A catalogue of types of Diapriinae (Hymenoptera, Diapriidae) at the National Museum of Natural History, Paris, with notes on the classification of Diapriinae and a brief history of the types of Jean-Jacques Kieffer (1856-1925)

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ABSTRACT
The types of 114 nominal species of Diapriinae in the collection of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, are catalogued. Lectotypes are designated for 13 species (*Abothropria nigra* Kieffer, 1913, *Bothriopria saussurei* Kieffer, 1905, *Diapria necans* Kieffer, 1911, *D. omoi* Risbec, 1950, *Eriopria nigra* Kieffer, 1910, *E. rufithorax* Kieffer, 1910, *Ledouxopria africana* Risbec, 1953, *Scapopria atriceps* Kieffer, 1913, *Spilomicrus carinatus* Kieffer, 1911, *S. crassipes* Kieffer, 1911, *S. gracilicornis* Kieffer, 1911, *S. gracilicornis festivus* Kieffer, 1911 and *Trichopria cilipes* Kieffer, 1909), 14 new combinations are established (*Aneuropria kilimandjaroi* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., *Basalys africana* (Risbec, 1953) n. comb., *B. semirufa* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., *Coptera ankaratrae* (Risbec, 1954) n. comb., *Doliopria antillensis* (Risbec, 1950) n. comb., *Lepidopria lloydi* (Ferrière, 1935) n. comb., *Spilomicrus saussurei* (Kieffer, 1905) n. comb., *S. variabilis* (Risbec, 1950) n. comb., *S. villiersi* (Risbec, 1954) n. comb., *Tetramopria castanea* (Kieffer, 1911) n. comb., *Trichopria atriceps* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., *T. belouvi* (Risbec, 1957) n. comb., *T. nigra* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb. and *T. omoi* (Risbec, 1950) n. comb.) and seven replacement names are proposed (*Trichopria tiwi* n. nom. for *T. nigra* n. comb., *Coptera seyrigi* n. nom. for *C. ornata* (Risbec, 1950), *Paramesius dessarti* n. nom. for *P. unifoveatus* Kieffer, 1911, *Trichopria jeanneli* n. nom. for *T. fimbriata* (Kieffer, 1913), *T. villemanti* n. nom. for *T. rufa* (Kieffer, 1913), *T. scapus* n. nom. for *T. atriceps* n. comb. and *Basalys balnea* n. nom. for *B. semirufa* n. comb.). Four generic and eight specific synonymies are established (*Abothropria* Kieffer, 1913 =

KEY WORDS
Insecta,
Hymenoptera,
Diapriidae,
Diapriinae,
Psilini,
Aneurhynchus,
Labolips,
types,
catalogue,
Jean-Jacques Kieffer,
classification,
phylogeny.

Trichopria Ashmead, 1893 n. syn., *Bothriopria* Kieffer, 1905 = *Spilomicrus* Westwood, 1832 n. syn., *Ledouxopria* Risbec, 1953 = *Basalys* Westwood, 1832 n. syn., *Scapopria* Kieffer, 1913 = *Trichopria* n. syn., *Diapria necans* = *Trichopria verticillata* (Latreille, 1805) n. syn., *Diapria vulpina* Kieffer, 1911 = *Trichopria conotoma* (Kieffer, 1911) n. syn., *Eriopria nigra* = *Spilomicrus antennatus* (Jurine, 1807) n. syn., *E. rufithorax* = *S. antennatus* n. syn., *Spilomicrus carinatus* = *S. compressus* Thomson, 1858 n. syn., *S. crassipes* = *S. compressus* n. syn., *S. gracilicornis festivus* = *S. gracilicornis* n. syn. and *Trichopria cilipes* = *T. nigra* (Nees, 1834) n. syn.). Notes are provided on the classification of the Diapriinae, with special reference to the tribe Psilini, and a brief history of the types of Abbé Jean-Jacques Kieffer is given.

RÉSUMÉ

Un catalogue des types de Diapriinae (Hymenoptera, Diapriidae) du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris et notes sur la classification des Diapriinae et une brève histoire des types de Jean-Jacques Kieffer (1856-1925).

Les types de 114 espèces nominales de Diapriinae de la collection du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris ont été catalogués. Des lectotypes sont designés pour 13 espèces (*Abothropria nigra* Kieffer, 1913, *Bothriopria saussurei* Kieffer, 1905, *Diapria necans* Kieffer, 1911, *D. omoi* Risbec, 1950, *Eriopria nigra* Kieffer, 1910, *E. rufithorax* Kieffer, 1910, *Ledouxopria africana* Risbec, 1953, *Scapopria atriceps* Kieffer, 1913, *Spilomicrus carinatus* Kieffer, 1911, *S. crassipes* Kieffer, 1911, *S. gracilicornis* Kieffer, 1911, *S. gracilicornis festivus* Kieffer, 1911 et *Trichopria cilipes* Kieffer, 1909), 14 nouvelles combinaisons sont établies (*Aneuropria kilimandjaroi* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., *Basalys africana* (Risbec, 1953) n. comb., *B. semirufa* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., *Coptera ankaratrae* (Risbec, 1954) n. comb., *Doliopria antillensis* (Risbec, 1950) n. comb., *Lepidopria lloydi* (Ferrière, 1935) n. comb., *Spilomicrus saussurei* (Kieffer, 1905) n. comb., *S. variabilis* (Risbec, 1950) n. comb., *S. villiersi* (Risbec, 1954) n. comb., *Tetramopria castanea* (Kieffer, 1911) n. comb., *Trichopria atriceps* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., *T. belouvi* (Risbec, 1957) n. comb., *T. nigra* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb. et *T. omoi* (Risbec, 1950) n. comb.) et sept noms de substitution proposés (*Trichopria tiwi* n. nom. pour *T. nigra* n. comb., *Coptera seyrigi* n. nom. pour *C. ornata* (Risbec, 1950), *Paramesius dessarti* n. nom. pour *P. unifoveatus* Kieffer, 1911, *Trichopria jeanneli* n. nom. pour *T. fimbriata* (Kieffer, 1913), *T. villemanti* n. nom. pour *T. rufa* (Kieffer, 1913), *T. scapus* n. nom. pour *T. atriceps* n. comb. et *Basalys balnea* n. nom. pour *B. semirufa* n. comb.). Quatre genres et huit espèces sont mis en synonymie (*Abothropria* Kieffer, 1913 = *Trichopria* Ashmead, 1893 n. syn., *Bothriopria* Kieffer, 1905 = *Spilomicrus* Westwood, 1832 n. syn., *Ledouxopria* Risbec, 1953 = *Basalys* Westwood, 1832 n. syn., *Scapopria* Kieffer, 1913 = *Trichopria* n. syn., *Diapria necans* = *Trichopria verticillata* (Latreille, 1805) n. syn., *Diapria vulpina* Kieffer, 1911 = *Trichopria conotoma* (Kieffer, 1911) n. syn., *Eriopria nigra* = *Spilomicrus antennatus* (Jurine, 1807) n. syn., *E. rufithorax* = *S. antennatus* n. syn., *Spilomicrus carinatus* = *S. compressus* Thomson, 1858 n. syn., *S. crassipes* = *S. compressus* n. syn., *S. gracilicornis festivus* = *S. gracilicornis* n. syn. et *Trichopria cilipes* = *T. nigra* (Nees, 1834) n. syn.). Des notes sur la classification des Diapriinae, en particulier les Psilini, sont fournies et un bref rappel est donné de l'histoire des types de l'Abbé Jean-Jacques Kieffer.

MOTS CLÉS
Insecta,
Hymenoptera,
Diapriidae,
Diapriinae,
Psilini,
Aneurhynchus,
Labolips,
types,
catalogue,
Jean-Jacques Kieffer,
classification,
phylogénie.

INTRODUCTION

Diapriinae Haliday, 1833 is a cosmopolitan subfamily of diapriid wasps including about 1000 described species (Johnson 1992). Most are puparial endoparasitoids of Diptera and more rarely Coleoptera or Formicidae Latreille, 1809. They are often a major component of the microhymenopteran fauna attacking Diptera in a range of biotopes, but despite this they remain poorly known.

A recent visit to the entomology laboratory of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, showed that many uncatalogued types of Diapriinae were present, most significantly including those representing the type species of 14 nominal genera. The location and recognition of such types and their placement in currently recognised taxa is a necessary preliminary to revisionary studies which, in order that they have lasting value, must be based on a knowledge of species described already. This problem is particularly severe for neglected families such as the Diapriidae with a large and fragmented literature. There is no previous comprehensive published list of Diapriinae types held by the Muséum. Most original descriptions are unhelpful since the type depository is not mentioned. Previous works locating types at Paris are: Kieffer's Philippine Diapriinae (Kelner-Pillault 1958b; Baltazar 1966), one Fonscolombe type (Dessart 1966), a few *Trichopria* types (Huggert 1977, 1982) and an overview of published type depositories (Johnson 1992). Even so, these do not cover many types, there is no consistency of approach and some erroneous or out of date information is included. Consequently, the current study aims to catalogue all types of Diapriinae at Paris, in the context of the history of Kieffer's types and current ideas on classification of Diapriinae, in order to make them accessible and comprehensible to future workers. This is intended as a basis for future revisions of World Diapriinae, and also to help the future reorganisation of the collection in Paris.

Towards a modern classification of Diapriinae

The concept of Diapriinae recognised here includes all the genera traditionally placed in Psilini Nees, 1834, including *Aneurhynchus* Westwood, 1832 and *Labolips* Förster, 1856, that is to say Psilini *s.l.* in the sense of almost all recent authors but with the addition of the genus *Ortona* Masner & García, 2002. There are a number of reasons for not adopting the scheme of Masner & García (2002) in which *Aneurhynchus* and *Labolips* are separated from the rest of the Psilini and placed in Belytinae Förster, 1856.

Firstly, the possession of grooves on the second sternite is not clearly a synapomorphy of Belytinae + *Labolips* + *Aneurhynchus*. A grooved second sternite is found also in the diapriid subfamily Ismarinae, and in a more derived form in Ambositrinae, and there is only one subfamily, the albeit heterogeneous Diapriinae, where it does not occur universally. At this stage therefore the possibility cannot be discounted that the presence of grooved sternites is part of the ground plan of Diapriidae and, as a probable plesiomorphy for Diapriidae, cannot on its own be used to define a monophyletic group within Diapriidae, such as Belytinae + *Labolips* + *Aneurhynchus*. Also, it is worth noting that within Belytinae, this character is highly variable between genera and species; in some the groove extends across sternites 2-5, in others it only covers a fraction of sternite 2. Thus its expression is variable and potentially homoplasious and to understand its phylogenetic significance fully it would be best interpreted against the background of numerous other characters in the context of a full phylogenetic analysis.

Secondly, there are problems with the attempt to define Psilini without *Aneurhynchus* and *Labolips* on the basis of the presence of a macrotergite comprised of metasomal tergite 2 only, and with an exposed sclerotised labrum where both characters are synapomorphies with respect to the Belytinae. A macrotergite comprised of metasomal tergite 2 only is probably the plesiomorphic state for Diapriinae and so cannot be used to define a restricted Psilini (derived only in one part of one subfamily, Diapriini Haliday, 1833 + Spilomicrini Ashmead, 1893 where tergites 2 and 3 are fused and perhaps also in *Peckidium* Masner

& García, 2002 where metasomal tergite 3 is apparently the largest, although this anomalous genus is only tentatively included in Diapriidae at present [Masner & García 2002]). As for the presence of an exposed sclerotised labrum, there are also some Belytinae with exposed sclerotised labra, so it is not clear that its presence in a restricted Psilini can be considered synapomorphic or symplesiomorphic with respect to Belytinae as an outgroup.

It is not the purpose of this paper to provide a full phylogenetic analysis of Psilini, however it is worth noting a number of conspicuous characters that are consistent with the broad concept of Psilini (*sensu* Hellén 1963; Kozlov 1978; Nixon 1980 retaining *Aneurhynchus* and *Labolips*) a group traditionally recognised by the venation not reaching the front margin of the fore wing. In cladistic terms it can be defined easily as a monophyletic group on the basis of the two congruent synapomorphies: 1) no venation reaching the front margin of the fore wing; and 2) the weakly defined trochantellus. The recently described psiline genus *Ortona* also shows these character states (from material in BMNH) and can be included in a broad concept of Psilini. In the rest of the Diapriidae, at least some venation reaches the fore margin of the wing and the trochantellus is clearly defined. Thus Psilini *s.l.* is congruent with arguments presented above for the likely ancestral states "presence of sternal grooves" and "macrotergite comprised of metasomal tergite 2 only". Interestingly if the broad concept of Psilini is accepted then the two characters "spike-like spiracle" (Masner & García 2002) and "loss of grooves on the second sternite" define a clade (*Psilus* Panzer, 1801 + *Coptera* Say, 1836 + *Aneuropria* Kieffer, 1905 + *Ortona*) within the Psilini.

To conclude: 1) apart from some small but problematic genera noted by Kozlov (1978) and Masner & García (2002) this leaves the Diapriinae comprised of two major clades, the Psilini *s.l.* and the Diapriini + Spilomicrini; 2) since there is no clear synapomorphy to link these two major clades, Diapriinae may not be monophyletic; and 3) Psilini *s.l.* may yet be united with Belytinae or the rest of the Diapriinae, but either way, it would be better to move it en bloc as it seems to be a monophyletic group. While this is admittedly a provisional hypothesis of relationships it is perhaps more robust than that of Masner & García (2002) with respect to the Psilini since it accounts for more characters without making any unusual assumptions about polarity with respect to other potential diapriid outgroups. It also has the advantage of serving nomenclatural stability.

The diapriid types of Abbé Jean-Jacques Kieffer (1856-1925)

Biographical and bibliographic details of Kieffer are published elsewhere (Nominé 1925, 1926; Kelner-Pillault 1958a; Gagné 1994; Vlug 1995; and citations *in* Gilbert 1977). As Kieffer described the greater part of the species covered in the catalogue below, it is worth briefly mentioning the history of his types. Kieffer based his descriptions on specimens in his own collection, but also on material borrowed from other collectors and museums. Much of Kieffer's personal collection, at least the Diapriidae, has survived despite the doubt cast on the survival of Kieffer material belonging to some other taxa (see Gagné 1994 and references therein; Vlug 1995). In brief, P. L. G. Benoit, Head of the Invertebrates Section at the Musée du Congo Belge at Tervuren, found Kieffer's collection at the Collège de Bitche where Kieffer taught. Thanks to the Recteur, R. P. P. J. Schmitt, the collection was transferred to the entomology laboratory of the MNHN in 1957 (Kelner-Pillault 1958a). Otherwise, types which Kieffer described from material received from collectors or museums were usually returned to them and so their current location depends on the fate of their collection of origin. Thus, many types can be traced where Kieffer states the collector in original descriptions. For example, some of those based on du Buysson and de Gaulle material are now in Paris, whereas, those based on Cameron specimens are in London (Notton 1995 and this study). Kieffer also exchanged specimens of myrmecophile Hymenoptera with E. Wasmann;

hence, some syntypes series of Wasmann and Kieffer myrmecophile diapriids are split between Paris and Maastricht (Dessart 1975 and this study).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

NOTES ON THE RECOGNITION OF TYPE MATERIAL AND THE ARRANGEMENT AND FORMAT OF THE CATALOGUE

Almost 300 type specimens representing 114 nominal species were recognised and examined, being all that could be found during the time available. This is certainly almost all of those present; however, the possibility that others exist unrecognised cannot be discounted. The status of nominal species represented by type material was considered and details of type material given. Within the catalogue, original binominal combinations are arranged alphabetically. Full label data are quoted for primary types, except where illegible ({illeg.}), slashes are used to indicate the end of a line (/), where a slash occurs in the label data, this has been replaced by a dash (-), a semicolon is used between labels (;) and a full stop between mounts (·). Specimen condition is noted where this may help in the recognition of unique primary types, as well as comparative notes on original descriptions. Each specimen was assessed for type status. For difficult cases, the criteria of Fitton (1982) have been followed when recognising syntypes. Recognition of types was facilitated by the labelling of specimens by previous workers, particularly P. L. G. Benoit, but made harder by many manuscript names due to Maneval, labels with incorrect type status, labels with unpublished lectotype selections and some of the inaccuracies of Kieffer labels, for example, variations in spelling and generic placements. A degree of latitude has been allowed when matching specimens with Kieffer's descriptions, particularly those published in the report of the Alluaud and Jeannel expedition (Kieffer 1913a) which appear to have been made from unmounted specimens in alcohol, and also when matching with the descriptions of Risbec. The identity of each nominal species is given with species placed in currently recognised genera, using generic keys given in Nixon (1980), Masner & García (2002) and various other sources cited in Notton (1999). All the generic assignments for species originally described in *Galesus* have been checked: the excellent key of Muesebeck (1980) was found to be particularly useful in this respect. An additional character was found to be of use in the separation of *Psilus* and *Coptera*. The length of metasomal tergite 2 (the macrotergite) is longer in *Coptera*, reaching or almost reaching the apex of the gaster so the following tergites are exposed as very narrow bands, whereas in *Psilus* the macrotergite is shorter, exposing the following tergites more. A note is made of relevant type material in other repositories where this is known. Lastly a nomenclatural summary is given.

LIST OF REPOSITORIES

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London;
CNCI	Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa;
MCSN	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genoa;
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva;
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris;
NHME	Natural History Museum, Maastricht;
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna;
NMPC	National Museum, Natural History, Prague;
OXUM	Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum of Natural History, Oxford.

TYPE CATALOGUE

Abothropria belouvi Risbec, 1957: 321. Syntypes ♀ and ♂, Île de La Réunion, Rempart de Bélouve (MNHN).

Label

Abothropria ♂ ♀/ belouvi Risbec/ types/ Rempart de Bélouve/ La Réunion/ R. P., I [syntypes ♀; ♂].

Notes

Both syntypes are dry-mounted on one microscope slide, with the coverslip ringed with a soft

colourless varnish. The female is missing most of its left antenna and the male has a chip out of one wing. Risbec (1957) and Johnson (1992) note that the type material is at the Institut de Recherche scientifique de Madagascar, Tananarive, Madagascar, however, it is now in Paris. Both syntypes are unremarkable examples of the genus *Trichopria*.

Identity
Trichopria belouvi (Risbec, 1957) n. comb.

Abothropria nigra Kieffer, 1913a: 23. Lectotype ♀, Kenya, south of Mombasa, Tiwi (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
5; Abothropria nigra K./ type 5.

Notes
This specimen was found preserved in alcohol among material from the Alluaud and Jeannel expedition. It is now mounted on a card point and is entire. This specimen belongs to *Trichopria*, in fact it is very closely allied to *T. fucicola* by the form of the scutellum which lacks a basal pit, by the flattened head, six mesoscutal setae and short malar space but differs from it slightly in the form of the antenna. Consequently, *Abothropria nigra* is transferred to *Trichopria nigra* n. comb. Since *Abothropria nigra* is the type species of *Abothropria*, *Abothropria* becomes a junior synonym of *Trichopria* n. syn. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of this synonymy. Transferring this species to *Trichopria* creates secondary homonymy with *Trichopria nigra* (Nees, 1834), so a new name is proposed below, derived from the collection locality Tiwi and to be treated as a noun in apposition. Of the other species formerly in *Abothropria*, *Abothropria belouvi* also belongs to *Trichopria* (see above) and *Abothropria lloydi* Ferrière, 1935 is transferred here to *Lepidopria lloydi* n. comb. on the basis of a number of similarities including the raised petiole, the shortened propodeum indented to receive the petiole, numerous short hairs over the body, e.g., on the disc of the large tergite, similarity in the form of the antennal club of the female, the testaceous colour and gregarious habits (type material of *Abothropria lloydi* in BMNH examined).

Identity
Trichopria tiwi n. nom. for *T. nigra* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb. not *T. nigra* (Nees, 1834).

Acidopria tetratoma Kieffer, 1913b: 442, 443. Syntype "♂" = ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Holotypus; Acidopria/ tetratoma; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty and has most of the left flagellum missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. Kieffer's description is headed with the male gender symbol but this is an error, the description is clearly of a female, for example, it is stated to have a 12-segmented antenna with a four-segmented club. *A. tetratoma* was included in *Basalys* by Masner (1964) and Johnson (1992), and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Basalys tetratoma (Kieffer, 1913).

Acidopria variicornis Kieffer, 1913b: 442. Syntypes ♀; 2 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Holotypus; Acidopria/ variicornis; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♀].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Allotypus; Acidopria/ variicornis; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; /; Acidopria/ variicornis; Paratypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. *A. variicornis* was included in *Basalys* by Masner (1964) and Johnson (1992), and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Basalys variicornis (Kieffer, 1913).

Aneurhynchus kilimandjaroi Kieffer, 1913a: 25. Syntypes 2 ♀♀, Tanzania, Mount Kilimanjaro, around Bismarkhügel (MNHN).

Label
Aneurrhynchus kilimandjaroi/ Type 70 K ♀ [syntypes 2 ♀♀].

Notes
The syntypes were found among spirit preserved material from the Alluaud and Jeannel expedition. Both are now mounted on card points and are entire. This species has no lateral hooks on the scutellum and no modified clypeus or striate fan on the malar space, and so does not belong to *Aneurhynchus*. The 12-segmented antenna, complete secondary anterior margin of metasomal tergite 2 (the macrotergite) and the form of the propodeum show that it belongs to *Aneuropria.* This considerably extends the recorded range of this genus into sub-Saharan Africa and confirms the place of *Aneuropria* in the African fauna. The type locality could not be located but may be an error for Bismarkburg (now Kasanga) in Tanzania (see Krell 1994, for an account of this important collecting locality).

Identity
Aneuropria kilimandjaroi (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb.

Aneurhynchus nodicornis Marshall 1867: 225. Non-type (MNHN).

Notes
A male specimen identified by Marshall and from his collection, via the E. André collection, was found labelled "cotype". However, the locality code "St. A." on the underside of the mount almost certainly means Saint Albans in Hertfordshire and not the type locality of Swithland Woods in Leicestershire, hence, it is not considered syntypic. It does however agree well with Marshall's description and since he identified it, it may be significant in the interpretation of this species should no genuine type material be found.

Aneurhynchus phorivora Kieffer, 1911a: 822. Syntypes ♀; ♂, France (MNHN).

Labels
Maisons/ Laff. éclos/ juin; parasite de/ Phora helicivora!; Aneu/ rhynchus/ phorivora K.; Type; Muséum Paris/ Maisons-Laffitte/ Seine-et-Oise/ Coll. J. de Gaulle 1919 [syntype ♀].
Maisons/ Laff. éclos/ en juin; parasite de/ Phora helicivora!; Aneu/ rhynchus/ phorivora K.; Type; Muséum Paris/ Maisons-Laffitte/ Seine-et-Oise/ Coll. J. de Gaulle 1919 [syntype ♂].

Identity
Aneurhynchus phorivora Kieffer, 1911.

Aneuropria clavata Kieffer, 1911a: 898. Syntype ♀, Spain, Pozuela de Calatrava (MNHN).

Labels
Pozuelo de/ Calatrava; Kieffer det.; Aneuropria/ clavata K.; Type; Muséum Paris/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914.

Notes
The syntype is carded on its venter, with the left fore wing broken off but still present. *A. clavata* was synonymised with *A. foersteri* by Masner & Sundholm (1959) and this synonymy is supported here.

Identity
Aneuropria foersteri (Kieffer, 1910).

Aparamesius carinatus Kieffer, 1913b: 436. Syntype ♀; 2 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♀; Holotypus; Aparamesius/ carinatus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♀].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Allotypus; Aparamesius/ carinatus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Paratypus; Aparamesius/ carinatus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. This species was transferred to *Paramesius* by Masner in Krombein & Burks (1967) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Paramesius carinatus (Kieffer, 1913).

Aparamesius depressus Kieffer, 1913b: 437. Syntype ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♀; holotypus; Aparamesius/ depressus K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is pointed, dirty, and has the tip of its right hind tarsus missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. This species is listed under *Paramesius* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Paramesius depressus (Kieffer, 1913).

Aparamesius filicornis Kieffer, 1913b: 436, 437. Syntypes 2 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; holotypus; Aparamesius/ filicornis K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Aparamesius/ filicornis; paratypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. This species is listed under *Paramesius* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Paramesius filicornis (Kieffer, 1913).

Aparamesius levistilus Kieffer, 1913b: 436, 437. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Aparamesius/ levistilus K.; holotypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is pointed, dirty and entire. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. This species is listed under *Paramesius* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Paramesius levistilus (Kieffer, 1913).

Ashmeadopria asiatica Risbec, 1950: 541, 543. Syntypes 2 ♀♀, North Vietnam, Tonkin, Hao Binh district (MNHN).

Labels
Muséum Paris/ Tonkin/ Rég. De Hoa-Binh/ A. de Cooman 1928; Type; Ashmeadopria/ asiatica Risbec [syntype ♀].
Muséum Paris/ Tonkin/ Rég. De Hoa-Binh/ A. de Cooman 1928 [syntype ♀].

Notes
The two syntypes differ in the shape of the apex of the gaster, antenna, scutellum and other characters and must represent different species. A third female with the same collection details is

not syntypic because Risbec referred to it as a variety with a five-segmented instead of a three-segmented antennal club. This species is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria asiatica (Risbec, 1950).

Ashmeadopria bakeri Kieffer, 1913b: 458. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; holotypus; Ashmeadopria/ bakeri K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is pointed, with the head, metasoma and parts of hind legs missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. This species was transferred to *Trichopria* by Baltazar (1966) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria bakeri (Kieffer, 1913).

Ashmeadopria bipunctata Kieffer, 1913b: 458, 459. Syntypes 2 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; holotypus; Ashmeadopria/ bipunctata K.; Trichopria (Planopria)/ bipunctum Kieffer n. n./ Holotype/ P. L. G. Benoit det. 1956; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Ashmeadopria/ bipunctata K.; paratypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b) and the two labels, no evidence was found for holotype status. This species was transferred to *Trichopria* by Kieffer (1916) and renamed *T. bipunctum* because of secondary homonymy with *Trichopria bipunctata* (Kieffer, 1911). Kieffer's placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria bipunctum Kieffer, 1916.

Ashmeadopria chari Risbec, 1950: 541, 546. Holotype ♀, Chad, Moyen Chari, Sarh (formerly Fort Archambault) (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Muséum Paris/ Moyen Chari/ Fort Archambault/ Bakare ou Boungoul/ Mission Chari-Tchad/ Dr J. Decorse 1904; février; Type; Ashmeadopria/ chari Risbec.

Notes
The holotype is carded on its venter and is entire. Risbec (1950) spelt the species name as *chari* in the key and figure legend and as *charii* at the head of the description. There is no clear evidence within this work that one or other name is an incorrect spelling (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.5). Applying the first reviser principle (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.2.1) makes *chari* the valid name from its use by Risbec (1955), in agreement with Johnson (1992). This species is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria chari (Risbec, 1950).

Ashmeadopria elegantula Risbec, 1950: 541, 542. Holotype ♀, Madagascar, Imerina (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Muséum Paris/ Madagascar/ Imerina/ P. Camboué legit/ G. Grandidier 1902; Type; Ashmeadopria/ elegantula/ Risbec.

Notes
The holotype is carded on its venter and has the greater part of the wings missing. This species is

listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria elegantula (Risbec, 1950).

Ashmeadopria nigriventris Kieffer, 1913b: 458, 459. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; holotypus; Ashmeadopria/ nigriventris K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty, and has most of right fore wing missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. This species was transferred to *Trichopria* by Kieffer (1916) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria nigriventris (Kieffer, 1913).

Ashmeadopria variabilis Risbec, 1950: 541, 544. Syntype ♀, Madagascar, Imerinandroso (MNHN).

Labels
Madagascar/ Imerinandroso/ R. Decary 1921; juin; Type; Ashmeadopria/ variabilis Risbec.

Notes
The syntype is carded on its left side and has its wings crumpled. Three other specimens were found corresponding to the varieties of *A. variabilis* described by Risbec, these are not syntypic. This species is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria variabilis (Risbec, 1950).

Ashmeadopria variabilis waterloti Risbec, 1950: 541, 546. Holotype ♀, Madagascar, Tananarive district (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Muséum Paris/ Madagascar/ env. de Tananarive/ Waterlot 1924; Type; Ashmeadopria waterloti/ Risbec.

Notes
The holotype is carded on its left side and is entire. Other specimens were found corresponding to the varieties of *A. variabilis waterloti* described by Risbec, these are not syntypic. Confusingly, this taxon was referred to as *A. waterloti* in the original description but stated to be a subspecies of *A. variabilis* so the original name has been emended here to *Ashmeadopria variabilis* ssp. *waterloti* in line with conventional usage. This species is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here. Since Johnson (1992) referred to it as *T. waterloti* without qualification, it now has the status of a full species.

Identity
Trichopria waterloti (Risbec, 1950).

Basalys erythropus Kieffer, 1911a: 908. Syntypes ♀; 3 ♂♂, France, Maisons-Laffitte (MNHN); syntype ♂, France, Broût-Vernet (MNHN).

Labels
Maisons/ Laff. 5-9; Muséum Paris/ Maisons-Laffitte/ Seine-et-Oise/ Coll. J. de Gaulle 1919 [syntype ♀].
Maisons-Laffitte/ Seine-et-Oise; 13-6; Muséum Paris/ Coll. J. de Gaulle, 1919 [syntype ♂].
Maisons/ Laff. 3-9; Muséum Paris/ Maisons-Laffitte/ Seine-et-Oise/ Coll. J. de Gaulle, 1919 [syntype ♂].
Maisons/ Laff. 6-7; Muséum Paris/ Maisons-Laffitte/ Seine-et-Oise/ Coll. J. de Gaulle, 1919 [syntype ♂].
Broût-Vernet; H. du Buysson; Basalys ♂/ erythropus Kieff./ Maneval det. 36 [syntype ♂].

Notes
Five specimens found standing over *Basalys erythropus* in the general collection in Paris closely match the original description and can be regarded as syntypes.

Identity
Basalys erythropus Kieffer, 1911.

Basalys formicarius Kieffer, 1904: 50. Syntypes 2 ♂♂, Austria, Lainz near Vienna (MNHN); syntype ♂, Austria, Lainz near Vienna (NHME).

Labels
Lainz b. Wien/ b. Las. brunneus/ 7.92; 16; Basalys/ formicito-/ rum Kieff. type; holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Tropidopria/ n. sp. ?/ Vienna, avec/ Lasius brunneus/ (Wasmann); Basalys/ formicarius Kieff; Type; Muséum Paris/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914 [syntype ♂].

Notes
The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status: the original description implies a syntype series since it describes colour variation. Dessart (1975) gave information on types of this species at Maastricht.

Identity
Basalys formicaria Kieffer, 1904.

Basalys microtoma Kieffer, 1908: 39. Syntype ♂, USA, Pennsylvania, Sunbury (MNHN).

Label
Loxotropa/ microtoma.

Notes
The syntype is carded on its venter and is entire. It belongs to the species group of *Basalys* in which males have the first flagellar segment very short and the females have a four-segmented antennal club. It agrees well with the description although the head is described as subcylindrical when it is subspherical – this is certainly an error as this is never the case for males of this species group of *Basalys*.

Identity
Basalys microtoma Kieffer, 1908.

Bothriopria saussurei Kieffer, 1905a: 135. Lectotype ♀, Madagascar, Sekora (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Madagascar/ Sikora; Muséum Paris; Bothryopria/ saussurei.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its right side and has the head mounted separately and the left fore leg and most of the left flagellum missing. It belongs to *Spilomicrus* and since *B. saussurei* is the type species of *Bothriopria*, this genus becomes a junior synonym of *Spilomicrus* n. syn. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of this synonymy.

Identity
Spilomicrus saussurei (Kieffer, 1905) n. comb.

Bothriopria variabilis Risbec, 1950: 527. Syntypes 2 ♂♂, Madagascar, Ankaratra (MNHN).

Labels
Madagascar/ Ankaratra/ III.32/ A. Seyrig; Type; Bothriopria/ variabilis Risbec [syntype ♂].
Madagascar/ Ankaratra/ 27.II.32/ A. Seyrig [syntype ♂].

Notes
Four other specimens were seen which correspond to Risbec's varieties – these are not syntypic. The two syntypes of *B. variabilis* belong to *Spilomicrus*.

Identity
Spilomicrus variabilis (Risbec, 1950) n. comb.

Bothriopria villiersi Risbec, 1954: 549. Holotype ♂, Côte-d'Ivoire, Tonkoui (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Label
IFAN 1946/ Bothriopria/ villiersi Risbec/ Tonkoui C. I./ 900-1200 m. Villiers.

Notes
This specimen was found dry-mounted on a microscope slide which had the coverslip ringed by a soft colourless varnish. The specimen has at some time in the past been dissected into numerous fragments, many of which were found to have been lost as the coverslip had become loose. The remaining 14 fragments were recovered and glued onto a card, including: pieces of head, mandible, fore wing, hind wing, legs, metasoma, mesosoma and one unidentified fragment. The type belongs to *Spilomicrus*.

Identity
Spilomicrus villiersi (Risbec, 1954) n. comb.

Diapria (***Tropidopria***) ***castanea*** Kieffer, 1911b: 954. Syntype ♀, Spain, Pozuela de Calatrava (MNHN).

Labels
Pozuelo de/ Calatrava; Kieffer det.; Diapria/ castanea; Type; Muséum Paris/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914.

Notes
The syntype is carded with the right wings missing. This species is transferred to *Tetramopria* according to the generic characters given by Notton (1994). Among the European species, it is closest to *Tetramopria aurocincta*, which also has a keeled scutellar disc.

Identity
Tetramopria castanea (Kieffer, 1911) n. comb.

Diapria inconspicua Kieffer, 1905a: 139. Syntype ♂, Île de La Réunion (MNHN).

Labels
La Réunion/ 3/ Ch.-Alluaud 1893; Diapria/ inconspicua; Ashmeadopria/ inconspicua/ Kieff; Holotypus/ Diapria ♂/ inconspicua/ Kieff./ (L. Huggert-79); Trichopria ♂/ inconspicua Kieff./ det. L. Huggert-76.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its right side, with one antenna and the left fore wing on a microslide and most of the other antenna missing. Despite Huggert (1977) no evidence was found for holotype status. This species was transferred to *Trichopria* by Kieffer (1912) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria inconspicua (Kieffer, 1905).

Diapria inquilina Kieffer, 1904: 56. Syntype ♀, near Luxembourg (MNHN); syntype ♀, Luxembourg (NHME).

Labels
bei Solenopsis/ fugax 5.1903/ Luxembourg; Holotypus; ♀; Diapria/ inquilina [syntype ♀].

Notes
This syntype is pointed on an acetate sheet and is entire. There are two worker ants mounted on the same pin. Dessart (1975) gave information on types of this species at Maastricht. This species was transferred to *Trichopria* by Kieffer (1911b) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria inquilina (Kieffer, 1904).

Diapria madeirae Kieffer, 1905b: 7. Syntypes ♀; ♂, Madeira (MNHN).

Labels
Madére; Kieffer det.; Loxotropa/ madeirae K./ ♀; Type; Muséum Paris/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914 [syntype ♀].
Madére; Madeira/ (Schmit)/ bei Mon./ carbonarium; Kieffer det.; Loxotropa/ madeirae K./ ♂; Type; Muséum Paris/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914 [syntype ♂].

Notes
This species was transferred to *Trichopria* by Kieffer (1912) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Trichopria madeirae (Kieffer, 1905).

Diapria (***Tropidopria***) ***necans*** Kieffer, 1911b: 971. Lectotype ♀, France, Broût-Vernet (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Broût-Vernet/ 24.x.07/ H. du Buysson; Diapria/ necans K.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its venter and has most of the right antenna missing. This species is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here. The character used by Kieffer to distinguish *Trichopria necans* from *T. verticillata*, the form of the scutellar disc, is quite variable in this instance and cannot be used to support *T. necans* as a separate species, hence the two are synonymised here. The synonymy established here follows the concept of *Trichopria verticillata* established by Nixon (1980) and confirmed by Notton (1995). A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of the new synonymy established.

Identity
Trichopria verticillata (Latreille, 1805) n. syn.

Diapria omoi Risbec, 1950: 548. Lectotype ♂; paralectotype ♂, Kenya, Mount Elgon, Elgon Saw Mill (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Kenya/ Elgon Saw Mill/ Mt. Elgon, ver't est/ (camp II) 2470 m; Muséum Paris/ Mission de l'Omo/ C. Arambourg/ P. A. Chappuis & R. Jeannel/ 1932-33; Type; Diapria/ omoi/ Risbec [lectotype ♂].

Notes
The lectotype is micropinned and entire. Until recently this species has been placed in *Diapria*, however examination of the types show that one is a *Trichopria* (the lectotype) whereas the other is a *Basalys*. A lectotype has been designated to ensure the stability of the new generic placement established here.

Identity
Trichopria omoi (Risbec, 1950) n. comb.

Diapria (***Tropidopria***) ***vulpina*** Kieffer, 1911b: 959. Syntype ♀, France, Broût-Vernet (MNHN).

Labels
Broût-Vernet/ H. du Buysson; Ashmeadopria/ vulpina Kieff. ♀/ Maneval det. 39.

Notes
One female specimen collected by du Buysson may be regarded as a syntype. It is carded on its venter with the tip of its right wing missing. This species was transferred to *Trichopria* by Kozlov (1978) and this placement is supported here. The syntype specimen has been compared with the type of *Trichopria conotoma* (Kieffer, 1911) (in BMNH) and other specimens from England and Spain (OXUM, BMNH) and there are no significant differences, so the two species have been synonymised. Kieffer (1911b) erroneously separated *T. conotoma* from *T. vulpina* on the grounds that the former had grey petiolar pubescence and the latter brownish yellow pubescence, when both actually have brownish yellow pubescence dorsally and greyish pubescence ventrally. This error probably arose from the unusual mounting of the type of *T. conotoma* – the petiole is twisted and covered by the hind wing obscuring the dorsal hairs.

Identity
Trichopria conotoma (Kieffer, 1911) n. syn.

Eriopria nigra Kieffer, 1910: 746. Lectotype ♀, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN); paralectotypes 2 ♀♀, France, Forêt de Saint-Germain (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Bitche/ coll. Kieffer/ teste Benoit; Holotypus; ♀; Eriopria/ nigra K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [lectotype ♀].

Notes
The lectotype is carded on its venter and is entire. It agrees with the description of the type of

Spilomicrus antennatus given by Masner (1964). A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of the new synonymy established here. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Spilomicrus antennatus (Jurine, 1807) n. syn.

Eriopria rufithorax Kieffer, 1910: 745. Lectotype ♀; paralectotype ♀, France, Forêt de Saint-Germain (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Forêt de Saint-Germain/ Seine-et-Oise; 1.10.9; Eriopria/ rufithorax; Muséum Paris/ Coll. J. de Gaulle 1919; Type [lectotype ♀].

Notes
The lectotype is carded on its venter and is entire. It agrees with the description of the type of *Spilomicrus antennatus* given by Masner (1964) and with the type of *Eriopria nigra* above. No evidence was found for holotype status and so a lectotype was designated to ensure the stability of the synonymy established here.

Identity
Spilomicrus antennatus (Jurine, 1807) n. syn.

Euplacopria mutilata Ferrière, 1929: 158. Syntype ♀, Brasil, Paraná, Rio Negro (MNHN).

Labels
Euplacopria/ mutilata/ Ferrière; Rio Negro/ Paraná/ coll. Reichensperger; Eciton/ legionis.

Notes
The syntype is carded on its venter and has the apical half of both fore wings missing. According to Ferrière (1929), this is how specimens of this wasp are normally found; presumably the wings are chewed off by the ants with which they live.

Identity
Euplacopria mutilata Ferrière, 1929.

Galesus ankaratrae Risbec, 1954: 541. Holotype ♂, Madagascar, Ankaratra (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Madagascar/ Ankaratra/ alt. 1800; iii.40; Muséum Paris/ A. Seyrig; Type; Galesus/ ankaratrae Risbec.

Notes
The holotype is pinned and substaged and is entire. The name *Galesus ankaratrae* was originally published in a key (Risbec 1954) while the paper intended as its original description came out the following year (Risbec 1955). The most recent previous generic placement in *Psilus* (Johnson 1992; Yoder & Wharton 2002) is based on Risbec's misleading description; an examination of the type shows that it is actually a species of *Coptera*.

Identity
Coptera ankaratrae (Risbec, 1954) n. comb.

Galesus bignonae Risbec, 1954: 542, 545. Syntype ♀, Sénégal, Casamance, Bignona (MNHN).

Label
Galesus/ bignonae/ Risbec/ type.

Notes
This specimen is dry-mounted on a microscope slide, the coverslip ringed with soft, colourless resin. It has been dissected at some time in the past and many pieces are missing. The following pieces remain; one hind wing, most of the metasoma, fragments of the mesosoma, much of the head, fragments of the legs and antennae. Risbec (1954) spelt the species name as *bignoniae* in the key, generic discussion, figure legend and comparative notes and as *bignonae* at the head of the description. There is no clear evidence within this work that one or other name is an incorrect spelling (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.5). Applying the first reviser principle (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.2.1) makes *bignonae* the valid name from its use by

Johnson (1992). Yoder & Wharton's (2002) generic transfer to *Coptera* is confirmed here.

Identity
Coptera bignonae (Risbec, 1954).

Galesus (***Schizogalesus***) ***clavaticornis*** Kieffer, 1913b: 430. Syntype ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; holotypus; Galesus/ clavaticornis K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is pointed, dirty, has the metasoma mounted separately and the hind legs damaged. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. This species was listed under *Coptera* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Coptera clavaticornis (Kieffer, 1913).

Galesus (***Schizogalesus***) ***crawfordi*** Kieffer, 1913b: 432. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Tayabas Province, Malinao – type locality published in error as Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Malinao/ Tayabas/ Baker; holotypus; Galesus/ crawfordi; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is pointed and entire. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. Kieffer gives the type locality as Los Baños, however the type specimen is labelled as Malinao, Tayabas. Although there is a mismatch between the label and the published locality, I have followed Kelner-Pillault in regarding this specimen as a type. Evidence for it being a type is that: 1) it is labelled *Galesus crawfordi* in Kieffer's hand; 2) it agrees with the description in all respects other than the locality details; 3) it was found with the other types from this paper; and 4) there is no better candidate specimen to be the type of this species. That Kieffer made an error in recording the locality details is plausible when it is understood that all the other species described in the same paper are from Los Baños so he may have assumed that *Galesus crawfordi* was too, also the print on the labels is so small that it is hard to read with the naked eye. *G. crawfordi* was synonymised with *G. manilae* by Baltazar (1966). This species was listed under *Coptera* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Coptera manilae (Ashmead, 1905).

Galesus (***Schizogalesus***) ***curticeps*** Kieffer, 1913b: 432. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; holotypus; Galesus/ curticeps K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is pointed, dirty and has the tips of both antennae missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. This species was listed under *Coptera* by Johnson (1992) and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Coptera curticeps (Kieffer, 1913).

Galesus elgoni Risbec, 1950: 534, 537. Holotype ♂, Kenya, Mount Elgon, Elgon sawmill (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Kenya/ Elgon saw mill/ Mt. Elgon, ver't est/ (camp II) 2470 m; Muséum Paris/ Mission de l'Omo/ C. Arambourg/ P. A. Chappuis & R. Jeannel/ 1932-33.

Notes
The holotype is micropinned, with the left hind wing and the tip of the left antenna missing and

the left fore wing torn off but still present. Yoder & Wharton's (2002) generic transfer to *Coptera* is confirmed here.

Identity
Coptera elgoni (Risbec, 1950).

Galesus (***Galesus***) ***filicornis*** var. ***obscuripes*** Kieffer, 1911a: 857. Syntypes 6 ♂♂, Croatia (formerly Austria), Volosco; syntype ♂, Italy (formerly Austria), Trieste (MNHN).

Labels
Volosca/ mai; Galesus/ obscuripes; ♂; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer; Gal. filicornis/ vr. obscuripes/ K [syntype ♂].
Volosca/ mai; Galesus/ obscuripes; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer; Paratype [syntypes 5 ♂♂].
XVIII 30.5.99/ Triest.; Galesus/ obscuripes; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer; Paratype [syntype ♂].

Notes
The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. Although described as a variety the name *Galesus filicornis* var. *obscuripes* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Articles 45.6.4 and 45.6.4.1), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and further, it was adopted as the valid name of a subspecies before 1985, as *G. filicornis obscuripes* by Kieffer (1916). Since the nominotypical subspecies *Galesus filicornis filicornis* Thomson, 1858 was synonymised with *Psilus fuscipennis* by Nixon (1980), *G. filicornis obscuripes* is now a subspecies of *Psilus fuscipennis* (Curtis, 1831).

Identity
Psilus fuscipennis obscuripes (Kieffer, 1911).

Galesus macrophthalmus Risbec, 1950: 534, 538. Holotype ♂, Madagascar, Tananarive (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Type; Madagascar/ Tananarive/ 3.III.32/ A. Seyrig; Galesus/ macrophthalmus/ Risbec.

Notes
The holotype is micropinned, and has much of its right flagellum missing. Risbec (1950) spelt the species name as *macrophtalmus* in the key and at the head of the description and as *macrophthalmus* in the figure legend. There is no clear evidence within this work that one or other name is an incorrect spelling (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.5). Applying the first reviser principle (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.2.1) makes *macrophthalmus* the valid name from its use by Risbec (1954), in agreement with Johnson (1992). Contrary to Yoder & Wharton (2002) *macrophthalmus* is not an incorrect subsequent spelling as it is used in the original description, rather it is a case of multiple original spellings. Yoder & Wharton's (2002) generic transfer to *Coptera* is confirmed here.

Identity
Coptera macrophthalma (Risbec, 1950) stat. rev.

Galesus (***Schizogalesus***) ***merceti*** var. ***austriacus*** Kieffer, 1911a: 835. Syntypes 10 ♂♂; syntype "♀" = ♂, Italy (formerly Austria), Trieste (MNHN); syntypes 14 ♂♂, Slovenia (formerly Austria), Tolmin (MNHN).

Labels
Triest.; Holotypus; Galesus/ merceti; Galesus merceti/ var. austriaca Kieff./ holotype/ P. L. G. Benoit det. 1956; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Galesus/ merceti; Paratypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
XXII 11.6.99/ Triest.; Galesus/ merceti; Paratypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 2 ♂♂].
Triest.; Galesus/ merceti; Paratypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 6 ♂♂].
Paratypus; ♀; Triest.; Galesus/ merceti; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Tolmein; Galesus/ merceti; Paratypus; Galesus merceti/ var. austriaca Kieff./ paratypes/ P. L. G.

Benoit det. 1956; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 12 ♂♂].
Tolmein; Galesus/ merceti; Paratypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 2 ♂♂].

Notes
The syntype recorded as a female in the original description was probably a male as there is a specimen from Trieste labelled as a female which is actually a male. The number of syntypes from Tolmin appears to have been miscounted, there are actually 14 not 13 as given in the description. Despite the label on one of the syntypes no evidence was found for holotype status. Although described as a variety the name *Galesus merceti* var. *austriacus* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Articles 45.6.4 and 45.6.4.1), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and further, it was adopted as the valid name of a subspecies before 1985, as *G. merceti austriacus* by Kieffer (1916).

Identity
Coptera merceti austriaca (Kieffer, 1911).

Galesus microphthalmus Risbec, 1950: 534, 539. Holotype ♀, Madagascar, Imerina (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Muséum Paris/ Madagascar/ Imerina/ P. Camboué legit/ G. Grandidier 1902; Type; Galesus/ microphthalmus/ Risbec.

Notes
The holotype is carded on its venter, and has the left fore and hind wings missing. Risbec (1950) spelt the species name as *microphtalmus* in the key and at the head of the description and as *microphthalmus* in the figure legend. There is no clear evidence within this work that one or other name is an incorrect spelling (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.5). Applying the first reviser principle (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.2.1) makes *microphthalmus* the valid name from its use by Risbec (1954), in agreement with Johnson (1992). Yoder & Wharton (2002) give no reason for later choosing *microphtalmus.* Yoder & Wharton's (2002) generic transfer to *Coptera* is confirmed here.

Identity
Coptera microphthalma (Risbec, 1950) stat. rev.

Galesus numidianus var. ***obscuripennis*** Lichtenstein & Picard, 1920: 55. Syntype ♀, France, Montpellier (MNHN).

Labels
Montpellier/ Jean Lichtenstein; Coll. F. Picard/ Coll. Lichtenstein/ Mus. Paris 1939; Type.

Notes
This specimen is pinned, and is missing its left fore wing, right mid leg and right hind tarsus. Although described as a variety, the name *Galesus numidianus* var. *obscuripennis* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Art. 45.6.4), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and the content of the work does not unambiguously reveal that the name was proposed for an infrasubspecific entity.

Identity
Coptera numidiana obscuripennis (Lichtenstein & Picard, 1920).

Galesus ornatus Risbec, 1950: 534, 536. Holotype ♂, Kenya, Nairobi (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Kenya/ Nairobi/ 1660 m; Muséum Paris/ vi.1932/ A. Seyrig; Type; Galesus/ ornatus/ Risb.

Notes
The holotype is micropinned, and has parts of both flagella and parts of two tarsi missing. Yoder & Wharton's (2002) generic transfer to *Coptera* is confirmed here. Transferring this species to *Coptera* makes it a junior secondary homonym of

Coptera ornata (Tomšík, 1946) so a new name is proposed here after A. Seyrig.

Identity
Coptera seyrigi n. nom. for *C. ornata* (Risbec, 1950) not *C. ornata* (Tomšík, 1946).

Galesus* (*Schizogalesus*) *philippinensis Kieffer, 1913b: 430, 431. Syntype 7 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Holotypus; Galesus/ philippinensis; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Galesus/ philipp.; Paratypus; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 6 ♂♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. There is some variation in the proportions of the flagellar segments, which may indicate a mixed series. *G. philippinensis* was listed under *Coptera* by Johnson (1992), and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Coptera philippinensis (Kieffer, 1913).

Galesus* (*Galesus*) *rufitarsis Kieffer, 1911a: 855. Syntype ♂, Croatia (formerly Austria), Volosco (MNHN); syntype ♂, Austria, Tragöss (MNHN).

Labels
Tragöss/ Juli August; Galesus/ rufitarsis; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
♂; Holotype; Galesus/ rufitarsis; Volosca/ (Dr Graeffe); Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. *G. rufitarsis* was included in *Psilus* by Teodorescu (1966), and this placement is supported here.

Identity
Psilus rufitarsis (Kieffer, 1911).

Galesus* (*Galesus*) *striatipennis Kieffer, 1911a: 851. Holotype ♂, Italy, Granarolo (MCSN); paratype ♂, Austria, Loitsch (MNHN). Holotype by original designation.

Notes
G. striatipennis was included in *Psilus* by Kozlov (1978).

Identity
Psilus striatipennis (Kieffer, 1911).

Galesus* (*Galesus*) *submonilis Kieffer, 1911a: 851. Holotype ♂, Italy, Pizzo d'Ormea (MCSN); paratype ♂, Italy (formerly Austria), Trieste (MNHN); paratype ♂, Austria, Tragöss (MNHN). Holotype by original designation.

Notes
G. submonilis was included in *Psilus* by Kozlov (1978).

Identity
Psilus submonilis (Kieffer, 1911).

Galesus toboi Risbec, 1954: 542. Holotype ♀, Togo, Mount Togo, Klouto (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Mont-Togo/ Klouto/ 800 m.; IFAN 1950/ Togo/ 5-vii/ A. Villiers; Galesus/ toboi/ Risbec/ type.

Notes
This specimen is dry-mounted on a microscope slide, the coverslip ringed with soft, colourless resin. It is entire but the mesosoma is somewhat crushed by the coverslip and there is a small

hole in the back of the head. As well as Risbec's type label there are two other labels, presumably those of Villiers, with pinholes showing that the specimen was originally mounted on a pin. An examination of the slide label shows that the type locality is Mount Togo not Mount Tobo as stated by Risbec, unfortunately this means the species name cannot be corrected from *toboi* to *togoi* since recourse to an external source of information, the specimen label, was necessary to demonstrate the error (ICZN 1999: Art. 32.5.1). The type is definitely a female as it has 12-segmented antennae, but unusually for the females of *Coptera* this specimen has the apex of the wing without a notch. It agrees however with all the other characters of *Coptera* including the presence of an occipital carina, shortened wing venation, metasomal tergite 2 extending to the apex of gaster, so Yoder & Wharton's (2002) generic transfer to *Coptera* is confirmed here.

Identity
Coptera toboi (Risbec, 1954).

Hemigalesus brevicornis Kieffer, 1913b: 434. Syntypes 2 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ brevicornis K.; ♂; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ brevicornis K.; ♂; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Hemigalesus brevicornis Kieffer, 1913.

Hemigalesus gracilis Kieffer, 1913b: 434, 435. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ gracilis K.; ♂; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is pointed, dirty and has the head mounted separately and the left flagellum and the tip of the right antenna missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Hemigalesus gracilis Kieffer, 1913.

Hemigalesus niger Kieffer, 1913b: 433, 434. Syntypes ♀; 9 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ niger K.; ♀; Allotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♀].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ niger K.; ♂; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ niger K.; ♂; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 5 ♂♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ niger K.; ♀; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype 3 "♀" = 3 ♂♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Hemigalesus niger Kieffer, 1913.

Hemigalesus rufus Kieffer, 1913b: 433, 434. Syntypes ♀; 3 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ rufus K.; ♀; Allotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♀].

Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ rufus; ♂; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Hemigalesus/ rufus K.; ♂; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 2 ♂ ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Hemigalesus rufus Kieffer, 1913.

Hemilexis kenyae Risbec, 1950: 531. Syntype ♀, Kenya, Mount Elgon, Swam fishing hut (MNHN); syntype ♀, Kenya, Elgeyo Escarpment, Marakwet (MNHN).

Labels
Kenya/ Swam fishing hut/ Mt. Elgon vers't est/ 2400 m; Muséum de Paris/ Mission de l'Omo/ C. Arambourg/ P. A. Chappuis & R. Jeannel/ 1932-33; Type; Hemilexis/ kenyae Risbec [syntype ♀].
Kenya/ Marakwet/ Elgeyo escarpment/ 2500 m; Muséum de Paris/ Mission de l'Omo/ C. Arambourg/ P. A. Chappuis & R. Jeannel/ 1932-33 [syntype ♀].

Notes
Differences between the two syntypes show they belong to different species, for example, one has percurrent notauli while the other has none. The original description is a composite of the characters of the two species. No lectotype designation is made so as not to limit the options of a future reviser. *H. kenyae* was listed under *Entomacis* by Johnson (1992), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Entomacis kenyae (Risbec, 1950).

Hemilexis* (*Entomacis*) *rufopetiolata Kieffer, 1911a: 804. Syntypes 3 ♀♀, Germany, Aachen (MNHN); syntype ♀, Germany, Aachen (NHMW).

Labels
Entomacis/ rufopetiolata/ Foerst./ Aix; Entomacis/ rufopetiolata m./ Aachen; Muséum Paris/ Coll. O. Sichel, 1867 [syntype ♀].
Entom-/ cis rufo-/ petiola/ ta Först; Muséum Paris/ Coll. O. Sichel 1867 [syntype ♀].
Entomacis/ rufopetiolata/ Forster; Muséum Paris/ 1906/ Coll. Fairmaire [syntype ♀].

Notes
Three specimens labelled by Förster as *Hemilexis rufopetiolata* may be considered syntypic. These agree well with Kieffer's description, except that Kieffer says the notauli are "raccourcis en avant" when in fact they are percurrent. The notauli are however extremely fine and difficult to see without good lighting so Kieffer may easily have made an error. *H. rufopetiolata* was placed in *Entomacis* by Kieffer (1912), and this placement is confirmed here. Macek (2000) gave information on a type of this species at Vienna. This species was synonymised with *E. platyptera* by Macek (2000) and this synonymy is confirmed here. Macek's (2000) lectotype designation is invalid because it does not contain an express statement of the taxonomic purpose of the designation (ICZN 1999: Art. 74.7.3).

Identity
Entomacis platyptera (Haliday, 1857).

Ledouxopria africana Risbec, 1953a: 552. Lectotype ♀, Côte-d'Ivoire, Adiopodoumé (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
s-galles. 7-51/ Phytolyma lata/ Adiopodoumé/ P24 A. Ledoux; Ledouxopria/ africana/ Risbec.

Notes
This specimen was found dry-mounted on a microscope slide, with the coverslip ringed with paraffin wax. On the same slide were two other specimens of *Basalys* that belonged to different species, differing in head shape, club proportions and not otherwise agreeing with the description. The lectotype of *L. africana* is now mounted separately on a card point and is entire. This specimen

is an unremarkable species belonging to the genus *Basalys*. Since it is the generic type of *Ledouxopria*, this means that *Ledouxopria* becomes a junior synonym of *Basalys* n. syn. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of this generic synonymy.

Identity
Basalys africana (Risbec, 1953) n. comb.

Loxotropa crassiceps Kieffer, 1911b: 924. Syntype ♀, France, Forêt de Saint-Germain (MNHN).

Labels
Forêt de Saint-Germain; Seine-et-Oise; 24.9.11; Loxotropa/ crassiceps; Muséum Paris/ Coll. de Gaulle; Type.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its left side and is entire. *L. crassiceps* was placed in *Basalys* by Nixon (1980), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Basalys crassiceps (Kieffer, 1911).

Loxotropa donisthorpei Kieffer, 1913c: 176. Lectotype ♀, England, Isle of Wight (OXUM); paralectotype ♀, England, Isle of Wight (MNHN). Designated by Notton (1995).

Notes
L. donisthorpei was synonymised with *Trichopria nigricornis* by Nixon (1980), and this synonymy was confirmed by Notton (1995).

Identity
Trichopria nigricornis (Marshall, 1868).

Loxotropa philippinensis Kieffer, 1913b: 456. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Holotype; Loxotropa/ philippinensis; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, very dirty, and has the tips of both antennae missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. *L. philippinensis* was listed under *Basalys* by Johnson (1992), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Basalys philippinensis (Kieffer, 1913).

Loxotropa rufocincta Kieffer, 1911b: 916. Syntypes 2 ♀♀; 3 ♂♂, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN).

Labels
♀; Holotype; Bitche; Loxotropa/ rufocincta; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer [syntypes 2 ♀♀].
Loxotropa/ rufocincta; Bitche; ♂; Allotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer [syntypes 2 ♂♂].
♂; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer; Bitche [syntype ♂].

Notes
The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. Another specimen from Bitche, standing next to the syntypes and labelled as a paratype is a male *Trichopria* and was excluded from the type series because it does not agree with the original description. *L. rufocincta* was placed in *Basalys* by Nixon (1980), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Basalys rufocincta (Kieffer, 1911).

Martinica antillensis Risbec, 1950: 533. Holotype ♀, Martinique, Saint-Pierre (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Labels
Muséum Paris/ Martinique/ St-Pierre/ J. Waddy 1902; No. 18; Type; Martinica/ antillensis/ Risbec.

Notes
This specimen was originally carded on its venter in a large blob of glue that obscured most of its significant features. It was soaked off, cleaned and remounted on the original mount on its right side. The tips of its left tarsi are missing and the tip of the right wing is broken off and stuck to the left fore wing. There are numerous inaccuracies in Risbec's description resulting from the specimen having been obscured by glue, however, now that it is remounted it can be seen that it has 11-segmented antennae, no notauli, broad lateral scutellar areas and the anterior margin of the macrotergite medially incised. It can now be seen to belong to *Doliopria* and Masner & García's (2002) synonymy of *Martinica* and *Doliopria* is confirmed here.

Identity
Doliopria antillensis (Risbec, 1950) n. comb.

Monelata silvicola Kieffer, 1913a: 27. Syntypes 2 ♀♀, Kenya, Mount Kenya (MNHN).

Labels
Afrique or. Anglaise/ Mt. Kénya vers't ouest/ zone des forêts/ Alluaud & Jeannel; Forêts infér'res/ Podocarpus/ 2400 m/ janv.-fév. 1912 st. 39; Monelata/ silvicola [syntypes 2 ♀♀].

Notes
The two syntypes are carded together and are both entire.

Identity
Monelata silvicola Kieffer, 1913.

Neurogalesus madagascariensis Risbec, 1950: 530. Syntype ♀, Madagascar, Roget (MNHN).

Labels
Type; Madagascar/ Roget/ III.32/ A. Seyrig; Neurogalesus/ madagascariensis/ Risbec.

Notes
This specimen is micropinned, and has the greater part of both flagella missing. There is some confusion over the type locality which was given by Risbec as Roger, however the label says Roget; perhaps it is from Île Roger in Madagascar?

Identity
Neurogalesus madagascariensis Risbec, 1950.

Paramesius dolichocerus var. ***bifoveatus*** Kieffer, 1911a: 766. Syntype ♂, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN).

Labels
Paramesius/ bifoveata; ♂; Bitche; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is carded and has the apical two segments of the left antenna missing. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. Although described as a variety, the name *Paramesius dolichocerus* var. *bifoveatus* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Articles 45.6.4 and 45.6.4.1), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and further, it was adopted as the valid name of a species before 1985, as *P. bifoveatus* by Kieffer (1916).

Identity
Paramesius bifoveatus Kieffer, 1911.

Paramesius dolosus Kieffer, 1911a: 755. Syntype ♀, Croatia (MNHN).

Labels
Croatie; Paramesius/ dolosus K.; Type; Muséum Paris/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914.

Notes
The syntype is carded on its venter, and is missing the apical segment of its left antenna.

Identity
Paramesius dolosus Kieffer, 1911.

Parameseus macrocerus Kieffer, 1911a: 766. Syntype ♂, Spain (MNHN).

Labels
Cangas de/ Fineo/ Florez; Paramesius/ macrocera K.; ♂; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer.

Notes
The syntype is pointed, dirty, and has the metasoma mounted separately, the apices of the antennae broken and the legs much damaged. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Parameseus macrocerus Kieffer, 1911.

Parameseus madagascariensis Risbec, 1953b: 313. Holotype ♀, Madagascar, Ankaratra, Manjakatompo (MNHN). Holotype by monotypy.

Label
Paramesius/ madagascarien-/ sis/ Risbec.

Notes
This specimen is entire and is dry-mounted on a microscope slide, with the coverslip ringed with paraffin wax. Whilst this specimen is poorly labelled it has been possible to confirm it is the type by certain unusual features mentioned in the description, in particular the number of antennal segments which differs between the two antennae. The form of the anterior margin of the large tergite, full wing venation, short marginal vein and numerous other differences show that this is not a species of *Paramesius*, nor even a diapriine. It is here reassigned to the diapriid subfamily Belytinae where its generic assignment is better left to others.

Identity
Paramesius madagascariensis Risbec, 1953, *incertae sedis* within Belytinae.

Paramesius nigra Risbec, 1950: 526. Syntype ♂, Madagascar, Ankaratra (MNHN).

Labels
Madagascar/ Ankaratra/ XII.31/ A. Seyrig; Paramesius/ nigra/ Risbec.

Notes
The syntype is micropinned with the metasoma mounted separately and the tip of the right antenna missing. The type locality was cited by Risbec as "Aulakatu" but is actually "Ankaratra" on the label. Two other Seyrig specimens standing over *P. nigra* in the collection and labelled as types are not types of this species as the collection details are wrong and one is a female.

Identity
Paramesius niger Risbec, 1950.

Paramesius spinosus Kieffer, 1910: 753. Syntype ♀, Switzerland, Vaud (MNHN).

Labels
Vaud; Suisse; Paramesius/ spinosus K.; Type; Muséum Paris/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its left side and is entire. *P. spinosus* Kieffer, 1910 is preoccupied by *P. spinosus* (Ashmead, 1893) and so Kieffer (1912) proposed the replacement name *P. spiniger*. Since there is another subspecies, *P. spiniger atriventris*, the identity of this type is the nominotypical subspecies *P. spiniger spiniger*.

Identity
Paramesius spiniger spiniger Kieffer, 1912.

Paramesius spinosus var. ***atriventris*** Kieffer, 1910: 753. Syntype ♀, England (MNHN).

Labels
16.12.09 {illeg.}/ Wicken/ Fen/ Cambrid[ge]; Paramesius/ spinosus/ var./ atriventris; ♀;

Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer; Paramesius/ spiniger var./ atriventris K./ Type; P. L. G. Benoit det. 1956.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its venter and has most of its head and metasoma, part of the mesosoma, the middle of both fore legs and the base of both fore wings missing. The style of mounting and handwriting shows that this specimen is from Donisthorpe's collection. Although described as a variety, the name *Paramesius spinosus* var. *atriventris* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Articles 45.6.4 and 45.6.4.1), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and further, it was adopted as the valid name of a subspecies before 1985. Since *P. spinosus* Kieffer, 1910 is preoccupied by *P. spinosus* (Ashmead, 1893) the valid name adopted by Kieffer (1916) was *P. spiniger atriventris*, combining the subspecific name *atriventris* with the replacement name *P. spiniger* Kieffer, 1912. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Paramesius spiniger atriventris Kieffer, 1910.

Paramesius unifoveatus Kieffer, 1911a: 770. Syntype ♂, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN).

Labels
Paramesius/ unifoveata; ♂; Bitche; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its venter, is dirty and has both antennae damaged. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. A new name is proposed in honour of the late Dr Paul Dessart because of secondary homonymy with *Paramesius unifoveatus* (Kieffer, 1908).

Identity
Paramesius dessarti n. nom. for *P. unifoveatus* Kieffer, 1911 not *P. unifoveatus* (Kieffer, 1908).

Phaenopria bambeyi Risbec, 1950: 549. Syntypes ♀; ♂, Senegal, M'Bambey (MNHN).

Label
Phaenopria/ bambeyi Risbec/ ex larves Diptères/ {illeg.} Baobab./ Diapriinae/ Bambey [syntypes ♀; ♂].

Notes
Both specimens are entire, and are dry-mounted on the same microscope slide, with the coverslip ringed with paraffin wax. The type material was stated to be in the collection of the Service technique d'Agriculture tropicale, Nogent-sur-Marne (Risbec 1950) but is now in Paris. *P. bambeyi* is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Trichopria bambeyi (Risbec, 1950).

Phaenopria brachyptera Kieffer, 1913a: 21. Syntype ♂, Kenya, Naivasha (MNHN).

Label
Phaenopria brachyptera/ Type 14 K.

Notes
This type was found among spirit preserved material from the Alluaud and Jeannel expedition. It has been mounted on a card point and is entire. *P. brachyptera* is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Trichopria brachyptera (Kieffer, 1913).

Phaenopria exilis Kieffer, 1913b: 455, 456. Syntypes 8 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Phaenopria/ exilis; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Phaenopria/ exilis; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 5 ♂♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Phaenopria/ exilis [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Phaenopria/ exilis; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. In addition to the specimens noted by Kelner-Pillault, two other syntypes are recognised here. *P. exilis* is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Trichopria exilis (Kieffer, 1913).

Phaenopria fimbriata Kieffer, 1913a: 21, 22. Syntype ♀, Kenya (MNHN).

Label
Phaenopria fimbriata K/ Type 39 ♀.

Notes
This type was found among spirit preserved material from the Alluaud and Jeannel expedition. It has been mounted on a card point and is entire. Despite Kieffer's placement of this species in *Phaenopria*, it has a distinct, if shallow scutellar pit and its position in *Trichopria* is confirmed here. Since it is a junior secondary homonym of *Trichopria fimbriata* Kieffer, 1911, it is renamed in honour of R. Jeannel. It is worth noting that Johnson (1992) confused the synonymy of *T. fimbriata* (Kieffer, 1913) and *T. fimbriata* Kieffer, 1911, it is the latter and not the former that was synonymised with *T. inermis* Kieffer, 1909, by Nixon (1980).

Identity
Trichopria jeanneli n. nom. for *T. fimbriata* (Kieffer, 1913) not *Trichopria fimbriata* Kieffer, 1911.

Phaenopria nigriceps Kieffer, 1913b: 455. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Phaenopria/ nigriceps K.; Type; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty and entire. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. *P. nigriceps* is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Trichopria nigriceps (Kieffer, 1913).

Phaenopria rufa Kieffer, 1913b: 455. Syntype ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Phaenopria/ rufa K.; Type; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty and has both antennae missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. *P. rufa* is listed under *Trichopria* by Johnson (1992), and this placement is confirmed here. Since it is a junior secondary homonym of *Trichopria rufa* (Kieffer, 1905) it is renamed here in honour of Dr Claire Villemant.

Identity
Trichopria villemanti n. nom. for *T. rufa* (Kieffer, 1913) not *T. rufa* (Kieffer, 1905).

Plagiopria besucheti Huggert & Masner, 1983: 74, 75. Holotype ♀, Turkey, Ordu district (MHNG). Holotype by original designation.

Notes
The type material of this species has been recorded as in Paris by Johnson (1992), however, it was

not found in Paris and the original description records it as being at Geneva.

Platymischus proximus Kieffer, 1911a: 894. Lectotype ♀; paralectotype ♀, Germany, Heligoland (NHME); paralectotype ♀, Heligoland (MNHN). Designated by Dessart (1975).

Notes
The paralectotype in Paris agrees closely with the description of the other types in Maastricht noted by Dessart (1975). *P. proximus* was synonymised with *P. dilatatus* by Pschorn-Walcher (1957), and this synonymy is confirmed here.

Identity
Platymischus dilatatus Westwood, 1832.

Rhopalopria eristalensis Risbec, 1956: 98. Syntypes 30 including both sexes, Cameroon, Garoua (MNHN).

Label
Rhopalopria/ eristalensis Risbec/ Descamps/ ex pupa d'Eristalis/ Garoua (30 syntypes).

Notes
According to the original description, there were 64 syntypes, however only 30 were found. Records at Paris note the loan of 11 ♀♀ and 8 ♂♂ to Arne Sundholm in 1959 and these specimens were later published (Sundholm 1960, 1970) but could not be located during the present study. The 30 syntypes which were located are mounted on three microscope slides, one slide with a male dissected, one with a female dissected, the other with 28 specimens, including both sexes, and the host puparium. *R. eristalensis* was placed in *Trichopria* by Sundholm (1960), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Trichopria eristalensis (Risbec, 1956).

Scapopria atriceps Kieffer, 1913b: 441. Lectotype ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Scapopria/ atriceps K.; ♀; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed with its head mounted separately and the metasoma, except for the petiole, is missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. It is a fairly unremarkable species of *Trichopria* with the scape flattened somewhat like *T. drosophilae* (Perkins, 1910), and belonging to the species group of *Trichopria* in which the males have verticillate flagellar hairs. As *S. atriceps* is the type species of *Scapopria*, this genus becomes a junior synonym of *Trichopria* n. syn. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of this generic synonymy. The transfer to *Trichopria atriceps* n. comb. results in junior secondary homonymy with *Trichopria atriceps* (Ashmead, 1894) and a replacement name is proposed here, based on the latin word *scapus* and to be treated as a noun in apposition.

Identity
Trichopria scapus n. nom. for *T. atriceps* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb. not *T. atriceps* (Ashmead, 1894).

Solenopsia castanea Kieffer, 1911a: 872. Syntype ♂, France, Pyrénées (MNHN).

Labels
P. Vendrs/ {illeg.} Consolation; Solenopsia/ castanea K.; Type; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its venter and is entire. There are two ants mounted on the same pin. From its pose, the syntype noted here is apparently the specimen figured by Kieffer (1911a: pl. 23, fig. 4). The collection locality appears to have been Port-Vendres in the Pyrénées-Orientales, France. *S. castanea* was synonymised with *Lepidopria pedestris* by Ferrière (1927), and this synonymy is confirmed here.

Identity
Lepidopria pedestris Kieffer, 1911.

Spilomicrus carinatus Kieffer, 1911a: 797. Lectotype ♂; paralectotype ♂, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Bitche; ♂; Spilomicrus/ carinatus; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer [lectotype ♂].

Notes
The lectotype is pointed, and has the gaster and the tips of the hind tarsi missing. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. Two further specimens from Bitche were found standing next to the syntypes and labelled as paratypes are not syntypic because they do not agree with the description. One is a *Diapria* and the other a platygastrid. The lectotype agrees well with the description of the male of *Spilomicrus compressus* given by Nixon (1980) and so the two species are synonymised here. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of the new synonymy.

Identity
Spilomicrus compressus Thomson, 1858 n. syn.

Spilomicrus carinifrons Kieffer, 1913b: 438. Syntypes ♀; ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Spilomicrus/ carinifrons K.; ♀; Allotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♀].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Spilomicrus/ carinifrons K.; ♂; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. *S. carinifrons* is listed under *Odontopria* by Johnson (1992), but although this species differs from most other *Spilomicrus* in the carinate frons and the punctate gena and face, these do not seem sufficient characters to keep it separate from *Spilomicrus* and Kieffer's original combination is reinstated here.

Identity
Spilomicrus carinifrons Kieffer, 1913 comb. rev.

Spilomicrus consobrinus Kieffer, 1913b: 441. Syntype ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♀; Spilomicrus/ consobrinus; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty and entire. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. A further specimen labelled *Oxylabis consobrinus* by Kieffer and subsequently as *Spilomicrus consobrinus* in another hand is not a syntype as it does not match the description – it is a belytine and the name *Oxylabis consobrinus* is apparently a manuscript name.

Identity
Spilomicrus consobrinus Kieffer, 1913.

Spilomicrus crassipes Kieffer, 1911a: 784. Lectotype ♀; paralectotype ♀, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Bitche; ♀; Spilomicrus/ crassipes; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer [lectotype ♀; paralectotype ♀].

Notes
The upper of the two specimens, the one marked with a red cross, is the lectotype. It is pointed and has its right fore wing mounted separately. The lectotype agrees well with the description of the female of *Spilomicrus compressus* given by Nixon

(1980), in particular it has the very distinctive flange on the hind tibia, and so the two species are synonymised here. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of the synonymy proposed here. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Spilomicrus compressus Thomson, 1858 n. syn.

Spilomicrus dispansus Kieffer, 1913b: 438, 440. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Spilomicrus/ dispansus; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty and entire. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Spilomicrus dispansus Kieffer, 1913.

Spilomicrus gracilicornis Kieffer, 1911a: 796. Lectotype ♂; paralectotype ♂, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Bitche; Spilomicrus/ gracilicornis; Holotype fide/ P. L. G. Benoit, 1956; Holotype, Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer [lectotype ♂].

Notes
The lectotype is pointed with the left fore wing mounted separately and both antennae and some legs damaged. The labels indicating holotype status were added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of the new synonymy established below between *S. gracilicornis* and *S. gracilicornis festivus*.

Identity
Spilomicrus gracilicornis Kieffer, 1911.

Spilomicrus gracilicornis var. ***festivus*** Kieffer, 1911a: 796. Lectotype ♂, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Bitche; Spilomicrus/ festivus; ♂; Spilomicrus/ gracilicornis ssp./ festivus K. Type/ P. L. G. Benoit det. 1956; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, and has the left antenna missing beyond the fourth segment. Although described as a variety, the name *Spilomicrus gracilicornis* var. *festivus* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Articles 45.6.4 and 45.6.4.1), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and further, it was adopted as the valid name of a subspecies before 1985, as *S. gracilicornis festivus* by Kieffer (1916).
The "holotype" label was added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. *Spilomicrus gracilicornis festivus* is synonymised here with *Spilomicrus gracilicornis*. Both share basally concentrated fore wing venation, percurrent notauli, coarsely faceted eyes, hair tufts on the base of the large tergite, slender antennae, the fourth antennal segment elongate, cylindrical and with a protruding tooth at about its mid-length. There are no significant structural differences between them – *festivus* is merely a slight colour variety. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of the new synonymy.

Identity
Spilomicrus gracilicornis Kieffer, 1911 n. syn.

Spilomicrus hemipterus Marshall, 1868: 202. Syntypes 2 ♀♀, England, London district (MNHN).

Labels
St A.; Angleterre; Marshall; Spilomicrus/ hemipterus Marsh.; Cotype; Muséum Paris/ Collection/ Ernest André/ 1914 [syntype ♀].
St A.; Angleterre; Marshall; Spilomicrus/ hemipterus Marshall; Cotype [syntype ♀].

Notes
Both syntypes are carded on their venters and are entire. The locality code "St A." on the underside of the mounts of the syntypes is interpreted here as Saint Albans, in Hertfordshire, on the outskirts of London and agrees with the type locality "the Metropolitan district" given by Marshall.

Identity
Spilomicrus hemipterus Marshall, 1868.

Spilomicrus hemipterus var. ***pedissequus*** Kieffer, 1911a: 774. Syntype ♀, England (MNHN).

Labels
Sherwood/ Forest/ 12.vi.09; Spilomicrus pedissequus; ♀; Holotype; Spilomicrus/ hemipterus var./ pedissequus K./ Type!/ P. L. G. Benoit det. 1956; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its venter and has most of the gaster missing. From the style of mounting and the handwriting, it is from Donisthorpe's collection. Although described as a variety, the name *Spilomicrus hemipterus* var. *pedissequus* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Articles 45.6.4 and 45.6.4.1), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and further, it was adopted as the valid name of a species before 1985, as *S. pedisequus* by Kieffer (1916). The "holotype" label was added at a time well after the date of the original description and no evidence can be found for holotype status.

Identity
Spilomicrus hemipterus Marshall, 1868.

Spilomicrus nigriclavis var. ***armatus*** Kieffer, 1911a: 781. Syntypes 3 ♀♀, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN).

Labels
Bitche; Spilomicrus/ nigriclavis/ armatus; ♀; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer; Holotype; Spilomicrus/ nigroclavis ssp. subarmatus K. - Type/ P. L. G. Benoit det. 1956 [syntype ♀].
Bitche; ♀; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntypes 2 ♀♀].

Notes
Although described as a variety, the name *Spilomicrus nigriclavis* var. *armatus* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Art. 45.6.4), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and the content of the work does not unambiguously reveal that the name was proposed for an infrasubspecific entity. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. *S. nigriclavis armatus* Kieffer, 1911 is preoccupied by *S. armatus* (Ashmead, 1893) and Kieffer (1912) proposed the replacement name *S. nigriclavis* var. *subarmatus*. Although proposed as a varietal name, *S. nigriclavis* var. *subarmatus* is made available with subspecific status from the date of its original publication (ICZN 1999: Articles 45.6.4 and 45.6.4.1), as it was published before 1961, the author expressly used the term "var." and further, it was adopted as the valid name of a species before 1985, *S. subarmatus* by Kieffer (1916).

Identity
Spilomicrus subarmatus Kieffer, 1912.

Spilomicrus nitidicornis Kieffer, 1913b: 438, 441. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Spilomicrus/ nitidicornis K.; ♂; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, with the left antenna mounted separately. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Spilomicrus nitidicornis Kieffer, 1913.

Spilomicrus opertus Kieffer, 1913b: 438, 440. Syntypes 2 ♂♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Spilomicrus/ opertus; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Spilomicrus/ opertus; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Spilomicrus opertus Kieffer, 1913.

Spilomicrus variicornis Kieffer, 1913b: 438, 439. Syntype ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Spilomicrus/ variicornis; ♀; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty, and has the left flagellum missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. *S. variicornis* Kieffer, 1913, is preoccupied by *S. integer variicornis* Kieffer, 1911 and so Kieffer (1916) proposed the replacement name *S. atriceps*.

Identity
Spilomicrus atriceps Kieffer, 1916.

Streptopria rozieri Maneval, 1939: 168, 169. Holotype "♀" = ♂, France, Corrèze, Champagnac-la-Noaille (MNHN). Holotype by original designation.

Labels
Champagnac/ la N. Corr.; 14.viii.36/ H. Maneval; Streptopria ♀/ rozieri Maneval/ Maneval det.; Type [holotype ♂].

Notes
This specimen is carded on its venter and has the fore wings frayed. As the type species of *Streptopria*, *S. rozieri* was implicitly transferred to *Monelata* by Masner & Sundholm (1959) when they synonymised *Streptopria* with *Monelata.* This placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Monelata rozieri (Maneval, 1939).

Teleas rufipes Fonscolombe, 1832: 306. Syntype ♀, France, Aix-en-Provence (MNHN).

Labels
Belyta ♂ ♀/ rufipes nob.; Muséum Paris/ France Merid./ Boyer de Fonscolombe; Teleas/ rufipes Fonsc./ Holotype/ 1832.

Notes
This specimen is glued on its right side to its label, and has the tip of the right antenna, the left fore wing and the tip of the right fore wing missing. I have followed Dessart (1966) in regarding this specimen as a type and can confirm his generic placement in *Paramesius*.

Identity
Paramesius rufipes (Fonscolombe, 1832).

Tetramopria aurocincta Wasmann, 1899: 128. Syntype ♀, Czech Republic, Wram, near Prague (MNHN); syntypes 5 ♀♀, Wram (NHME); syntypes, 9 ♀♀; ♂, Germany, Rheinland Pfalz, Linz a. Rhein (NHME), syntype ♀, Netherlands, Exaeten (NHME).

Labels
F. Tetramor./ caesp. Wram/ 28-4.91 {illeg.}; Tetramopria/ aurocincta/ Wasm. ♀ ; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer [syntype ♀].

Notes
This specimen is carded on its left side, entire, and has an ant mounted on same pin. Dessart (1975) gave information on types of this species at Maastricht. Despite the "paratype" label on the Paris syntype no evidence was found for a holotype and paratype(s). The type *T. aurocincta rufescens* Kieffer noted by Dessart (1975) may also be a syntype of *T. aurocincta*.

Identity
Tetramopria aurocincta Wasmann, 1899.

Trichopria alticola Kieffer, 1913a: 24. Syntype ♀, Kenya, Blue Post Hotel (MNHN).

Labels
Trichopria alticola K./ Type 29; Holotypus/ Trichopria ♀/ alticola Kieff./ L. Huggert-79.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its right side, with the left antenna and left wings on a microslide, as Huggert remounted it. Despite Huggert (1977) no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Trichopria alticola Kieffer, 1913.

Trichopria analis Kieffer, 1913b: 456, 457. Syntype ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♀; Holotype; Trichopria/ analis K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed with the head and antennae mounted separately. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Trichopria analis Kieffer, 1913.

Trichopria caudata Kieffer, 1913b: 456. Syntype ♀, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; Trichopria/ caudata; ♀; Holotype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty and has the tip of the left antenna missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Trichopria caudata Kieffer, 1913.

Trichopria cilipes Kieffer, 1909: 384. Lectotype ♀; paralectotype ♂, France, Lorraine, Bitche (MNHN). Here designated.

Labels
Trichopria/ cilipes/ ♀; Holotype; Bitche; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer [lectotype ♀].

Notes
This specimen is carded on its venter and is entire. The "holotype" label appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. The two types both have the lower corner of the pronotum striate and the head slightly longer than high and other characters agreeing with *Trichopria nigra*. A lectotype is designated to ensure the stability of the synonymy established here.

Identity
Trichopria nigra (Nees, 1834) n. syn.

Trichopria fumipennis Huggert, 1982: 115. Holotype ♀; paratype ♂, Gabon, Makokou (MNHN); paratypes ♀; ♂, Makokou (CNCI); paratypes 2 ♀♀; 3 ♂♂, Makokou (HUGG). Holotype by original designation.

Labels
4105; Gabon, Mezale/ 5.10.1976 L. Huggert; Holotypus/ Trichopria ♀/ fumipennis/ n. sp./ L. Huggert-79 [holotype ♀].

Notes
This specimen is glued on its right side on a cellulose acetate strip and has the left antenna and left wings on a microslide, as Huggert remounted the specimen. Since Huggert's (1982) list of the locations of type material, the holotype and a paratype have been transferred to Paris.

Identity
Trichopria fumipennis Huggert, 1982.

Trichopria insulae Kieffer, 1913b: 458. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Holotype; Trichopria/ insulae K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty and has one antenna mounted separately, and most of the other antenna is missing. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Trichopria insulae Kieffer, 1913.

Trichopria kenyae Kieffer, 1913a: 24, 25. Syntype ♀, Kenya, Mount Kenya (MNHN).

Labels
Trichopria kenyae/ Type 39 ♀; Holotypus/ Trichopria ♀/ kenyae Kieff./ L. Huggert-79.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its right side, with the left antenna and left wings on a microslide, as Huggert remounted the specimen. Despite Huggert (1982) no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Trichopria kenyae Kieffer, 1913.

Trichopria musciperda Kieffer, 1911b: 1003. Syntypes 2 ♀♀, France, Broût-Vernet (MNHN).

Labels
Broût-Vernet/ H. du Buysson; Trichopria/ musciperda/ Kieff.; Type [syntypes 2 ♀♀].

Notes
Both specimens are on same pin with a fly puparium. The upper syntype is carded on its venter and has its left antenna missing, whereas, the lower syntype is carded on its venter and has its left antenna, left fore leg and part of the right antenna missing. The fly puparium mounted with the types has hatched naturally, since it contains the normal membranes of the dipteran pupa inside and does not contain a parasitoid meconium, it cannot therefore be taken as a firm indication of the identity of any host of *T. musciperda*.

Identity
Trichopria musciperda Kieffer, 1911.

Trichopria oriphila Kieffer, 1913a: 24. Syntype ♀, Kenya, Ngaré Rungaï (MNHN).

Labels
Afrique or. Anglaise/ Mt. Kenya vers't ouest/ zone inférieure/ Alluaud & Jeannel; Ngaré Rungaï rivière en prairie/ 2000 m/ janv. 1912. st. 37; Trichopria/ oriphila Kieff.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its right side, with the left antenna and left fore wing on a microslide, as Huggert remounted the specimen. Despite Huggert (1977) no evidence was found for holotype status.

Identity
Trichopria oriphila Kieffer, 1913.

Trichopria semirufa Kieffer, 1913b: 456, 457. Syntype ♂, Philippines, Luzon, Laguna Province, Los Baños (MNHN).

Labels
Los Baños/ P. I., Baker; ♂; Holotype; Trichopria/ semirufa K.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is pointed, dirty and entire. Despite Kelner-Pillault (1958b), no evidence was found for holotype status. The syntype has a distinct basal vein and other characters that show it belongs to *Basalys*. Transfer to *Basalys semirufa* n. comb. results in junior secondary homonymy with *Basalys semirufa* (Kieffer, 1912) and so a new name is proposed here, based on the latin word *balnea* and to be treated as a noun in apposition.

Identity
Basalys balnea n. nom. for *Basalys semirufa* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb. not *Basalys semirufa* (Kieffer, 1912).

Trichopria (***Orthopria***) ***stratiomyiae*** Kieffer, 1911b: 987. Lectotype ♀; paralectotypes 22 ♀♀; 8 ♂♂, Algeria, Mascara (MNHN). Designated by Huggert (1982).

Labels
Mascara/ Algérie/ ex Dr Cros; Trichopria ♀/ stratiomyiae/ Kieff.; éclose pupes/ de Stratiomyia/ analis; Lectotypus/ Trichopria ♀/ stratiomyiae/ design. Kieffer/ L. Huggert-79 [lectotype ♀].

Notes
The lectotype is carded on its venter, with the left antenna and left wings on a microslide, as Huggert remounted the specimen. When designating a lectotype Huggert saw only four syntypes, but a further 27 syntypes, now paralectotypes, have now been found. Some specimens are labelled as from "*Stratiomyia analis*", but this is apparently an error resulting from a misreading of *Stratiomyia anubis* Weidemann, the host name as published by Cros (1911, 1935) and does not exclude them from type status. This species is closely related to (but not the same as) *Trichopria suspecta*; they are morphologically similar and both are gregarious parasitoids of stratiomyids.

Identity
Trichopria stratiomyiae Kieffer, 1911.

Tritopria lusitanica Kieffer, 1910: 749. Syntype ♂, Portugal (MNHN).

Labels
Holotypus; Aulacopria/ lusitanica; Tritopria/ lusitanica Kieffer/ holotype ♂/ P. L. G. Benoit det. 1956; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ coll. Kieffer.

Notes
This specimen is carded on its venter and has both antennae and the right fore leg broken and the right wing missing (probably removed to make the camera lucida drawing figured in the original description). The labels indicating holotype status appear to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for holotype status. *T. lusitanica* was placed in *Spilomicrus* by Masner (1964), and this placement is confirmed here. The male of this species has prominent eye facets, the wing venation concentrated basally, well developed notauli and domed mesoscutum which suggest a relationship with the group of species including *Spilomicrus abnormis* and *S. simplex*.

Identity
Spilomicrus lusitanicus (Kieffer, 1910).

Tropidopria formicaria Wasmann, 1899: 58, 129. Syntype ♂, Austria, Vorarlberg, Feldkirch (MNHN); syntype ♂, Austria, Vorarlberg, Lech (MNHN); syntypes ♀; 2 ♂♂, Feldkirch (NHME); syntype ♂, Lech (NHME); syntype ♀, Switzerland, Davos (NHME).

Labels
5.92 F. rufa/ Feldkirch; Tropidopria/ formicaria/ Wasm. ♂; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Col. Kieffer [syntype ♂].
B. F. rufa 8. 91/ Lech, Vararlberg; Tropidopria/ formicaria/ Wasm. ♂; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Col. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Dessart (1975) gave information on types of this species at Maastricht. No holotype was fixed in the original publication. *Tropidopria formicaria* was placed in *Trichopria* by Dessart (1975), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Trichopria formicaria (Wasmann, 1899).

Tropidopria fuliginosa Wasmann, 1899: 58, 129. Syntypes ♀; ♂, Netherlands, Exaeten (MNHN); syntypes 4 ♀♀; ♂, Exaeten (NHME).

Labels
5.87 Ex/ b. Las./ fulig.; Tropidopria/ fuliginosa / Wasm.; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Col. Kieffer [syntype ♀].
9.85 Ex/ {illeg.} n/ v. L./ ful.; Tropidopria/ fuliginosa/ Wasm. ♂; Paratype; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ Col. Kieffer [syntype ♂].

Notes
Dessart (1975) gave information on types of this species at Maastricht. The labels indicating paratype status appears to have been added at a time well after the date of the original description, and no evidence was found for a holotype. *Tropidopria fuliginosa* was placed in *Trichopria* by Dessart (1975), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Trichopria fuliginosa (Wasmann, 1899).

Tropidopria longicornis Wasmann, 1899: 58, 129. Syntypes 2 ♀♀, Austria, Lainz near Vienna (MNHN); syntypes ♀; ♂, Lainz (NHME).

Labels
b. Lasius brunneus/ Vienna 7.92; Tropidopria/ brunnipes ♀ Wasm.; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ col. Kieffer [syntype ♀].
Lainz b. Wien/ 7.92. b. Lasius/ brunneus; Tropidopria/ brunnipes Wasm./ ♀; Muséum Paris/ 1957/ col. Kieffer [syntype ♀].

Notes
Dessart (1975) gave information on types of this species at Maastricht. All the syntypes are labelled *Tropidopria brunnipes* – Wasmann evidently intended to use this name but changed it in the original description to *Tropidopria longicornis*. Unfortunately the names *brunnipes* and *brunipes* have been used for this species by some authors but these names are *nomina nuda*. When Kieffer (1911b) transferred *Tropidopria longicornis* Wasmann, 1899 to *Diapria*, it became preoccupied by *Diapria longicornis* Thomson, 1858 and so he proposed *Diapria wasmanni* as a replacement name. *Tropidopria longicornis* Wasmann was placed in *Trichopria* by Dessart (1975), and this placement is confirmed here.

Identity
Trichopria wasmanni (Kieffer, 1911).

NOMENCLATURAL SUMMARY

The following summary is a list of all the taxa covered in this work, relating all taxa to currently valid names. More complete synonymy is to be found in Johnson (1992): notes are given above where synonymies used differ from this.

Family DIAPRIIDAE subfamily DIAPRIINAE Haliday, 1833
Aneurhynchus Westwood, 1832
A. nodicornis Marshall, 1867
A. phorivora Kieffer, 1911

Aneuropria Kieffer, 1905
A. foersteri (Kieffer, 1910)
= *clavata* Kieffer, 1911
A. kilimandjaroi (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb.

Basalys Westwood, 1833
= *Acidopria* Kieffer, 1913

= *Ledouxopria* Risbec, 1953 n. syn.
B. africana (Risbec, 1953) n. comb.
B. balnea n. nom.
= *semirufa* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., preocc.
B. crassiceps (Kieffer, 1911)
B. erythropus Kieffer, 1911
B. formicaria Kieffer, 1904
B. microtoma Kieffer, 1908
B. philippinensis (Kieffer, 1913)
B. rufocincta (Kieffer, 1911)
B. tetratoma (Kieffer, 1913)
B. variicornis (Kieffer, 1913)

Coptera Say, 1836
C. ankaratrae (Risbec, 1954) n. comb.
C. bignonae (Risbec, 1954)
= *bignoniae* (Risbec, 1954)
C. clavaticornis (Kieffer, 1913)
C. curticeps (Kieffer, 1913)
C. elgoni (Risbec, 1950)
C. macrophthalma (Risbec, 1950) stat. rev.
= *macrophtalma* (Risbec, 1950)
C. manilae (Ashmead, 1905)
= *crawfordi* (Kieffer, 1913)
C. merceti austriaca (Kieffer, 1911)
C. microphthalma (Risbec, 1950) stat. rev.
= *microphtalma* (Risbec, 1950)
C. numidiana obscuripennis (Lichtenstein & Picard, 1920)
C. philippinensis (Kieffer, 1913)
C. seyrigi n. nom.
= *ornata* (Risbec, 1950) preocc.
C. toboi (Risbec, 1954)

Doliopria Kieffer, 1910
= *Martinica* Risbec, 1950
D. antillensis (Risbec, 1950) n. comb.

Entomacis Förster, 1856
E. kenyae (Risbec, 1950)
E. platyptera (Haliday, 1957)
= *rufopetiolata* (Kieffer, 1911)

Euplacopria Ferrière, 1929
E. mutilata Ferrière, 1929

Hemigalesus Kieffer, 1913
H. brevicornis Kieffer, 1913
H. gracilis Kieffer, 1913
H. niger Kieffer, 1913
H. rufus Kieffer, 1913

Lepidopria Kieffer, 1911
L. lloydi (Ferrière, 1935) n. comb.
L. pedestris Kieffer, 1911
= *castanea* (Kieffer, 1911)

Monelata Förster, 1856
= *Streptopria* Maneval, 1939
M. rozieri (Maneval, 1939)
M. silvicola Kieffer, 1913

Neurogalesus Kieffer, 1907
N. madagascariensis Risbec, 1950

Paramesius Westwood, 1832
= *Aparamesius* Kieffer, 1913
P. bifoveatus Kieffer, 1911
P. carinatus (Kieffer, 1913)
P. depressus (Kieffer, 1913)
P. dessarti n. nom.
= *unifoveatus* Kieffer, 1911 preocc.
P. dolosus Kieffer, 1911
P. filicornis (Kieffer, 1913)
P. levistilus (Kieffer, 1913)
P. macrocerus Kieffer, 1911
P. niger Risbec, 1950
P. rufipes (Fonscolombe, 1832)
P. spiniger spiniger Kieffer, 1912
= *spinosus* Kieffer, 1910 preocc.
P. spiniger atriventris Kieffer, 1910

Plagiopria Huggert & Masner, 1983
P. besucheti Huggert & Masner, 1983

Platymischus Westwood, 1832
P. dilatatus Westwood, 1832
= *proximus* Kieffer, 1911

Psilus Panzer, 1801
P. fuscipennis obscuripes (Kieffer, 1911)
P. rufitarsis (Kieffer, 1911)
P. striatipennis (Kieffer, 1911)
P. submonilis (Kieffer, 1911)

Spilomicrus Westwood, 1832
= *Bothriopria* Kieffer, 1905 n. syn.
= *Eriopria* Kieffer, 1910
= *Tritopria* Kieffer, 1910
S. antennatus (Jurine, 1807)
= *niger* (Kieffer, 1910) n. syn.
= *rufithorax* (Kieffer, 1910) n. syn.
S. atriceps Kieffer, 1916
= *variicornis* Kieffer, 1913 preocc.
S. carinifrons Kieffer, 1913 comb. rev.
S. compressus Thomson, 1858
= *carinatus* Kieffer, 1911 n. syn.
= *crassipes* Kieffer, 1911 n. syn.
S. consobrinus Kieffer, 1913
S. dispansus Kieffer, 1913
S. gracilicornis Kieffer, 1911
= *festivus* Kieffer, 1911 n. syn.
S. hemipterus Marshall, 1868
= *pedissequus* Kieffer, 1911
= *pedisequus* Kieffer, 1916
S. lusitanicus (Kieffer, 1910)
S. nitidicornis Kieffer, 1913
S. opertus Kieffer, 1913
S. saussurei (Kieffer, 1905) n. comb.
S. subarmatus Kieffer, 1912
= *armatus* Kieffer, 1911
S. variabilis (Risbec, 1950) n. comb.
S. villiersi (Risbec, 1954) n. comb.

Tetramopria Wasmann, 1899
T. aurocincta Wasmann, 1899
T. castanea (Kieffer, 1911) n. comb.

Trichopria Ashmead, 1893
= *Abothropria* Kieffer, 1913 n. syn.
= *Scapopria* Kieffer, 1913 n. syn.
T. alticola Kieffer, 1913
T. analis Kieffer, 1913
T. asiatica (Risbec, 1950)
T. bakeri (Kieffer, 1913)
T. bambeyi (Risbec, 1950)
T. belouvi (Risbec, 1957) n. comb.
T. bipunctum Kieffer, 1916
= *bipunctata* (Kieffer, 1913) preocc.
T. brachyptera (Kieffer, 1913)
T. caudata Kieffer, 1913
T. chari (Risbec, 1950)
= *charii* (Risbec, 1950)
T. conotoma (Kieffer, 1911)
= *vulpina* (Kieffer, 1911) n. syn.
T. elegantula (Risbec, 1950)
T. eristalensis (Risbec, 1956)
T. exilis (Kieffer, 1913)
T. formicaria (Wasmann, 1899)
T. fuliginosa (Wasmann, 1899)
T. fumipennis Huggert, 1982
T. inconspicua (Kieffer, 1905)
T. inquilina (Kieffer, 1904)
T. insulae Kieffer, 1913
T. jeanneli n. nom.
= *fimbriata* (Kieffer, 1913) preocc.
T. kenyae Kieffer, 1913
T. madeirae (Kieffer, 1905)
T. musciperda Kieffer, 1911
T. nigra (Nees, 1834)
= *inermis* Kieffer, 1909
= *cilipes* Kieffer, 1909 n. syn.
= *fimbriata* Kieffer, 1911
T. nigriceps (Kieffer, 1913)
T. nigricornis (Marshall, 1868)
= *donisthorpei* (Kieffer, 1913)
T. nigriventris (Kieffer, 1913)
T. omoi (Risbec, 1950) n. comb.
T. oriphila Kieffer, 1913
T. scapus n. nom.
= *atriceps* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., preocc.
T. stratiomyiae Kieffer, 1911
T. tiwi n. nom.
= *nigra* (Kieffer, 1913) n. comb., preocc.
T. variabilis (Risbec, 1950)
T. verticillata (Latreille, 1805)
= *necans* (Kieffer, 1911) n. syn.
T. villemanti n. nom.
= *rufa* (Kieffer, 1913) preocc.
T. wasmanni (Kieffer, 1911)
= *longicornis* (Wasmann, 1899) preocc.
T. waterloti (Risbec, 1950)

Family DIAPRIIDAE subfamily BELYTINAE Förster, 1856
incertae sedis
Paramesius madagascariensis Risbec, 1953

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