

SUBFAMILY CHARMONTINAE

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INTRODUCTION. Charmontinae is a small subfamily with two extant genera, both of which occur in the New World.

PHYLOGENY. Sharanowski et al. (2011) found a sister-group relationship between *Amicrocentrus* and *Charmon*, but because of the very long branch leading to *Amicrocentrus* there is some doubt about this relationship. *Charmon* falls within the Macrocentroid subcomplex according to Sharanowski et al. (2011).

BIOLOGY. Endoparasitoids of concealed Lepidoptera.

COMMON GENERA. *Charmon*.

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES. Second submarginal cell in forewing absent; hind wing anal cross vein (a) present (Mason, 1974).

KEY TO THE NEW WORLD GENERA OF THE SUBFAMILY CHARMONTINAE

1. **A.** Fore wing 1M and (RS+M)a meeting at 1RS, the latter distinct. Third segment of labial palp equal in length to second; Chile*Charmontia*
- **B.** Fore wing 1RS absent, 1M and (RS+M)a separated at parastigma. Third segment of labial palp much shorter than second segment, sometimes absent; cosmopolitan *Charmon*



GENERIC TREATMENTS

Charmon Haliday, 1833

Diagnosis. Fore wing 1M and (RS+M)a meeting at 1RS, the latter distinct; third segment of labial palp equal in length to second. Apical segment of antenna with apical spine.

Biology. Reared in North America from Tortricidae, Gelechiidae, Oecophoridae and Pyralidae (Allen, 1962 as *Eubadizon*).

Diversity. Two described species occur in the Nearctic, both of which have a Holarctic distribution. There may be a few undescribed species in the Nearctic but the great degree of intraspecific variation makes species identity difficult to determine with certainty.

Distribution. Cosmopolitan. Widespread in the Nearctic; at least one undescribed species from Chile.

Publications. Mason (1974) resurrected the genus name. Van Achterberg (1979) revised the world's species and provided a key.

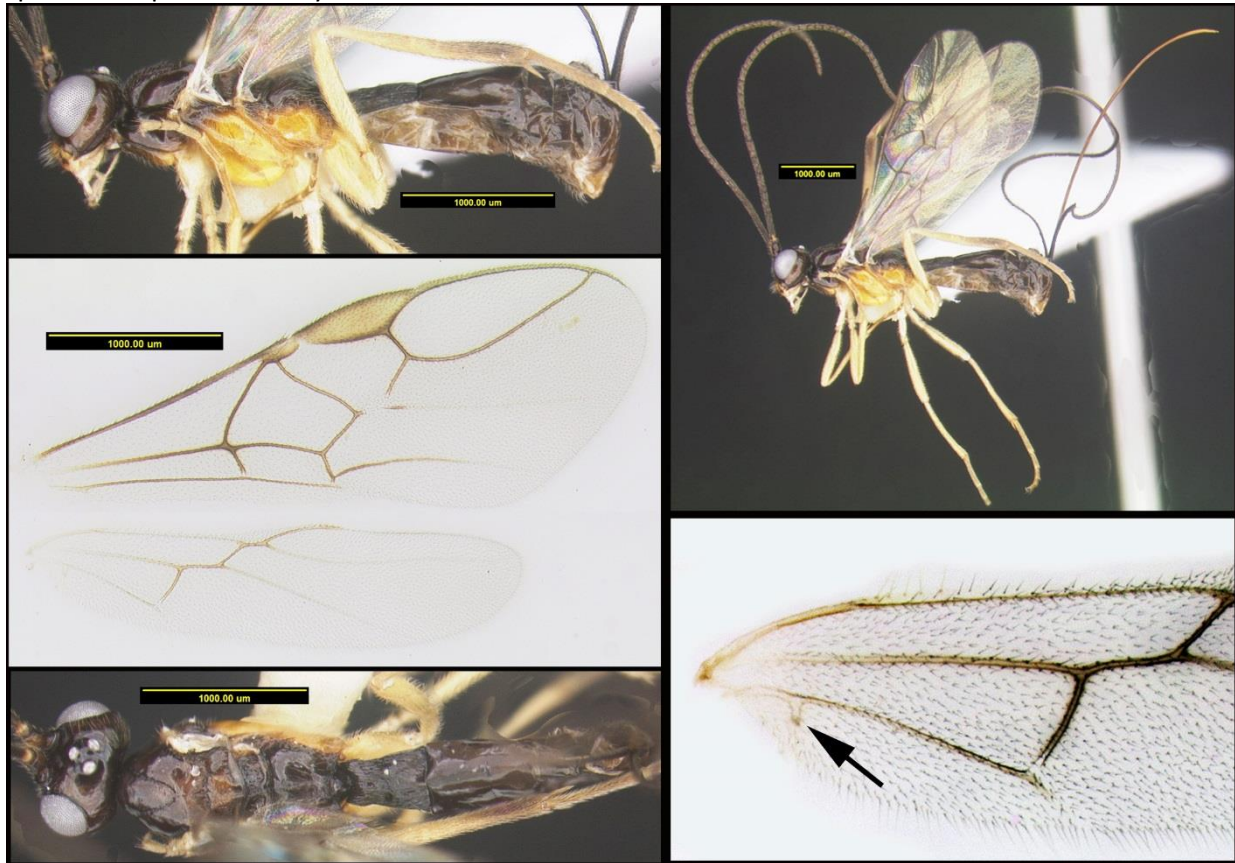


Figure 1. *Charmon extensor*.

***Charmontia* van Achterberg, 1979**

Diagnosis. Fore wing 1M and (RS+M)a meeting at 1RS, the latter distinct. Third segment of labial palp equal in length to second. Apical segment of antenna without apical spine.

Biology. Unknown.

Diversity. One described specimen; no others known.

Distribution. Chile.

Publications. Van Achterberg (1979) erected the genus and described the sole species.

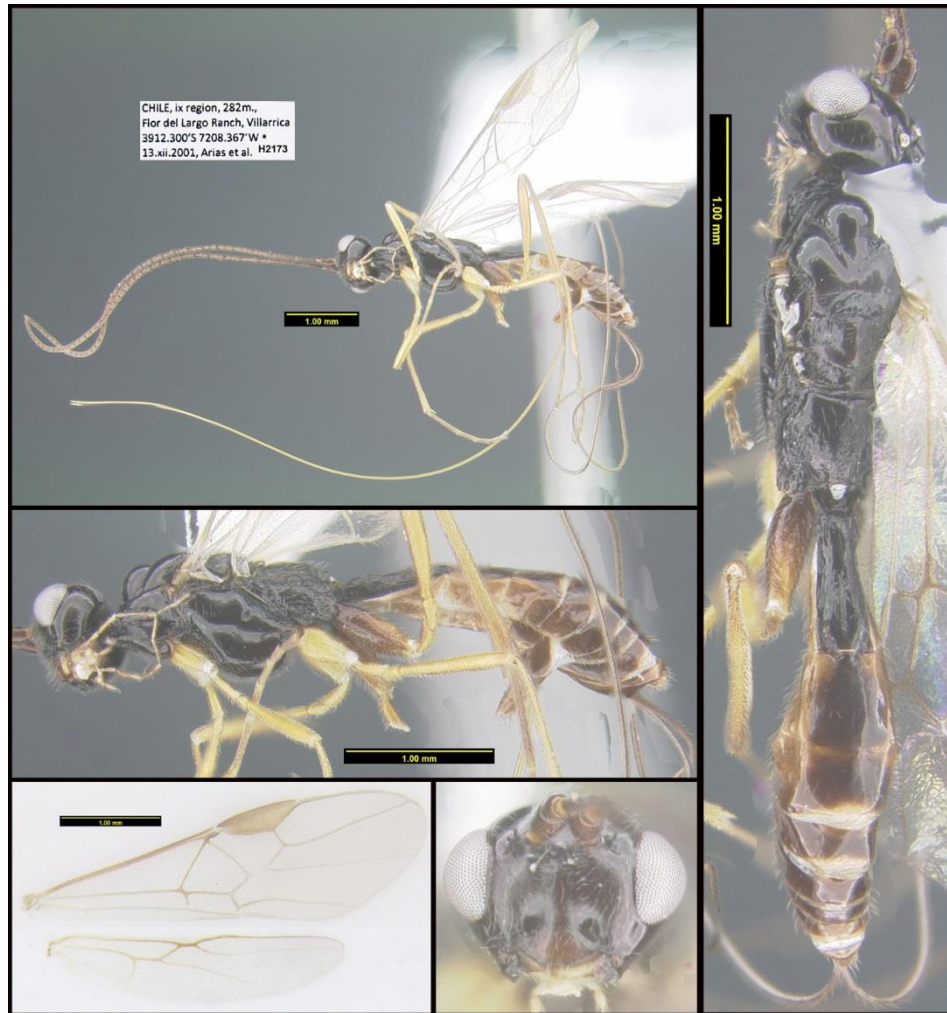


Figure 2. *Charmontia* sp.

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