The Braconidae (Hymenoptera) of Taiwan
I. Agathidinae

臺灣小繭蜂科(膜翅目)之分類I.窄徑繭蜂亞科

Liang-Yih Chou and Michael J. Sharkey


中華民國七十八年
The Braconidae (Hymenoptera) of Taiwan
I. Agathidinae

Liang-yih Chou and Michael J. Sharkey

Accepted May 1, 1989

Abstract

Eleven genera of the braconid subfamily Agathidinae are revised for Taiwan. Keys to the genera and species are provided. Of the 39 included species, 8 are new to Taiwan, 21 are new to science, 10 are new combinations and 1 is combination revival. Descriptions and illustrations for each species are given. The genera Cenostromus Foerster, Eumicrotus Foerster, Agathidilla Szepigeti, Lycopus Viereck, Aerophilopsis Viereck, Ioxia Enderlein, Aerophilina Enderlein, Ditropa Enderlein and Agathellus Enderlein are newly synonymized with Bassus Fabricius. The genera Brachyproctus Kriechbaumer, Zelomorpha Ashmead, Lissiteri Cameron, Xanthomicrotus Cameron, Caenophylax Schütz, Spilomicrotus Cameron and Zelomorphidea Viereck are newly synonymized with Coccogaster Saussure.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Agathidinae, Taxonomy, Taiwan.

Introduction

Agathidinae is a rather large and homogeneous subfamily of solitary koinobiont endoparasitoids of lepidopterous larvae. Monophyly of the subfamily is supported by two autapomorphies viz. 1-M of the fore wing is separated from the parastigma by a wing fold and usually an associated bulla (Sharkey, 1986), and males have setal brushes associated with tergal glands of metasomal terga 7 and 8 (Buckingham and Sharkey, 1988). More than 48 genera and 840 species have been recorded in the world, with about 22 genera and 210 species occurring in the oriental region.

The agathidine fauna of Taiwan is poorly

---

1 Contribution No. 1443 from the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute.
2 Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Wufeng, Taichung 41301, Taiwan, Republic of China.
3 Biosystematics Research Centre, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada.
studied, only 6 genera and 10 species have been recorded (Enderlein, 1920; Watanabe, 1934a, b, 1937; Bhat & Gupta, 1977; Bhat, 1979; Chou, 1981). In this paper, 5 genera and 29 species (21 new to science) are added to the agathidine fauna of Taiwan. Most of the specimens and all holotypes of new species are deposited in the insect collection of the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute; some specimens are deposited in the Biosystematics Research Centre, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa; and those specimens collected by H. Townes are deposited in the American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.

The terminology used for wing veins is illustrated and explained in Sharkey (1988). Most terms and measurements used follow Achterberg (1975). A few that do not are defined here. The ocello-ocular distance is the shortest between posterior ocellus and eye. The length of the first metasomal tergum is measured from the lateral base to the apex. The length of the second and third metasomal terga are measured medially, and the widths of these two segments are measured at the widest point. The height of the face plus clypeus is measured from the ventral margin of the antennal socket to the apex of the clypeus. The width of the face is the shortest distance between the eyes.


The county and altitudes of the localities which occur in the text are as follows:

CHIAYI: Alishan (= Arisan) 2,400 m, Channaoliao (= Shonoryo), Chuchi.

HUALIEN: Hualien (= Karenko), Tayuling 2,560 m, Tienpu (= Tauran).

HSINCHU: Hsinchu (= Shinchiku), Kuanshi, Wufeng 400 m.

ILAN: Taipingshan (= Taiheizan) 1,950 m.

KAOHSIUNG: Chiaisien, Liukuei (= Rokkiri), Maoxin.

NANTOU: Kuandochi, Lienhuachih 650 m, Lushan 1,000 m, Meifeng 2,150 m, Meichi, Meiyuan (= Baibara), Puli (= Hori), Sungkang 2,100 m, Sunmoonlake, Tsuifeng 2,300 m, Tungpu 1,200 m, Wuhe (Musha) 1,150 m.

PINGTUNG: Hanchun (= Koshun), Kao-shih (= Kuskus), Kenting, Kuetzu-chiao, Laii, Ouluanpi, Shantimens 100 m.

TAICHUNG: Anmaskan 2,275 m, Chia-paotai 750 m, Kukuans 730 m, Lishan 1,900 m, Tananjang, Wanfeng, Wu-feng, Wuiling 1,900 m.

TAINAN: Kuantzuling (= Kanshirei), Tainan.

TAIPEI: Chihnan temple, Hsintien (= Sintien), Yangmingshan (= Sozan) (= Tsaoisan).

TAITUNG: Chengkung, Chihpen, Lanyu, Taitung (= Taito).

TAOYUAN: Lalashan 1,100–2,130 m, Palin.

YUNLIN: Silo.

Check list of Taiwanese Agathidinae

Agathis taiwanensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus alifasciatus (Watanabe), comb. nov.
Bassus annulus Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus asper Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus ater Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus cancellatus (Enderlein), comb. nov.
Bassus depressus Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus ebultus (Nixon), comb. nov.
Bassus festivus (Muesebeck), comb. nov.
Bassus formosanus (Watanabe), comb. nov.
Bassus helvaceus Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus laevis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus lanyuensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus lienhuachihensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus lini Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus nantouensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus parallelus Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus rudimentarius (Enderlein). comb. nov.
Bassus similis (Bhat & Gupta), comb. nov.
Bassus sungkangensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus tayulingensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus transversus Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus triangulus Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus tsufengensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus variabilis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Bassus wufengensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Braunisia bipunctata Enderlein
Braunisia longicoxa Bhat & Gupta
Camptothrips taiwungensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Coccygidium amplarca (Gupta & Bhat), comb. nov.
Coccygidium concolor (Szépligeti), comb. nov.
Coccygidium nigra (Bhat & Gupta), comb. nov.
Cremnops atricornis (Smith)
Disophrys erythrocephala Cameron, comb. rev.
Earinus bicolor Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
Earinus burmensis Gupta & Bhat
Euagathis semijava Szépligeti
Laccagathis formosana Watanabe
Mesocoelus philippinensis Muesebeck

Key to genera of Taiwanese Agathidinae

1 Claws of fore and middle legs simple, with or without basal lobe (Figs. 306–308) ......... 2
1’ Claws of fore and middle legs bifid (Fig. 309) ......... 8

2(1) Vein 2-RS2 of fore wing present (Figs. 27, 28, 38) .......... 3
2’ Vein 2-RS2 of fore wing absent (cf. Fig. 1) .......... 4

3(2) Head subcubical; frons sunken and deep, with raised medial carina; notauli and sternaexus absent .... Laccagathis
3’ Head transverse; frons usually shallow, without strong raised carina; notauli and sternaexus distinct .... Braunisia

4(2’) Venation of fore wing absent distal to stigma except for r crossvein (Fig. 39) ........ Mesocoelus
4’ At least RS present distal to stigma (cf. Fig. 1) ............. 5

5(4’) 1-RS cell of fore wing absent (Fig. 29) .......... Camptothrips
5’ 1-RS cell of fore wing present (cf. Fig. 1) .......... 6

6(5’) Cells 1-M and 1-R1 of fore wing separated by 1-RS+M vein (Fig. 35, 36) ........ Earinus
6’ Cells 1-M and 1-R1 of fore wing confluent, 1-RS+M vein absent (cf. Fig. 1) .......... 7

7(6’) Galea of maxilla elongate, longer than labial palpi, hind coxa and metasoma with common foramen (hind coxal cavities open) .......... Agathis
7’ Galea of maxilla not elongate, shorter than labial palpi and usually not visible; hind coxa and metasoma usually (90%) with separate foramina (hind coxal cavities closed) .......... Bassus

8(1’) Claws of fore and middle leg pectinate at base; length of ovipositor about equal to metasoma .......... Cremnops
8’ Claws of fore and middle legs without basal pectination; ovipositor at most 1/3 length of ovipositor .......... 9

9(8’) Hind trochantellus lacking pair of longitudinal carinae; frons without carinae ............... Euagathis
9’ Hind trochantellus with pair of longitudinal carinae; frons usually (75%) with carinae .......... 10

10 2-RS2 vein of fore wing present; 1-RS cell of fore wing quadrate, about as wide anteriorly as posteriorly (Fig. 34) .......... Disophrys
10’ 2-RS2 vein of fore wing absent; 1-RS cell of fore wing triangular, much narrower anteriorly than posteriorly (Figs. 30–32) .......... Coccygidium

Genus AGATHIS Latreille


**Agathis taiwanensis** Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1, 40, 73, 106, 139, 171, 203, 239, 272)

Female: Head 1.9–2.0 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Interocellar distance 0.70 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.8 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate except frontal depression smooth; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 26–27-segmented; scape 1.8 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.1 times as long as wide. Face 1.2 times as wide as eye height and 0.63–0.64 times as wide as head; face andclypeus moderately densely minutely punctate, 0.88–0.92 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.92–1.0 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.8–3.4 times basal width of mandible and 0.63–0.76 times eye height. Galea 2.1–2.8 times as long as wide, 1.0–1.1 times as long as malar space.

Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum moderately densely minutely punctate to rugulose along anterior margin, moderately densely minutely punctate along dorsal and ventral margins; rest smooth; posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesocutum moderately densely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical and lateral carinae. Mesopleuron moderately densely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron moderately densely minutely punctate; rugulose along ventral and posterior margins. Propodeum weakly rugulose medially, smooth laterally. Propodeum with two distinct longitudinal carinae converging into one carina anteromediaally. Propodeal pseudosternite reduced, lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity open. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 2.5 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.47 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal. Outer side of middle tibia with 3–4 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.50–0.61 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.1–3.3 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.42 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum weakly to strongly costate; 1.0–1.1 times as long as wide apically; second tergum raised anteromedially, almost smooth to weakly costate around raised area, 0.56 times as long as wide; third tergum 0.43–0.47 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 1.0 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Antenna dark brown; scape and pedicel black. Wings hyaline, with brownish ting; stigma and veins brown to dark brown. Legs dark brown; coxae black, apical half of fore femur, fore tibia and tarsus, and apex of middle femur yellowish brown, middle tibia and tarsus lighter, hind tibia pale yellow on basal 0.6, with brown basal ring, hind tarsus lighter. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 3.4–3.5 mm, antenna 3.0–3.3 mm, fore wing 2.4–3.0 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.5–2.9 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species differs from most other species of *Agathis* in the following characters: antenna 26–27-segmented, galea 2.1–2.8 times as long as wide, body length 3.4–3.5 mm and ovipositor sheath shorter than body.

Etymology: Named after Taiwan.

Genus **BASSUS** Fabricius


Key to species of Bassus from Taiwan

1 Scutellum distinctly punctate to rugulose punctate (Figs. 142, 150, 151) .... 2
1' Scutellum sparsely minutely punctate (cf. Figs. 139-141) .... 4
2(1) Single carina or none between antennae (Figs. 43, 52) .... 3
2' Two carinae between antennae (Fig. 51) .... B. lanyuensis, sp. nov.
3(2) Body 6.3 mm; second tergum melanic; ovipositor sheath 0.9 times as long as fore wing .... B. asper, sp. nov.
3' Body 3.5 mm; basal half of second tergum pale; ovipositor sheath 0.6 times as long as fore wing .... B. lienhuachichenis, sp. nov.
4(1) Suture between second and third terga striate, third tergum with distinct striate transverse groove (Figs. 276, 279, 283, 295, 297) .... 5
4' Suture between second and third terga not striate, third tergum at most with shallow smooth depression (cf. Figs. 272-275) .... 9
5(4) First two terga distinctly sculptured all over (Figs. 276, 279, 295, 297) .... 6
5' First two terga mostly smooth (Fig. 283) .... B. laevis, sp. nov.
6(5) Hind tibia brown apically, pale yellow basally, with brown ring subbasally .... B. tsuifengensis, sp. nov.
6' Hind tibia entirely dark brown to black .... 7
7(6) Head reddish brown to dark brown; metastoma dark brown .... B. wufengensis, sp. nov.
7' Head and metastoma black .... 8
8(7) Mesosoma entirely black .... B. ater, sp. nov.
8' At least pronotum and mesonotum yellowish red .... B. ebukas (Nixon)
9(4) Temples in dorsal posterior view forming right angle (cf. Figs. 82, 115) .... 10
9’  Temples in dorsal posterior view gently curving (cf. Fig. 81)  11
10(9) Mesonotum reddish brown; legs dark brown   ...  B. parallelus, sp. nov.
10’ Mesonotum black; legs yellowish brown   ...  B. helvenacus, sp. nov.
11(9) Second tergum weakly to distinctly costate (Figs. 273, 278, 280, 287)  12
11’ Second tergum smooth (cf. Figs. 288—291)  17
12(11) Hind tibia black with yellowish white ring in basal 0.2  13
12’ Basal 0.5—0.6 of hind tibia yellowish white, with dark brown ring subbasally or basally  15
13(12) Mesonotum black  ...  B. annulus, sp. nov.
13’ Mesonotum yellowish red  14
14(13) Propodeum blackish brown; basal half of second tergum yellowish white  ...  B. albifasciatus (Watanabe)
14’ Propodeum yellowish red; second tergum entirely dark brown  ...  B. formosanus (Watanabe)
15(12) Radial sector of fore wing curved towards apex of stigma, 2—R1 cell of fore wing narrow (fig. 16)  16
15’ Radial sector of fore wing almost straight, 2—R1 cell of fore wing wider (cf. Fig. 7)  16
16(15) Mesoscutum flat, middle and lateral lobe of mesoscutum and scutellum on one plane  ...  B. depressus, sp. nov.
16’ Mesoscutum rather convex, lateral lobe of mesoscutum higher than middle lobe and than scutellum  ...  B. festivus (Muesebeck)
17(11) Median tergite of second tergum almost triangular (Fig. 294)  18
17’ Median tergite of second tergum rectangular (cf. Fig. 289)  18
18(17) Middle lobe of mesoscutum with distinct longitudinal elevation medially (Fig. 154); pronotum entirely punctate (Fig. 186)  19
18’ Middle lobe of mesoscutum without longitudinal elevation medially (cf. Fig. 144); pronotum rather smooth latero-medially (cf. Fig. 187)  19
19(18) Wings dark brown; body length 8.8 mm  ...  B. cancellatus (Enderlein)
19’ Wings hyaline to brown; body length 2.8—4.1 mm  20
20(19) Hind tibia black with pale yellow in basal 0.2; suture between second and third terga weak (Fig. 291)  21
20’ At least basal half of hind tibia yellowish brown; suture between second and third terga distinct (cf. Fig. 290)  21
21(20) Head, mesosoma and hind femur yellowish brown  ...  B. similis (Bhat & Gupta)
21’ Head, mesosoma and hind femur not all yellowish brown  22
22(21) Hind coxa and femur yellowish brown  23
22’ Hind coxa and femur dark brown to black, except hind femur of B. tayulingensis yellow  24
23(22) Ovipositor sheath 0.9—1.0 times as long as fore wing; second tergum 0.52—0.60 times as long as wide  ...  B. variabilis, sp. nov.
23’ Ovipositor sheath 0.5 times as long as fore wing; second tergum 0.44 times as long as wide  ...  B. transversus, sp. nov.
24(22) Second tergum 0.47—0.59 times as long as wide, with distinct transverse groove; radial sector of fore wing curved towards stigma (Figs. 16, 21)  25
24’ Second tergum 0.89—0.94 times as long as wide, with weak transverse groove, radial sector of fore wing almost straight (Figs. 9, 15)  26
25(24) First two terga balck; hind femur blackish brown  ...  B. nantouensis, sp. nov.
25’ First two terga brownish yellow to dark brown; hind femur yellowish
brow.... *B. tayulingensis*, sp. nov. 
26(24') Mesocutum yellowish brown to reddish brown; antenna yellowish brown 
............. *B. lini*; sp. nov. 
26' Mesocutum black; antenna blackish brown 
............. *B. festivus* (Muesebeck)

*Bassus albifasciatus* (Watanabe), comb. nov.  
(Figs. 2, 41, 74, 107, 140, 172, 204, 240, 273, 306)

*Microdus albifasciatus* Watanabe, 1934.  


Female: Head 2.4 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.43–0.59 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.7 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 32–35-segmented; scape 1.8 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.2 times as long as wide. Face 1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.58–0.60 times as wide as head; face and clypeus moderately densely minutely punctate, 0.86–0.87 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.69–0.85 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.6–2.8 times basal width of mandible and 0.53–0.58 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4–1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum moderately densely, minutely punctate around margins, pronotal trough with 2 transverse carinae, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notaulli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 4 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punc-
tate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron almost smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.8 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron moderately densely punctate dorsally, rugulose ventrally. Propodeum reticulate rugose. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.7 times as long as wide; stigma 2.6 times as long as wide; vein 2-R1 of fore wing 0.77 times 1R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1-RS cell of fore wing triangular, sessile to petiolate; radial sector of fore wing almost straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 4–10 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.44–0.50 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.3–3.6 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.47–0.50 times as long as basitar-
somere.

First tergum costate, 1.6–1.8 times as long as wide apically; second tegrum weakly rugu-
lose to costate on basal 0.6, costate on apical 0.4, 0.73–0.75 times as long as wide, with semicircular transverse groove at basal 0.6; third tergum smooth, 0.44–0.45 times as long as wide, without transverse groove. Ovipsitor sheath 0.9–1.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Reddish brown. Propodeum and metapleuron brown to black; metasoma black, basal 0.6 of second tergum reddish brown to black. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline with brownish tinge, apical 0.5 darker. Fore leg yellowish brown; middle leg brown, tibia and tarsus lighter; hind leg dark brown, tibia with white ring at base.

Measurements: Body 5.5–7.3 mm, anten-
a, 4.8–6.3 mm, fore wing 4.5–6.5 mm, ovip-
sitor sheath 5.0–6.8 mm.

Male: Similar to female.

Specimens examined: Hsinchu, 1 9, 26.IV,  
1960 (SCC). Lienhuachih, 8 9, VI–IX.1984  
(SCL & LYC). Tainan, 1 9, 16.VII.1935 (JS).  
Taipei, 1 9, 26.X.1938 (YM); 1 9, 4.V.1939 &  
1 9, 30.VI.1939 (JS); 1 9, 17.VII.1948 (SCC).  
Wufeng, 1 9, III.1979 (LYC). Wushe, 1 9, 4.  
VIII.1984 (KSL).
Distribution: Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.

*Bassus annulus* Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 3, 42, 75, 108, 141, 173, 205, 241, 274)

Female: Head 2.4 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 0.52–0.57 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.6–2.0 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate except frontal depression; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 35–37-segmented; scape 2.2 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.5 times as long as wide. Face 1.3–1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.58–0.59 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.86–0.91 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.82–0.92 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.2–2.4 times basal width of mandible and 0.56–0.58 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough with 3 transverse carinae, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, weakly rugulose apically. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, rugose along ventral border. Propodeum rugose, with two irregular median longitudinal concurrent carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 2.7 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.1 times 1R1; vein lcu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing small triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing almost straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 1–5 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.51–0.54 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 4.1–4.4 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.42–0.46 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum costate, 0.77–0.88 times as long as wide; with weak transverse depression. Third tergum smooth, 0.58–0.64 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 1.3 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Head dark brown to black; mouthparts yellowish brown; tegula dark brown to blackish brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, with light brownish tinge; stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs yellowish brown, middle coxa dark brown to blackish brown. Hind leg black; trochanter, trochantellus and femur dark brown to black; tibia and tarsus blackish brown to black; tibia with yellowish brown basal ring; tibial spurs yellowish brown. Ovipositor sheath blackish brown.

Measurements: Body 6.9–8.6 mm, antenna 7.4–8.0 mm, fore wing 6.3–6.4 mm, ovipositor sheath 7.9–8.4 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is characterized by the second metasomal tergum costate and the coloration of body and hind tibia.

Etymology: *Annulus* means ring in Latin, and refers to the basal yellowish brown ring on the hind tibia.

*Bassus asper* Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 4, 43, 76, 109, 142, 174, 206, 235, 242, 275)

Female: Head 2.5 times as wide as long and 1.1 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex
sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.79 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.5 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 40-segmented; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.9 times as long as wide. Face densely punctate, 1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.61 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.79 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.60 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.7 times basal width of mandible and 0.63 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pronotum rugulose punctate along anterior and posterior margins, posterior margin carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum rugulose punctate; notaui distinct and complete, rugulose and crenulate; middle lobe with median longitudinal ridge, either side of which depressed; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum rugulose punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron densely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, strongly crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron rugose and coarsely punctate. Propodeum carinate, with two irregular median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 3.9 times as long as wide; stigma 2.7 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.92 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing curved towards stigma. Outer side of middle tibia with 7 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.64 times hind tarsus; hind coxa reticulate punctate; hind femur 4.0 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.43 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.3 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum almost completely smooth, 0.68 times as long as wide; with weak transverse groove medially. Third tergum smooth, 0.68 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.9 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Area between antennal socket and eye brown; palpi yellowish brown; tegula dark brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, with brownish tinge; stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs yellowish brown; middle coxa, trochanter, trochantellus and basal half of femur dark brown; hind leg black, apical 0.3–0.4 of tibia yellow. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 6.3 mm, antenna 6.0 mm, fore wing 5.5 mm, ovipositor sheath 5.0 mm.

Male: Unknown.

Holotype: 9, Lienhuachih, IX.1984 (KSL & KCC).

Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is close to B. lienhuachihensis, but differs from it by the longer ovipositor sheath and the second tergum black.

Etymology: Asper means rough in Latin, and refers to its mesoscutum rugulose punctate.

**Bassus ater** Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov. (Figs. 5, 44, 77, 110, 143, 175, 207, 243, 276)

Female: Head 2.3–2.4 times as wide as long and 1.3–1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.57–0.62 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.0–2.7 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 30–31-segmented; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.8 times as long as wide. Face 1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.61 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.83–0.86 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.76–0.78 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.7–2.4 times basal width of mandible and 0.44–0.47 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4–1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum reticulate on anterior margin, sparsely minutely punctate along dorsal and posterior
margins, pronotal trough crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal, and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron more sparsely minutely punctate; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely to rather densely minutely punctate dorsally, reticulate rugose ventrally. Propodeum rugose, with irregular median longitudinal carina. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.7 times as long as wide; stigma 2.3 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.89 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, peltate; radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 7–11 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.50–0.58 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.7–3.9 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.44–0.50 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide apically; second tergum costate, 0.85–0.89 times as long as wide, with semicircular transverse groove at mid length; third tergum costate on basal 0.7, 0.70 times as long as wide, with transverse groove at mid length. Ovipositor sheath 0.8–0.9 times as long as fore wing.

Color: black. Antenna black. Wings hyaline with brownish tinge, stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs dark brown, hind leg blackish brown; tibial spurs pale yellow. Ovipositor sheath black.

Measurements: Body 4.0–4.4 mm, antenna 4.0–4.1 mm, fore wing 4.1 mm, ovipositor sheath 3.3–3.9 mm.

Male: Metapleuron almost completely reticulate rugose.


Distribution: Taiwan.
Remarks: This species is close to B. laevis, but differs from it by the sculpture of the first three terga.
Etymology: Ater means black in Latin, and refers to its body black.

*Bassus cancellatus* (Enderlein), comb. nov.
(Figs. 6, 45, 78, 111, 144, 176, 208, 244, 277, 307)


Female: Head 2.3–2.4 times as wide as long and 1.1–1.2 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.52–0.60 times ocello-ocellar distance and 2.0–2.2 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 42–45-segmented; scape 1.8 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.3 times as long as wide. Face 1.4–1.5 times as wide as eye height and 0.59–0.62 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.76–0.82 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.64–0.76 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.4–2.6 times basal width of mandible and 0.61 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum moderately densely minutely punctate around margins, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate, rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 4 longitudinal carinae; scutellum
sparsely minutely punctate, with trace of apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.8 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron moderately densely punctate, and rugulose ventrally and posteriorly. Propodeum reticulate rugose. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.9 times as long as wide; stigma 2.5 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.69 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, sessile to petiolate; radial sector of fore wing almost straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 5–11 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.59–0.60 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely punctate, punctures larger dorsally; hind femur 3.2–3.5 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.44–0.45 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tegumen smooth to weakly costate, 1.7–1.8 times as long as wide apically; second tegumen smooth, 0.56–0.64 times as long as wide, with weak semicircular transverse groove at mid length; third tegumen smooth, 0.54–0.59 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 1.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Clypeus and mouthparts reddish brown. Pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum and anterior mesopleuron reddish brown to black. Antenna dark brown, scape and pedicel darker. Wings dark brown. Fore leg reddish yellow; middle leg dark brown, tibia and tarsus brown; hind leg black, tibia with white ring at base.

Measurements: Body 8.2–8.8 mm, antenna 8.5 mm, fore wing 7.2–7.6 mm, ovipositor sheath 7.8–8.3 mm.

Male: Fore wing apically dark brown, basally subhyaline to dark brown.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

_Bassus depressus_ Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov. (Figs. 7, 46, 79, 112, 145, 177, 209, 245, 278)

Female: Head 2.1 times as wide as long and 1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.83 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.0 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate except frontal depression; frontal depression shallow. Antenna beyond 20th segment broken; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.0 times as long as wide. Face 1.1 times as wide as eye height and 0.58 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.95 times as high as face width; tentorium-ocular line 0.69 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.0 times basal width of mandible and 0.41 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum weakly rugulose along anterior margin, sparsely minutely punctate along dorsal and posterior margins, pronotal trough crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Middle and lateral lobe of mesoscutum and scutellum on one plane. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron with few scattered punctures; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, ventral margin rugulose. Propodeum rugulose reticulate. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity
closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 2.0 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.2 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing small triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 6 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.56 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.5 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.46 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.6 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum costate, 1.1 times as long as wide; with weak transverse depression. Third tergum smooth, 0.60 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 1.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Dark brown to blackish brown. Mouthparts yellowish brown; tegula yellowish brown; basal half of second tergum lighter than apical half and yellowish brown on anterior and lateral margins. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs yellowish brown, coxae dark brown. Hind leg dark brown; trochanter yellowish brown; basal 0.5 of tibia yellowish white, with dark brown ring near base; tarsus lighter. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 3.6 mm, fore wing 3.3 mm, ovipositor sheath 3.6 mm.

Male: Unknown.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is characterized by the middle and lateral lobes of mesoscutum and scutellum on one plane.

Etymology: Depressus means depressed in Latin, and here refers to the flat mesoscutum.

_Bassus ebulus_ (Nixon), comb. nov.
(Figs. 8, 47, 80, 113, 146, 178, 210, 246, 279)


Female: Head 2.3 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 0.68–0.76 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.1–2.2 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 32-segmented; scape 2.1 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.9 times as long as wide. Face 1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.62–0.79 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.81–0.87 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.68 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.7–2.1 times basal width of mandible and 0.44–0.50 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5–1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate around margins, pronotal trough weakly crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal, and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron almost smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate dorsally, reticulate rugose ventrally. Propodeum rugose. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 2.4 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.89 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle bitia with 8–9 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.53 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.2 times longer.
than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.37–0.40 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide apically; second tergum costate, 0.80–0.82 times as long as wide, with semicircular transverse groove at mid length; third tergum costate on basal 0.8, 0.59–0.66 times as long as wide, with transverse groove at basal 0.4. Ovipositor sheath 0.6–0.9 times as long as fore wing.


Measurements: Body 4.5–5.5 mm, antenna 5.0 mm, fore wing 4.3–4.9 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.7–4.6 mm.

Male: Similar to female (Bhat & Gupta, 1977).

Specimens examined: Meifeng, 1 9, 1 IV. 1984 (KSL & KCC). Tayuling, 1 9, 6–9 IX. 1983 (LYC & KCC). Tsuifeng, 1 9, 5 VIII. 1984 (KSL).

Distribution: India and Taiwan (new record).

Host: Acroclita notopalatina Meyrick (Bhat & Gupta, 1977).

Remarks: Specimens examined differ from the description of B. ebulus (Nixon) (Bhat & Gupta, 1977) in that at least apical 0.2 of the third tergum is smooth, and the face is without a reddish tinge medially.

Bassus festivus (Muesebeck), comb. nov.
(Figs. 9, 48, 81, 114, 147, 179, 211, 247, 280, 281)


Female: Head 2.1–2.4 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 0.63–0.86 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.8–2.3 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate except frontal depression; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 29–32-segmented; scape 1.7–1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.4–3.8 times as long as wide. Face 1.1–1.2 times as wide as eye height and 0.56–0.60 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.81–0.90 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.65–0.76 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.6–2.5 times basal width of mandible and 0.38–0.44 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5–1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough crenulate, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3–5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, weakly rugulose apically or with weak apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7–1.0 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely to moderately densely minutely punctate, rugulose reticulate along ventral margin. Propodeum reticulate rugose. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.7–3.0 times as long as wide; stigma 2.0–2.7 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.1–1.5 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, sessile to petiolate; radial sector of fore wing almost straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 3–4 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.59–0.72 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.6–4.1 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.40–0.48 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.8–1.9 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum almost smooth to distinctly costate, 0.89–1.0 times as long
as wide; with weak transverse depression. Third tergum smooth, 0.58–0.81 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.9–1.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Mouthparts yellowish brown to brown; tegula yellowish brown to dark brown; second tergum at least on basal half yellowish white to dark brown, sometimes entire 2nd tergum black. Antenna yellowish brown to dark brown. Wings hyaline; stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs yellowish brown to brown, coxae yellowish brown to dark brown. Hind leg dark brown to blackish brown, coxa black; trochanter and trochantellus brown; femur yellowish brown to black; basal 0.5–0.6 of tibia yellowish white, usually with melanic ring near base; tibial spurs yellowish brown. Ovipositor sheath blackish brown.

Measurements: Body 4.1–4.8 mm, antenna 3.5–4.0 mm, fore wing 3.3–4.6 mm, ovipositor sheath 3.8–4.3 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Mainland China, India, Nepal, Philippines and Taiwan. Introduced into the south-western U.S.A.

Hosts: Grapholitha molesta (Busek), G. pruinivora (Walsh) and Holocera pulverea Meyr. (Bhat & Gupta, 1977).

*Bassus formosanus* (Watanabe), comb. nov. (Fig. 10)


Female: Head 2.4 times as wide as long and 1.2 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 0.86 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.3 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally, with frontal and marginal carinae; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 39-segmented; scape 2.3 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.0 times as long as wide. Face 1.5 times as wide as eye height and 0.65 times as wide as head; face and clypeus moderately densely minutely punctate, 0.82 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.74 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.9 times basal width of mandible and 0.53 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notaule distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal, and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely punctate dorsally, rugose ventrally. Propodeum strongly reticulate rugose medially, rugose laterally. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well-developed sclerite. Fore wing 3.0 times as long as wide; stigma 3.0 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.55 times 1–R1; vein
Icu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, sessile; radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 3 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.56 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.3 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.53 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.6 times as long as wide apically; second tergum costate, 0.94 times as long as wide, with almost V-shape transverse groove at basal 0.4; third tergum smooth, 0.75 times as long as wide, with weak transverse depression at basal 0.3. Ovipositor sheath 0.9 times as long as fore wing.


Measurements: Body 6.7 mm, antenna 6.5 mm, fore wing 5.7 mm, ovipositor sheath 5.3 mm.

Male: Unknown.

Specimens examined: Henchun, 1 9, 25, IV–25.V.1918 (JS, KM & MY.)

Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

*Bassus helvencus* Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.

(Figs. 11, 49, 82, 115, 148, 180, 212, 248, 282)

Female: Head 2.1 times as wide as long and 1.2 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 1.0 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.3 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 36-segmented; scape 1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.4 times as long as wide. Face 1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.60 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 1.0 times as high as face width; tentorioocular line 0.70 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.1 times basal width of mandible and 0.48 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view forming right angle.

Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum moderately rugulose on anterior margin, sparsely minutely punctate along dorsal and posterior margins, pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely, minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 4 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal, and posterior margins and below sternaulus. Rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate dorsally, reticulate rugose ventrally. Propodeum rugulose, with three irregular median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 3.1 times as long as wide; stigma 2.8 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.92 times 1–R1; vein Icu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, sessile; radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 4 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.55 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 4.3 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.47 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate on basal 0.8, 1.8 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum with transverse swelling basally, sparsely minutely punctate apically; 1.3 times as long as wide. Third tergum smooth, weakly depressed medially, 1.0 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 1.2 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Palpi and tegula yellowish brown. Antenna dark brown, scape and pedicel black. Wings hyaline; stigma and veins dark brown. Legs yellow; apex of hind tibia and tarsus dark brown; tibial spurs yellowish brown. Ovipositor sheath black.

Measurements: Body 6.2 mm, antenna 6.7 mm, fore wing 5.9 mm, ovipositor sheath 6.8 mm.
Male: Unknown.
Holotype: ♀, Tsuifeng, XII.1984 (KSL & KCC).
Distribution: Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.
Remarks: This species is close to B. paralleus, but differs from it in that the mesonotum is black and the temples in dorsal posterior view converge slightly.
Etymology: Helivenacus means yellowish in Latin and refers to the yellow legs of this species.

_Bassus laevis_ Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 12, 50, 83, 116, 149, 181, 213, 249, 283)

Female: Head 2.2–2.3 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-opercular distance 0.73–0.76 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.4–2.6 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 32–35-segmented; scape 1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.2 times as long as wide. Face 1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.58–0.63 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.88–1.0 times as high as face width; tentorium-ocular line 0.74–0.75 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.0–2.3 times basal width of mandible and 0.45–0.47 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.
Mesosoma 1.5–1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesocutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 1–3 longitudinal carinate; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, weakly crenulate, 0.5 times length of mesopleuron; mesosternum sparsely minutely punctate. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, rugose ventrally. Propodeum rugose, with basal median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.6 times as long as wide; stigma 2.5 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.89 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing curved towards stigma. Outer side of middle tibia with 7–11 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.53 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.2–3.4 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.43–0.46 times as long as basitarsomere.
First tergum almost completely smooth, 1.2–1.5 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum weakly costate, 0.64 times as long as wide; with distinct transverse semicircular striate groove. Third tergum smooth to weakly costate basally, 0.58–0.61 times as long as wide; with transverse striate groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.6–0.7 times as long as fore wing.
Color: Black. Palpi blackish brown; tegula dark brown. Antenna blackish brown, scape and pedicel black. Wings hyaline, with brownish tinge; stigma and veins dark brown. Legs blackish brown; tibial spurs yellowish white. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.
Measurements: Body 4.6–4.9 mm, antenna 5.0–5.1 mm, fore wing 4.6–4.8 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.8–3.2 mm.
Male: Similar to female.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.
Remarks: This species is close to _B. ater_, but differs from it by the sculpture of the first three terga.
Etymology: *Laevis* means smooth in Latin, and refers to the smooth first tergum.

*Bassus lanyuensis* Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.  
(Figs. 13, 51, 84, 117, 150, 182, 214, 250, 284)

Female: Head 2.3 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex reticulate punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.62 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.9 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons with frontal and marginal carinae, reticulate punctate, except frontal depression smooth; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 39-segmented; scape 2.1 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.8 times as long as wide. Face rugose punctate, densely punctate along eyes, 1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.61 times as wide as head; face and clypeus 0.84 times as high as face width; clypeus densely punctate along dorsal margins, rest sparsely minutely punctate; tentorio-ocular line 0.93 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.3 times basal width of mandible and 0.52 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pronotum densely punctate along margins, pronotal trough strongly crenulate, with long transverse carina; posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesoscutum densely punctate to reticulate punctate, middle lobe with raised ridge medially, either side of which depressed; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 4 longitudinal carinae; scutellum reticulate basally, with few punctures apically, with apical carina. Mesopleuron densely punctate along anterior, dorsal and ventral margins and below sterna weal, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sterna weal wide, crenulate, 0.5 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron densely punctate on anterior dorsal corner, rest reticulate rugose. Propodeum rugose reticulate. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.9 times as long as wide; stigma 3.0 times as long as wide; vein 2—R1 of fore wing 0.79 times 1—R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1—RS cell of fore wing small, slightly circular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing almost straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 12 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.60 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.7 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.51 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.3 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum costate on basal 0.8, 0.78 times as long as wide; with distinct transverse depression. Third tergum smooth, 0.60 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.9 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Mouthparts brown, tegula yellowish brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, with light brownish tinge in apical half; stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs brownish yellow, fore coxa black; hind leg dark brown, coxa brownish yellow, basal 0.6 of tibia yellowish white, with dark brown spot near base, tibial spurs and basal 0.8 of basitarsomere yellowish brown.

Measurements: Body 5.6 mm, antenna 6.0 mm, fore wing 4.8 mm, ovipositor sheath 5.2 mm.

Male: Second metasomal tergum almost completely smooth.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species differs from all other Taiwanese *Bassus* species in having 2 carinae between antennae.

Etymology: Named after Lanyu, the type locality of this new species.

*Bassus lienhuachihensis*  
Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.  
(Figs. 14, 52, 85, 118, 151, 183, 215, 251, 285)

Female: Head 2.1 times as wide as long and 1.2 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.62—0.67 times ocello-ocular distance
and 2.0–2.7 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate except frontal depression; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 31-segmented; scape 1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.1 times as long as wide. Face 1.1 times as wide as eye height and 0.58–0.59 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate. 0.89–0.95 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.60–0.63 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.9–2.1 times basal width of mandible and 0.38–0.43 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as wide. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough with 3 transverse carinae; posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum densely punctate, punctures on lateral lobes rather smaller and sparser; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum densely punctate, with apical carinae. Mesopleuron entirely sparsely minutely punctate; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, rugose along ventrally margin. Propodeum rugose reticulate. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.5 times as long as wide; stigma 2.1 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 2.1 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing small, circular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing almost straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 2–3 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.60–0.74 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.9 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.50–0.53 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.6–1.9 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum weakly costate, 1.0–1.1 times as long as wide; with weak transverse depression. Third tergum smooth, 0.62–0.67 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.5–0.6 times as long as fore wing.


Measurements: Body 3.5 mm, antenna 3.5–4.0 mm, fore wing 3.0–3.1 mm, ovipositor sheath 1.6–1.8 mm.

Male: Unknown.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is closed to B. asper, but differs from it by the shorter ovipositor sheath and the second tergum yellowish brown basally.

Etymology: Named after Lienhuachih, the type locality of this new species.

Bassus lini Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 15, 53, 86, 119, 152, 184, 216, 252, 286)

Female: Head 2.1–2.2 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.77–0.80 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.7–2.0 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna beyond 30th segment broken; scape 1.6–1.8 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.6–3.7 times as long as wide. Face 1.1–1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.57–0.59 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.9 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.67–0.68 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.3 times basal width of mandible and 0.46–0.50 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.
Mesosoma 1.4—1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum weakly rugose on anterior margin, sparsely minutely punctate along dorsal and posterior margins, pronotal trough weakly crenulate, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 4 longitudinal carinae: scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal, and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron; mesosternum sparsely minutely punctate. Metapleuron weakly reticulate-punctate and slightly rugose on ventral margin. Propodeum rugose reticulate. Propodeal pseudo-scutellum lacking well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.6 times as long as wide; stigma 2.2—2.4 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.5—1.6 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 4–6 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.63—0.67 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.1—3.6 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.52—0.60 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum weakly granulate to costate, 1.8—2.0 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum smooth, 0.90—0.94 times as long as wide; with weak transverse groove. Third tergum smooth, 0.55 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.6—0.7 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Yellowish brown to reddish brown. Palpi yellowish brown; head brown to dark brown; mesopleuron, propodeum and metasoma dark brown; first and second terga yellowish brown to dark brown. Antenna yellowish brown. Wings hyaline; stigma dark brown, veins pale yellow to brown. Fore and middle legs yellow; hind leg dark brown, apex of coxa, trochanter, trochanterllus, basal 0.6 of tibia and tibial spurs yellow, tarsus lighter. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 3.8—4.1 mm, antenna 4.0 mm, fore wing 3.0—3.3 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.0—2.1 mm.

Male: Unknown.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is close to B. sungkangensis, but differs from it by the coloration of antenna and tibia.

Etymology: Named after Mr. K. S. Lin, the co-collector of the type series.

_Bassus nantouensis_ Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 16, 54, 87, 120, 153, 185, 217, 236, 253, 287, 288)

Female: Head 2.1–2.2 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.5 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.54—0.77 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.6–2.3 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate, except frontal depression smooth; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 27—32-segmented; scape 1.7–2.0 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.1—3.4 times as long as wide. Face 1.1–1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.58–0.61 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.76—0.90 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.62–0.79 times intertentorial line: malar space 2.0–2.3 times basal width of mandible and 0.36—0.53 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5—1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum densely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough weakly crenulate, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3—5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron almost entirely sparsely minutely punctate, except along ster-
nauclus smooth; sternaulus distinct, weakly crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, reticulate rugulose ventrally and posteriorly. Propodeum rugose reticulate, with two irregular median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by narrow sclerite. Fore wing 2.6—3.4 times as long as wide; stigma 2.3—2.8 times as long as wide; vein 2—R1 of fore wing 1.4—2.1 times 1—R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal: 1—RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing curved towards stigma. Outer side of middle tibia with 4—9 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.44—0.54 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.1—3.4 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.40—0.48 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.2—1.6 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum usually weakly costate rarely smooth, smoother basally, 0.47—0.72 times as long as wide; with distinct transverse groove. Third tergum smooth, 0.44—0.63 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.8—1.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Balck. Mouthparts yellowish brown to dark brown; tegula dark brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, with brownish tinge: stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs yellowish brown to dark brown, coxae blackish brown; hind leg dark brown to balckish brown, coxa dark brown to black, basal 0.6 of hind tibia and tibial spurs yellowish white, tibia with dark brown ring near base. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 3.6—4.7 mm, antenna 2.6—3.9 mm, fore wing 2.7—4.0 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.4—4.0 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is close to Agathis masoni Bhat & Gupta (Bhat & Gupta, 1977), but differs from it by the shorter 2nd tergum, and the propodeum with two median longitudinal carinae.

Etymology: Named after Nantou, the type locality.

Bassus parallelus Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov. (Fig. 17)

Female: Head 2.2 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.81 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.1 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 39 segmented; scape 1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.9 times as long as wide. Face 1.5 times as wide as eye height and 0.60 times as wide as head; face and Clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.81 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.73 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.0 times basal width of mandible and 0.45 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view forming right angle, almost parallel.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely
punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinæ; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal, and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate dorsally, reticulate rugose ventrally. Propodeum reticulate rugose, with two irregular median longitudinal carinæ. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 2.8 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.1 times 1–R1; vein costa of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, sessile: radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 5 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.55 times basitarsome; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.3 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.54 times as long as basitarsome.

First tergum costate on basal 0.8, 1.9 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum with transverse swelling basally, costate apico-medially; 1.0 times as long as wide. Third tergum smooth, with swelling basally; 0.97 times as long as wide. Ovipositor 0.9 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Dark brown to black. Palpi yellowish brown; pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum and anterior mesopleuron reddish brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline with brownish tinge, stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs yellowish brown, coxae dark brown; hind leg dark brown; tibial spur yellowish brown.

Measurements: Body 7.0 mm, antenna 6.8 mm, fore wing 6.0 mm, ovipositor sheath 5.4 mm.

Male: Unknown.
Holotype: 9, Tungpu, XII.1985 (KSL).
Paratype: 1 9, Taipingshan, 25.III.1923 (JS).
Distribution: Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.
Remarks: This species is close to B. helvenacius, but differs from it in that the mesonotum reddish brown and the temples in dorsal posterior view almost parallel.

Etymology: Parallelus means parallel in Latin and refers to the temples of this species which are almost parallel in dorsal posterior view.

Bassus rudimentarius (Enderlein). comb. nov. (Figs. 18, 55, 88, 121, 154, 186, 218, 254, 289)


Female: Head 2.4 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.65–0.69 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.6–2.2 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate, except frontal depression smooth; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 26–29-segmented; scape 1.7–1.8 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.9–3.0 times as long as wide. Face 1.3–1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.59–0.61 times as wide as head; face and Clypeus sparsely minutely, 0.74–0.80 times as high as face width; tentorium-ocular line 0.79–0.85 times intertertional line; malar space 2.2–2.6 times basal width of mandible and 0.50 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely to densely minutely punctate, pronotal trough crenulate, with long transverse carina; posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesoscutum densely minutely punctate, lateral lobes more sparsely punctate posteriorly, middle lobe with ridge medially; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinæ; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical
carina. Mesopleuron moderately densely minutely punctate all over; sternaulus weak, weakly crenulate, 0.5 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron moderately densely minutely punctate, rugose ventrally and posteriorly. Propodeum rugose reticulate, with basal longitudinal carina, bifurcating into two lateral longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.4–2.7 times as long as wide; stigma 2.2 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.2–1.4 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing post-furcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing almost circular, small to moderately large, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing almost straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 2–5 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.63–0.67 times basitarsomere; hind coxa densely minutely punctate; hind femur 2.9–3.2 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.56–0.57 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum weakly to distinctly sculptured basally, 0.57–0.73 times as long as wide; with weak transverse depression medially. Third tergum smooth, 0.63–0.73 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.4 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Palpi yellowish brown; tegula dark brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, apical 0.5–1.0 with brownish tinge; stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs brownish yellow to dark brown; hind leg dark brown to black, basal 0.6 of tibia pale yellow, tibial spurs yellowish brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 3.5–4.3 mm, antenna 3.5–3.6 mm, fore wing 3.2–3.8 mm, ovipositor sheath 1.3–1.6 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

_Bassus similis_ (Bhat & Gupta), comb. nov. (Figs. 19, 56, 89, 122, 155, 187, 219, 255, 271, 290, 308)


Female: Head 2.3–2.4 times as wide as long and 1.3–1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.60–0.71 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.5–1.7 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 30–32-segmented; scape 2.1 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.4 times as long as wide. Face 1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.60–0.63 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.77–0.86 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.76–0.78 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.3–2.6 times basal width of mandible and 0.50–0.57 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4–1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notaulli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 1–3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate, except along sternaulus margin smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, reticulate rugose ventrally. Propodeum rugose reticulate, with two irregular median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity open. Fore wing 2.6 times as long as wide; stigma 2.9 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.6 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing slightly curved towards stigma. Outer side of middle tibia with 6–8 spines; inner middle
tibial spur 0.50–0.53 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 2.8 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.44–0.46 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.3–1.5 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum smooth, 0.56–0.67 times as long as wide; with weak transverse groove medially. Third tergum smooth, 0.56–0.64 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.9–1.0 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Yellowish brown. Vertex, margins of mesoscutum, propodeum, and apical 0.8 of third tergum to apex of metasoma yellowish brown to dark brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, with light brownish tinge; stigma and veins dark brown. Legs yellowish brown, apex of hind tibia, and hind tarsus brown to dark brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 3.7 mm, antenna 3.6–3.8 mm, fore wing 3.1–3.2 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.6–3.1 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Philippines and Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: Specimens examined differs from original description of B. simillis Bhat & Gupta (Bhat & Gupta, 1977) in having the wings hyaline with light brownish tinge, and the nervulus distinctly postfurcal.

*Bassus sungkangensis* Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.

(Figs. 20, 57, 90, 123, 156, 188, 220, 256, 291)

Female: Head 2.4–2.5 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Interocellar distance 0.49–0.50 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.5–2.0 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 31–33-segmented; scape 1.8 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.1 times as long as wide. Face 1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.59–0.60 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.86 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.82–0.90 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.3–2.6 times basal width of mandible and 0.53–0.59 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5–1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesocutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sernaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate dorsally, rugose on ventral and posterior margins. Propodeum reticulate rugose. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 2.7 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.3 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 5–7 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.40–0.50 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.9–4.0 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.45–0.48 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.8–2.1 times as long as wide apically; suture between terga 2 and 3 almost wanting; terga (2+3) smooth, 1.4 times as long as width, without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.8–0.9 times as long as fore wing.
Color: Black. Head, prothorax and mesothorax reddish brown, basal half of second tergum yellowish brown. Antenna blackish brown. Wings hyaline with lightly brownish tinge, stigma and veins dark brown. Fore leg yellowish brown, trochanter and basal tibia dark brown; middle leg dark brown, hind leg black; hind tibia pale yellow in basal 0.2. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 5.2–6.0 mm, antenna 5.5 mm, fore wing 5.4–5.7 mm, ovipositor sheath 4.6–5.0 mm.

Male: Unknown.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is characterized by the following: Suture between second and third terga almost wanting; head, prothorax and mesothorax yellowish red, metasoma black, basal half of second tergum yellowish white.

Etymology: Named after Sungkang, the type locality.

_Bassus tayulingensis_ Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov. (Figs. 21, 58, 91, 124, 157, 189, 221, 257, 292).

Female: Head 2.2–2.3 times as wide as long and 1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Interocellar distance 0.63–0.73 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.9–2.0 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate, except frontal depression smooth; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 25–27-segmented; scape 2.1 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.4 times as long as wide. Face 1.2–1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.57–0.61 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.76–0.82 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.77–0.85 times intertemporal line; malar space 2.0–2.4 times basal width of mandible and 0.44–0.50 times eye height.

Templtes in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4–1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum weakly rugose along anterior margin, sparsely minutely punctate along dorsal and posterior margins, pronotal trough crenulate, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate, except along sternaulus margin smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, reticulate rugose ventrally. Propodeum rugose to rugose reticulate, with two irregular median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by narrow sclerite. Fore wing 2.6 times as long as wide; stigma 2.2 times as long as wide; vein 2-–R1 of fore wing 1.4 times 1-R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1-RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolar; radial sector of fore wing curved towards stigma. Outer side of middle tibia with 3–6 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.50–0.55 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.0–3.1 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.48–0.50 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum smooth, 0.47–0.48 times as long as wide: with distinct transverse groove medially, this groove smooth to weakly carinate. Third tergum smooth, 0.53 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.8–1.0 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Dark brown to black. First and second terga yellowish brown to dark brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, with very light brownish tinge; stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs yellowish brown; hind leg brown to dark brown, coxa dark brown, basal 0.8 of tibia yellowish brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 2.8–3.1 mm, antenna 2.4–2.6 mm, fore wing 2.4–2.5 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.1–2.3 mm.
Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is close to B. variabilis, but differs from it by the distinct transverse groove of second tergum, the color of the body and hind leg, and the propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina.

Etymology: Named after Tayuling, the type locality of this new species.

_Bassus transversus_ Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 22, 59, 92, 125, 158.
190, 222, 258, 293)

Female: Head 2.4 times as wide as long and 1.2 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 0.80 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.0 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate, except frontal depression smooth; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 29-segmented; scape 2.0 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.8 times as long as wide. Face 1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.63 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.80 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.94 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.2 times basal width of mandible and 0.56 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along margins, pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notaui distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron moderately densely minutely punctate, reticulate rugose ventrally and posteriorly. Propodeum rugose reticulate, with two irregular median longitudinal carinae. Pro- podal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by narrow sclerite. Fore wing 2.6 times as long as wide; stigma 2.2 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.0 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing curved towards stigma. Outer side of middle tibia with 6 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.50 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 2.9 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.52 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.1 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum smooth, 0.44 times as long as wide; with distinct transverse smooth to carinate groove medially. Third tergum smooth, 0.44 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.5 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Mouthparts and tegula yellowish brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, with bronsh tinge; stigma and veins dark brown. Legs yellowish brown, basal 0.7 of hind tibia yellow, hind tarsus dark brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 3.8 mm, antenna 4.3 mm, fore wing 4.3 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.3 mm.

Male: Unknown.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is characterized by the second tergum strongly transverse.

Etymology: The name of this new species refers to its second tergum strongly transverse.

_Bassus triangulatus_ Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 23, 60, 93, 126, 159.
191, 223, 259, 294)

Female: Head 2.2–2.3 times as wide as long and 1.1–1.2 times wider than mesonotum.
Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.69–0.73 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.6–1.8 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate, except frontal depression smooth; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 33–34-segmented; scape 2.2 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.2 times as long as wide. Face 1.2–1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.56–0.59 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.88–1.0 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.68–0.82 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.1 times basal width of mandible and 0.43–0.45 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely to densely punctate on anterior margin, sparsely minutely punctate along dorsal and posterior margins, pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 1–3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with striate transverse groove subapically. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate, except along sternaost margin smooth; sternaost distinct, crenulate, 0.6 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, reticulate rugose ventrally and posteriorly. Propodeum rugose reticulate, with two irregular median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by narrow sclerite. Fore wing 2.7 times as long as wide; stigma 3.1 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.8 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing slightly curved towards stigma. Outer side of middle tibia with 8–10 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.50–0.57 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.5–3.6 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.47–0.53 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 2.1–2.8 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum almost triangular, concave laterally, smooth, 0.66–0.80 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Third tergum smooth, 0.59–0.62 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.7 times as long as fore wing.


Measurements: Body 4.8 mm, antenna 4.4–4.5 mm, fore wing 4.8–5.0 mm, ovipositor sheath 3.3–3.5 mm.

Male: Unknown.

Holotype: 9, Sungkang, X.1984 (KSL & KCC).

Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is close to Agathis debilis Bhat & Gupta (1977), but differs from it in having the wings with brownish tinge, and the triangular shape of second tergite.

Etymology: Triangulius means having three angles in Latin, and refers to its second tergum almost triangular.

Bassus tsui-fengensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 24, 61, 94, 127, 160, 192, 224, 260, 295)

Female: Head 2.1 times as wide as long and 1.2 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.57 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.6 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate except frontal depression; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 31–32-segmented; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.7 times as long as wide. Face 1.2 times as wide as eye height and 0.58 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.76
times as high as face width: tentorio-ocular line 0.65 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.1 times basal width of mandible and 0.42 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.7 times as long as high. Pronotum rugulose along anterior margin, sparsely minutely punctate along dorsal and posterior margins, pronotal trough crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notaui distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, weakly crenulate, 0.5 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, rugose along ventrally margin. Propodeum rugulose medially, with basal irregular median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by narrow sclerite. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 2.4 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.2 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfural; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, sessile; radial sector of fore wing almost straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 7 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.50 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.5 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.36 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.5 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum weakly rugulose to weakly costate basally and weakly costate apically, 0.78 times as long as wide; with distinct transverse semicircular striate groove. Third tergum weakly costate anterior laterally, rest smooth, 0.59 times as long as wide; with transverse striate groove. Ovipositor sheath 1.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Black. Mouthparts yellowish brown; tegula brown, 2nd tergum slightly lighter. Antenna blackish brown, scape and pedicel black. Wings hyaline; stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs brown, coxae black, tibial spurs pale yellow. Hind leg black; trochanter and trochantellus brown, tibia and tarsus dark brown, basal 0.6 of tibia and tibial spurs pale yellow, tibia with dark brown ring subbasally. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 4.2 mm, antenna 4.5 mm, fore wing 3.9 mm, ovipositor sheath 4.4 mm.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution: Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.
Remarks: This species is close to Agathis burmensis Bhat & Gupta (Bhat & Gupta, 1977), but differs from it in that the sculpture of propodeum and the coloration of metasoma.

Etymology: Named after Tsuifen, the type locality.

Bassus variabilis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 25, 62, 95, 128, 161, 193, 225, 237, 261, 296)

Female: Head 2.3–2.4 times as wide as long and 1.4–1.5 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Interocular distance 0.62–0.69 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.6 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 30–33-segmented; scape 1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.3–3.4 times as long as wide. Face 1.4–1.5 times as wide as eye height and 0.63–0.66 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate. 0.74–0.85 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.80–1.0 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.1–2.3 times basal width of mandible and 0.50–0.57 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5–1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum weakly rugulose on anterior margin, sparsely minutely punctate along dorsal and posterior margins, pronotal trough crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum
weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3–5 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate, except along sternaulus margin smooth; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, reticulate rugose ventrally. Propodeum reticulate rugose, with 2 irregular median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity open. Fore wing 2.7 times as long as wide; stigma 2.4–2.8 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.6–2.0 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1–RS cell of fore wing triangular, petiolate; radial sector of fore wing curved towards stigma. Outer side of middle tibia with 5–7 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.54–0.58 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.1–3.2 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.44–0.48 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.3–1.4 times as long as wide apically. Second tergum smooth, 0.52–0.60 times as long as wide; with weak transverse groove medially. Third tergum smooth, 0.48–0.57 times as long as wide; without transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath 0.9–1.0 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Blackish brown. Head yellowish brown at least ventrally to dark brown; palpi and tegula yellowish brown; pronotum, mesoscutum, and mesopleuron yellowish brown to blackish brown; metastoma dark brown to blackish brown, terga 2 and 3 yellowish brown to dark brown, apex of hind tibia, hind tarsus dark brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 3.3–3.6 mm, antenna 3.1–3.4 mm, fore wing 2.9–3.0 mm, ovipositor sheath 2.5–3.0 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is close to B. tayulingensis, but differs from it by the weak transverse groove of second tergum, the color of the body and hind leg, and the propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina.

Etymology: Variabilis means changeable in Latin, and refers to its variable coloration.

Bassus wufengensis Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 26, 63, 96, 129, 162, 194, 226, 262, 297)

Female: Head 2.5 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 0.71–0.72 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.4–2.6 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 34–36-segmented; scape 1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.2 times as long as wide. Face 1.4–1.5 times as wide as eye height and 0.60–0.61 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.81–0.85 times as high as face width; tentorium-ocular line 0.61–0.62 times intertentorial line malar space 1.9–2.8 times basal width of mandible and 0.44–0.59 times eye height. Temples in dorsal posterior view evenly curved.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate near margins, pronotal trough crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate; rest smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3–4 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without apical carina. Mesopleuron almost entirely sparsely minutely punctate; sternaulus distinct, crenulate, 0.7 times
length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron moderately densely punctate dorsally, rugose ventrally. Propodeum rugose. Propodeal pseudosternite with well-developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well-developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.9 times as long as wide; stigma 3.2 times as long as wide; vein 2-R1 of fore wing 0.67 times 1-R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal; 1-RS cell of fore wing triangular, sessile to petiolate; radial sector of fore wing straight. Outer side of middle tibia with 8–12 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.53–0.59 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.1 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.41–0.44 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, 1.5–1.7 times as long as wide apically; second tergum costate, 0.73–0.97 times as long as wide, with semicircular transverse groove at mid length; third tergum costate on basal 0.7, 0.86–0.87 times as long as wide, with transverse groove at basal 0.4. Ovipositor sheath 0.9–1.0 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Reddish brown to brown. Head, propodeum and metapleuron reddish brown to black; metasoma dark brown to black. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline with light brownish tinge, stigma and veins dark brown. Fore leg yellowish brown; middle and hind leg yellowish brown to dark brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 5.1–5.6 mm, antenna 5.3–5.5 mm, fore wing 4.1–4.3 mm, ovipositor sheath 4.0–4.3 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is close to Agathis philippinensis Bhat & Gupta (Bhat & Gupta, 1977) but is distinct in that the propodeum lacks two median longitudinal carinae.

Etymology: Named after Wufeng, the type locality of this new species.

Genus Braunsia Kriechbaumer


Key to species of Braunsia from Taiwan

1 Fore wing with brown stigmal spot; first tergum 2.0 times as long as wide apically

1' Fore wing without brown stigmal spot; first tergum 5.2 times as long as wide apically

Braunsia bicolor Bhat & Gupta

Braunsia bicolor Bhat & Gupta

(Fig. 27)


Female: Head 2.2 times as wide as long and 1.2 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 0.45 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.1 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 45-segmented, scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.9 times as long as wide. Face 1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.58 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.98 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.58 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.9 times basal width of mandible and 0.52 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pronotum smooth, sparsely minutely punctate along margins; pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct, complete, smooth; scu-
tellar furrow with 2 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without lateral or apical carinae. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate on anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaclus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaclus distinct, weakly crenulate, 0.5 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, moderately rugose along ventral margin. Propodeum mostly smooth, with basal transverse carina and basal longitudinal carina bifurcating into two median longitudinal carinae running to apex, enclosing area on propodeum with two transverse carinae; propodeal spiracles 1.7 times as long as wide. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by narrow sclerite. Fore wing 2.9 times as long as wide; stigma 3.1 times as long as wide; vein 2-R1 of fore wing 0.67 times 1-R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal. Outer side of middle tibia with 8 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.50 times basitarsomere; hind coxa stout, sparsely minutely punctate, 1.8 times as long as wide; hind femur 4.5 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.40 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum with distinct dorsolateral carinae, extending to apex; with oblique converging carinae in basal 0.6, costate at apex, 2.0 times as long as wide apically; second tergum costate, 1.0 times as long as wide, with transverse groove; third tergum costate at basal 0.5, 0.93 times as long as wide, with transverse groove. Ovispositor sheath moderately wide, 0.8 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Brownish yellow. Metasoma dark brown, lighter at base. Antenna dark brown, scape and pedicel brownish yellow. Wings yellowish hyaline, apical 0.4 with brownish tinge, with brown stigma spot reaching posterior end of 2-Cu cell; stigma and veins yellowish brown. Legs brownish yellow; fore and middle legs lighter yellow, hind tibia and tarsus dark brown. Ovispositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 11.8 mm, antenna 11.8 mm, fore wing 10.2 mm, ovipositor sheath 8.0 mm.

Male: Basal 0.6 of first tergum varying from smooth to transversely carinate.


Distribution: Sumatra and Taiwan (new record).

Host: Unknown.

**Braunsia longicoxa** Bhat & Gupta (Fig. 28)


Female: Head 2.3 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.57 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.5 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna broken; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.1 times as long as wide. Face 1.1 times as wide as eye height and 0.54 times as wide as head; face andclypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 1.0 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.50 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.7 times basal width of mandible and 0.32 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pronotum smooth; pronotal trough with transverse carinae; posterior margin of pronotum carinate. Mesoscutum moderately densely minutely punctate; notauli distinct, complete; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without lateral or apical carinae. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate on anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaclus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaclus distinct, weakly crenulate, 1.0 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, and rugose ventrally. Propodeum with basal transverse carina and basal longitudinal carina, slightly rugulose basally, rest rugose; propodeal spiracles 2.6 times as long as wide. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed.
by narrow sclerite. Fore wing 3.3 times as long as wide; stigma 3.2 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.60 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing slightly antefurcal. Outer side of middle tibia with 3 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.53 times basispatosomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate, 3.0 times as long as wide; hind femur 7.1 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.36 times as long as basispatosomere.

First tergum with weak dorsolateral carinae, extending to apical 0.3, costate at apex, 5.2 times as long as wide apically; second tergum costate, 3.0 times as long as wide, with transverse groove; third tergum costate at basal 0.8, 1.7 times as long as wide, with transverse groove. Ovipositor sheath wide, 0.9 times as long as fore wing.


Measurements: Body 10.5 mm, fore wing 9.0 mm, ovipositor sheath 8.0 mm.

Male: First tergum with median longitudinal carina, and with sculpture at apex stronger than female.


Distribution: Philippines and Taiwan (new record).

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: Specimens examined differs from the original description of B. longicoxa Bhat & Gupta (1977) in having the propodeal spiracle smaller, coloration of wings almost uniform, hind coxa, femur and tibia reddish brown.

Genus CAMPTOTHLIPSIS Enderlein


Camprothlipsis taihunogensis
Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 29, 64, 97, 130, 163, 195, 227,238,263,298)

Female: Head 2.4 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocular distance 0.59–0.75 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.0–2.1 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate; frontal depression deep. Antenna 29–31-segmented; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.9 times as long as wide. Face 1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.61–0.62 times as wide as head; face and clypeus minutely punctate, 0.81–0.82 times as high as face width; tentorius-ocular line 0.71–0.88 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.1–2.2 times basal width of mandible and 0.53–0.59 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum slightly rugulose on anterior margin, slightly densely, minutely punctate along anterior and posterior margins; rest of pronotum smooth. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notauli distinct, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with row of longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, not carinated on sides and apex. Mesopleuron slightly densely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaulus, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus distinct, 0.66 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron weakly granulose. Propodeum wholly granulose with some distinct rugosities. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 2.4 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 1.2 times 1–R1; vein r of fore wing 0.33 times 2–RS; vein lcu-a of fore wing interstitial to slightly postfurcal. Outer side of middle tibia with 5 to 12 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.61–0.69 times basispatosomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.3–3.5 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.47–0.50 times as long as basispatosomere.
First tergum weakly granulate, 1.3-1.4 times as long as wide apically; second tergum weakly granulate, 0.63-0.65 times as long as wide, with weak to distinct transverse semicircular groove at mid length; third tergum smooth, 0.48-0.55 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 1.0-1.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Yellowish brown to brownish yellow. Metanotum and propodeum dark brown; vertex, margins of mesonotum, dorsal margin of mesopleuron, and metapleuron dark brown in some specimens; metastoma yellowish brown to dark brown, second tergum at least in basal half lighter in darker specimens. Antenna brown to dark brown. Wings hyaline, stigma and veins brown. Fore and middle legs yellowish brown, tarsi darker; hind leg yellowish brown to brown, basal 0.66 of tibia lighter. Ovipositor sheath brown to dark brown.

Measurements: Body 4.0-4.5 mm, antenna 3.5 mm, fore wing 3.2-3.4 mm, ovipositor sheath 3.4-3.5 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is close to C. gossypiella Gupta & Bhat and C. philippinensis Gupta & Bhat, but can be distinguished by having the propodeum wholly granulate with distinct rugosities, and the intercellular distance about 0.6 times the ocello-ocular distance.

Etymology: Named after Taichung, the type locality.

Genus COCCYGIDIDUM Saussure


Brachyhopalum: Dalla Torre, 1898. Cat. Hym. 4:130, emend.


Spilomicrodus Cameron, 1911. Timehri 1:323. Type species: Spilomicrodus nigriceps Cameron. Monobasic. Syn. nov. Coccygidium nigriceps (Cameron), comb. nov.


Discussion: Most of the species presently included in Zelomorpha fit the concept of Coccygidium s.s. These are specimens with the tibial spur of the fore leg as long as the basitarsomere. This character state can be regarded as a synapomorphy of a subgroup of
**Coccoygidium**, i.e. *Coccoygidium* s.s., however, recognition of this subgroup as a genus renders the remainder of the genus (*Zelomorpha* s.s.) paraphyletic, lacking synapomorphic character states. To avoid the use of this paraphyletic concept we choose to synonymize *Zelomorpha* with *Coccoygidium*.

**Key to species of Coccoygidium from Taiwan**

1. Frons with lateral carinae (Fig. 98); fore tibial spur 1.0 times as long as fore basitarsomere, apical end of fore tibial spur spine-like .................

   1'. Frons without lateral carinae (Figs. 99, 100); fore tibial spur 0.6 times as long as fore basitarsomere, apical end of fore tibial spur moderately narrow ... 2

2. Hind leg blackish brown; first tergum 3.2–3.6 times as long as wide apically ................. *C. nigra* (Bhat & Gupta)

2'. Hind leg yellowish brown; first tergum 2.0–2.5 times as long as wide apically ................ *C. concolor* (Szépligeti)

**Coccoygidium amplarga** (Gupta & Bhat), comb. nov.

(Figs. 30, 65, 98, 131)


**Female:** Head 2.2–2.3 times as wide as long and 1.5–1.6 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-oecellar distance 0.83–1.0 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.1–1.3 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli; lateral ocelli large as compared to anterior ocellus. Frons with lateral and medial carinae, sparsely minutely punctate around marginal carinae; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 40–41-segmented; scape 2.0 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.0 times as long as wide. Face 0.82–0.85 times as wide as eye height and 0.46–0.48 times as wide as head, facial tubercles weakly protruding; face and Clypeus sparsely punctate to punctuate-reticulate and moderately rugulose on anterior end, 1.0–1.1 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.48–0.54 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.3–1.5 times basal width of mandible and 0.19–0.22 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pronotum smooth, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesoscutum moderately densely punctate, middle lobe with faint median longitudinal ridge, either side depressed; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum moderately densely punctate, with apical carina and distinct lateral carinae. Mesopleuron moderately densely punctate; sternaulus shallow anteriorly, deep and wide posteriorly, crenulate, 1.0 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron densely punctate dorsally, rugulose ventrally. Propodeum moderately carinate, smooth to rugulose near base, areola triangular with 2 carinae; propodeal spiracle weakly elliptical, 2.0 times as long as wide. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.7 times as long as wide; stigma 3.1 times as long as wide; vein 2-R1 of fore wing 0.53 times 1-R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing slightly antefurcal. Fore tibial spur 1.0 times as long as basitarsomere, apical end spine-like; outer side of middle tibia with 2 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.97–1.0 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely punctate; hind femur 3.9–4.3 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.63–0.70 times as long as basitarsomere.

Metasoma smooth. First tergum 2.3–2.4 times as long as wide apically; second tergum 0.84–1.0 times as long as wide, without transverse groove; third tergum 1.0 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 0.1 times as long as fore wing.

**Color:** Yellowish brown. Metasoma yellowish brown to brown. Antenna dark brown; scape and pedicel yellowish brown. Wings hyaline: basal half of stigma yellowish brown, apical half dark brown; veins mostly yellow. Legs yellowish brown, apex of hind tibia and hind tarsus dark brown. Ovipositor sheath brown to dark brown.
Measurements: Body 7.0–7.5 mm, anten-
na 8.0 mm, fore wing 6.3–6.5 mm, ovipositor
sheath 0.53–0.70 mm.
Male: Unknown.
Specimens examined: Pingtung, 19, 11.
IX.1931. SiLO, 19, X.1960, light trap.
Distribution: India, Nepal and Taiwan
(new record).
Hosts: Noorda britealis Walker, Spodo-
petera exigua (Hubner) (Bhat & Gupta, 1977).
Remarks: The specimens examined differs
from original description of Z. amplara Gupta
& Bhat (Gupta & Bhat, 1972) as follows: scape
and pedicel yellowish brown; wings clear hy-
line; sculptures of face stronger; median
areola of propodeum with 2 carinae and nar-
rower than that figured in Gupta & Bhat
(1972).
Coccydium concolor (Szépligeti), comb. nov.
(Figs. 31, 66, 99, 132, 164, 196, 228, 264, 299)
Disophrys concolor Szépligeti, 1908.
Notes Leyden Mus. 29:229. — Enderlein,
Hymenopterorum Catalogus Pars 6, Braconidae
30(1):75.
Female: Head 2.2–2.3 times as wide as
long and 1.2–1.3 times wider than mesono-
tum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate.
Inter-ocellar distance 0.62–0.67 times ocello-ocular
distance and 1.6–2.0 times distance between
anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons with medial
carinae, without lateral carinae, sparsely min-
utely punctate laterally; frontal depression
moderately deep. Antenna 42–44-segmented;
scapae 2.2 times as long as wide, first flagello-
more 2.7 times as long as wide. Face 1.1–1.2
times as wide as eye height and 0.57 times
as wide as head, facial tubercles weakly pro-
truding; face and clypeus sparsely minutely
punctate, 1.0 times as high as face width; ten-
torio-ocular line 0.86–0.96 times intertentorial
line; malar space 2.2–2.3 times basal width
of mandible and 0.43–0.51 times eye height.
Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pro-
notum smooth, posterior margin of pronotum
weakly carinate. Mesoscutum sparsely punct-
tate; notauli distinct and complete, weakly
crenulate; scutellar furrow with 1–3 longitudi-
nal carinae; scutellum moderately densely
punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron
sparsely minutely punctate; sternaulus shallow
to deep and wide, crenulate, 0.6 times length
of mesopleuron. Metapleuron densely punct-
tate, with carinae ventrally. Propodeum mode-
rately carinate, areola pentagonal and smooth,
longer than wide; propodeal spiracle weakly
elliptical, 2.1 times as long as wide. Propodeal
pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind
coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite.
Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma
3.4 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore
wing 0.51 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing
postfurcal. Fore tibial spur 0.62–0.69 times
as long as basitarsomere, apical end moderately
narrow; outer side of middle tibia with 2
spines; inner middle tibial spur 1.0 times basi-
tarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely puncta-
tate; hind femur 4.0–4.1 times longer than
wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.67–0.73 times
as long as basitarsomere.
Metasoma smooth. First tergum 2.0–2.5
times as long as wide apically; second tergum
0.78–0.91 times as long as wide, without trans-
verse groove; third tergum 0.78–0.91 times
as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 0.1 times
as long as fore wing.
Color: Yellowish brown. Metasoma yellow-
ish brown to brown. Antenna dark brown.
Wings hyaline, with yellowish tinge; basal
0.25–0.5 of stigma yellowish, apical 0.5–0.75
dark brown; veins brown to dark brown. Legs
yellowish brown, apex of hind tibia and hind
tarsus dark brown. Ovipositor sheath dark
brown.
Measurements: Body 6.6–8.3 mm, anten-
a 7.8–9.1 mm, fore wing 6.7–7.8 mm, ovi-
positor sheath 0.8–1.0 mm.
Male: Similar to female.
Specimens examined: Kukuan, 1 9, 14–
17.X.1980 (KSL & CHW). Lienhuacuh, 6 9,
VII.9.X.II.XII.1984 (KSL & KCC). Shantimen,
1 9, 31.I–4.II.1983 (KCC & SPH). Tungpu,
1 9, 22–25 XI.1982 (KCC & SPH); 1 9, 2 9,
23–27.VII.1984 (KCC & CHY); & 1 9, XI. 1985 (KSL).

Distribution: Java, Sri Lanka, Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.

_Coccygidium nigra_ (Bhat & Gupta), comb. nov.
(Figs. 32, 67, 100, 133, 165, 197, 229, 265, 300)

_Coccygidium nigra_ Bhat & Gupta. 1977, Oriental Ins. Monogr. 6:258.

Female: Head 2.1–2.2 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.67–0.76 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.7–1.9 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons with distinct medial carinae, without lateral carinae, sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression moderately deep. Antenna 42–43-segmented; scape 2.3 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.9 times as long as wide; face strongly punctate, slightly rugulose apicom medi ally. 0.91–0.94 times as wide as eye height and 0.49–0.51 times as wide as head. Facial tubercles weakly protruding; face and clypeus 1.0–1.2 times as high as face width, clypeus sparsely punctate; tentorio-ocular line 0.62–0.71 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.8 times basal width of mandible and 0.29–0.31 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.4 times as long as high. Pronotum smooth, posterior margin weakly carinate. Mesoscutum moderately densely punctate, middle lobe depressed medi ally; notauli distinct and complete, weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum moderately densely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron moderately densely punctate; sterna lus shallow anteriorly, deep and wide posteriorly, crenulate, 1.0 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron rugose-punctate. Propodeum moderately carinate, weakly rugulose, except anterior margin and areola smooth; areola triangular, longer than wide; propodeal spiracle weakly elliptical, 2.1 times as long as wide. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.9 times as long as wide; stigma 3.6 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.48 times 1–R1; vein leu-a of fore wing postfurcal. Fore tibial spur 0.63 times as long as basitarsomere, apical end moderately narrow; outer side of middle tibia with 2 spines; inner middle tibial spur 1.0 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely punctate to reticulate punctate; hind femur 4.0–4.3 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.69 times as long as basitarsomere.

Metasoma smooth. First tergum 3.2–3.6 times as long as wide apically; second tergum 0.90–0.92 times as long as wide, without transverse groove; third tergum 0.72–0.87 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 0.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Reddish brown. Head reddish brown to dark brown; ventral portion of mesopleuron, and anterior part of metapleuron reddish brown to dark brown, posterior part of metapleuron and propodeum dark brown; metasoma blackish brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings hyaline, with brownish tinge; stigma and veins dark brown. Fore and middle legs brownish yellow to dark brown, fore and middle tarsi pale yellow to yellowish brown, hind leg dark brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 7.0–8.7 mm, antenna 9.5–10.0 mm, fore wing 7.2–7.9 mm, ovipositor sheath 0.7–0.8 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Philippines and Taiwan (new record).

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: The Taiwanese specimens differ from the type in that the first tergum is narrower (3.2–3.6 times as long as wide vs. 2.5 times as long as wide) but within the range of variability of most species. As well, the reddish yellow portions of the thorax are paler in the Taiwanese specimen.
Genus **CREMNOPS** Foerster


Discussion: Although the name *Vipio* is older than *CREMNOPS* the former has been applied to a genus of the braconid subfamily Braconinae for over 100 years, accordingly Mason and Wharton have applied to the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature to conserve the name *CREMNOPS*. According to article 80 of the international code of zoological nomenclature, "When a case is under consideration by the Commission, existing usage is to be maintained until the ruling of the Commission is published".

**CREMNOPS atricornis** (Smith)
(Figs. 33, 68, 101, 134, 166, 198, 230, 266, 301, 309)


**CREMNOPS alternans** Enderlein, 1918.


Female: Head 2.2–2.3 times as wide as long and 1.3–1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.64–0.65 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.9–2.0 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate; frontal depression deep. Antenna 38–42-segmented; scape 1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.7 times as long as wide. Face 1.1–1.2 times as wide as eye height and 0.56–0.57 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate; 1.1 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.64–0.70 times intermentorial line; malar space 4.0–4.2 times basal width of mandible and 0.74–0.78 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.4–1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate. Mesoscutum sparsely punctate; dorsa distinct, smooth to weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with longitudinal carina; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, not carinate on sides and apex. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate; sternaughus present only as wide, shallow depression posteriorly. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate; with some wrinkles ventrally. Propodeum strongly carinate. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.8 times as long as wide; stigma 3.2 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.36 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal. Outer side of middle tibia with 1–2 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.51–0.53 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.7–4.0 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.52–0.55 times as long as basitarsomere.

Metasoma smooth. First tergum 1.9 times as long as wide apically; second tergum 0.78 times as long as wide, without transverse groove; third tergum 0.69–0.84 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 0.5–0.6 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Brownish yellow. Antenna dark brown. Wings dark brown; stigma and veins brown, basal half of stigma yellow to brown. Legs brownish yellow, apex of hind tibia and tarsus brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 6.9–7.0 mm, antena 7.0–7.3 mm, fore wing 6.3–6.7 mm, ovipositor sheath 3.5–3.7 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Mainland China, Japan, Korea, Ryuku Islands, Taiwan, U.S.A.

Host: Pyransta nubilalis Hubner (Clark, 1934).

Genus DISOPHRYS Foerster


Disophrys erythrocephala Cameron, comb. rev. (Fig. 34)


Female: Head 2.0 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.5 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex densely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.41 times ocello-ocular distance an 1.3–1.5 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons with lateral and medial carinae, densely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 60–61-segmented; scape 1.9 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.7 times as long as wide. Face 1.1–1.2 times as wide as eye height and 0.53–0.54 times as wide as head, facial tubercles spine-like; face and clypeus densely punctate to rugose, 0.96–1.1 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.78–0.82 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.9–2.0 times basal width of mandible and 0.50–0.53 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum densely minutely punctate, pronotal trough crenulate, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesoscutum densely punctate, punctures larger posteriorly; notaulli deep and wide, crenulate; scutellar furrow with 1–3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, with apical carina. Mesopleuron densely minutely punctate; sternaulus deep and wide, crenulate. Metapleuron rugose and carinate posteriorly. Propodeum strongly carinate. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 3.0 times as long as wide; stigma 4.0 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.54 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing interstitial. Outer side of middle tibia with 2–3 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.63–0.71 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate, punctures larger dorsally and more or less reticulate-punctate; hind femur 5.0–5.2 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.50–0.55 times as long as basitarsomere.

Metasoma smooth. First tergum 2.7–3.1
times as long as wide apically, with dorso-lateral carinae anterad spiracles, second tergum 1.3–1.6 times as long as wide, third tergum 0.89–1.5 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 0.02 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Reddish brown. Propodeum reddish brown to dark brown; metapleuron brown to dark brown; metasoma dark brown. Antenna dark brown. Wings dark brown. Legs reddish brown; middle coxa brown; hind leg dark brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 11.3–13.5 mm, antenna 12.4–12.5 mm, fore wing 10.5–12.1 mm, ovipositor sheath 0.3 mm.

Male: Similar to female.

Specimens examined: Kaoshih, 1 d, 16.IV. 1937 (TS & MC). Kueitzuchiao, 1 g, 31.VII. 1931 (TS).

Distribution: Mainland China (Hainan, new record), India, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Genus Earinus Wesmael


Key to species of Earinus from Taiwan

1 Metasoma and legs black; malar space 0.56 times eye height ..... E. bicolor sp. nov.
1' Metasoma yellowish red, legs yellowish; malar space 0.37 times eye height ..... E. burmensis Gupta & Bhat

Earinus bicolor Chou & Sharkey, sp. nov.
(Figs. 35, 69, 102, 135, 167, 199, 231, 267, 302)

Female: Head 2.2 times as wide as long and 1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.67–0.77 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.3–2.5 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 34 segmented; scape 1.8 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 4.5 times as long as wide. Face sparsely minutely punctate, with median groove dorsally, 1.2–1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.59–0.60 times as wide as head; face and clypeus 0.95–1.0 times as high as face width, face smooth; tentorioro-ocular line 0.80–0.86 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.6–2.7 times basal width of mandible and 0.51–0.56 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.4–1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate along anterior and posterior margins, and smooth medially; pronotal trough weakly crenulate anteriorly, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesoscutum with deep pit medially, sparsely minutely punctate; notaulli absent; scutellar furrow with row of longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without lateral or apical carinae. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate along anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternauss, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternauss present only as wide shallow to deep depression posteriorly. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, rugulose along posterior margin. Propodeum with two irregular median longitudinal carinae, enclosing central rugulose depression, sparsely punctate dorso-laterally, and rugulose along dorsal and lateral margins. Propodeal pseudosternite reduced, lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity open. Fore wing 2.5 times as long as wide; stigma 3.0 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.90 times 1–R1; vein lcu-a of fore wing postfurcal. Outer side of middle tibia with 3 teeth; inner middle tibial spur 0.50–0.60 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.5 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.45–0.50 times as long as basitarsomere. Metasoma smooth, 1.3 times as long as mesosoma. First tergum 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide apically, with dorso-lateral carinae,
converging but not meeting at the middle; second tergum 0.43—0.44 times as long as wide, ovipositor sheath 0.5 times as long as forewing.


Measurements: Body 3.8—4.1 mm, antenna 4.2—4.3 mm, fore wing 3.9—4.1 mm, ovipositor sheath 1.8—1.9 mm.

Male: Unknown.


Distribution: Taiwan.

Host: Unknown.

Remarks: This species is characterized by having the head and mesosoma black, the metasoma yellowish red, and the malar space 0.56 times eye height.

Etymology: The name of this new species refers to the body color.

_Earinus burmensis_ Gupta & Bhat (Figs. 36, 70, 103, 136, 168, 200, 232, 268, 303)


FEMALE: Head 2.1—2.2 times as wide as long and 1.2—1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.75—0.87 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.4—2.6 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 35-segmented; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 3.6 times as long as wide. Face with median groove dorsally, 1.2—1.3 times as wide as eye height and 0.58—0.59 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 0.87—0.88 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.73—0.80 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.7—1.8 times basal width of mandible and 0.37—0.39 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.6 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate on anterior and posterior margins, and smooth medially; pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesocutum weakly concave posteriorly, sparsely minutely punctate: notauli absent; scutellar furrow with 3 longitudinal carinae; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without lateral or apical carinae. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate on anterior, dorsal and posterior margins, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaulus present only as wide shallow to deep depression posteriorly. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate. Propodeum with two irregular median longitudinal carinae, enclosing central depression, sparsely punctate laterally. Propodeal pseudosternite reduced, lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity open. Fore wing 3.0 times as long as wide; stigma 2.6 times as long as wide; vein 2—R1 of fore wing 0.69 times 1—R1; vein lcu-a of fore wing slightly postfurcal. Outer side of middle tibia with 4—5 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.50—0.56 times basistarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 4.2 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.39—0.40 times as long as basistarsomere.

Mesosoma smooth. 1.6 times as long as mesosoma. First tergum 1.4 times as long as wide apically, with dorso-lateral carinae, converging but not meeting medially; second tergum 0.78—0.79 times as long as wide, third tergum 0.67—0.69 times as long as wide; first 3 terga each with rhomboidal raised area. Ovipositor sheath 0.9 times as long as forewing.


Measurements: Body 5.7—5.8 mm, antenna 5.0—5.8 mm, fore wing 5.1—5.4 mm, ovipositor sheath 4.5—4.7 mm.

Male: Similar to female.

(KSL & KCC); & 1 ♀, XII.1985 (KSL). Tsui-feng. 2 ♀, 6.X.1982 (KCC); 1 ♀, V.1984, & 3 ♀, X.1984 (KSL & KCC); 1 ♀, IX.1985 (KSL).

Distribution: Burma and Taiwan (new record).

Host: Unknown.

Genus EUAGATHIS Szépligeti


Euagathis semiflava Szépligeti
(Figs. 37, 71, 104, 137, 169, 201, 233, 269, 304)


Female: Head 2.0–2.1 times as wide as long and 1.2–1.3 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-oceilar distance 0.47–0.50 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.6–1.8 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression shallow. Antenna 52–57 segmented; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.5 times as long as wide. Face 1.4 times as wide as eye height and 0.58–0.59 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 1.0–1.1 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.70–0.78 times intertentorial line; malar space 2.6–2.9 times basal width of mandible and 0.68–0.73 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate; pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; middle lobe raised and short; notauli distinct, smooth to weakly crenulate; scutellar furrow with longitudinal carina; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, transversely carinate at apex. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate; sternaulus distinct, moderately wide, crenulate. 1.0 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate. Propodeum moderately carinate, median areola pentagonal and short, petiolar area smooth. Propodeal pseudosternite lacking transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by well developed sclerite. Fore wing 2.7 times as long as wide; stigma 3.5 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.39 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing interstitial. Outer side of middle tibia with 1–2 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.68 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 4.7–4.8 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.51–0.54 times as long as basitarsomere.

Mesosoma smooth. First tergum 1.4–1.6 times as long as wide apically; second tergum 0.51–0.63 times as long as wide, without transverse groove; third tergum 0.53–0.63 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 0.1 times as long as fore wing.

Color: Brownish yellow. Vertex and frons black; apical terga of metasoma brownish yellow to dark brown. Antenna dark brown. Apical 0.4 of wing dark brown, basal 0.6 yellowish brown, with dark brown stigmal spot usually reaching posterior margin of fore wing and merging with infuscation of apex. Legs brownish yellow, hind tibia and tarsus brown.
to dark brown. Ovipositor sheath dark brown.

Measurements: Body 7.5–9.7 mm, antenna 9.3–13.0 mm, fore wing 7.6–10.5 mm, ovipositor sheath 0.7–1.1 mm.

Male: Similar to female.


Distribution: Mainland China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand.

Hosts: Euproctis fraterna Moore, E. guttata (Walker) and Arctiid larva (Bhat & Gupta, 1977).

Genus LACCAGATHIS Watanabe


Laccagathis formosana Watanabe

(Fig. 38)


Head 2.2 times as wide as long and 1.1 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex sparsely minutely punctate. Inter-ocellar distance 0.56 times ocello-ocular distance and 2.5 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons sparsely minutely punctate laterally; frontal depression deep. Antenna 61-segmented; scape 1.7 times as long as wide, first flagellomere 2.1 times as long as wide. Face 1.1 times as wide as eye height and 0.53 times as wide as head; face and clypeus sparsely minutely punctate, 1.0 times as high as face width; tentorio-ocular line 0.38 times intertentorial line; malar space 1.7 times basal width of mandible and 0.33 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.5 times as long as high. Pronotum sparsely minutely punctate; pronotal trough with transverse carina, posterior margin of pronotum weakly carinate. Mesoscutum sparsely minutely punctate; notaulari absent; scutellum sparsely minutely punctate, without lateral or apical carinae. Mesopleuron sparsely minutely punctate on anterior, dorsal and posterior margins and below sternaular, rest of mesopleuron smooth; sternaular short, wide, crenulate, 0.3 times length of mesopleuron. Metapleuron sparsely minutely punctate, carinate ventrally. Propodeum sparsely minutely punctate on anterior and lateral fields, with basal longitudinal carina, bifurcating into two median longitudinal carinae. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity closed by narrow sclerite. Fore wing 3.0 times as long as wide; stigma 4.0 times as long as wide; vein 2–R1 of fore wing 0.57 times 1–R1; vein 1cu-a of fore wing postfurcal. Outer side of middle tibia with 5 spines; inner middle tibial spur 0.58 times basitarsomere; hind coxa sparsely minutely punctate; hind femur 3.7 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.41 times as long as basitarsomere.

First tergum costate, with median and dorsolateral carinae, 1.3 times as long as wide apically; second tergum costate, 0.84 times as long as wide, with transverse groove; third tergum costate, 0.76 times as long as wide, with transverse groove. Terga beyond fourth segment broken.

Color: Reddish brown. Apical 0.5 of first tergum and most of second tergum dark brown. Antenna dark brown, scape and pedicel reddish brown. Apical 0.25–0.33 of wings dark brown, and basal 0.67–0.75 yellowish brown, with dark brown stigmal spot; veins yellowish brown, parastigma dark brown. Legs reddish brown.
Measurements: Body 14 mm, antenna 15.5 mm, fore wing 13.6 mm.
Specimens examined: 1 specimen (sex ?). Takuran, 14.VIII.1943 (metasoma broken).
Distribution: Taiwan.
Host: Unknown.

Genus Mesoceolus Schulz


Mesoceolus philippinensis Muesebeck
(Figs. 39, 72, 105, 138, 170, 202, 234, 270, 305)


Female: Head 2.2—2.4 times as wide as long and 1.2—1.4 times wider than mesonotum. Vertex weakly granulate laterally. Inter-ocular distance 0.37—0.40 times ocello-ocular distance and 1.0 times distance between anterior and lateral ocelli. Frons weakly granulate, frontal depression deep. Antenna 23—25-segmented; scape 2.1 times as long as wide; first flagellomere 3.2 times as long as wide. Face 1.2 times as wide as eye height and 0.61—0.62 times as wide as head; face and clypeus slightly granulate, 0.93—1.0 times as high as face width; tentorium-ocular line 0.57—0.58 times intertemporal line; malar space 1.9—2.0 times basal width of mandible and 0.38—0.43 times eye height.

Mesosoma 1.6—1.8 times as long as high. Pronotum granulate to rugulose, pronotal trough crenulate. Mesoscutum granulate; notauli distinct, smooth to crenulate; scutellar furrow with 7 longitudinal carinae; scutellum granulate, not carinate on sides and apex. Mesopleuron granulate; sternaulus deep, weakly crenulate. Metapleuron granulate. Propodeum granulate, with longitudinal rugosities medially and laterally. Propodeal pseudosternite with well developed transverse carina. Hind coxal cavity apparently open or closed by very narrow sclerite. Fore wing 3.1 times as long as wide; stigma 3.2 times as long as wide; vein 1cu-a of fore wing interstitial. Outer side of middle tibia with 1 spine; inner middle tibial spur 0.39—0.48 times basitarsonere; hind coxa cariarious; hind femur 4.1 times longer than wide; inner hind tibial spur 0.79—0.84 times as long as basitarsonere.

First tergum cariarious to weakly granulate, and costate on basal 0.7, 1.8—2.0 times as long as wide apically; second tergum smooth to cariarious, 0.95—1.1 times as long as wide, without transverse groove; third tergum smooth, 0.68—0.69 times as long as wide. Ovipositor sheath 0.5—0.6 times as long as fore wing.


Length: Body 2.3—3.6 mm, antenna 2.0—3.0 mm, fore wing 2.2—3.3 mm, ovipositor sheath 1.1—1.9 mm.

Male: Similar to female.
Distribution: Japan, Philippines and Taiwan (new record).
Host: Aerocercops transecta Meyrick (Bhat & Gupta, 1977).
References


Figs. 40–47. Frontal view of heads: 40, Agathis taiwanensis sp. nov. (130 x); 41, Bassus albifasciatus (Watanabe) (70 x); 42, Bassus annulus sp. nov. (70 x); 43, Bassus asper sp. nov. (80 x); 44, Bassus ater sp. nov. (100 x); 45, Bassus cancellatus (Enderlein) (50 x); 46, Bassus depressus sp. nov. (120 x); 47, Bassus ebulus (Nixon) (110 x).
Figs. 48–56. Frontal view of heads: 48. Bassus festivus (Muesebeck) (100 x); 49. Bassus helvernacus sp. nov. (100 x); 50. Bassus laevis sp. nov. (100 x); 51. Bassus lanyuensis sp. nov. (84 x); 52. Bassus lien-huachihensis sp. nov. (120 x); 53. Bassus lini sp. nov. (130 x); 54. Bassus nantouensis sp. nov. (100 x); 55. Bassus rudimentarius (Endertlein) (100 x); 56. Bassus similis (Bhat & Gupta) (100 x).
Figs. 57–64. Frontal view of heads: 57. Bassus sungkangensis sp. nov. (80 x); 58. Bassus tayulingensis sp. nov. (120 x); 59. Bassus transversus sp. nov. (100 x); 60. Bassus triangulus sp. nov. (100 x); 61. Bassus twiffengensis sp. nov. (110 x); 62. Bassus variabilis sp. nov. (130 x); 63. Bassus wufengensis sp. nov. (100 x); 64. Campsiophytopsis taihourgensis sp. nov. (100 x).
Figs. 73–83. Dorsal view of heads: 73. Agathis taiwanensis sp. nov. (130 x); 74. Bassus albifasciatus (Watanabe) (80 x); 75. Bassus annulus sp. nov. (70 x); 76. Bassus asper sp. nov. (70 x); 77. Bassus ater sp. nov. (100 x); 78. Bassus concolorus (Enderlein) (50 x); 79. Bassus depressus sp. nov. (120 x); 80. Bassus ebulus (Nixon) (110 x); 81. Bassus festivus (Muesebeck) (100 x); 82. Bassus helvencus sp. nov. (100 x); 83. Bassus laevis sp. nov. (100 x).
Figs. 117–127. Lateral view of heads: 117. *Bassus lanyuensis* sp. nov. (100 x); 118. *Bassus lienhuachihensis* sp. nov. (130 x); 119. *Bassus lini* sp. nov. (150 x); 120. *Bassus nanouensis* sp. nov. (170 x); 121. *Bassus rudimentarius* (Enderlein) (130 x); 122. *Bassus similis* (Bhat & Gupta) (120 x); 123. *Bassus sungkangensis* sp. nov. (100 x); 124. *Bassus tayulingensis* sp. nov. (150 x); 125. *Bassus transversus* sp. nov. (130 x); 126. *Bassus triangulus* sp. nov. (132 x); 127. *Bassus tsuifengensis* sp. nov. (150 x).
Figs. 128–138. Lateral view of heads: 128. Bassus variabilis sp. nov. (150 x); 129. Bassus wufangensis sp. nov. (130 x); 130. Camprothrips taiwanganus sp. nov. (150 x); 131. Coccygidium amplarega (Gupta & Bhat) (70 x); 132. Coccygidium concolor (Szépligeti) (70 x); 133. Coccygidium nigra (Bhat & Gupta) (70 x); 134. Cremonis atricornis (Smith) (60 x); 135. Earias bicolor sp. nov. (120 x); 136. Earias burmenensis Gupta & Bhat (110 x); 137. Eusagathis semiflava Szépligeti (70 x); 138. Mesocoelus philippinensis Muesebeck (200 x).
Figs. 139–149. Dorsal view of mesonotums: 139. Agathis taiwanensis sp. nov. (120 x); 140. Bassus albifasciatus (Watanabe) (50 x); 141. Bassus cinnulus sp. nov. (30 x); 142. Bassus asper sp. nov. (50 x); 143. Bassus ater sp. nov. (50 x); 144. Bassus cancellatus (Enderlein) (40 x); 145. Bassus depressus sp. nov. (110 x); 146. Bassus ebulis (Nixon) (80 x); 147. Bassus festivus (Muesebeck) (80 x); 148. Bassus helvculus sp. nov. (60 x); 149. Bassus laevis sp. nov. (80 x).
Figs. 150–158. Dorsal view of mesoventral: 150. Bassus fenyuenensis sp. nov. (60 x); 151. Bassus fenghuae hienensis sp. nov. (100 x); 152. Bassus fenghuae sp. nov. (100 x); 153. Bassus nanouensis sp. nov. (80 x); 154. Bassus rudimentarius (Enderlein) (100 x); 155. Bassus simillis (Bhat & Gupta) (100 x); 156. Bassus sungkangensis sp. nov. (60 x); 157. Bassus tayulingensis sp. nov. (120 x); 158. Bassus transversus sp. nov. (80 x).
Figs. 159–170. Dorsal view of mesonotums: 159, Bassus triangulus sp. nov. (70 x); 160, Bassus tsufengensis sp. nov. (80 x); 161, Bassus variabilis sp. nov. (110 x); 162, Bassus wufengensis sp. nov. (80 x); 163, Campothrips taichungensis sp. nov. (80 x); 164, Coccydium concor (Szépligeti) (50 x); 165, Coccydium nigra (Bhat & Gupta) (50 x); 166, Cremonps atricornis (Smith) (60 x); 167, Earinus bicolor sp. nov. (80 x); 168, Earinus burmensis Gupta & Bhat (80 x); 169, Euagathis semiflava Szépligeti (60 x); 170, Mesocoelus philippinensis Musebeck (170 x).
Figs. 171–176. Lateral view of mesosomas: 171. Agathis taiwanensis sp. nov. (80 x); 172. Bassus albifasciatus (Watanabe) (35 x); 173. Bassus annulus sp. nov. (35 x); 174. Bassus asper sp. nov. (35 x); 175. Bassus ater sp. nov. (60 x); 176. Bassus cancellatus (Enderlein) (30 x).
Figs. 177–182. Lateral view of mesosomes: 177. *Bassus depressus* sp. nov. (70 x); 178. *Bassus ebulus* (Nixon) (60 x); 179. *Bassus festivus* (Muehebeck) (60 x); 180. *Bassus helvagus* sp. nov. (40 x); 181. *Bassus laevis* sp. nov. (50 x); 182. *Bassus lanyuensis* sp. nov. (40 x).
Figs. 183–188. Lateral view of mesosomes: 183. *Bassus lienhuachihensis* sp. nov. (70 x); 184. *Bassus lini* sp. nov. (70 x); 185. *Bassus nantouensis* sp. nov. (50 x); 186. *Bassus rudimentarius* (Enderlein) (70 x); 187. *Bassus similis* (Bhat & Gupta) (60 x); 188. *Bassus sungkangensis* sp. nov. (40 x).
Figs. 189–194. Lateral view of mesosomes: 189. *Bassus tayulingensis* sp. nov. (80 x); 190. *Bassus transversus* sp. nov. (60 x); 191. *Bassus triangulus* sp. nov. (50 x); 192. *Bassus tawifengensis* sp. nov. (60 x); 193. *Bassus varubilis* sp. nov. (70 x); 194. *Bassus wuifengensis* sp. nov. (50 x).
Figs. 195–202. Lateral view of mesosomas: 195. Camptothilopsis taichungensis sp. nov. (60 x); 196. Coccyydium concolor (Szépligeti) (40 x); 197. Coccyydium nigra (Bhat & Gupta) (35 x); 198. Cremps atricornis (Smith) (33 x); 199. Earinus bicolor sp. nov. (60 x); 200. Earinus burmensis Gupta & Bhat (50 x); 201. Eugathis semilava Szépligeti (30 x); 202. Mesocoelus philippinensis Muesebeck (100 x).
Figs. 203–211. Dorsal view of propodeums: 203, *Agathis taiwanensis* sp. nov. (170 x); 204, *Bassus obifasciatus* (Watanabe) (70 x); 205, *Bassus annulus* sp. nov. (80 x); 206, *Bassus asper* sp. nov. (70 x); 207, *Bassus ater* sp. nov. (120 x); 208, *Bassus cancellatus* (Enderlein) (50 x); 209, *Bassus depressus* sp. nov. (150 x); 210, *Bassus ebulus* (Nixon) (150 x); 211, *Bassus festivus* (Musebeck) (110 x).
Figs. 212–220. Dorsal view of propodeums: 212. *Bassus hevenacus* sp. nov. (110 x); 213. *Bassus laevis* sp. nov. (120 x); 214. *Bassus lanyuensis* sp. nov. (100 x); 215. *Bassus lienhiachihensis* sp. nov. (130 x); 216. *Bassus lini* sp. nov. (150 x); 217. *Bassus nantouensis* sp. nov. (80 x); 218. *Bassus rudimentary* (Enderlein) (117 x); 219. *Bassus similis* (Bhat & Gupta) (110 x); 220. *Bassus sungkangensis* sp. nov. (100 x).
Figs. 221–229. Dorsal view of propodeum: 221. Bassus tayulingensis sp. nov. (170 x); 222. Bassus transversus sp. nov. (120 x); 223. Bassus triangularis sp. nov. (100 x); 224. Bassus tsuifengensis sp. nov. (130 x); 225. Bassus variabilis sp. nov. (150 x); 226. Bassus wufengensis sp. nov. (120 x); 227. Campothlipsis taichugensis sp. nov. (120 x); 228. Coccygidiun concolor (Szépligeti) (70 x); 229. Coccygidiun nigra (Bhat & Gupta) (70 x).
Figs. 230–234. Dorsal view of propodeums: 230. Cremnops atricornis (Smith) (60 x); 231. Earinus bicolor sp. nov. (130 x); 232. Earinus burmensis Gupta & Bhat (110 x); 233. Evagathis semiplaga Szépligeti (60 x); 234. Mesocoeus philippinensis Muesebeck (220 x). Figs. 235–238. Lateral view of metapleurons: 235. Bastus asper sp. nov. (60 x); 236. Bastus nantouensis sp. nov. (110 x); 237. Bastus variabilis sp. nov. (150 x); 238. Camptocephalus taichungensis sp. nov. (120 x).
Figs. 239–249. Dorsal view of first metasomal terga: 239. Agathis taiwanensis sp. nov. (170 x); 240. Bassus albosagittatus (Watanabe) (70 x); 241. Bassus annulatus sp. nov. (80 x); 242. Bassus asper sp. nov. (80 x); 243. Bassus ater sp. nov. (120 x); 244. Bassus cancellatus (Enderlein) (50 x); 245. Bassus depressus sp. nov. (200 x); 246. Bassus ebubus (Nixon) (130 x); 247. Bassus festivus (Muesebeck) (120 x); 248. Bassus helvemacu sp. nov. (100 x); 249. Bassus laevis sp. nov. (120 x).
Figs. 250–260. Dorsal view of first metasomal terga: 250. Bassus lanyuensis sp. nov. (120 x); 251. Bassus lienci-huachihensis sp. nov. (170 x); 252. Bassus lini sp. nov. (200 x); 253. Bassus nantouensis sp. nov. (100 x); 254. Bassus rudimentarius (Enderlein) (170 x); 255. Bassus similis (Bhat & Gupta) (150 x); 256. Bassus sungkangensis sp. nov. (100 x); 257. Bassus taiyulingensis sp. nov. (200 x); 258. Bassus transversus sp. nov. (170 x); 259. Bassus triangulius sp. nov. (130 x); 260. Bassus tsuifengensis sp. nov. (128 x).
Figs. 261–271. Dorsal view of first metastomal terga: 261. *Basius variabilis* sp. nov. (170 x); 262. *Basius wufengensis* sp. nov. (110 x); 263. *Camptothilipsis taichungensis* sp. nov. (150 x); 264. *Coccygium concolor* (Szépligeti) (80 x); 265. *Coccygium nigra* (Bhat & Gupta) (70 x); 266. *Cremnops atricornis* (Smith) (60 x); 267. *Earinus bicolor* sp. nov. (130 x); 268. *Earinus burmenensis* Gupta & Bhat (100 x); 269. *Euagathis semilata* Szépligeti (80 x); 270. *Mesocebus philippinenis* Muesebeck (250 x). Fig. 271. *Basius similis* (Bhat & Gupta), part of middle tibia (250 x).
Figs. 272–282. Second and third metasomal terga. 272. Agathis taiwanensis sp. nov. (130 x); 273. B. elba-fasciatus (Watanabe) (70 x); 274. B. annulus sp. nov. (80 x); 275. B. aper sp. nov. (60 x); 276. B. aper sp. nov. (80 x); 277. B. cancelatus (Enderlein) (50 x); 278. B. depressus sp. nov. (120 x); 279. B. ebulus (Nixon) (100 x); 280. B. festivus (Muesebeck) (80 x); 281. B. festivus (Muesebeck) (110 x); 282. B. helvenacus sp. nov. (70 x).
Figs. 283–291. Second and third metastomal terga. 283. Bassus laevis sp. nov. (80 x); 284. Bassus lanyuensis sp. nov. (80 x); 285. Bassus lienhaochihensis sp. nov. (130 x); 286. Bassus lini sp. nov. (130 x); 287. Bassus nantouensis sp. nov. (150 x); 288. Bassus nantouensis sp. nov. (100 x); 289. Bassus rudimentary (Enderlein) (130 x); 290. Bassus similis (Bhat & Gupta) (110 x); 291. Bassus sung-gangensis sp. nov. (80 x).
Figs. 292–300. Second and third metasomal terga. 292. *Bassus tayulingensis* sp. nov. (150 x). 293. *Bassus transversus* sp. nov. (131 x); 294. *Bassus triangulus* sp. nov. (110 x); 295. *Bassus tseifengensis* sp. nov. (100 x); 296. *Bassus variabilis* sp. nov. (150 x); 297. *Bassus wufengensis* sp. nov. (80 x); 298. *Camposthrips taichungensis* sp. nov. (110 x); 299. *Coccygidium concolor* (Szépligeti) (60 x); 300. *Coccygidium nigra* (Bhai & Gupta) (70 x).
Figs. 301–305. Second and third metasomal terga. 301. Cremonopsis atricornis (Smith) (60 x); 302. Earinus bicolor sp. nov. (130 x); 303. Earinus burmensis Gupta & Bhat (80 x); 304. Euzagathis semilawa Szépligeti (70 x); 305. Mesocoelus philippinensis Musebeck (220 x). Figs. 306–309. Fore tibial claws: 306. Bassus albifasciatus (Watanabe) (590 x); 307. Bassus cancellatus (Enderlein) (500 x); 308. Bassus similis (Bhat & Gupta) (1,200 x); 309. Cremonopsis atricornis (Smith) (600 x).