Notes on the Genus *Prosynacra* Kieff. (Hym., Proctotrupoidea, Diapriidae)

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Abstract

Hedqvist, K.-J. Notes on the Genus *Prosynacra* Kieff. (Hym., Proctotrupoidea, Diapriidae). — Ent. Tidskr. 96: 51—54, 1975.

The author has studied the species of *Prosynacra* Kieff. and selected lectotypes for *Prosynacra giraudi* Kieff. and *P. nigriceps* Kieff. *Prosynacra nigriceps* Kieff., the type-species of the genus *Prosynacra* (first included species), is a *Synacra* Först. and *Prosynacra* falls into synonymy with *Synacra*. It is thus necessary to create a new genus for the species *giraudi* Kieff. and the author proposes *Sundholmiella* gen. n. with *Prosynacra giraudi* Kieff. as type-species.

Some years ago the late Dr. A. Sundholm and the author, having got some specimens in Sweden of *Prosynacra* Kieff., started to study this genus. When studying the description of *Prosynacra nigriceps* Kieff., the type-species of *Prosynacra,* we began to suspect that *P. nigriceps* belonged to the genus *Synacra,* but we had to postpone solving this problem because we could not get on loan the type of *P. nigriceps* kept in Genoa (Museo Civica di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria"). Last autumn the author had the opportunity to borrow *P. nigriceps* Kieff. from Genoa and *P. giraudi* Kieff. from Paris (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle). A study of the both types unveiled that *P. nigriceps* belongs to the genus *Synacra* Först. but not *P. giraudi*. Since *P. nigriceps* is the type-species of *Prosynacra* Kieff. this genus falls as a synonym of *Synacra* and a new genus must be created for *P. giraudi*. The author proposes *Sundholmiella* gen. n. in honour of Dr. Sundholm for his excellent contributions to the knowledge of the superfamily Proctotrupoidea.

Sundholmiella gen. n.

Head (fig. 2 A) elongate, maxillary palpi with 5 joints, labial palpi with 3 joints. Mandibles with 2 teeth. Notauli only feebly visible anteriorly. Antennae in female with 12 segments, in male with 14 segments. Hind wing with closed basal cell (sometimes difficult to see).

Type of the genus: *Prosynacra giraudi* Kieff.

Sundholmiella giraudi (Kieff.)

Kieffer, in: André, Spec. Hym. Eur., 10, 729, 1910 (*Prosynacra giraudi*).

On the same pin 3 syntypes (2 ♀ 1 ♂). As lectotype is selected a female sitting on the

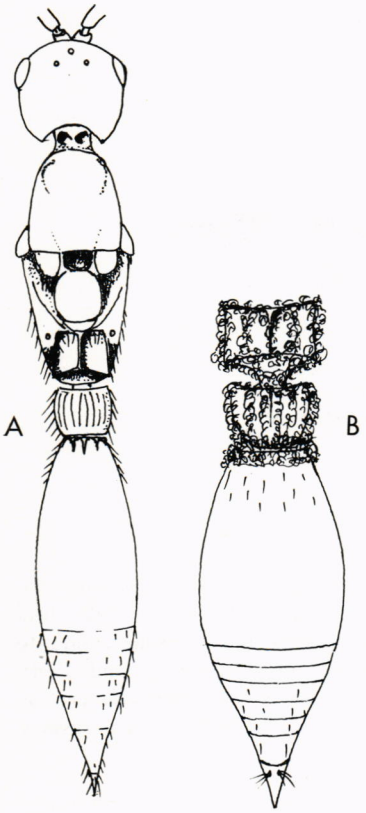

Fig. 1. A. *Sundholmiella giraudi* (Kieff.) ♀, body, excluding appendages; B. *Synacra nigriceps* (Kieff.) ♀, propodeum, petiole and gaster.

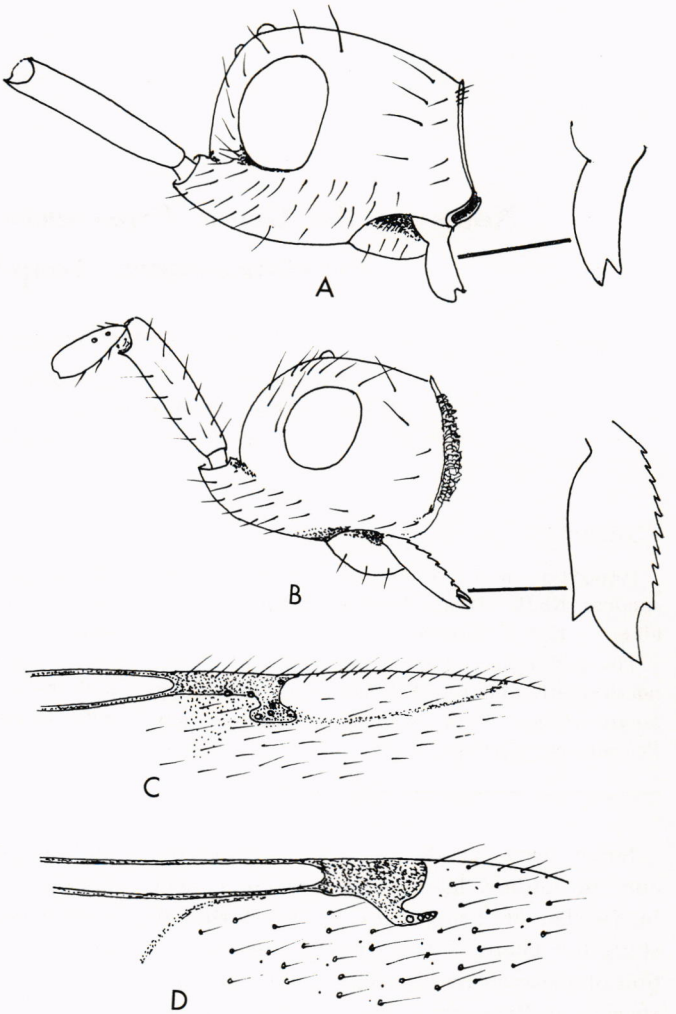

Fig. 2. A, C. *Sundholmiella giraudi* (Kieff.). — A. ♀, head in lateral view; C. ♀, part of fore wing with stigmalis and marginalis. — B, D. *Synacra nigriceps* (Kieff.). — B. ♂, head in lateral view; D. ♀, part of fore wing with marginalis and stigmalis.

top and marked with a red cross. A label says that the specimens are reared from *Blastophagus piniperda* (L.) and *Orthotomicus laricis* (F.), which seems dubious.

Material seen from Sweden:

Skåne: Åhus 24.VII. 58 1 ♂, 4.IX.63 1 ♀ 1 ♂ (K.-J. Hedqvist).

Hälsingland: Ljusne, Söderdala 4.VIII.58 1 ♂ (A. Sundholm). — Lule Lappmark: Jokkmokk 3.VII.58 1 ♂, 23.VII.58 1 ♂ (A. Sundholm).

About wing veins, antenna and head see fig. 2 C, 3 A, 3 B, 3 C and 2 A.

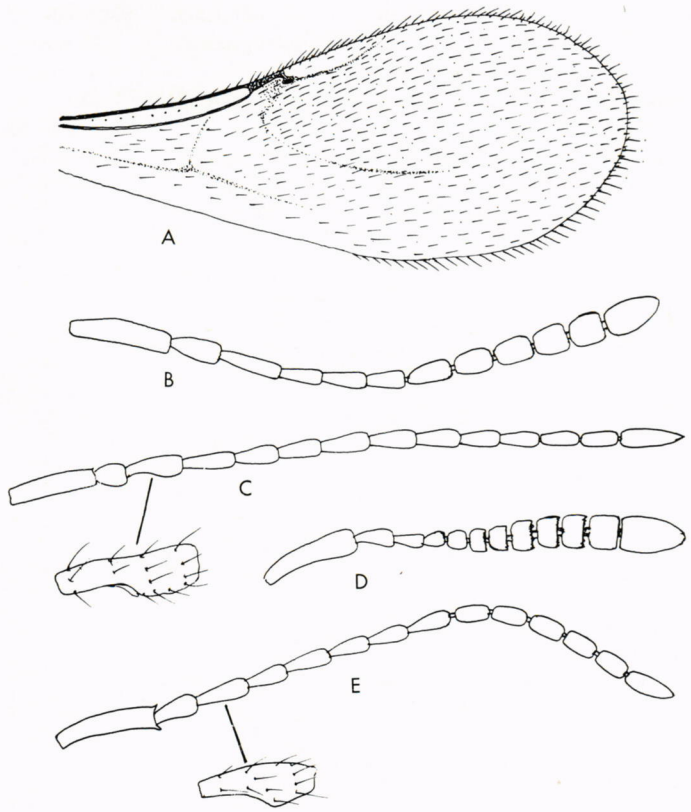

Fig. 3. A—C. *Sundholmiella giraudi* (Kieff.). — A. ♀, fore wing; B. ♀, antenna; C. ♂, antenna. — D—E. *Synacra nigriceps* (Kieff.). — D. ♀, antenna; E. ♂, antenna.

Synacra nigriceps (Kieff.) comb. n.

Kieffer, Boll. Lab. Zool. Portici. 4, 108, 1910 (*Prosynacra nigriceps*).

The only type-specimen existing (♂), possibly representing the holotype, with a label "Prosynacra nigriceps" written by Kieffer and a second label "Prosynacra nigriceps" written by Ghesquière 1959, is designated as lectotype.

From Denmark: Bornholm, Gudhjem 26.VII. 55 (leg. K.-J. Hedqvist) the author has a female, which he thinks is the female of *Synacra nigriceps*.

The specimen is similar to the male of *Synacra nigriceps* but has antenna with 12 segments. Occipital margin on lower side of head (see fig. 2 B) bordered with flocculent pubescence, on each side of pronotum with a tuft of flocculent pubescence as well as on propodeum, petiole and extreme base of gaster (fig. 1 B). Propodeum short with median carina toothlike projected at base. Hind wing without basal cell. About wing veins and antenna (see fig. 2 D and 3 D, 3 E).

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