

References

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***Ethiobotys*, a new genus of Pyraustinae
from the Afrotropical region
(Lepidoptera: Pyraloidea: Crambidae)***

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Abstract

Ethiobotys, *gen.n.* is erected for the species *Lamprosema bryalis* HAMPSON (*comb.n.*), *Nacoleia epipaschialis* HAMPSON (*comb.n.*) and *Pyrausta elutalis* KENRICK (*comb.n.*). In addition the following new species are described: *E. amaniensis*, *E. camerounensis*, *E. lippensi*, *E. ruwenzoriensis* and *E. ankolae*.

Key words: Pyraloidea, Crambidae, Pyraustinae, new genus, new species, Africa.

Samenvatting

Ethiobotys gen.n. is voorgesteld voor de soorten *Lamprosema bryalis* HAMPSON (*comb.n.*), *Nacoleia epipaschialis* HAMPSON (*comb.n.*) en *Pyrausta elutalis* KENRICK (*comb.n.*). De volgende nieuwe soorten worden beschreven: *E. amaniensis*, *E. camerounensis*, *E. lippensi*, *E. ruwenzoriensis* en *E. ankolae*.

Introduction

A number of species currently placed in *Lamprosema* HÜBNER, 1823 and *Nacoleia* WALKER, 1859 were found to have some unusual characters, for example dilated antennae in the male. They otherwise have a combination of characters typical for the Pyraustinae (MAES, 1995) but could not be placed in a known genus. In addition, material from different collections revealed some undescribed species.

* Received: 28.X.1996.

Abbreviations used: ABSRC: AgroBioSys Reference Collection, Wetteren, Belgium. BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London, UK. MRAC: Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium.

Ethiobotys gen.n.

Gender: female

Type species: *Lamprosema bryalis* HAMPSON, 1918

Description: frons rounded, smoothly scaled; vertex with rough erect scaling; labial palps porrect, triangular, length about twice diameter of eye; third segment short, concealed by scaling; maxillary palps well developed; proboscis well developed; antenna filiform in both sexes, length about 2/3 of fore wing; antenna in males of some species dilated for a short distance just beyond median part; ocellus present; body slender; legs long with normally developed spurs (0, 2, 4), mid tibiae of male specimens of some species are strongly dilated and have a groove with a hair pencil (Fig.1).



Fig. 1. Dilated mid-tibia of male *E. camerounensis*.

Fore wing: triangular; subcostal retinaculum present in males; frenulum simple in male; double in female; hind wing: rounded.

Tympanal organs: deeply invaginated; praecinctorium strongly developed, bilobed and covered with elongated scales; fornix tympani slender, beneath venula prima; venula secunda in all species long and well developed; saccus tympani shallow; spinula absent.

Remark: Although specific characters could be found on the zona glabra tympani of several Pyraustinae genera (MAES, 1995), no characters of the tympanal organs of this genus could be used at species level.

Male genitalia: uncus triangular, apically with a sharp point, dorsally with simple setae; tegumen normally developed; pseudognathos present, medial-

ly forming a membranous base for subscaphium; transtilla membranous; valva rounded with lobe-like sella and editum carrying modified setae; sacculus with specific sclerotizations; aedeagus with U-shaped sclerotization and needle-shaped spicula.

Female genitalia: papillae anales membranous with minute spines; apophyses anteriores and posteriores of about equal length; sinus vaginalis membranous or covered with minute spines; ostium bursae with tongue-shaped protrusion; ductus seminalis originating just beneath ostium bursae; ductus bursae bends 90° under the ostium bursae, partially sclerotized in this part, membranous over the rest of its length; corpus bursae with rhomboid signum and a sclerotized zone between the end of the ductus bursae and the appendix bursae; in some species this zone forms a clearly defined second signum.

Diagnosis: This genus is closely related to *Crypsiptya* MEYRICK, 1884. It shares the lobe-like sella and editum in the male genitalia. Female *Crypsiptya* species have a clearly developed second signum and lack the tongue-shaped structure in the ostium bursae that is always present in *Ethiobotys*. The dilated zone on the antennae, as found in some male species of this new genus, is an apomorphy for this genus.

Zoogeographic distribution: The new genus seems to be restricted to the forest regions of tropical Africa and Madagascar. No records are known from outside this region.

Key:

1. Ante- and postmedian line on fore wing incomplete 2
Ante- and postmedian line on fore wing complete 3
2. Postmedian line complete, antenna of males strongly dilated, wingspan > 30mm *E. ankolae* sp.n.
Postmedian line incomplete, antenna of males filiform, wingspan < 27mm *E. epipaschialis* (HAMPSON)
3. Juxta shaped as a shield or plate 5
Juxta composed of two sclerites forming a tube 4
4. Modified setae on editum: 6 or more, lobe of editum rounded, sacculus with minute setae *E. amaniensis* sp.n.
Modified setae on editum: 4 or 5, lobe of editum excavated, setae on sacculus numerous and more sclerotized *E. camerounensis* sp.n.
5. Sacculus simple, without any protrusion *E. elutalis* (KENRICK)
Sacculus modified, protrusion or arm present 6
6. Modified setae on editum: 5 or more *E. lippensi* sp.n.
Modified setae on editum: 2 or 3 7

7. U-shaped sclerotization of aedeagus at one end forming a long hook
 *E. bryalis* (HAMPSON) comb.n.
 U-shaped sclerotization of aedeagus at one end forming a short
 hook
 *E. ruwenzoriensis* sp.n.

Descriptions

Ethiobotys bryalis (HAMPSON, 1918) comb.n.

HAMPSON, 1918 Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. 9 (1):136 (*Lamprosema*)
 Plate 1:6; Plate 2:a; Plate 4:f.

Diagnosis: Antennae of male filiform; postmedial line with triangular excavation near R5; male genitalia with two or three modified setae on the editum and a well-developed hook in the aedeagus; ostium bursae in female genitalia broad and shallow, second signum well developed, clearly visible.

Description: Head, palps as for the genus. Antennae of males and females filiform over their whole length. Mid tibia of males strongly enlarged.

Fore wing olive-green to brown; median field darker coloured than ante-medial and postmedial field; orbicular stigma black, clear; reniform stigma narrow, limited by white at outer edge; postmedial line dentate and with a triangular excavation on R5 towards the reniform stigma.

Hind wings greyish-black.

Wing span: 29-31mm

Male genitalia: uncus, tegumen, and vinculum as for the genus; valva rounded, sella with flattened setae and dorsally an editum with a few modified setae; sacculus with a sharply pointed triangular process directed towards editum; aedeagus rather long; inside an U-shaped sclerotization with one arm strongly lengthened and terminally forming a long hook, the inner edge dentate; needle-shaped spiculae present.

Female genitalia: ostium bursae denticulate near the antrum; second signum clearly developed.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂: Brit.E.Africa, N.Kavirondo, Maramas Distr., Ilala, 4500ft., 20.VI.1911, S.A.Neave, 1912-92, Pyr. Brit. Mus. slide N° ♂ 19936 (BMNH).

Additional material examined: ZAIRE: 1 ♂, Ituri, Forêt du Djugu, 12.V. 1953, 1700m., J. HECQ, GPKM ♂ 14057 (MRAC); KENYA: 1 ♂, Kakamega, Nov.1964, R. CARCASSON, Pyr.Brit.Mus.slide N° ♂ 19917; leg. Pyr. Brit. Mus. slide N° ♂ 19910 (BMNH); 1 ♀, KENYA Kakamega forest nr. Shinyala 1650m 23.II.1989 Schouten 79 at light, GPKM ♀ 695 (ABSRC).

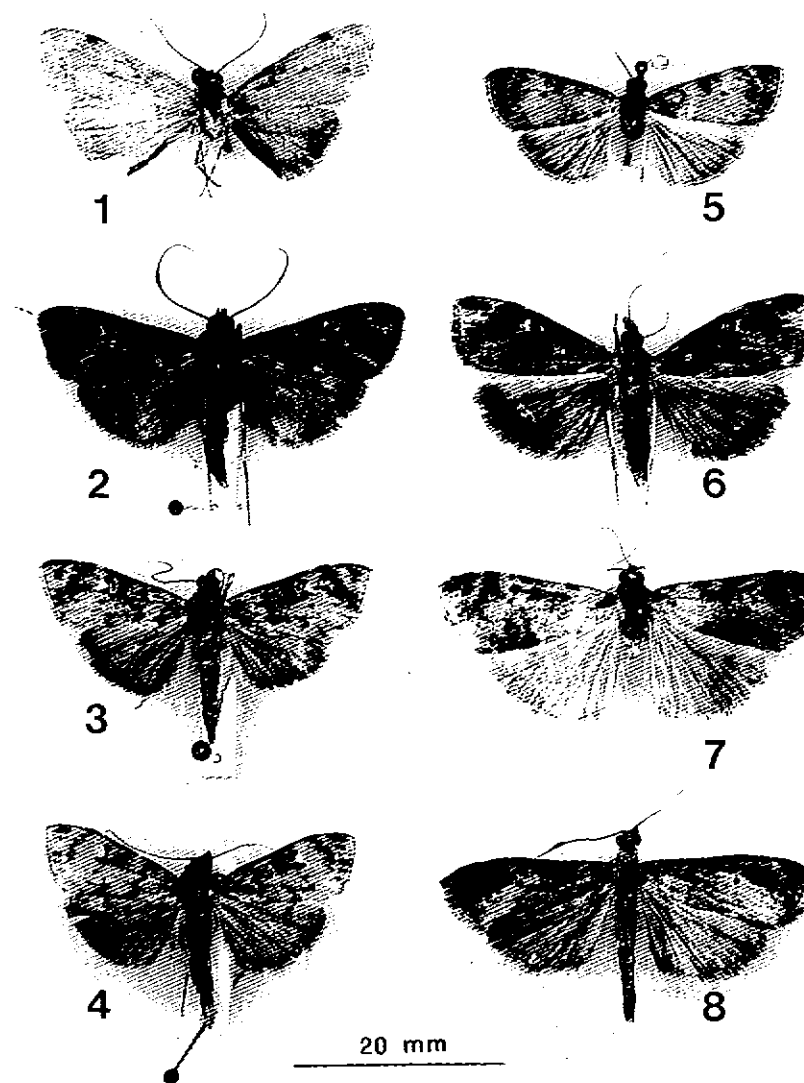


Plate 1. Adult moths of *Ethiobotys* species. 1: *E. elutalis*; 2: *E. lippensi*; 3: *E. amanien-*
sis; 4: *E. camerounensis*; 5: *E. epipaschialis*; 6: *E. bryalis*; 7: *E. ruwenzoriensis*; 8: *E.*
ankolae.

Ethiobotys ruwenzoriensis sp.n.

Plate 1:7; Plate 2:b.

Diagnosis: Wing pattern less defined as in *E. bryalis*, postmedian line curved not dentate; only a short hook on the terminal part of the aedeagus.

Description: as for *E. bryalis*. Wing pattern less pronounced, postmedian line curved not dentate, no triangular excavation near R5. Hind wings brown-grey.

Wing span: 31-32mm.

Male genitalia: as of the nominate genus but the terminal hook on the aedeagus is very short.

Female genitalia: not known.

Etymology: This species is named after the Ruwenzori Range from where the type material was collected.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂: UGANDA Ruwenzori 6500-7500ft R. Gunnis, Forest, Pyr.Brit.Mus.Slide N° ♂19914 (BMNH); Paratype (1 spec.): 1♂, UGANDA Ruwenzori Range, Nyinabitaba 8650ft 7-13.VII.1952 D.S.Fletcher, Ruwenzori exped.1952-566, Pyr.Brit.Mus.Slide N° ♂19906; Pyr.Brit.Mus.Slide N° ♂ leg 19911 (BMNH).

Ethiobotys epipaschialis (HAMPSON, 1912) comb.n.HAMPSON, 1912 Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 9:439 (*Nacoleia*)

Plate 1:5; Plate 2:d; Plate 4:c.

Diagnosis: Third segment of labial palps black. Sacculus with a long protrusion.

Description: Head as for the genus; the third segment of the labial palps covered by black scales, sharply contrasting with the first and second segments covered by scales of brown ground colour. Mid tibia in males slightly dilated. Wing pattern as for the genus but poorly developed, post-medial line only partly visible; ground colour fore wings light brown; hind wings very dark brown to black.

Wing span: 21-25mm.

Male genitalia: lobe-like editum dorsally with 4 strongly modified setae, ventrally with long simple setae, the ventro-caudal edge delimited by a series of minute spines; sacculus rather narrow at base but with a dorsally directed sclerotization at the level of the editum; the sclerotization is composed of minute spines; juxta forming narrow V; aedeagus terminating on one side in lobe-shaped slender plate; needle-shaped spicula present.

Female genitalia: sinus vaginalis with minute spines; ostium bursae broad with numerous spines surrounding tongue-shaped protrusion, basal part of antrum near ductus bursae with some small spines; second signum consisting of sclerotized zone between base of appendix bursae and ductus bursae.

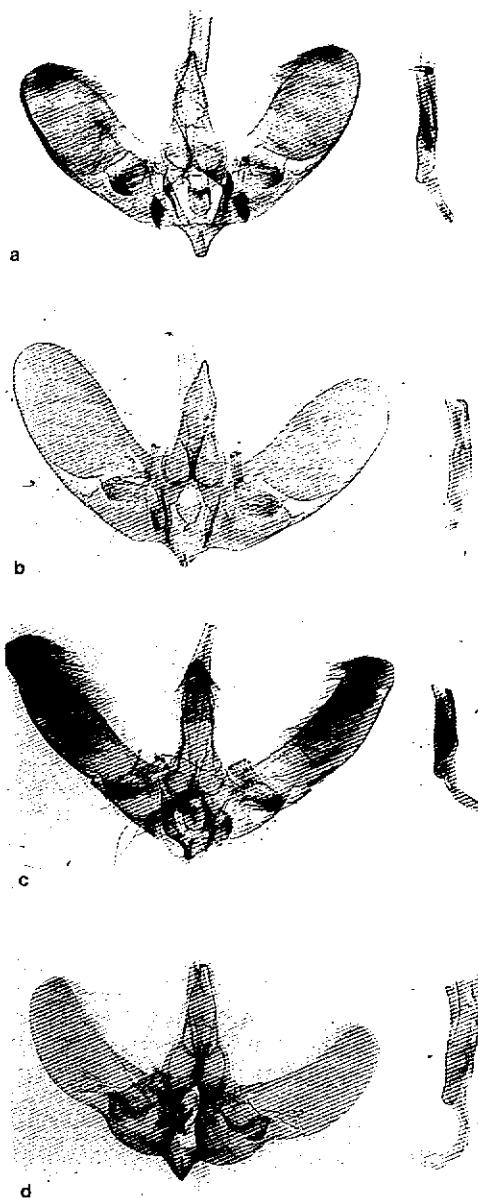


Plate 2. Male genitalia.

- a: *E. bryalis* PyBM 19936 HT;
 b: *E. ruwenzoriensis* PyBM 19914 HT;
 c: *E. elutalis* PyBM 19937 HT;
 d: *E. epipaschialis* PyBM 19963.

Type material examined : Holotype ♀: S.Leone, Clements, 15.IV.95, 97. 177; Pyr.Brit.Mus.slide N°♀19935 (BMNH).

Additional material examined : SIERRA LEONE: 1 ♂, Bo, XI.1967, R.J. Revell, Pyr.Brit.Mus.slide N°♂19903 (BMNH); EQUATORIAL GUINEA: 1 ♂, Fernando Po, Rev.W.Cooper, Pyr.Brit.Mus.slide N°♂ 19915, leg. Pyr. Brit. Mus. slide N°♂19913 (BMNH); NIGERIA: 1 ♀, Ilesha, L.E.H. Humfrey, Pyr. Brit. Mus. slide N°♀19920 (BMNH); UGANDA: 1 ♂, Kampala (0°20'N, 32°34'E), 18.XI.1964, D.O. Chanter, Pyr. Brit. Mus. slide N°♂19963 (BMNH); ZAIRE: Congo Belge: P.N.A 11.VI.1954 P. VANSCHUYTBROECK & H. SYNAVE 8847 (MRAC); CAMEROON 1 ♂: CAMEROON Center Yaounde Mt. Phébé 1070m VII.1993, GPKM ♂495 (ABSRC).

***Ethiobotys elutalis* (KENRICK, 1917) comb.n.**

KENRICK, 1917 Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1917: 100 (*Pyrausta*)
Plate 1:1; Plate 2:c; Plate 4:d.

Diagnosis: Orbicular spot very close to antemedian line; male genitalia slender when compared to other species.

Description: Head, labial and maxillary palps as for the genus; antenna in males and females filiform; fore wing ground colour light brown; orbicular spot close to antemedian line, reniform stigma limited by white at outer edge; postmedian line sinuate; hind wings greyish black.

Wing span: 28-31mm.

Male genitalia: valva long and slender; editum a broad lobe, with more than four modified setae; juxta in the form of a plate; sacculus simple; aedeagus apically forming a long rod with minute dentations on the inner side; spicula present.

Female genitalia: ostium bursae and sinus vaginalis without any spines, slender; zone between appendix bursae and ductus bursae only slightly more sclerotized than remaining part of corpus bursae.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂ : Madagascar (Central, 2500ft.) Jan.-Mar. 1911 F.B.Pratt., Pyr.Brit.Mus.slide N°♂19937 (BMNH).

Additional material examined: MADAGASCAR: 1 ♀, MADAGASCAR EST Marojely Rés.nat.Int.XII Beondroka 1200m XII.1960 P.Soga, GPKM ♀14056 (MRAC); 1 ♂, (MADAGASCAR) Station Perinet, 149km east of Tananarivo 20.X-10.XI.1930 (Mme N. D'OLSOUFIEFF), Pyr. Brit. Mus. slide N° ♂ 19904, Pyr. Brit. Mus. slide N°♂ leg 19912 (BMNH).

***Ethiobotys lippensi* sp.n.**

Plate 1:2; Plate 3:d; Plate 4:c.

Diagnosis: Antennae strongly dilated in male; fore wing with dark coloured field; sacculus with a specific protrusion.

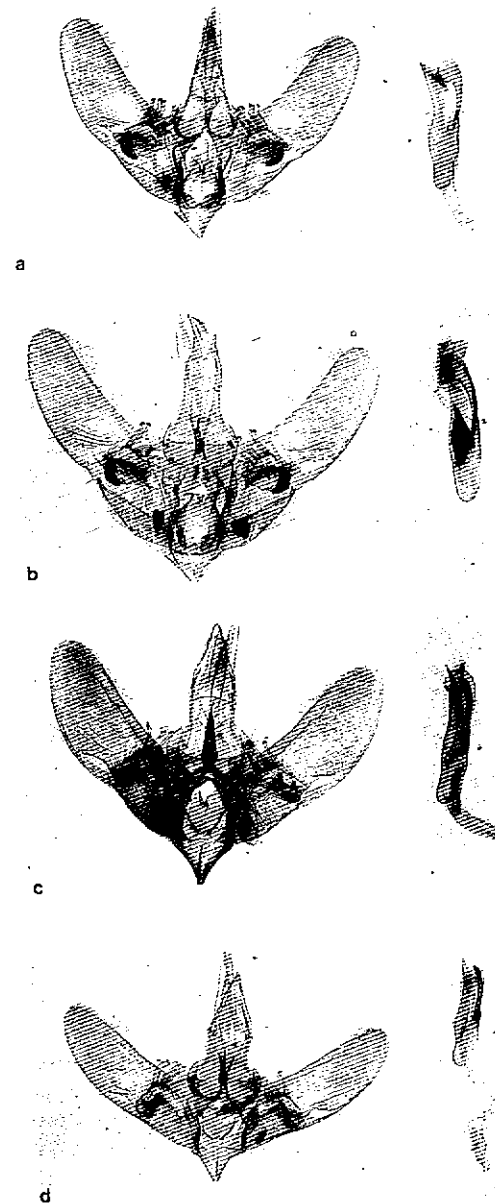


Plate 3. Male genitalia.

- a: *E. amaniensis* PyBM 19964;
b: *E. camerounensis* GPKM 858 HT;
c: *E. ankolae* PyBM 19916 HT;
d: *E. lippensi* GPKM855 HT.

Description: Head and labial palps with brown and black scaling; antenna in males dilated and dorsally covered with modified scales near 2/3 of their length; wing pattern well developed; ground colour of the fore wings brownish black and olive green; costa black; orbicular spot large, black, clearly contrasting against the olive ground colour; reniform spot in the form of a thin line, delimited by white at outer side; antemedian line geniculate near CuA2; postmedian line dentate with a strong bend towards the body axis near CuA1; dark brown towards black field delimited dorsally by ventral side of the cell, laterally by ante- and postmedian lines; hind wings dark grey.

Wing span: 28-31mm

Male genitalia: editum dorsally with numerous modified setae, ventrally with simple setae; sacculus forming a triangular protrusion covered with minute spines; juxta U-shaped, broad; aedeagus with U-shaped sclerotization, one arm narrow and strongly sclerotized.

Female genitalia: Ostium bursae broader than antrum, minute spines lacking; second signum present in zone between base of ductus bursae and appendix bursae.

Etymology: This species is named after Mr. L. LIPPENS for his efforts to bring entomology closer to the general public and his encouragement of my research on Lepidoptera.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂: CAMEROON S.W. Bonakanda 1325m 29.12.1988 K. MAES, GPKM ♂855, GPKM ♂ leg 464 (MRAC); Paratypes (8 spec.): CAMEROON S.W. Bonakanda 1325m 29.XII.1988 K. MAES, GPKM ♀415 (ABSRC); same data, GPKM ♀857 (ABSRC); (5 spec.) same data (ABSRC); CAMEROON Mt. Cameroon Buea 1200m 9.III.1981 K. Maes, GPKM ♀466 (ABSRC).

Additional material examined: CAMEROON Mt. Cameroon Buea 1200m 6.III.1981 K. MAES (ABSRC); same data 9.III.1981 (ABSRC).

Ethiobotys ankolae sp.n

Plate 1:8; Plate 3:c.

Diagnosis: Frons black. Male specimens with part of the antennae strongly dilated; sacculus with a specific thorn-shaped protrusion.

Description: Frons covered with black scales, laterally some light brown scales; antenna of male strongly dilated near 2/3 of its length; ground colour of fore wing olive-green with some black areas; antemedian line diffuse; orbicular spot black, reniform spot poorly developed, delimited by white near outer edge; black scaling between the white of reniform spot and postmedian line; postmedian line dentate; hind wings grey-brown.

Wing span: 31-32mm

Male genitalia: valva slightly tapering posteriorly; editum with at least four modified setae; sacculus large and forming a sclerotized thorn-shaped protrusion underneath editum; juxta V-shaped; aedeagus with strongly sclerotized rod, rounded near apex.

Female genitalia: not known.

Etymology: The species was named after the type locality.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂: Falinzu forest Ankole Uganda Nov. 1961 R.H. Carcasson, Pyr. Brit. Mus. Slide N° ♂19916 (BMNH); Paratype 1 ♂: Rau Nandi County 24.II.1899 (Dr. ANSORGE), Pyr. Brit. Mus. Slide N° ♂ leg 19966 (BMNH).

Ethiobotys amaniensis sp.n.

Plate 1:3; Plate 3:a; Plate 4:a.

Diagnosis: juxta composed of two plates forming a tube for the aedeagus. Editum in the form of a rounded lobe with numerous modified setae.

Description: Frons light brown. Third segment of labial palps with light brown scaling dorsally, black laterally and ventrally. Ground colour of fore wing olive green; wing pattern well developed, ante- and postmedian line clearly visible, orbicular spot round, black; reniform spot narrow, black delimited by white on the outer edge; postmedian line dentate; hind wings dark brown, almost black near the outer side.

Wing span: 25-29mm

Male genitalia: valva posteriorly more narrow; editum with several modified setae; ventrally editum with a few simple setae and a strongly sclerotized zone composed of minute spines; editum forms a large rounded lobe; sacculus rounded and dorsally with short setae; juxta composed of two sclerites forming a tube; aedeagus with U-shaped sclerotization, slender arm apically strongly dilated and forms a plate; needle-like spicula present.

Female genitalia: ostium bursae covered with minute spines, well sclerotized; second signum only slightly sclerotized.

Etymology: The species was named after the type locality.

Type material examined: Holotype ♂: TANZANIA Amani X.1964 P.791, G. Pringle Coll. B.M. 1966-281, Pyr. Brit. Mus. Slide N° ♂19905 (BMNH); Paratypes (5 spec.): TANZANIA Amani VII.1967 P.791, G. Pringle Coll. B.M. 1966-281, Pyr. Brit. Mus. Slide N° ♀19892 (BMNH); TANZANIA Amani III.1962 P.791, G. Pringle Coll. B.M. 1966-281, Pyr. Brit. Mus. Slide N° ♂ leg 19909 (BMNH); TANZANIA Amani XI.1962 P.791, G. Pringle Coll. B.M. 1966-281, Pyr. Brit. Mus. Slide N° ♀19965 (BMNH); (1 ♂) TANZANIA Amani VI.1964 P.791, G. Pringle Coll. B.M. 1966-281 (BMNH); TANZANIA Tanganyika G. Pringle, Brit. Mus. 1968-561, Pyr. Brit. Mus. Slide °♀19918 (BMNH).

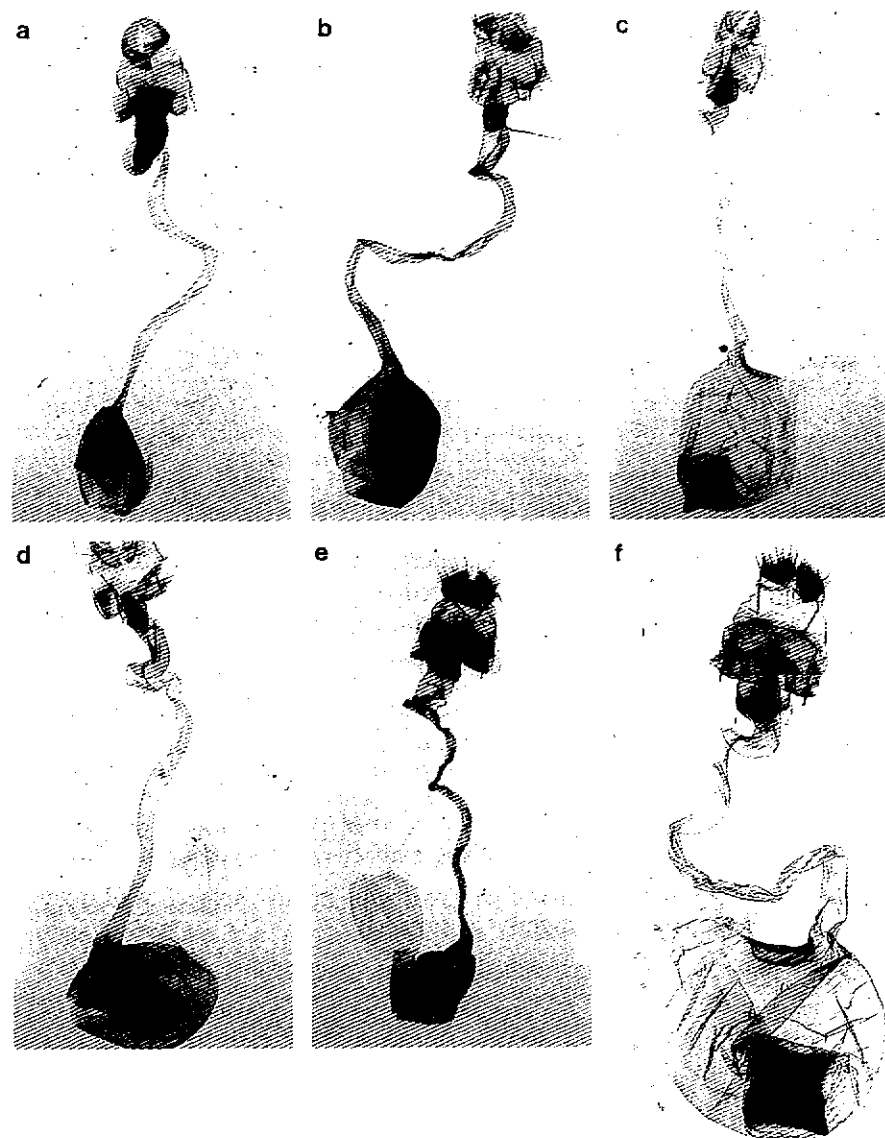


Plate 4. Female genitalia. a: *E. amaniensis* PyBM 19965; b: *E. camerounensis* GPKM433; c: *E. lippensi* GPKM857; d: *E. elutalis* GPKM14056; e: *E. epipaschialis* PyBM19935; f: *E. bryalis* GPKM695.

Additional material studied: CAMEROON: 1♀, Bitje Ja River Cameroons Oct.-Nov.1912, 1915-113, Pyr.Brit.Mus.Slide N°♀19919 (BMNH); UGANDA: 1♂, Ruwenzori Range Mahoma River 6700ft 13-16.VIII.1952 D.S. FLETCHER, Ruwenzori Exp.B.M.1952-566, Pyr.Brit.Mus.Slide N°♂19964 (BMNH).

Ethiobotys camerounensis sp.n.

Plate 1:4; Plate 3:b; Plate 4:b.

Diagnosis: editum less rounded and with fewer modified setae; sacculus larger; ostium bursae naked and traces of second signum lacking.

Description: As for *E. amaniensis*, but wing pattern usually more pronounced. Labial palps with third segment black except for a few light brown scales on the dorsal tip.

Wing span: 26-29mm

Male genitalia: As for *E. amaniensis* but modified setae on editum less numerous; editum smaller and slightly excavated near inner edge; minute spines on the sacculus are more numerous and larger.

Female genitalia: Ostium bursae without minute spines and less deep as in *E. amaniensis*; no sign of a second signum.

Etymology: This species is named after the country where it was first collected.

Type material studied: Holotype ♂: CAMEROON S.W. Mt. Cameroon Bonakanda 29.XII.1988 K. MAES, GPKM ♂858, GPKM ♂ leg 463 (ABSRC); Paratypes (15 spec.): CAMEROON S.W. Mt. Cameroon Bonakanda 1325m 29.XII.1988 K. MAES, GPKM ♂ 462 (MRAC); CAMEROON Mt. Cameroon Buea 8.III.1981 K. MAES, GPKM ♀465 (ABSRC); CAMEROON S.W.Prov. Buea 1200m 18.VII.1992 K. MAES, GPKM♀433 (MRAC); CAMEROON S.W. Mt.Etinde 125m 28.XII.1988 K. MAES (ABSRC); (11 spec.) CAMEROON S.W. Mt.Cameroon Bonakanda 1325m 29.XII.1988 K. MAES (ABSRC).

Additional material studied: CAMEROON Mt.Cameroon Buea 1200m 9.III.1981 K. MAES (ABSRC); same data 25.II.1988 (ABSRC); CAMEROON Mt. Cameroon Batoke 75m 17.III.1981 K. MAES (ABSRC).

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Notules hyménoptérologiques n^{os} 22-26*

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Summary

(22) *Hemisemidalis pallida* (WITHYCOMBE, 1924) (Neuroptera Coniopterygidae), host of *Dendrocerus indicus iridescens* DESSART, 1994 (Hymenoptera Ceraphronoidea Megaspilidae).

(23) The study of the types of *Conostigmus* (Ecnomothorax) fanalensis GRAHAM, 1984 (Madeira) and of *Conostigmus* (Ecnomothorax) canariensis DESSART & CANCEMI, 1986 (Canary Islands) has revealed differences considered as specific, until proof of the contrary.

(24) Comments on the mysterious *Ceraphron triticum* TAYLOR, 1860 (Hymenoptera ? Megaspilidae).

(25) *Conostigmus singularius* ALEKSEEV, 1983 (= *Megaspilus verus* BUHL, 1996) syn. n. (Hymenoptera Ceraphronoidea Megaspilidae).

(26) New localities for *Dendrocerus remaudierei* DESSART, 1974 (Hamburg, Germany; Washington State, U.S.A.) (Hym. Ceraphronoidea Megaspilidae); for *Ceraphron bestiola* CANCEMI & DESSART, 1995 (Piemonte, Italy); for *Cyoceraphron radula* DESSART, 1994 (Cameroun) (Hym. Ceraphronoidea Ceraphronidae).

Key words: *Ceraphron*, *Cyoceraphron*, *Conostigmus*, *Dendrocerus*, *Megaspilus*; new localities; new synonym; new host.

Résumé

(22) *Hemisemidalis pallida* (WITHYCOMBE, 1924) (Neuroptera Coniopterygidae), hôte de *Dendrocerus indicus iridescens* DESSART, 1994 (Hymenoptera Ceraphronoidea Megaspilidae).

(23) L'examen des types de *Conostigmus* (Ecnomothorax) fanalensis GRAHAM, 1984 (île de Madère) et de *Conostigmus* (Ecnomothorax) canariensis

* Reçu le 20.XI.1997.