MEMOIRS
of the
AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Number 37, Part 1
Pages I-XII, 1-946

A REVISION OF THE DRYINIDAE (HYMENOPTERA)

by

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1984
2. *Irbius canariensis* (Ceballos) n. comb.


**FEMALE:** fully winged; length 4.25-4.50 mm; head, antennae, prothorax, legs reddish; mesothorax, metathorax, propodeum and petiolar black; abdomen brown, with segment 1 reddish; tegulae testaceous; antennae not distally thickened; antennal segments in following proportions: 13: 5: 20: 9: 9: 6: 6: 5: 8; head dull, smooth, granulated; frons with a median longitudinal keel, without lateral keels; occipital carina complete; POL = 4; OL = 3; posterior ocelli not touching occipital carina; OPL nearly as long as breadth of ocelli; temples prominent; pronotum shiny, partly granulated, partly without sculpture, with an anterior weak transversal impression and with a strong posterior transversal impression; posterior collar short, nearly 0.5 as long as pronotal tubercles; pronotal tubercles not reaching tegulae; scutum dull, heaey, granulated and with numerous weak areolae; notaulices incomplete, reaching approximately 0.65 length of scutum; scutellum and metanotum shiny, smooth, without sculpture or very weakly granulated; propodeum reticulate rugose, with posterior surface strongly transversely striate, without longitudinal keels; fore-wing with 3 dark transversal bands, two on the basal cells and one beneath the pterostigma; distal part of radial vein much longer than proximal part (13: 7); fore tarsal segments in following proportions: 15: 4: 7: 15: 24; enlarged claw (Fig. 486) with a subapical tooth and with 12 lamellae; segment 5 of front tarsus (Fig. 486) with 2 rows of nearly 27 lamellae same length; apex with a group of 12 lamellae; tibial spur 1,1,2.

**MALE** (see note on page 731): fully winged; length 2.50 mm; black; mandibles testaceous; antennae black, with ventral side of segment 1 testaceous; legs brown, with tarsi light; antennae not distally thickened; antennal segments in following proportions: 8,5: 4: 10: 8: 6: 8: 6: 6: 9; head dull, granulated; frons with a median keel; occipital carina incomplete; POL = 5; OL = 3; OOL = 3; posterior ocelli touching occipital carina; temples invisible; scutum dull, granulated; notaulices incomplete, reaching approximately 0.75 length of scutum; scutellum and metanotum dull, granulated; propodeum reticulate rugose; fore-wing hyaline, without dark transversal bands; distal part of radial vein much longer than proximal part (12: 7); gonoforceps (Fig. 487 A) with distal region broadened; ninth abdominal sternite: fig. 487 B; tibial spurs 1,1,2.

**LOCUS TYPICUS:** La Cuesta (Canary Islands)

**TYPICAL MATERIAL:** holotype F! in MD.

**HOSTS:** unknown

**DISTRIBUTION:** Palaearctic region: CANARY ISLANDS: B.co Santos (F), MD! OL! TN! B.co de Marchar (San Sebastian, Gomera)(F), MD! La Cuesta (Tenerife)(F), MD! Tahodio (Tenerife)(F), MD! Los Calderones (Medano, Tenerife)(F), TN!
Dryininae

Fig. 614 - Male of Richardsidryinus corsicus (Marshall)

2 Head fully reticulate rugose; head, prothorax and mesothorax mostly black. ................. 3. corsicus (Marshall)
- Head fully granulated, not reticulate rugose; head, prothorax and mesothorax mostly reddish. .... 2. maroccanus n. sp.

MALES

Only the male of R. corsicus is known.

1. Richardsidryinus albrechti n. sp.

FEMALE: fully winged; length 3,62-4,00 mm; black; clypeus and mandibles testaceous; antennae brown, with segments 1-4 testaceous or dark and segment 10 white; margins and posterior collar of pronotum reddish; legs testaceous-dark; antennae distally thickened; antennal segments in following proportions: 10: 6: 24: 13: 10: 7: 6: 6: 5: 7; head dull, fully granulated; frons with a median keel, without lateral keels; POL = 4; OL = 3; TL = 6; occipital carina complete; pronotum with a weak anterior transversal impression and a strong posterior transversal impression, shiny, partly smooth and without sculpture, partly granulated; posterior collar of pronotum nearly as long as pronotal tubercles; ecutum dull, hairy, granulated, with numerous short keels and areolae near posterior margin; notaullices incomplete, almost reaching posterior margin of scutum;
scutellum and metanotum dull, weakly granulated; propodeum reticulate rugose, with posterior surface strongly transversely striate; posterior surface without longitudinal keels; fore-wing with 3 dark transversal bands on the basal cells and beneath the pterostigma; distal part of radial vein much longer than proximal part (10:8); fore tarsal segments in following proportions: 16: 4: 6: 16: 25; enlarged claw (Fig. 615) with a subapical tooth and 11 lamellae; segment 5 of front tarsus (Fig. 615) with 2 rows of 22 lamellae; apex with a group of nearly 13 lamellae; segment 3 of front tarsus produced into a hook; tibial spurs 1, 1, 1.

MALE: unknown (see male of Dryinus canariensis Ceballos)

LOCUS TYPICUS: Orotava (Canary Islands)

TYPICAL MATERIAL: holotype $F!$ in HE; 1 paratype $F!$ in MD; 1 paratype $F!$ in OL

HOSTS: unknown

DISTRIBUTION: Palaearctic region. CANARY ISLANDS: Orotava (Tenerife), HE! El Risco de Famara (Lanzarote), OL! Las Penitas (Valle Granadillo, Fuerteventura), MD!

NOTE: the species is named in honor of Mr. Anders Albrecht.

2. Richardsidryinus maroccanus n. sp.

FEMALE: fully winged; length 3.25-3.43 mm; head, antennae, propectus, pronotum, scutum, scutellum, mesosternum, metasternum, mesopleura and metapleura reddish; metanotum and propodeum black; abdomen brown-reddish, legs testaceous; head swollen, shiny, granulated. occipital carino complete; posterior ocelli not touching occipital carina; OPL shorter than OL; OL shorter than POL; temples prominent; pronotum shiny, granulated.