Anopediella Sundh. congeneric with *Platystasius* Nixon *(Hym., Proctotrupoidea, Platygasteridae).*

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After describing the new genus *Anopediella* in this review in 1956 I received a letter from Mr. Masner, Praha, who suggested it was congeneric with *Platystasius* Nixon, described in Annals and Magazine of Natural History 1937 with the species *strangaliophagus* and *othus*. Unfortunately I did not know *Platystasius*, when I wrote my paper.

I have now received from Mr. Nixon his paper on *Platystasius*, and he has also had the kindness to compare the different species of the two genera. His opinion is that the genera are congeneric, and he writes in a letter to me: "I can find no good difference between the lectotype of *A. transversa* Thomson and the type of *A. janssoni* Sundholm. I consider also that these two species are the same as my own *strangaliophagus*." He has also let me know that the length of *strangaliophagus*, 2.1 mm approx., given in his paper, is an error. It should have been 1.5 mm.

I have now had the opportunity of examining the types myself. There is no doubt that the two genera are congeneric. It is also quite clear that *Janssoni* Sundh. is conspecific with *strangaliophagus* Nixon. More difficult to decide is whether *transversa* Th. is also the same species. On closer examination of the type, which is not in a very good condition, I have found that my drawing of the antenna is not quite correct. The fourth joint has been drawn from the narrowest side and thus looks too short and rectangular. Instead it should be slightly triangular as in *Janssoni*. But all the joints seem to be a little more compressed.

The other differences between *transversa* and *Janssoni* mentioned by me also seem to be relative, especially when they are compared with *strangaliophagus*, which in some characteristics is somewhat intermediate. The frons in *strangaliophagus* is slightly arched as in *transversa*, but the reticulation more distinct as in *Janssoni*. The almost polished appearance of *transversa* in comparison to *Janssoni* and *strangaliophagus* is surely a consequence of the specimen being old and recently remounted. I think this has given it a partially new aspect. The

relatively great differences of the dimensions [*transversa* 1.1 mm, *Janssoni* 1.3, and *strangaliophagus* 1.5 (or 1.4, measured by me)] is partly due to the preparation. I think the head is nearly perpendicular to the length of the body, but prepared on the slide it will easily be stretched forward, and then the length will be measured longer than it really is. However, there is always some difference of the size among these parasitic wasps owing to the supply of nourishment.

As a consequence of these remarks I agree with Mr. Nixon that *Anopediella transversa* Th., *A. Janssoni* Sundh., and *Platystasius strangaliophagus* Nixon are the same species. Its name should be *Platystasius transversus* Th.

The two other species, *P. othus* Nixon and *A. antennata* Sundh., are so different in shape that they must be valid species. *P. othus* is known in both sexes, *antennata* only as male. I give their salient features in the key below.

A new find of *Platystasius transversus* has been made in Czechoslovakia, 2 ♀♀ collected "on a peat-bog vegetation, Bohemia merid" (Masner 1956).

According to the above corrections the synonymy should be as follows:

Platystasius transversus (Th.) Sundh. Comb. nov.

Anopedias transversus Th. 1859.
Platystasius strangaliophagus Nixon 1937. Syn. nov.
Anopediella transversa (Th.) Sundh. 1956
Anopediella Janssoni Sundh. 1956 Syn. nov.

Platystasius othus Nixon 1937
Platystasius antennatus (Sundh. 1956). Comb. nov.

Anopediella antennata Sundh. 1956.

Key to the species.

1. Tergite 1 somewhat swollen in the middle. The striato-reticulate sculpture of the second tergite extends to the apex of the segment. Joints 6–9 of the male antennae nearly twice as broad as long, the funicle gradually thickened from base to apex . . . . . *othus* Nixon.
— Tergite 1 quite flat. The simple striation of the second tergite leaves the hind third of the segment polished. The last 4 joints of the male antennae form a more or less distinct club 2
2. Parapsoidal furrows in depressions on mesonotum. Joints 7–9 of the male antennae 1½ times as broad as long, joints 5–6 apparently triangular *transversus* Thomson.
— Parapsoidal furrows not in a depression on mesonotum. Joints 7–9 of the male antennae only a little broader than long, joints 5–6 subtriangular *antennatus* Sundholm.

I want to express my gratitude to Dr. G. E. J. Nixon, who has been so kind as to leave to me to solve the synonymy of the two mentioned genera, and for his careful examining of the different types.

References.

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