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**On the designation of the types of  
*Euclasta defamatalis* (WALKER, 1859) and  
*E. filigeralis* LEDERER, 1863  
and the description of a new species.  
(Lep., Pyraloidea, Crambidae, Pyraustinae)\***

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**Keywords:** *Euclasta defamatalis* (WALKER), *E. filigeralis* LEDERER, *E. vitralis* spec. nov.

The object of this paper is to clarify the identities of the types of *Euclasta defamatalis* (WALKER, 1859) and *E. filigeralis* LEDERER, 1863.

A lectotype was designated for *Euclasta defamatalis* (WALKER, 1859) by POPESCU-GORJ & CONSTANTINESCU (1977).

The original description by WALKER (1859: 544) is based on a series of three specimens: one from "Hindustan" and two referred to "Var. B(beta)" WALKER: one from "Ceylon" and another from "Nepaul". In the original description, following "Var. Beta" the term "Cervina" is printed in the same font as used for a new name. Comparison with other descriptions by WALKER indicate that he refers to a colour and not a new name. The font used should be considered as an editing error.

The specimen from Hindustan is at the Oxford University Museum as stated by SWINHOE (1900) and was examined by POPESCU-GORJ and CONSTANTINESCU (1977:187). The two specimens described under "Var B" are at the Natural History Museum, London. These two specimens lack their abdomens.

POPESCU-GORJ & CONSTANTINESCU (1977) designated the specimen from Nepal as the lectotype. Art. 72(b)(i) (ICZN) states that specimens referred

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to as distinct variants should be excluded from the type series. Therefore the lectotype designation by POPESCU-GORJ & CONSTANTINESCU becomes invalid (Art. 74(a)(v)). The specimen at the Oxford University becomes the holotype of *E. defamatalis* (WALKER, 1859).

POPESCU-GORJ & CONSTANTINESCU (l.c.) designated fig. 14 of pl. 15 as the lectotype of *E. filigeralis* LEDERER, 1863 and at the same time they point out that the specimen WALKER, 1859 is synonymous with the LEDERER name. *E. filigeralis* LEDERER, 1863 becomes a junior subjective synonym of *E. defamatalis* (WALKER, 1859).

The two specimens excluded from the type series of *E. defamatalis* (WALKER, 1859) are not conspecific with *E. defamatalis* (WALKER, 1859) and *E. filigeralis* LEDERER, 1863 and are in fact an unnamed species. The name *Euclasta vitralis* spec. nov. is proposed here, referring to the vitreous area in the fore wing. The specimens from the WALKER series are considered as the types: the one from Ceylon as the holotype and the specimen from Nepal the paratype. *Euclasta vitralis* spec. nov. differs from *Euclasta defamatalis* (WALKER, 1859) in having the fore wing irregularly streaked with brown or black. It has the discal cell transparent and with a brown streak near the Radial stem (Rs). The reniform stigma is on the transversal vein. *E. defamatalis* has the fore wings pale ochreous, slightly shaded with brown, with two shining white lines, the fore one having a black dot on its fore border, the hind one a brown dot on its hind border. The discal cell is not transparent.

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## Trois *Conostigmus* roux-noir nord-américains (Hymenoptera Ceraphronoidea Megaspilidae)\*

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#### Summary

*Redescription of the ♂ type of Conostigmus rufoniger* (PROVANCHER, 1888), *description of Conostigmus nigrorufus n. sp., ♂ ♀, from Canada and United States, and description of the supposed female of Conostigmus pulchellus* WHITTAKER, 1930, *from Canada, with comparative notes on Conostigmus abdominalis* (BOHEMAN, 1832).

Key words: Ceraphronidae, Megaspilidae, Conostigmus, Canada, U.S.A.

#### Résumé

*Redescription du type ♂ de Conostigmus rufoniger* (PROVANCHER, 1888), *description de Conostigmus nigrorufus n. sp., ♂ ♀, du Canada et des États-Unis, et description de la femelle supposée de Conostigmus pulchellus* WHITTAKER, 1930, *du Canada, avec notes comparatives sur Conostigmus abdominalis* (BOHEMAN, 1832).

#### Introduction

L'exposé de la genèse de cette note nous paraît nécessaire pour faire comprendre les problèmes auxquels nous nous sommes heurté. Au départ, nous disposons de deux séries bien distinctes d'exemplaires femelles des États-Unis ou du Canada, remarquables par leur coloration bicolore.

Dans la première série, le corps était en partie sombre, avec des portions roussâtres: essentiellement, les portions paramédianes du mésoscutum et les axilles (photo 5); un sternaulus était bien visible et l'espèce évoquait,

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