochus* Holmgren, 1858, *K. svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl.* 2 (8) : 135.

The monobasic genotype of *Porizon* is *Ichneumon moderator* Linnaeus, 1758, according to Viereck (1914), and this species being a species of *Thersilochus*, it becomes necessary to replace that genus by *Porizon*. *Porizon* auctt. nec Fallén was renamed *Porizonidea* by Viereck (1914).

I am personally inclined to accept the position required by the application of the rules and not to ask the Commission to use their plenary powers in this case, since both genera belong to the same group, the Porizonini, and the changes involve little inconvenience.

## EURYTOMIDAE.

25. *Eudecatoma* Ashmead, 1888, *Ent. Amer.* 4 : 42.

*Decatoma* auctt. nec Spinola, 1811, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. (Paris)* 17 : 151.

In 1904 Ashmead designated *Chrysis adonidum* Rossi, 1790, as the genotype of *Decatoma* Spinola. Dalla Torre (1898) places this species as a synonym of *Eurytoma aterrima* (Schränk, 1781). If the specific synonymy is correct, *Decatoma* Spinola becomes a synonym of *Eurytoma* Illiger, 1807, to which genus *aterrima* now belongs. *Decatoma* as understood by modern authors will thus require another name. Balduf (1932, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 79, art. 28 : 4) revised the North American species of the genus but failed to notice this matter. The only synonym of *Decatoma* he mentions is *Eudecatoma* Ashmead, and this is available to replace *Decatoma* of authors.

The genotype of Ashmead's genus is the American *Decatoma batatoides* Ashmead—monobasic, through subsequent reference, according to Gahan and Fagan (1923).

## ENCYRTIDAE.

26. *Mayrencyrtus* nom. nov. pro *Liothorax* Mayr, 1875, *Verh. zool. bot. Wien* 25 : 728, nec Motschulsky, 1860.

*Liothorax* Mayr is preoccupied by *Liothorax* Motschulsky proposed in 1860 for a genus of Coleoptera. I therefore propose *Mayrencyrtus* n. n. to replace the invalid name of Mayr. The monobasic genotype is *Encyrtus glaphyra* Walker, 1837.

## PTEROMALIDAE.

27. *Euamblymerus* nom. nov. pro *Amblymerus* Walker, 1834, *Ent. Mag.* 2 : 303 (*partim*).

The genotype of *Amblymerus* Walker, 1834, is *A. amoenus* Walker, 1834, by designation of Westwood (1840). Unfortunately *Eutelus dilectus* Walker, 1834, is the genotype of *Eutelus* Walker, 1834, by designation of the same author and this species is a synonym of *Amblymerus amoenus*. The transfer of *amoenus*



to *Eutelus* (to which genus it appears to belong) as the valid name for *E. dilectus* will necessitate the use of *Amblymerus* in place of *Eutelus* and the substitution of *Euamblymerus* n. n. for *Amblymerus* Walker, *partim*.

Ashmead (1904) overlooked Westwood's citation of the genotype of *Amblymerus* and designated *Amblymerus dubius* Walker, 1834, which may be accepted as the genotype of the present genus.

28. **Neopolycelis** nom. nov. pro *Polycelis* Thomson, C. G., 1878, *Hym. Scandin.* 5 : 143, nec Ehrenberg, 1831.

*Polycelis* is already in use by Ehrenberg, 1831, for a genus of Vermes. The emendation of Ashmead proposed in 1894 to *Polyscelis* and adopted by Dalla Torre (1898) is also preoccupied by the emendation of Ehrenberg's name proposed by Girard in 1850. I therefore suggest the name *Neopolycelis* n. n. to replace that of Thomson.

The genotype is *Pteromalus conspersus* Walker, 1835.

#### MYMARIDAE.

29. *Mymar* Curtis, 1832, *Brit. Entom.* 9 : 411.

The name *Mymar* first appeared in Curtis's *Guide* (4) (1829-30 : 112) as *Mymar* Hal[iday]. Haliday described it in 1833, but Curtis had previously (1832) described and figured the genus and listed 20 species. The list was stated to be based on Walker's notes, but the description of the genus is undoubtedly Curtis's own work and it should be credited to him rather than to Haliday (who probably first recognised it), Walker, or Walker in Curtis, as is done by various authors.

Curtis designated *Ichneumon punctum* Shaw, 1798, as the genotype, and subsequently Westwood (1840) cited *Mymar pulchellus* Curtis, 1832, as the type. If Curtis's prior selection were accepted, *Mymar* would have to be used instead of *Anaphes* Haliday, 1833, which is isogenotypic with it, having *I. punctum* as its genotype. This synonymy is adopted by Gahan and Fagan (1923). Thus the genus *Mymar* of authors would require another name, perhaps either *Flabrinus* Rondani, 1877, or *Mymarilla* Westwood, 1879, being substituted for it. However, Curtis, in describing the genus *Mymar*, also figured and described *M. pulchellus* Curtis, and he states underneath his generic description "Obs. The dissections and descriptions are taken from the species figured", I therefore consider, since *Ichneumon punctum* does not belong to the same genus as *M. pulchellus* on which Curtis based his generic diagnosis, being described as an *Anaphes* by Haliday in 1833, that Curtis was incorrect in selecting Shaw's species as the genotype of his genus. Westwood's designation of *M. pulchellus* is therefore valid and should be followed as hitherto.

#### PLATYGASTERIDAE.

30. **Ectadius gynomamertes** nom. nov.

*Platygaster mamertes* Walker, 1835, *Ent. Mag.* 3 : 227, female only.

In 1835 Walker described *Platygaster mamertes* from male specimens taken by himself and Haliday. He also added the description of a female taken by Haliday which he doubtfully associated with this species.

The male was transferred to *Synopeas* Foerster, 1856, by Marshall (1873, *Cat. Brit. Hymenopt. Oxyura* : 19) and the female was also doubtfully referred

to the same position. Kieffer (1926) retained the male in *Synopeas* but placed the female in *Ectadius* Foerster, 1856, using the specific name *mamertes* Walker for both species.

In following Kieffer's arrangement it will be necessary to rename the female placed in *Ectadius* and I therefore propose the name *gynomamertes* n. n. for *Platygaster mamertes* Walker, 1835, ♀, nec ♂.

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