REVISION OF THE SUBFAMILY BLACINAE FOERSTER
(HYMENOPTERA, BRACONIDAE)

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Blacus (Blacus) maryi Hellén  
(figs. 160-171, 357)

Blacus (Blacus) maryi forma maryi; Van Achterberg, 1976: 227-228, figs. 306-311; Marsh, 1979: 267.  
Blacus nidicola Hedqvist, 1974: 185-185, figs. 1A-D.  

The typical form (stemmaticum and face dorsally smooth) is known from Europe (Austria, Finland, Italy (2200 m, collected on alpine meadow); Switzerland) and the Nearctic region: Canada (Alberta; British Columbia (1200 m)) and U.S.A. (Colorado, ca. 2900 m).

The form nidicola (stemmaticum and face dorsally punctate-rugose) is known from Sweden (Lapland, in nest of Bombus lapponicus F.) and the Nearctic region: Canada (Manitoba; Yukon Territory).

Blacus (Blacus) masoni Van Achterberg  
(figs. 232-238)


The biology is unknown, but has been reared from Bombus-nest in Canada. Known from Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec) and U.S.A. (California (Siskiyou Co., ca. 1800 m, CAS), Colorado, Wisconsin).

Blacus (Blacus) modestus Haeckelbarth  
(figs. 315, 318, 319)

Blacus (Blacus) modestus; Van Achterberg, 1976: 386, 387.

A seldomly collected species, known from Europe (Austria, Bulgaria (Rhodopi Mts.)), Denmark, West Germany).

Blacus (Blacus) nivalis spec. nov.  
(figs. 302-309, 311, 313)

Paratypes, 1 ♂, (RMNH), toptype, but 15.11.1984.

Holotype, ♀, length of body and of fore wing both 1.7 mm.  
Head. — Antennal segments 17, antenna somewhat widened apically (fig. 302), length of third, fourth and penultimate segments 3.5, 2.5, and 1.2 times their width, respectively (figs. 302, 304); length of maxillary palp 0.6 times height of head; from smooth, largely glabrous; OOL : diameter of ocellus : POL = 14.5:15; length of eye in dorsal view 1.2 times temple (fig. 306); face smooth; malar suture absent; length of malar space twice basal width of mandible.

Meso soma. — Length of mesosoma 1.5 times its height; pronotal sides smooth dorsally and medially, rugose anteriorly and with some crenulate posteriorly (fig. 302); precoxal sulcus smooth, shallowly impressed (fig. 302); notauli smooth, distinct anteriorly and obsolete posteriorly (fig. 313); mesoscutal lobes rather convex, and sparsely setose; scutellum smooth, its lateral carina absent; propodeal tubercles minute, indistinct (fig. 302); surface of propodeum largely smooth anteriorly, with some superficial sculpture (fig. 313).

Wings. — Fore wing: first discal cell acute anteriorly (fig. 303); 1-CU1 : 2-CU1 = 1:8; parastigma small (fig. 303); 2-M absent, only as unpigmented trace (fig. 303); marginal cell longer than of instabilis (figs. 303, 354); r about as long as width of pterostigma; 2-R1 absent; SR1 slightly curved (fig. 303).  
Legs. — Hind coxa smooth, except for an oblique carina (fig. 302); length of femur, tibia, and basitarsus of hind leg 5.4, 10.3, and 7 times their width, respectively (figs. 307, 309).

Metasoma. — Length of first tergite 1.4 times its apical width, largely smooth, but longitudinally rugose medio-posteriorly (fig. 305), dorsal carinae distinct and close to apex of tergite; second tergite smooth as remainder of metasoma; length of ovipositor sheath 0.19 times fore wing, 0.8 times hind femur and 1.6 times first tergite.
Colour. — Black or blackish brown; antenna (except pedicel, and annelous), hind coxa largely and metastoma (after first tergite), dark brown; fore and middle femora basally, hind femur largely, tibiae (except base), fore and middle tarsi, and hind telotarsus, more or less infuscated; anellus and palpi yellowish; wing membrane slightly infuscated.

Variation. — Length of fore wing 1.6-1.7 mm, length of first metastomal tergite 1.3-1.4 times its apical width and length of ovipositor sheath of both specimens 0.19 times fore wing.

Note. Closely related to *leptostigma* but *leptostigma* has more slender hind femur (fig. 310), first tergite extensively sculptured (fig. 314), third antennal segment more robust (about 3 times its width, fig. 312), eye somewhat larger (fig. 312), wider marginal cell of fore wing (fig. 373), vein cu-a of fore wing more distally situated (fig. 311) and (sparsely) sculptured precoxal suture.

Blacus (Blacus) nigricornis Haeseltarth (figs. 322, 323, 339)


Blacus (Blacus) nigricornis; Van Achterberg, 1976: 241.

Parasite of Nitidulididae (Meligethes sp.). Known from Europe (Czechoslovakia, England, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands (Asperen, Leiden, Meijendel, dunes), Oostvoorne (id.), Putten (G.), Rijks (F.), St. Pietersberg, Wijster), Sweden and Asia Minor (Turkey).

Blacus (Blacus) pagonus Haliday (figs. 262-268, 320, 321, 351, 356, 1228)


Blacus brevicornis Rethel, 1861: 146.

In the Haliday Collection (NMI) are 8 ♀ and 4 ♂ of *B. pagonus*; 2 ♀ are excluded (from box 28). One ♀ is here designated lectotype; from box 8 with a label written by Haliday “June 15, 1834”, and it is a specimen from Ireland. Paralecotypes (all box 8): 2 ♂ + 1 ♀ on one card, 2♂ separately mounted, 1 ♀ dissected on a card and with “Bl. pagonus” in Haliday’s handwriting and 2 ♀, all most likely from Ireland. The lectotype agrees with the usual interpretation.

Blacus (Blacus) pappianus Haeseltarth (figs. 329, 340, 343-345, 1237)


Blacus (Blacus) pappianus; Van Achterberg, 1976: 240.

A seldomly collected species, known from Europe (Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain (Torremolinos, Canary Islands (RMNH)), U.S.S.R. (Ukraine).

Blacus (Blacus) procerus Haeseltarth (figs. 347, 348)

Blacus procerus Haeseltarth, 1973a: 149-150, figs. 72, 82.


A seldomly collected species, known from Europe (Czechoslovakia) and Asia (Kazakhstan).

Blacus (Blacus) radialis Haeseltarth (figs. 353, 1227)

Blacus radialis Haeseltarth, 1973a: 126, fig. 50.


Known from South Palaeartic area (U.S.S.R. (Kazakhstan), Nepal (1800-2700 m)) and Japan (Nagano Pref., Shimashima-dani, 1300-1600 m (ELF)).

Blacus (Blacus) rufescens Rethel (figs. 327, 330, 334)