A REVISION OF THE NEARCTIC SPECIES OF TELEAS LATREILLE
(HYMENOPTERA, PROCTOTRupoidea, SCELIONIDAE)

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Abstract

Nine species are recognized, of which six are new to science: Teleas crassifemur ♂, T. neptuni ♀ ♂, T. niger ♂, T. punctifrons ♀ ♂, T. terricola ♀, and T. villus ♂. The three previously described species which are retained in the genus Teleas, viz. T. lineaticeps Ashmead, T. pallidipes Ashmead and T. sibiricus Kieffer, are redescribed. Females of T. lineaticeps and T. pallidipes are described for the first time. All other Nearctic species listed by Muesebeck (1979) under Teleas are presently transferred to the genus Trimorus Foerster (subfam. Teleasinae) (all new combinations): Trimorus americanus (Ashmead), T. coxalis (Ashmead), T. harringtoni nom. nov. (= Teleas canadensis Harrington nec Acolus canadensis Ashmead), and T. mandibularis (Ashmead). T. sibiricus Kieffer is the only member of the genus known to have Holarctic distribution.

A key to the females and males of Nearctic Teleas and a key to Nearctic genera of Teleasinae are presented.

Résumé

Neuf espèces sont étudiées, dont six sont décrites pour la première fois: Teleas crassifemur ♂, T. neptuni ♀ ♂, T. niger ♂, T. punctifrons ♀ ♂, T. terricola ♀, et T. villus ♂. Les trois espèces déjà décrites et retenues comme étant du genre Teleas sont redécrites (T. lineaticeps Ashmead, T. pallidipes Ashmead et T. sibiricus Kieffer), et les femelles de T. lineaticeps et T. pallidipes sont décrites pour la première fois. Toutes autres espèces cataloguées par Muesebeck (1979) comme appartenant au genre Teleas, sont ici transférées sous le genre Trimorus Foerster (sous-fam. Teleasinae) (toutes sont de nouvelles combinaisons): Trimorus americanus (Ashmead), T. coxalis (Ashmead), T. harringtoni nom. nov. (= Teleas canadensis Harrington nec Acolus canadensis Ashmead), et T. mandibularis (Ashmead). T. sibiricus Kieffer est le seul membre du genre connu de distribution holarctique.

Une clé d’identification pour les mâles et les femelles du genre Teleas néarctique ainsi qu’une clé des genres nearctiques de Teleasinae sont inclues.

INTRODUCTION

It is the purpose of this paper to accurately redefine the genus Teleas, to describe the Nearctic species, and to provide an accurate key to their identification. The genus Teleas was erected by Latreille (1809), with type-species Scelio clavicornus Latreille, 1805.

There are several recent works on Palearctic Teleas (Fabritius 1964; Kozlov 1965; Szabo 1956, 1960, 1966a, 1973), and one mention of a species from South America (Szabo 1966b). The North American Teleas, however, have been neglected since the time of Ashmead. Ashmead (1893) recognized four Nearctic species, although he described others earlier (Ashmead 1887). Two of Ashmead’s species, T. lineaticeps Ashm. 1893 and T. pallidipes Ashm. 1893, are retained in the genus Teleas. All other Nearctic species listed by Muesebeck (1979) are presently transferred to the genus Trimorus Foerster (subfamily Teleasinae) (all new combinations): T. americanus (Ashmead), T. coxalis (Ashmead), T. harringtoni nom. nov. (=

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Teleas canadensis Harrington nec Acolus canadensis Ashmead), and T. mandibularis (Ashmead). Of these, only T. coxalis and T. mandibularis closely resemble Teleas, having spines on the fore and middle tibiae, strong mandibles, and other characters typical of Teleas. T. coxalis lacks both the swollen hind femora and areolate-rugose sculpturing on the dorsum of the mesosoma. Also, the scutellum does not slope towards the metanotum at a sharp angle. These characters are possessed by all true Teleas. Trimorus mandibularis differs from all Teleas in the following ways: the lack of areolate-rugose sculpturing on the dorsum of the mesosoma, the vertex drops off immediately behind the eyes, the antennal scape is very short not nearly approaching the vertex, and the scutellum lacks a sharply sloping section posteriorly.

The members of Teleas are closely related to those of Trimorus. One species group of Trimorus, which includes T. mandibularis and T. coxalis, is intermediate between the two genera. I believe this group to be more closely aligned to Trimorus than Teleas. Nearctic Teleas may be separated from all Trimorus and other Nearctic Teleasinae using the key in the text.

There is some question as to the correct subfamily name for the genus Teleas. Because the grammatical stem of Teleas is tele-, the correct subfamily name should be Teleinae. Teleasinae, however, has been in common use for some time, especially in European literature. I prefer to uphold its use. As recommendation 29A (d) of the International Code states: "Incorrectly Formed Stem. — A family-group name proposed before 1961 based upon an incorrectly formed stem is not to be emended for that reason if it is in general use. Incorrectly formed names published after 1960 are to be corrected whenever they are found."

Members of the genus are poorly represented in North American collections. Altogether about 200 specimens were examined, including type specimens from the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

This study was carried out over a 2-year period (1979-1980) at Macdonald College of McGill University.

ABBREVIATIONS OF COLLECTIONS USED IN THE TEXT

AEI Townes Collection, American Entomological Institute, Ann Arbor, Michigan
CNC Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Ottawa, Ontario
GUC Georgia University Collection, Department of Entomology, Athens, Georgia
INHS Illinois Natural History Survey Collection, Urbana, Illinois
LEM Lyman Entomological Museum, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec
MCZ Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
MSU Michigan State University Entomology Museum, Department of Entomology, East Lansing, Michigan
UAC University of Arkansas Collection, Department of Entomology, Fayetteville, Arkansas
DAVIS University of California Collection, Department of Entomology, Davis, California
UG University of Guelph Collection, Department of Environmental Biology, Guelph, Ontario
USNM United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.

KEY TO NEARCTIC GENERA OF TELEASINAE

1 Middle lobe of mesoscutum and most of scutellum highly lustrous, with a few scattered punctures (Fig. 6); metanotum medially with 3 long spines (Fig. 3); mandible with upper and lower teeth almost equal in length (Fig. 1)  

......................................................... Trisacantha Ashmead
Mesoscutum and scutellum generally coarsely sculptured, with rugosities, areolae, or punctures (Figs. 9, 24); metanotum medially usually with 1 spine or flat plate (Fig. 5), rarely with 3 small rounded protuberances; mandible variable but often with the lower tooth much longer than upper (Figs. 2, 4)

2 Mesoscutum with areolate-rugose sculpturing (Fig. 9); hind femur swollen (Fig. 8); middle tibia with strong spines outwardly along its entire length (Fig. 7); scutellum on at least two planes, the posterior section sloping sharply towards the metanotum (Figs. 5, 13); clypeus always much wider than long (Fig. 2)

Teleas Latreille

2' Mesoscutum sculpturing variable, usually punctate or with longitudinal rugosities, never areolate-rugose (as in Fig. 9); hind femur rarely swollen; middle tibia usually lacking spines that run along its entire length; scutellum usually on one plane, sloping gradually towards the metanotum; clypeus usually narrow, usually less than twice as wide as long (Fig. 4) . . . . . . . Trimorus Foerster

BIOLOGY

Very little is known about the biology of Teleas, as it is a rare and poorly collected genus. Telenga (1959) observed specimens of T. rugosus Kieffer, a Palearctic species (which he mistakenly described as a new species, T. caraboides), emerging from the eggs of several species of carabid beetles: Zabrus tenebrioides, Amara sp., and Harpalus sp. There are several other records of members of Teleasininae parasitizing carabid eggs and it is probable that all Teleasininae are restricted to the eggs of the Carabidae.

Most carabids lay their eggs in soil and the large mandibles and spinose legs of Teleas probably are used for digging in the soil to reach host eggs.

GENUS TELEAS

Teleas Latreille, 1809. Gen. Crust. Ins., v. 4, p. 32.

Type: Scelio clavicorns Latreille. Desig. by Latreille, 1810.

Palpal formula 3-1; antennae 12-segmented in both sexes; female antennae with 6-segmented clava (Fig. 11); male antennae filiform with cylindrical flagellomeres; head transverse, about twice as wide as long; posterior ocelli far from eye margins; OOL usually longer than POL (Fig. 12); mandible long and strong, bidentate or subtridentate, the middle tooth much reduced; clypeus broad and short (Fig. 10); sculpturing of lower frons costate, with scattered setose punctures; upper frons with smooth glabrous area medially, above antennal process; eyes with scattered setae.

Forewing with submarginal, marginal, and stigmal veins; postmarginal vein often indicated as a small stub; submarginal vein 2-5 times longer than marginal vein; marginal vein 3-5 times longer than stigmal vein; wings generally reaching apex of metasoma when folded.

Fore and middle tibiae with spines outwardly along most of their lengths (Fig. 7); spines usually stronger on middle tibiae; hind femora and basitarsi strongly incrassate in female specimens (Fig. 8); moderately incrassate in males.

Pronotum barely visible from above; mesoscutum and scutellum generally areolate-rugose with scattered setae; scutellum sloping posteriorly to a "lip" or margin usually concealing lateral parts of the metanotum from above; scutellum with 1 pair of lateral spines; metanotum with a strong medial spine or flat plate; propodeum with small areolate rugosities and usually with 2 pairs of small spines; one pair situated anterolaterally above the spiracles and the other on the posterolateral corners of the propodeum; propodeuron usually concealed by the head; netrion narrow and
Figs. 1-8. 1, Trisacantha americana Ashmead, head. 2, Teleas lineaticeps Ashmead, head. 3, Trisacantha americana, scutellum and metanotum. 4, Trimorus sp., head. 5, Teleas lineaticeps, scutellum, metanotum, propodeum, and tergum 1. 6, Trisacantha americana, mesosoma. 7, Teleas lineaticeps, tibia of middle leg. 8, Teleas lineaticeps, hind leg.
barely visible as a narrow strip between the tegula and the forecoxa (Fig. 13); mesopleuron and metapleuron anteriorly with small areolate rugosities usually covered with dense setae; mesopleural depression glabrous with punctate, areolate, or longitudinally costate sculpturing; mesopleural pit strong; metapleuron posteriorly with a glabrous area which is usually smooth and surrounded by costae or irregular areolate sculpturing.

Metasoma ovate, 1.5-1.8 times longer than wide, and dorsolaterally flattened with laterotergites deeply incised into sterna; submarginal groove well developed; female metasoma with 7 terga and 6 sterna; male metasoma with 8 terga and 7 sterna; terga 1 and 2 wider than long, with longitudinal costae; tergum 3, the largest of metasomatic terga, about as long as wide; tergum 3 medially, punctate, costate or both, rarely entirely smooth; remaining terga usually setose with weak sculpturing. Female tergum 7 not extruded with ovipositor. Tergum 1 of males and females not humped nor with a horn.

TAXONOMIC CHARACTERS OF TELEAS

Antennae. The antennae of both male and female Teleas are 12-segmented. The female antennae terminate in a 6-segmented clava (Fig. 11); male antennae are filiform (Fig. 18). For male specimens the length/width ratio of any flagellar segment is diagnostic. The coloration of A1 and A2 varies in Teleas from yellow to black. This coloration is important although variable in some species. A3 to A12 are dark in all known Nearctic Teleas and their coloration is of little diagnostic value.

Head. The shape of the antennal process is important and may be acute, squared, or rounded ventrally (Figs. 17, 16, 22). The shape of the mandibular teeth are diagnostic, although there is some variability intraspecifically, probably due to wear. Most species of Teleas have subtridentate mandibles (Fig. 2), others have bidentate
mandibles, having lost the middle tooth completely. The LOL, POL, OOL ratio is useful (Fig. 12).

The degree of costate sculpture, especially on the vertex and temples, is important, as is the sculpture within the interocellar space. One species, *T. neptuni*, has small patches of coriarious sculpture laterad of the posterior ocelli, which are diagnostic. *T. sibiricus* also has weak indications of coriaceous sculpture here. The presence of setose punctures ventral to the anterior ocellus is diagnostic. The length of the setae on the head is also important. I have compared the length of the setae that lie on the OOL line to the OOL distance, for easy reference.

**Wings.** Wing measurements are not generally reliable characters for *Teleas* as microapterous forms appear in *T. neptuni* and probably in other species as well. Most *Teleas* possess a small stub for a postmarginal vein or have none. The presence or absence of this stub is diagnostic for some species.

**Legs.** The size and density of spines on the fore and middle tibiae vary somewhat interspecifically, however I have not found this character useful. The dimensions of the hind femora (max. length/max. width) and degree of incassation of the hind basitarsi are diagnostic. The coloration of the leg segments, especially of the coxae, is important.

**Mesosoma.** Sculpture is the most important character of the mesosoma. The mesoscutum is areolate-rugose (Fig. 9). In some species a longitudinal or transverse pattern of irregular costae break up the areolate sculpture to some degree. *T. terricola* is exceptional in having the sculpture of the mesoscutum reduced medially (Fig. 24). Coloration is of some importance, although most species have the mesosoma dark brown or black dorsally. The sculpturing of the scutellum is usually areolate-rugose (Fig. 5), although this sculpturing is often reduced or absent posteriorly. The scutellum of *T. terricola* is predominantly setose-punctate (Fig. 24). The length of the posterior lip of the scutellum and the degree to which it overhangs the metanotum are important. The size, shape, and sculpture of the metanotal spine are very important characters. The diagnostic characters of the propodeum are the degree of setosity in the posterolateral region and the shape of the posterolateral corners (acute or rounded). In the pleural region of the mesosoma, the sculpture of the mesopleural depression and the sculpture of the posterior region of the metapleuron are useful.

**Metasoma.** Sculpture, especially that of terga 3 and 4, is the most important character of the metasoma. Medially tergum 3 usually contains punctures, costae or both; rarely it is almost entirely coriarious, as in *T. sibiricus*. The degree of sculpturing varies intraspecifically and sometimes tergum 3 may be completely smooth in species normally heavily sculptured. The arrangement and density of setae, as well as sculpture, are diagnostic characters of tergum 4.

**General.** The terms used to describe surface sculpture are defined and figured by Harris (1979) and Eady (1968). Most other morphological terms are defined by Masner (1979, 1980). All measurements in the text are in millimeters.
FIGS. 11-14. 11, antenna of generalized *Teleas*, female. cv — clava.

12, head of generalized *Teleas*, dorsal.

LOL — lateral ocellar line
OOL — ocular ocellar line
POL — posterior ocellar line
te — temple

13, mesosoma of generalized *Teleas*, lateral.

cx1 — fore coxa
cx2 — middle coxa
cx3 — hind coxa
me — mesepimeron
mn — metanotum
mns — metanotal spine
mp1 — mesopleuron
mp2 — metapleuron
mpd — mesopleural depression

14, mesosoma of generalized *Teleas*, dorsal.

mpp — mesopleural pit
ms — mesoscutum
nt — netrion
pn — pronotum
pp — propleuron
pr — propodeum
sc — scutellum
tg — tegula
KEY TO THE NEARCTIC SPECIES OF *TELEAS*

1 Antennae filiform; males ........................................ 2
1' Antennae with 6-segmented clava (Fig. 11); females .............. 9
2 Setae on frons, cheeks, vertex and eyes long, setae between posterior ocellus and inner orbit as long as the OOL distance; metapleuron with a smooth area posteriorly and without longitudinal costae (Fig. 32); tergum 3 largely smooth with weak longitudinal costae anteromedially (Fig. 39) ........... *T. villus* n. sp.
2' Setae on frons, cheeks, vertex and eyes short, setae between posterior ocellus and inner orbit less than half as long as the OOL distance; metapleuron with or without a smooth area posteriorly, often with longitudinal costae (Fig. 30); sculpturing of tergum 3 variable but usually heavily sculptured medially (Figs. 37, 42, 43, 44) .................. 3

3 All coxae yellow; antennal flagellomeres long and narrow, A10 more than 7 times longer than wide; setae of flagellomeres longer than width of flagellomeres (Fig. 15) ................. *T. pallidipes* Ashmead
3' Coxae orange, brown, red-brown, or black; antennal flagellomeres not elongated as above, A10 less than 3 times longer than wide; setae of flagellomeres shorter than width of flagellomeres (Fig. 18) .................. 4

4 All antennal segments black; all coxae black; tergum 3 punctate or coriarius over most of its surface ........................................ 5
4' A1 and A2 orange to dark brown, always lighter than remaining antennal segments which vary from brown to black; coxae orange to black; tergum 3 variable, never coriarius over most of its surface and often costate ............ 6

5 Metanotal spine squared distally (Fig. 26); tergum 3 punctate over most of its surface (Fig. 44); antennal process forming an acute angle ventrally (as in Fig. 17) .................. *T. niger* n. sp.
5' Metanotal spine acute distally, with longitudinal costae (Fig. 21); tergum 3 coriarius over most of its surface, with some weak costae laterally; antennal process rounded (as in Fig. 22) without an acute angle ventrally .......... 7

6 Tergum 3 mostly smooth with weak longitudinal costae anteromedially (Fig. 38); metanotal spine blunt with a median longitudinal ridge (Fig. 27); A1 and A2 orange, remaining antennal segments brown to black; frons with deep punctures below anterior ocellus (as in Fig. 2); metapleuron areolate-rugose with a smooth area posteriorly (as in Fig. 32) ........... *T. punctifrons* n. sp.
6' Tergum 3 well sculptured with costae, punctures, or both (Figs. 37, 42, 43, 44); metanotal spine variable, often acute and usually without a median ridge; coloration of antennal segments variable; frons usually smooth or with costae below anterior ocellus, rarely with punctures; sculpturing of metapleuron variable, often with longitudinal costae posteriorly .................. 7

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**FIGS. 15-29.** 15, *T. pallidipes*, male antenna with close-up of A10, A11 and A12, showing setae. 16, *T. pallidipes* head, lateral. 17, *T. lineaticeps* head, lateral. 18, *T. lineaticeps*, male antenna with close-up of A10, A11 and A12, showing setae. 19, *T. neptuni* head, dorsal. 20, *T. neptuni* scutellum, metanotum and propodeum, dorsal. 21, *T. sibiricus* scutellum, metanotum and propodeum, dorsal. 22, *T. crassifemur* head, lateral. 23, *T. crassifemur* scutellum, metanotum and propodeum, dorsal. 24, *T. terricola* mesosoma, dorsal. 25, *T. lineaticeps* scutellum, metanotum and propodeum, dorsal. 26, *T. niger* scutellum, metanotum and propodeum, dorsal. 27, *T. punctifrons* scutellum, metanotum and propodeum, dorsal. 28, *T. villus* metanotal spine, dorsal. 29, *T. villus* scutellum, metanotum and propodeum, dorsal.
Vertex transversely costate with a patch of coriaceous sculpturing laterad of the posterior ocellus (Fig. 19); posterior glabrous area of metapleuron with smooth area broken by longitudinal costae (Fig. 30); metanotal spine usually blunt (Fig. 20) ........................................ T. neptuni n. sp.

Vertex transversely costate but without coriaceous sculpturing; posterior glabrous area of metapleuron smooth medially (as in Fig. 32); metanotal spine usually acute (Fig. 25), rarely blunt with an irregular median ridge (Fig. 23) .......... 8

Antennal process rounded, without an acute angle ventrally (Fig. 22); posterolateral corners of propodeum rounded (Fig. 23); metanotal spine blunt with a median longitudinal ridge (Fig. 23); A1 and A2 dark brown ........................................ T. crassifemur n. sp.

Antennal process forming at least a 90° angle ventrally (Figs. 16, 17); posterolateral corners of propodeum acute (Fig. 25); metanotal spine usually long and acute often with a median depression (Fig. 25); A1 and A2 orange .......... T. lineaticeps Ashmead

Vertex with a patch of coriaceous sculpturing laterad of the posterior ocellus (Fig. 19); mesopleural depression longitudinally costate (Fig. 30) ........................................ T. neptuni n. sp.

Vertex without coriaceous sculpturing; mesopleural depression variable, often with areolae .......... 10

All coxae yellow; A1 and A2 yellow, mesosoma partly orange with some black dorsally; metanotal spine acute, roughly sculptured and usually without a median depression or longitudinal ridge (Fig. 9) ..... T. pallidipes Ashmead

Color of coxae variable, from orange to black but never yellow; A1 and A2 yellow to black; mesosoma variable but never orange, usually dark brown or black; metanotal spine variable, usually with a median depression or longitudinal ridge (Figs. 24, 25, 27) ........................................ 11

Metanotal spine with an irregular longitudinal ridge medially (Fig. 27); T3 mostly smooth and shining with weak longitudinal costae restricted to the anteromedial region (Fig. 38) .................................... T. punctifrons n. sp.

Metanotal spine usually acute, often depressed medially, never with a median longitudinal ridge (Figs. 24, 25); T3 heavily sculptured with longitudinal costae, punctures, or both (Figs. 40, 42) .............................. 12

Mesoscutum punctate medially (Fig. 24); scutellum generally smooth posteriorly with deep scattered punctures (Fig. 24); metanotal spine acute, roughly sculptured, without a median depression (Fig. 24) ............ T. terricola n. sp.

Mesoscutum entirely areolate-rugose (Fig. 9); scutellum with irregular longitudinal costae posteriorly and without deep punctures; metanotal spine usually long and narrow with a medial depression (Fig. 25) ........................................ T. lineaticeps Ashmead

**Teleas crassifemur n. sp.**

Type locality: U.S.A., Arkansas, Crawford.

Type deposition: Holotype ♂ (UAC).

**Diagnosis.** *T. crassifemur* is similar to *T. neptuni* but may be distinguished by the following set of characters: antennal process rounded, without a sharp angle ventrally (Fig. 22); posterolateral corners of propodeum rounded (Fig. 23); head more than twice as wide as long (width 0.78, length 0.36); metapleuron without longitudinal costae.

**Male.** *Holotype.* Length 2.5 mm. Head generally black, antennal process, radicle, A1 and A2 dark brown; A3-A12 black; mandible orange darkening distally; mesosoma black except orange on posterior margin of scutellum; legs orange except for brown coxae; metasoma black except orange anterior margin of tergum 1.
FIGS. 30-40. 30-36, meso- and metapleura, lateral: 30, T. neptuni. 31, T. pallidipes. 32, T. villus. 33, T. terricola. 34, T. lineaticeps. 35, T. niger. 36, T. crassifemur. 37-40, metasomata, dorsal: 37, T. neptuni. 38, T. punctifrons. 39, T. villus. 40, T. terricola.
Head. Transverse, slightly more than twice as wide as long (width 0.78, length 0.36), with sparse setose punctures; frons smooth and glabrous medially, costate laterally and ventrally; cheeks costate; temples and vertex weakly costate; interocellar space with a few transverse rugosities and setose punctures; posterior ocellus far from inner orbit; LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.09, 0.17, 0.20; clypeus wide, transversely costate with acute lateral corners; length of clypeus 0.11, width 0.30; antennal process rounded without an acute angle ventrally (Fig. 22); mandible subtridentate, middle tooth appearing as a small bump; flagellomeres cylindrical, A10 less than 3 times as long as wide (as in T. lineaticeps, Fig. 18); setae of flagellomeres shorter than width of flagellomeres.

Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose; scutellum sharply sloping posteriorly, its posterior margin large, concealing lateral parts of metanotum from above; metanotal spine wide, roughly triangular with a short median ridge (Fig. 23); propodeum with small areolate rugosities and sparse setae; posterolateral corners of propodeum rounded; mesopleural depression mostly smooth, with longitudinal costae above pleural pit and longitudinal rugosities posteriorly, bordering mesepimeron (Fig. 36); smooth glabrous area of metapleuron surrounded by irregular areolae or rugosities (Fig. 36); hind femur greatly swollen for a male Teleas, only slightly more than twice as long as wide; forewing with postmarginal vein indicated.

Metasoma. Tergum 1 irregularly longitudinally costate with a few transverse rugosities; tergum 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 punctate medially, laterally and posteriorly smooth with scattered setose punctures; tergum 4 with scattered setose punctures not arranged in transverse rows.

Female. Unknown.

Material Examined. Holotype ♀ (UAC), U.S.A., Arkansas, Crawford, 25.VII.1969 (Collector ?).

Teleas lineaticeps Ashmead
1893, Teleas lineaticeps Ashmead, Bull. U.S. natn. Mus. 45: 198, 199.
1926, Teleas lineaticeps: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48: 173-264.
1968, Teleas lineaticeps: Masner & Muesebeck, Bull. U.S. natn. Mus. 270: 46.
1979, Teleas lineaticeps: Muesebeck, in Krombein et al., Catalog of Hymenoptera in America north of Mexico, 1: 1161.

Type locality: U.S.A., District of Columbia.

Type deposition: Lectotype ♀ (by Masner & Muesebeck, 1968) (USNM No. 2242).

Diagnosis. T. lineaticeps may be distinguished from other Nearctic species of Teleas by the presence of the following combination of characters: A1 and A2 orange, A3-A12 black; metanotal spine long and narrow (Figs. 5, 25); tergum 3 with longitudinal costae strong.

Male. Lectotype. Length 2.8 mm. Head generally black, antennal process, radicle, A1 and A2 orange; mandible orange darkening distally; legs orange except for brown coxae; mesosoma black except orange posterior margin of scutellum; metasoma black except orange anterior margin of tergum 1.

Head. Transverse, twice as wide as long (width 0.88, length 0.44), with scattered setae; frons smooth medially with scattered setose punctures (Fig. 2); costae on cheeks, temples, vertex and ventral and lateral areas of frons; costae of frons along inner orbits continue around eyes dorsally; interocellar space with transverse rugosities; posterior ocellus far from eye margin; LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.10, 0.18, 0.20; clypeus wide, transversely costate with acute lateral corners; length of clypeus 0.14, width 0.36; antennal process forming an acute angle ventrally (Fig. 17); mandible subtridentate, middle tooth much reduced; flagellomeres cylindrical; A10 (missing from lectotype) less than 3 times longer than wide; setae of flagellomeres short, shorter than width of flagellomeres (Fig. 18).

Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose; areolae of mesoscutum long and narrow midlaterally, mesoscutum therefore appearing somewhat costate; scutellum sloping sharply to its posterior margin which overhangs lateral parts of metanotum (Fig. 5); metanotal spine (broken on lectotype) long, narrow, and depressed medially (Fig. 5); posterolateral
corners of propodeum acute (Fig. 5); propodeum with small areolate rugosities, densely setose posterolaterally; mesopleural depression irregularly longitudinally costate (Fig. 34); smooth glabrous area of metapleuron surrounded by irregular rugosities and areolae (Fig. 34); hind femur slightly swollen, about 3 times longer than wide; forewing without a postmarginal vein.

Metasoma (Fig. 42). T1 irregularly and longitudinally costate; T2 longitudinally costate; T3 longitudinally costate, costae broken and irregular anteromedially appearing areolate; laterally and posteriorly, T3 smooth with scattered setose punctures; T4 with weak, wavy transverse sculpturing and two transverse rows of setose punctures.

Female. Differs from male lectotype in the following characters: Length 2.9 mm. Coloration slightly darker than male, hind femur with some brown medially; all coxae black.

Head. Sculpturing of the head weaker; costae not continuing around eye dorsally leaving the area between posterior ocellus and the inner orbit predominantly smooth; clypeus wide, transversely costate, length 0.12, width 0.40.

Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose; areolae of mesoscutum not elongated midlaterally; posterior part of scutellum sloping almost vertically; mesopleural depression with small areolate rugosities arranged in irregular longitudinal rows; hind femur greatly swollen, about twice as long as wide.

Metasoma. Tergum 1 irregularly and longitudinally costate; tergum 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 medially with irregular costae, anteromedially costae becoming areolate.

VARIABILITY (♀♂). This is one of the most collected species of Teleas in North America and shows a relatively large degree of variation in size.

The coloration of the legs is variable. Although predominantly orange, they may be brown in areas; coxae vary from light brown to black. Costae of lateral frons, along inner orbit, may continue around eyes dorsally; dorsal area of frons may lack punctures; antennal process may be less acute ventrally than in the lectotype, always with a minimum angle of 90°. Mesoscutum may appear costate laterally and posteriorly with notauli indicated; shape of metanotal spine somewhat variable, usually long and narrow but sometimes wider in small specimens; medial depression of metanotal spine reduced in some large specimens; sculpturing of mesopleurale depression varies from evenly longitudinally costate to areolate; a small postmarginal vein of less than 2 mm may be present on the forewing.

Tergum 3, although costate over most of its surface, varies from costate to areolate medially.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Lectotype ♀ (USNM No. 2242), U.S.A., District of Columbia, 27.III, W.H. Ashmead (no further information on label). CANADA: Quebec: 2 ♀♂ (MSU), La Trappe, 10.VIII.1950, J. Ouellet. 1 ♀ (MSU), La Trappe, 19.IX.1950, J. Ouellet. 1 ♀ (SU), La Trappe, 30.VIII.1946, J. Ouellet. 1 ♀ (USNM), La Trappe, 31.VIII.1943, J. Ouellet. 2♂♀ (LEM), Ste. Anne de Bellevue, 5.IX.1967, W. Boyle.

Tergum 1 irregularly and longitudinally costate; tergum 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 medially with irregular costae, anteromedially costae becoming areolate.

Ontario: 1 ♀ (CNC), Innisville, 29.V.1963, W.M. Mason. 1 ♀ (CNC), Innisville, 13.IX.1963, W.M. Mason. 1 ♂ (CNC), Chatterton, 4.IX.1968, C.D. Dondale. 1 ♂ (CNC), Chatterton, 1.IX.1970, C.D. Dondale. 1 ♂ (CNC), Chatterton, 31.VIII.1970, C.D. Dondale. 1 ♂ (CNC), Oxford Mills, 1–6.IX.1978 (pan trap), G. Gibson. 1 ♀ (CNC), Ottawa, 28.VIII.1940, O. Peck. 1 ♀ (USNM), Vineland Station, 30.VIII.1937, W.L. Putman. U.S.A.: Massachusetts: 2♂♀ (MCZ), 24.VIII.(year ?), N. Banks. 1 ♀ (UG), Cape Cod, 25.VIII.1977, W.A. Attwater. 1 ♀ (USNM), Springfield, (date ?), G. Dimmock. 1 ♂ (MCZ), Wellesley, 28.V.1916 (no further data). New York: 1 ♂ (MCZ), Gardener’s Island, 17–23.VIII.1918, J. Bequaent. Maryland: 1 ♀ (CNC), Patuxent, 29.VI–6.VII.1979 (Malaise trap), M. Schauff.

Virginia: 1 ♀ (MCZ), Falls Church, (date ?), N. Banks. North Carolina: 1 ♂ (CNC), Highlands, 27.VIII.1957, L.A. Kelton. 1 ♂ (CNC),
Teleas neptuni n. sp.

Type locality: Canada, Ontario, Carleton Place.

Type deposition: Holotype ♀ (CNC No. 16149).

Diagnosis. *T. neptuni* may be distinguished from other Nearctic species of *Teleas* by the following characters: coriarious patch of sculpturing laterad of the posterior ocellus (Fig. 19); A1 only slightly lighter than A3-A12.

Female. Holotype. Length 2.34 mm. Black with the following exceptions: radicle and A1 dark brown; antennal process and A2 light brown, mandible orange, darker distally, legs except coxae yellow; posterior margin of scutellum red-brown; anterior margin of tergum 1 orange.

Head. Transverse, not quite twice as wide as long (width 0.75, length 0.44), with scattered setae; frons heavily costate except for a smooth area medially; frons with setose punctures dorsally; cheeks, temples, and vertex heavily costate; interocellar space transversely costate with setose punctures; coriarious patch of sculpturing laterad of posterior ocellus (Fig. 19); LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows 0.08, 0.15, 0.17; clypeus wide, transversely costate with acute lateral corners; length of clypeus 0.09, width 0.32; antennal process forming a 90° angle ventrally (as in *T. pallidipes*, Fig. 16); mandible subtridentate, middle tooth reduced.

Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose; scutellum sloping down posteriorly to a narrow posterior margin and protruding over metanotum slightly; metanotal spine roughly triangular with irregular longitudinal sculpturing distally (Fig. 20); propodeum with small areolate rugosities, lightly setose laterally; posterolateral corners of propodeum acute (Fig. 20); mesopleural depression longitudinally costate (Fig. 30); posterior glabrous area of metapleuron mostly smooth with several longitudinal costae (Fig. 30); hind femur swollen, slightly less than 3 times longer than wide; forewing with postmarginal vein indicated.

Metasoma (Fig. 43). Terga 1 and 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 with strong irregular costae over most of its surface, areolate anteromedially, smooth with scattered setose punctures on extreme lateral and posterior margins; tergum 4 coriarious with scattered setose punctures; anteriorly tergum 4 with weak wavy costae.

Male. Allotype. Canada, Ontario, Constance Bay.

Differs from female holotype in the following characters:

Length 2.7 mm. Antennal process and A2 dark brown; legs except coxae red-brown.
Head. Transverse, twice as wide as long (width 0.84, length 0.42); coriaceous patch of sculpturing laterad of posterior ocellus slightly reduced; posterior ocellus far from inner orbit; LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.09, 0.15, 0.20; length of clypeus 0.12, width 0.30; flagellomeres cylindrical; A10 less than 3 times as long as wide; setae of flagellomeres shorter than width of flagellomeres.

Mesosoma. Hind femur 3 times longer than wide, otherwise mesosoma as in female holotype.

Metasoma. Tergum 3 with fewer areolae anteromedially; tergum 3 almost entirely sculptured with longitudinal costae.

Variability ($\varphi$ $\delta$). A1 varies from brown to black; A2 from light brown to black, usually lighter in females; coxae red-brown to black; other leg segments vary from yellow to light orange in females and from red-brown to brown in males; pleural regions of mesosoma often red-brown, especially in western specimens. Costae of head generally strong, although they may be weak in the interocellar space and absent below the anterior ocellus; antennal process may be very acute, always forming at least a 90° angle ventrally. Metanotal spine with or without a median depression and longitudinal rugosities; costae of mesopleural depression sometimes reduced medially leaving it smooth; posterior glabrous area of metapleuron sometimes completely longitudinally costate; a tiny postmarginal vein may be present in the forewing; one micropterous female was collected, its wings extending just past tergum 2. Tergum 3 of metasoma varies from almost completely costate (Fig. 43) to predominantly punctate with costae restricted to lateral regions (Fig. 37).

Material Examined. Holotype $\varphi$ (CNC No. 16149), CANADA, ONTARIO, 7 km SW of Carleton Place, 20-25.VI.1980 (interception trap), S. Miller. Allotype $\delta$ (CNC), CANADA, ONTARIO, Constance Bay, 17-20.VI.1977 (pan trap), L. Masner. Paratypes: CANADA: Quebec: 5 $\varphi$ $\delta$ (CNC), Old Chelsea, 13.V.1965, G.S. Walley. 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Gatineau Park, Harrington Lake, 8.VI.1954, W.R. Mason. 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Gatineau Park, Ramsey Lake, 1.VII.1970, L. Masner. 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Lanoraie, 25.VI.1980, A.T. Finnamore. 1 $\delta$ (LEM), Kazaraboua, 21.V.1957, J.G. Chillcott. Ontario: 2 $\varphi$ $\delta$ (CNC), Stittsville, VII-VIII.1977 (Malaise trap), M. Sanborne. 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Stittsville, 21-25.VI.1976, M. Sanborne. 1 $\varphi$, 3 $\delta$ $\delta$ (CNC), 7 km SW of Carleton Place, 20-27.V.1980 (interception trap), S. Miller. 5 $\varphi$ $\varphi$, 8 $\delta$ $\delta$ (CNC), 7 km SW of Carleton Place, 20-25.VI.1980, (interception trap), S. Miller. 2 $\varphi$ $\varphi$ (CNC), 7 km SW of Carleton Place, 7-14.VIII.1980 (interception trap), S. Miller. 1 $\delta$ (CNC), 7 km SW of Carleton Place, 18-25.VIII.1980 (interception trap), S. Miller. 1 $\varphi$ (CNC), 1.6 km W of Kemptville, 23-27.V.1975, L. Masner. 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Madoc, 15.VII.1953, J.C. Martin. 1 $\varphi$ (CNC), Chatterton, in meadow, 24.IX.1969, C.D. Dondale. Alberta: 4 $\delta$ $\delta$ (CNC), Lethbridge, Oldman River, 22.VI.1956, O. Peck. 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Aden, Gilchrist Ranch, 28.VI.1956, O. Peck. 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Medicine Hat, 14.VII.1956, O. Peck. U.S.A.: Michigan: 1 $\delta$ (MSU), Wexford Co., 20.VIII.1973 (Malaise trap), R.D. Averill. North Dakota: 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Mercer Co., grassland, 4-6.VIII.1972, A.F.C. Hung. Colorado: 1 $\delta$ (CNC), Boulder, 21.V.1960, W.R. Mason.

Teleas niger n. sp.

Type locality: U.S.A., Nevada, Tuscarora.

Type deposition: Holotype $\delta$ (AEI).

Diagnosis. T. niger is the darkest of the Nearctic species of Teleas and may be distinguished from other Nearctic species by the following characters: legs black, striped with orange at points of articulation; metanotal spine squared distally. (Fig. 26); metapleuron completely sculptured, without a smooth section (Fig. 35).
Male. Holotype. Length 2.8 mm. Black with the following exceptions: mandible partly orange; trochanters and most leg joints orange; basitarsi of all legs orange; tarsal segments 2–5 of hind leg brown; anterior margin of tergum 1 of metasoma orange.

Head. Transverse, about twice as wide as long (width 0.82, length 0.40), with scattered setae; costae on cheeks, temples, vertex and ventral and lateral areas of frons; costae of frons not continuing around eyes dorsally, leaving area between posterior ocellus and inner orbit smooth; POL and OOL distances equal; LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.09, 0.18, 0.18; clypeus wide, transversely costate, its lateral corners relatively blunt; length of clypeus 0.12, width 0.32; antennal process with an acute angle ventrally (as in T. lineaticeps, Fig. 17); mandible subtridentate, the middle tooth small; flagellomeres cylindrical, not elongated; A7 less than 3 times longer than wide (A10 of both antennae missing from holotype); setae of flagellomeres short, shorter than width of flagellomeres (as in T. lineaticeps, Fig. 18).

Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose, scutellum sharply sloping posteriorly, its posterior margin concealing lateral parts of metanotum from above; metanotal spine squared distally and smooth dorsally without a medial depression (Fig. 26); propodeum with small areolate rugosities, lightly setose laterally, posterolateral corners of propodeum acute; mesopleural depression longitudinally costate with smooth areas anteriorly (Fig. 35): posterior glabrous area of metapleuron completely covered with irregular rugosities and costae (Fig. 35), no smooth area present; hind femur swollen, about 2½ times longer than wide; postmarginal vein of forewing absent.

Metasoma (Fig. 44). Tergum 1 with irregular longitudinal costae; tergum 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 punctate medially, punctures arranged in longitudinal rows; tergum 3 smooth with scattered setose punctures laterally and posteriorly; tergum 4 with fine wavy transverse costae medially.

Female. Unknown

Material Examined. Holotype ♀ (AEI), U.S.A., Nevada, Tuscarora, 4.VI.1976, H. and M. Townes.

Teleas pallidipes Ashmead

1893, Teleas pallidipes Ashmead, Bull. U.S. natn. Mus. 45: 199, 200.
1926, Teleas pallidipes: Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48: 173–264.
1968, Teleas pallidipes: Masner & Muesebeck, Bull. U.S. natn. Mus. 270: 47.
1979, Teleas pallidipes: Muesebeck, in Krombein et al., Catalog of Hymenoptera in America north of Mexico, 1: 1161.

Type deposition: Holotype ♀ (USNM No. 24520).

Diagnosis. T. pallidipes may be distinguished from other Nearctic species of Teleas by the following characters: colored mesosoma in combination with a black metasoma in both sexes; antennal flagellomeres in male extremely long and thin, A10 more than 7 times as long as wide, setae of antennae longer than the width of flagellomeres (Fig. 15); A1 and A2 in both sexes yellow and all coxae yellow.

Male. Holotype. Length 2.8 mm. Head generally black, clypeus lighter; antennal process, radicle, A1 and A2 yellow, A3–A12 brown; mandible yellow, darkening distally; legs including coxae yellow; pleural regions of mesosoma orange; mesoscutum mostly orange, black anteromedially; scutellum and metanotum predominantly orange with some black; metasoma black.

Head. Transverse, slightly less than twice as wide as long (width 0.76, length 0.44), with scattered setae especially dense on cheeks; temples, cheeks, and ventrolateral areas of frons costate; interocellar space with transverse rugosities; posterior ocellus far from eye margin, LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.06, 0.13, 0.16; clypeus wide, transversely costate with lateral corners acute, length of clypeus 0.12, width 0.32; antennal process with a blunt 90° angle ventrally (Fig. 16); mandible subtridentate, middle tooth much reduced; flagellomeres long and narrow, A10 more than 7 times longer than wide; setae of flagellomeres slightly longer than width of flagellomeres (Fig. 15).
Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose, areolae smaller anteriorly (Fig. 9); scutellum sharply sloping to its posterior margin which overhangs lateral parts of metanotum concealing them from above; metanotal spine roughly sculptured but without a medial depression or ridge (Fig. 9); propodeum with tiny areolate rugosities, setose posterolaterally; posterolateral corners of propodeum acute (Fig. 9); mesopleurum depression longitudinally costate (Fig. 31); metapleuron with a smooth glabrous area posteriorly bordered by weak costae (Fig. 31); hind femur moderately swollen, about 3 times longer than wide; postmarginal vein of forewing indicated.

Metasoma (Fig. 41). Tergum 1 longitudinally costate with transverse rugosities; tergum 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 largely smooth and shining, with weak wavy longitudinal costae medially and scattered setose punctures laterally; terga 4 and 5 densely setose punctate.

**Female.** Differs from male in the following characters:

Head. Sculpturing of head generally stronger, especially on vertex and temples; antennae without long setae; clypeus wide, length .31, width .31.

Mesosoma. Hind femur greatly swollen, only slightly more than 2 times longer than wide; postmarginal vein of forewing reduced to a small stub.

Metasoma. Sculpturing stronger on all terga; tergum 3 with the smooth medial area with some wavy longitudinal costae, mostly smooth with scattered setose punctures posteromedially and laterally.

**Variability (♀ ♂).** The width:length of the head varies considerably; from 0.44:0.76 in the holotype to 0.33:0.71 in one female. The sculpturing of the head, pleura, and metasoma is variable; sculpturing reduced in smaller specimens. Vertex and temples may be smooth and shining, lacking costae. Longitudinal costae of mesopleuron and metapleuron may be reduced. Tergum 1 varies from almost evenly longitudinally costate to longitudinally costate with strong transverse rugosities; tergum 3 varies from evenly longitudinally costate medially to completely smooth.

**Material Examined.** Holotype ♀ (USNM No. 24520), U.S.A., NEW JERSEY (no further data on label), W. Ashmead. CANADA: Quebec: 3 ♀♂, 3 ♂♂ (CNC), Rigaud, 1-30.IX.1979 (pan trap), M. Sharkey. 3 ♀♂, 3 ♂♂ (LEM), same data as above. 3 ♀♂, 4 ♂♂ (CNC), Rigaud, 9.VIII.1979, L. Masner. Ontario: 1 ♂ (CNC), Maitland, 28.VII.1978, G. Gibson. 1 ♀ (CNC), Rondeau Prov. Park, in mature forest, 1.IX.1979, L. Masner & H. Goulet. U.S.A.: Massachusetts: 1 ♂ (MCZ), Holliston, 24.VIII.(year ?), N. Banks. North Carolina: 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂ (CNC), Highlands, 17.VIII.1957, L.A. Kelton.

**Teleas punctifrons n. sp.**

Type locality: U.S.A., New Hampshire, Plaistow.

Type deposition: Holotype ♀ (USNM).

**Diagnosis.** *T. punctifrons* is the largest of the Nearctic species of *Teleas* varying in length from 3.7 to 4.3 mm. It may be distinguished from other Nearctic species by the following characters: frons with deep setose punctures below anterior ocellus (more pronounced than those of *T. lineaticeps*, Fig. 2); A1 and A2 orange, A3-A12 varying from brown to black; metanotal spine roughly triangular with a median longitudinal ridge (Fig. 27).

*T. scutellaris* Kieffer, a Palearctic species of *Teleas*, is quite similar to *T. punctifrons*. Both species are large and have similar sculpturing and coloration. They may be distinguished by the sculpturing of T3. T3 of *T. scutellaris* is heavily sculptured with longitudinal costae separated by punctures and areolae. The costae continue to near the posterior margin of tergum 3. Tergum 3 of *T. punctifrons* is predominantly smooth with weak wavy costae restricted to the anteromedial region. The metanotal spine is more acute in *T. punctifrons*, and the punctures on the frons are stronger than those of *T. scutellaris*.

**Female.** Holotype. Length 3.7 mm. Head generally black; antennal process radicle; A1 and A2 orange, A3-A12 brown; mandible orange, darker distally; mesosoma black with the following exceptions: posterior margin of scutellum brown; metanotal spine brown distally;
legs orange except for partially brown hind coxae; metasoma black except orange anterior margin of tergum 1.

Head. Transverse, slightly more than twice as wide as long (width 1.08, length 0.48), with scattered setose punctures; costae on cheeks, temples, vertex and ventral and lateral areas of frons; frons with deep setose punctures below anterior ocellus (more pronounced than those of *T. lineaticeps*, Fig. 2); interocular space with transverse rugosities and setose punctures; posterior ocellus far from inner orbit; LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.09, 0.20, 0.22; clypeus very wide, transversely costate with acute lateral corners; length of clypeus 0.10, width 0.44; antennal process with an acute angle ventrally (as in *T. lineaticeps*, Fig. 17); mandible subtridentate, ventral tooth large, much larger than middle and dorsal teeth which are mere bumps.

Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose; posterior portion of scutellum sloping sharply to a wide posterior margin which conceals lateral parts of metanotum from above; metanotal spine roughly triangular with a median longitudinal ridge (Fig. 27); propodeum with small areolate rugosities, densely setose posteriorly and laterally; posterolateral corners of propodeum acute (Fig. 27); mesopleural depression smooth anteriorly, costate dorsally above pleural pit and with areolae arranged in longitudinal rows posteriorly (as in *T. crassifemur*, Fig. 36); smooth glabrous area of metapleuron bordered on all sides by rough areolate sculpturing (as in *T. terricola*, Fig. 33); hind femur swollen, slightly more than twice as long as wide; postmarginal vein of forewing absent.

Metasoma (Fig. 38). Tergum 1 with irregular longitudinal costae; tergum 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 mostly smooth and shining medially, anteromedially with weak wavy longitudinal costae, laterally with deep setose punctures, much stronger and covering a larger area than in other Nearctic *Teleas*; tergum 4 coriarious with dense setose punctures.

**Male.** Allotype: U.S.A., Iowa, Sioux City.

**DIFFERS FROM THE FEMALE HOMOTYPE IN THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:**

Length 4.0 mm. Coloration as in holotype except for coxae which are brown.

Head. Antennal flagellomeres cylindrical, A10 less than 3 times longer than wide; setae of flagellomeres short, shorter than the width of the flagellomeres; clypeus wide with acute lateral corners; length of clypeus 0.13; width 0.43.

Mesosoma. Mesopleural depression mostly smooth, longitudinally costate posteriorly, with a few areolae anteriorly; hind femur quite swollen for a male *Teleas*, about 2½ times longer than wide.

Metasoma. Sculpturing of tergum 3 stronger, punctures deep; costae, although restricted to the anteromedial region of tergum 3, more pronounced than in holotype female.

**VARIABILITY (♀♂).** Coloration is quite consistent in this species, flagellomeres vary from brown to black and all coxae vary from orange to brown. Lateral corners of clypeus may be blunt; dorsal tooth of mandible may be stronger than in the holotype but always much smaller than ventral tooth; mandible may be bidentate, the middle tooth completely missing; sculpturing of mesopleural depression variable along its posterior margin, crenulate, areolate, or costate; other aspects of the mesosoma relatively uniform; tergum 3 varies in degree of sculpturing anteromedially, almost completely smooth, punctate with costae or longitudinally costate.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** Holotype, ♀ (USNM), U.S.A., NEW HAMPSHIRE, Plaistow, 2.IX.1935, R. Dow. Allotype, ♂ (USNM), U.S.A., IOWA, Sioux City, 7.IX.1936, C.N. Ainslie. PARATYPES: CANADA: Ontario: 1 ♀ (UG), Midland, 26.VIII.1974, J.T. Huber. 1 ♀ (CNC), Constance Bay, 24–31.VIII.1973 (pan trap), G. Gibson. U.S.A.: New York: 1 ♀ (USNM), Rochester, 19.VIII.1933 (Collector ?). Michigan: 1 ♀ (MSU), Detroit, 7.IX.1933, G. Steyskal. 1 ♂ (MSU), Detroit, 5.IX.1933, G. Steyskal. 1 ♂ (USNM), Detroit, 7.IX.1933, G. Steyskal. 1 ♀ (MSU), Oscoda Co., Luzerne, 9.XII.1966 (window pane trap), L.F. Wilson. 1 ♀ (MSU), Kingsley, 2.IX.1954, R.L. Fischer. 1 ♀ (CNC), same data as above. 1 ♀ (AEI), Berrien Co., Warren Dunes, 3.X.1959, H. & M. Townes. New Hampshire: 1 ♂, same data as holotype. IOWA: 1 ♂ (USNM), Sioux City, 7.IX.1936, C.N. Ainslie. 1 ♂ (CNC), same data as above.
**Teleas sibiricus** Kieffer

1908, *Teleas sibiricus* Kieffer, Annls Soc. scient. Brux. 32: 193–194.
1910, *Teleas myrmecobius* Kieffer, Boll. Lab. Zool. gen. agr. Portici 4: 344.
1926, *Teleas myrmecobius* Kieffer, Das Tierreich, 48: 253.
1926, *Teleas sibiricus* Kieffer, Das Tierreich. 48: 257.
1956, *Teleas sibiricus*: Szabo, Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung. (n.s.) 7: 164–165.
1965, *Teleas sibiricus*: Kozlov, Ent. Rev. Wash. 44: 365.
1978, *Teleas sibiricus*: Kozlov, in Medvedev, Keys to the fauna of the European part of the USSR, Hymenoptera, Part 2, 3: 628.

Type locality: U.S.S.R., Siberia, Ubez.

Type deposition: Holotype ♂, Hungarian National Museum, Budapest.

Following is a description of the unique Nearctic specimen, ♂.

**DIAGNOSIS.** *T. sibiricus* may be distinguished from all other *Teleas* by the presence of the following combination of characters: Antennal process rounded (as in Fig. 22); antennae entirely black; metanotal spine sharp (Fig. 21).

*T. sibiricus* is the only known species of *Teleas* with Holarctic distribution. The unique North American specimen conforms well with Kieffer’s original description except that the North American specimen has the costae of tergum 3 much reduced. Specimens of *T. sibiricus* from Sweden (in CNC) also show this reduction in sculpture on tergum 3.

Length 2.4 mm. Black; mandibles, trochanters, tarsi, and legs at points of articulation, rufous.

**Head.** Transverse, about twice as wide as long, with scattered setae; costae on cheeks, temples, vertex and ventral and lateral areas of frons; costae of frons continue around the eyes dorsally; frons with weakly impressed setose punctures; LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.09, 0.18, 0.16; interocellar space with transverse rugosities; antennal process rounded (Fig. 22), not forming an acute angle ventrally; antennal flagellomeres cylindrical; A10 less than 3 times as long as wide; setae of flagellomeres shorter than width of flagellomeres; vertex with a small patch of coriarian sculpture lateral of the posterior ocellus (as in *T. neptuni*, Fig. 19, but reduced); mandibles subtridentate, middle tooth much reduced.

**Mesosoma.** Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose, except for predominantly smooth posterior area of scutellum; posterior border of scutellum crenulate; metanotal spine sharply triangular with longitudinal costae (Fig. 21); propodeum with small areolate rugosities, densely setose laterally; posterolateral corners of propodeum acute; mesopleural depression longitudinally costate (as in *T. pallidipes*, Fig. 31); posterior glabrous area of metapleuron surrounded by irregular striae and rugosities; hind femur swollen, about 2½ times as long as wide; forewing with postmarginal vein indicated.

Metasoma. Tergum 1 irregularly longitudinally costate; tergum 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 almost entirely coriaceous, with weak longitudinal costae anteromedially; smooth with scattered setose punctures on extreme lateral and posterior margins; tergum 4 coriaceous with scattered setae.

**Female.** Not recorded in North America; European specimens are similar to the male described above with the usual sexual differences and stronger costae on tergum 3.

**NEARCTIC MATERIAL EXAMINED.** ♂ (CNC), CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, Kouchibouguac Nat’l. Park, 30.V.1977, G. Thompson.

**Teleas terricola** n. sp.

**Type locality:** U.S.A., Nebraska, Halsey.

**Type deposition:** Holotype ♀ (USNM).

**DIAGNOSIS.** *T. terricola* may be distinguished from other Nearctic species of *Teleas* by the following characters: frons with deep punctures below anterior ocellus (as in *T. lineaticeps*, Fig. 2); mesoscutum and scutellum with areolate-rugose sculpturing reduced medially, replaced
with punctures (Fig. 24); metanot al spine areolate-rugose and without a medial depression or ridge (Fig. 24).

**Female.** **Holotype.** Length 3.0 mm. Black with the following exceptions: antennal process, radicle, A1 and A2 orange; mandible orange, darker distally; coxae brown; remaining leg segments orange; posterior margin of scutellum orange; metanot al spine orange distally.

**Head.** Transverse, slightly more than twice as wide as long (width 0.90, length 0.41), with scattered setae; frons costate ventrally and laterally, setose punctate dorsally (as in *T. lineaticeps*, Fig. 2); checks, temples, and vertex with scattered setose punctures and weak costa; costa of frons along inner orbits not continuing around eyes dorsally, leaving area between posterior ocellus and inner orbit smooth; interocellar space mostly smooth with a few setose punctures; POL distance equal to OOL; LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.09, 0.19, 0.19; vertex narrow, occiput dropping off sharply behind eyes; clypeus wide, transversely costate with blunt lateral corners; length of clypeus 0.09, width 0.37; antennal process with an acute angle ventrally (as in *T. lineaticeps*, Fig. 17); antennal club with short setae; mandible subtridentate, middle tooth very tiny.

**Mesosoma.** Mesoscutum generally areolate-rugose except medially where setose punctures predominate (Fig. 24); scutellum areolate-rugose anteriorly, punctate medially and smooth posteriorly where it slopes sharply to crenulate posterior margin; posterior margin of scutellum wide and upcurved, concealing lateral parts of metanotum from above; metanot al spine areolate-rugose dorsally without a medial depression or ridge (Fig. 24); propodeum with small areolate rugosities, lightly setose laterally; posterolateral corners of propodeum very acute, appearing as spines (Fig. 24); mesopleural depression generally smooth, costate dorsally above pleural pit, crenulate on anterior and posterior margins (Fig. 33); smooth glabrous area of metapleuron surrounded by areolate-rugose sculpturing (Fig. 33); hind femur swollen 2\% times longer than wide; postmarginal vein of forewing absent.

**Metasoma (Fig. 40).** Tergum 1 with irregular longitudinal costae; tergum 2 longitudinally costate; tergum 3 costate medially, anteriorly costae irregular and broken by punctures; tergum 3 with setose punctures laterally and posteriorly; tergum 4 coriarious with sparse setose punctures.

**Male.** Unknown.

**Material Examined.** Holotype, ♂ (USNM), U.S.A., Nebraska, Halsey, 14.IX.1958, R. Henzlik.

*Teleas villus* n. sp.

**Type locality:** U.S.A., Oklahoma, Caddo Co., Hinton.

**Type deposition:** Holotype ♂ (MSU).

**Diagnosis.** *T. villus* may be distinguished from other Nearctic species of *Teleas* by the following set of characters: setae on all areas of body long; setae between posterior ocellus and inner orbit at least as long as the OOL distance; metapleuron without longitudinal costae (Fig. 32); tergum 3 largely smooth and shining with weak longitudinal costae anteromedially (Fig. 39); antennal process rounded, without a sharp angle ventrally (as in *T. crassifemur*, Fig. 22); posterolateral corners of propodeum rounded (Fig. 29).

**Male.** **Holotype.** Length 3.4 mm. Head generally black; antennal process, radicle, A1 and A2 orange; A3–A12 brown; mandible orange, darkening distally; mesosoma generally black; legs orange except for brown coxae; posterior margin of scutellum orange.

* Head. Transverse, slightly more than twice as wide as long (width 1.01, length 0.45), head with long sparse setae except for the frons medially which is glabrous; setae between posterior ocellus and inner orbit as long as the OOL distance; costae on lower frons, cheeks, temples, and vertex weak, several costae on frons laterally, not continuing around eyes dorsally, interocellar space smooth with a few setose punctures; posterior ocellus far from inner orbits; LOL, POL, OOL measurements as follows, 0.09, 0.18, 0.17; clypeus wide,
with weak transverse costae and relatively blunt lateral corners; length of clypeus 0.15, width 0.39; antennal process rounded, without an acute angle ventrally (as in T. crassifemur, Fig. 22); mandible bidentate, middle tooth completely absent; flagellomeres cylindrical, length of A10 less than 3 times width (as in T. lineaticeps, Fig. 18); setae of flagellomeres shorter than width of flagellomeres.

Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and scutellum areolate-rugose; scutellum sharply sloping posteriorly, its posterior margin long and upcurved, concealing much of metanotum from above; metanotal spine blunt, roughly triangular with some rugose sculpturing (Fig. 29); propodeum areolate-rugose with dense setae posterolaterally; posterolateral corners of propodeum rounded (Fig. 29); mesopleural depression smooth medially, crenulate on its posterior margin (Fig. 32); metapleuron with a smooth glabrous area posteriorly surrounded by small irregular areolae (Fig. 32); hind femur slightly swollen, about 3 times longer than wide; forewing without a postmarginal vein.

Metasoma (Fig. 39). Tergum 1 irregularly longitudinally costate; tergum 3 with weak longitudinal costae anteromedially, mostly smooth laterally and posteriorly, with scattered setose punctures laterally; tergum 4 with scattered setose punctures not arranged in transverse rows.

**Female. Unknown.**

**Variability.** A3 to A12 vary from red-brown to black, legs from orange to red-brown, coxae from red-brown to dark brown. Costate sculpturing of head usually weak; sometimes absent on cheeks, vertex, and lower temples. Middle tooth of mandible usually absent, sometimes represented by a slight bump. Metanotal spine varies from rounded (Fig. 29) to acute (Fig. 28); mesopleural depression may have several punctures in the predominantly smooth medial region. Tergum 3 sculpturing consistent; costae always restricted to the anteromedial region.

**Material Examined.** Holotype ♂ (MSU), U.S.A., OKLAHOMA, Caddo Co., Hinton, 15.VI.1960, W.T. VanVelzen. PARATYPES: U.S.A.: Oklahoma: 2♂♂ (CNC), Caddo Co., Hinton, 15.VI.1960, R.L. Fischer. 1♂ (MSU), same data as holotype. 1♂ (MSU), Woods Co., Waynoka, 11.VI.1960, R.L. Fisher. Nebraska: 1♂ (MSU), Mullen, 31.VII.1953, R.R. Dreisbach. Louisiana: 1♂ (GUC), Jackson Co., Schoolhouse Springs, 14.IX.1973 (at light), C.L. Smith.

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