

**Keys to the Chalcidoidea
of Czechoslovakia
(Insecta: Hymenoptera)**

by

OSWALD PECK

Entomology Research Institute, Research Branch,
Canada Department of Agriculture

ZDENĚK BOUČEK

National Museum of Prague,
Prague, Czechoslovakia

and

AUGUSTIN HOFFER

Laboratory of Applied Zoology, University of Agriculture,
Prague, Czechoslovakia

**Memoirs
of the
Entomological Society of Canada**

No. 34, 1964

- 6 (5) Gena and lower part of temple carinately bordered posteriorly; antenna usually white-haired; body frequently rather plump (Fig. 49); propodeum mostly steep; fourth tergite longer than third -----
Eurytoma Illiger, 1807
- a Funicle in male with four segments; thorax with wide punctations, these frequently shallow and weakly distinct; body usually small, very plump ----- sg. *Bruchophagus* Ashmead, 1888
 About ten species in C.S.R., all phytophagous in seeds of vetch-like plants; some known as pests, e.g. the clover chalcid, *E. (B.) gibba* Boheman, in the seeds of clover.
- Funicle in male with five or six segments; thorax usually umbilicately punctate ----- sg. *Eurytoma* Illiger
 About 30-40 species in C.S.R., partly parasitic, partly phytophagous in kernels of stone-fruits, rarely in seeds of vetches, for example *E. (E.) onobrychidis* Nikolskaja in seed of sainfoin.
- Gena posteriorly and ventrally rounded, not carinate; antenna usually dark-haired; body frequently slim (Fig. 46); propodeum only rarely steep, often subhorizontal; all species phytophagous on grass ----- 7
- 7 (6) Funicle in male very shortly haired, in female with six segments; marginal vein moderately enlarged, wedge-shaped .. *Gabaniola* Erdös, 1952
 In central Europe only *G. phragmitis* Erdös, described from reeds in Hungary. Probably synonymous with *Tetramesa*.
- Funicle in male with long and upright hair, in female mostly with five or six distinct funicular segments; marginal vein usually slender -----
Tetramesa Walker, 1848
 Syn.: *Isosoma* Walker, 1832; *Harmolita* Motschulsky, 1863; *Philachyra* Walker, 1871; *Isthmosoma* Hedicke, 1920. About 30 species in C.S.R. from straw and seed of grass, some noxious to grain (not found in C.S.R.); some making characteristic galls, as in shortened, fusiform tops of *Agropyron* stems by *T. hyalipennis* (Walker); *T. linearis* (Walker) (= *hordei* auct.) very common, also in stems of couch grass. Species with smooth body previously separated as *Philachyra* Walker.

6. Family Eucharitidae

These are metallic-coloured chalcidoids with the body moderately large (three to six mm. long in European species), the abdomen rudder-shaped with a long petiole (Figs. 54, 55). The head is small, transverse and closely joined to the high, short and subglobose thorax. The antennae have neither differentiated ring segments nor club and are sometimes pectinate; the scape is very short. The prepectus is fused to the dwarfed pronotum. The radial and postmarginal veins are reduced.

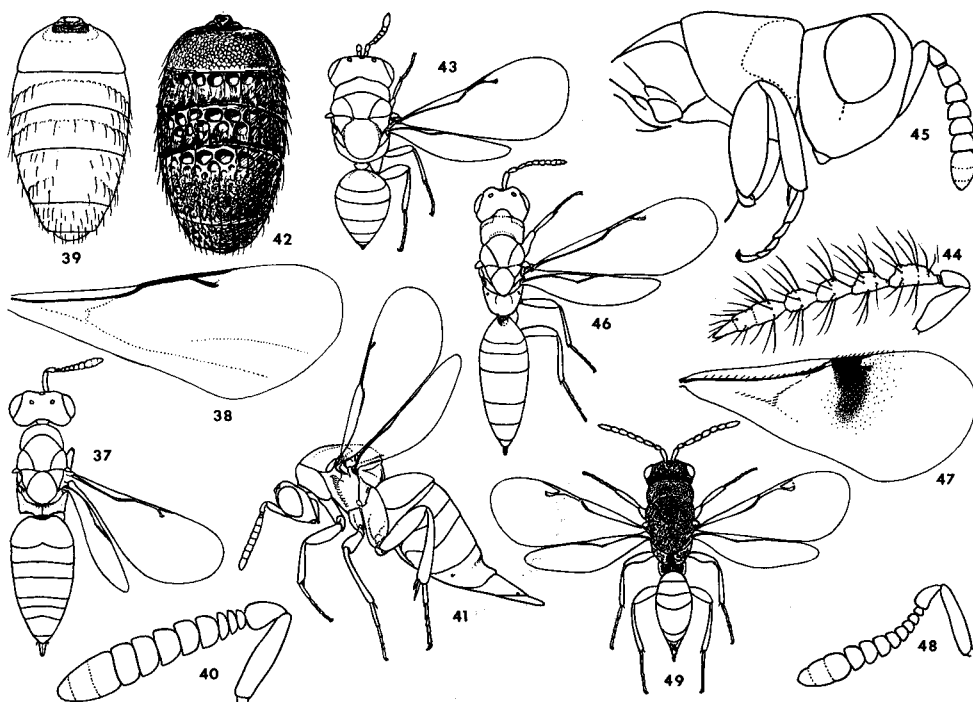
The eucharitids are parasitic on ants. The eggs are laid on plants and the mobile primary larvae (planidium type) actively clutch the ants and so are carried to the ant nest.

- 1 Scutellum forked apically (Fig. 53); wing distinctly hairy, venation distinct ----- *Stilbula* Spinola, 1811
 Only European species, *S. cyniformis* (Rossius), not rare in southern Moravia and Slovakia; flying mainly in August, depositing eggs on yellow-blossomed Compositae.

- Scutellum more or less conical, not forked apically but usually incised medially (Fig. 54); venation and pubescence of wing indistinct *Eucharis* Latreille, 1805
- a Mandibles much reduced, not touching, hanging as two short straight stumps; head much narrower than subglobose, usually coarsely punctate, thorax sg. *Pachyeucharis* Bouček, 1956
Several species in southern Europe; not in C.S.R.
- Mandibles long, falcate, crossing; thorax less broad, sculpture usually different b
- b (a) Antenna in both sexes simple; thorax dorsally shining, only sparsely and finely punctulate; parasitic on *Formica*; in warmer districts of C.S.R., flying mainly in June, on *Falcaria*; sg. *Eucharis* Latreille *E. adscendens* (Fabricius)
- Antenna of male branched, in female distinctly serrate; thorax dull, coarsely rugulose; sg. *Eucharisca* Bouček, 1956; one male taken in Central Bohemia .. *E. hyalinipennis* Hoffer and Nowicky

7. Family Perilampidae

In the Perilampidae the body is usually robust, quite plump and mostly metallic in colour. The antennae are short, with 13 segments including one ring segment. The thorax is usually high and convex, frequently with umbilicate punctations. The abdomen is sometimes distinctly petiolate, with the first tergite mostly (*Perilampus* and *Chrysolampus*) fused dorsally at the hind margin to the



37. *Pseuderimerus luteus*, ♀. 38. *Cryptopristus caliginosus*, wing. 39-40. *Tribaeus diffinis*: 39, ♂ abdomen; 40, ♀ antenna. 41. *Ormyrus tubulosus*, ♀. 42. *Ormyrus hungaricus* Erd., ♂ abdomen. 43-44. *Systole albipennis*: 43, ♀; 44, ♂ antenna. 45. *Ipideurytoma spessivtsevi*, ♀. 46. *Tetramesa linearis*, ♀. 47. *Eudecatoma submutica*, wing. 48. *Archirileya inopinata*, ♀ antenna. 49. *Eurytoma rosae* Nees, ♀.