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# Four new genera of European Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera), with some taxonomic changes

During the preparation of the manuscript of an «Illustrated key to West-Palearctic genera of Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera)» (Bouček & Rasplus, in press) we have discovered a number of new taxa and have to introduce some taxonomic changes as a result of the undertaken study. This paper presents the main results as to the new genera and changes, to make them available before the Key is actually published.

First the new genera: *Anorbanus, Sedma, Monoksa* and *Obalana* are described, then follow the new synonymies and notes in the sequence in which the relevant genera are placed in the key.

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TAXA

### *ANORBANUS* n. gen.

Type species: *Anorbanus barbieri* n. sp.

The generic name means «non-*Norbanus*»; masculine gender. The species is named after the collector, the late admiral J. Barbier of Dijon, France.

Head very stout, in dorsal view hardly 1.75 times as broad as long, with very convex frons and conspicuous temples (fig. 1). Occiput only slightly concave, immargined. Eyes with very short and sparse pilosity. Whole face strongly convex, scrobes shallow. Clypeal region finely striate, lower margin almost straight. Genae convex, with posterior edge blunt; subocular groove hardly traceable. Antennae inserted slightly below ocular line. Antennal formula in female 11263; scapes not nearly reaching ocellus; second anellus slightly transverse, fully twice as long as the first; funicle filiform, proximal segments with 3, distal ones with 2 rows of small linear sensilla; pilosity short; clava apically rounded, sutures slightly oblique but no extensive or well-defined micropilosity strip.

Thorax subquadrangular, stout, subcylindrical (fig. 1). Pronotum almost as broad as mesoscutum, collar edge blunt. Notauli hardly indicated. Scutellum slightly transverse, without frenum; anteriorly separated by deep narrow groove. Dorsellum small, shallowly reticulate. Propodeum reticulate, medially half as long as scutellum, flat, but with slightly raised (but not margined) narrow adpetiolar strip; propodeum slightly convex transversely, from callus to callus; spiracle small, subreniform. Prepectus smaller than tegula. Upper mesepimeron and subalar area smooth. Forewing apex without fringe; venation normal, but stigmal vein at rather acute angle (less than 45°); speculum small, basal cell mainly bare. Hind coxa broad, dorsally crested and bare; femora strong; hind tibia with 2 spurs.

Gaster sessile, stout lanceolate; first tergite with 3-lobed hind margin.

**Anorbanus barbieri** n. sp.

Female. Body length 4.2-5.4 mm. Bluish black, propodeum and gaster slightly greenish; antennal scapes and tarsi yellowish brown; wings slightly brownish.

Relative measurements: head width 73, (dorsal) length 42, height 63, width of frons 50, POL (distance between posterior ocelli) 15, OOL (distance lateral ocellus-eye) 14.5, eye 36:26, malar space 17.5, length of scape 30, flagellum plus pedicel 78, width of pronotum 59, collar length medially 5, mesoscutum length 34, scutellum length 27.5, width 36, propodeum length medially 13, hind femur (without trochantellus) 53:17, fore femur width 14, forewing width 63, marginal vein 27, postmarginal 26, stigmal 15. Head and thorax finely densely punctured, with thin pilosity, this darker and denser on head than on thorax. Gaster 3.0-3.2 times as long as broad, 1.1-1.2 times as long as head plus thorax combined. Terga with very shallow transverse reticulation; first sternum posteriorly almost smooth.

Male and biology not known.

Holotype (and 3 paratypes): ALGERIA: Oran, La Senia, 20.VI.1959 (J. Barbier); holotype deposited in MNHN, Paris.

*Anorbanus* belongs to Pteromalinae, to genera with 2 spurs on hind tibia, into close vicinity of *Norbanus* Walker, from which it differs mainly by the rounded, normal, antennal clava. In *Norbanus* the clava is stiffened and pointed, adapted for examination of stems of plants in search for hosts. Otherwise the separation of *Anorbanus* is given in the key to West-Palearctic genera of Pteromalidae by Bouček & Rasplus (in press).

*SEDMA* n. gen.

Type species: *Sedma dispar* n. sp.

*Sedma* is derived from the Czech *sedm* = seven (male funicle); feminine gender.

Occiput immargined. Frons hardly convex, broader than length of eye; latter with traces of extremely short pilosity. Gena convex, posteriorly rounded; subocular groove obsolete. Clypeus striate, its lower margin with deep median incision. Antennae inserted slightly below centre of face, clearly above ocular line; in female formula 11263, in male 11272 (fig. 3); flagellum filiform; all funicular segments longer than broad and each generally with two rows of small linear sensilla, first segment longer than pedicel; claval apex rounded.

Thorax broad, normally convex; dorsally, less propodeum, about 1.15 times as long as mesoscutum, broad. Pronotum almost as broad as mesoscutum, collar margin with blunt edge, reticulate almost to posterior margin. Notauli shallow, hardly traceable beyond middle of sclerite. Scutellum: anterior margin equal 2/3 length of scutellum; frenal area indicated by larger meshes; apical margin not carinate. Propodeum short, depressed along anterior margin and here with spaced longitudinal rugae; median carina incomplete or irregular, plicae indicated only by anterior and posterior foveae; adpetiolar margin thin, no raised nuchal strip; callus with short sparse pilosity, lateral corners prominent but rounded; spiracle large, elongate, placed outside of a swelling, above deep pit at supracoxal flange. Exposed part of prepectus shorter than tegula, triangular, shiny. Upper mesepimeron smooth. Forewing without apical fringe; marginal vein moderately thickened (fig. 2), subequal in length to the stigmal, distinctly shorter than postmarginal vein. Fore and hind femora slightly thickened; hind coxa dorsally bare; hind tibia with one spur. Female gaster oval acuminate (fig. 2).

**Sedma dispar** n. sp.

Female. Body length 2.7-3.5 mm. Mainly bronze; occiput, propodeum and gaster more bluish to dark green, first tergum partly blackish violet. Forewing sometimes with double infumation (fig. 2): below parastigma and stigma. Scapes, tibiae and tarsi reddish to slightly fuscous. For some dimensions see figs 2 and 3. Relative measurements: head width 75, length (dorsally) 35, height 60, width of frons 48, POL 16, OOL 12, eye 37.5:25, malar space 18, scape 33, flagellum plus pedicel 74, width of pronotum 60, mesoscutum 66:35, scutellum length 32, width 38, propodeum length medially 12, hind femur 53:16, forewing width 62, marginal vein 22, postmarginal 30, stigmal 20.5. Gaster 1.1-1.2 times

as long and about 1.1 times as broad, as thorax; dorsally almost smooth; hind margin of first tergum slightly arcuate.

Male. 2.0-2.7 mm. Gaster entirely dark submetallic; forewing not infumate, marginal vein virtually parallel-sided. For antenna see fig. 3.

Biology not known.

Holotype female: FRANCE, Hérault: Pont du Diable, 28.VIII.1985 (Bouček) in BMNH, London. Paratypes: FRANCE, 1 female, Ardèche: Vallon-Pont-d'Arc, 16.VIII.1984 (H.P. Aberlenc); 1 female, Var; Cap Camarat, 31.VIII.1985 (Bouček); 2 females, 1 male, Corse: Calvi and Fiume Secco, 25-29.VIII.1971 (A. & W. Ellis). 1 male, Galeria, 25.VI.1990 (Bouček). GREECE: 2 males, Peloponisos: Petalidion, 27.VIII.1979 (Bouček).

*Sedma* belongs to Pteromalinae, to the genera with one spur on hind tibia, although in habitus it is similar to those with 2 spurs. In previous keys it runs near to *Caenocrepis* Thomson owing to similar forewing venation, in particular the short and slightly widened marginal vein and the often present infumation. *Caenocrepis*, however, has 2 tibial spurs and differs also in the antennae, which in that genus are subequal in the two sexes. Otherwise see the generic key by Bouček and Rasplus (in press).

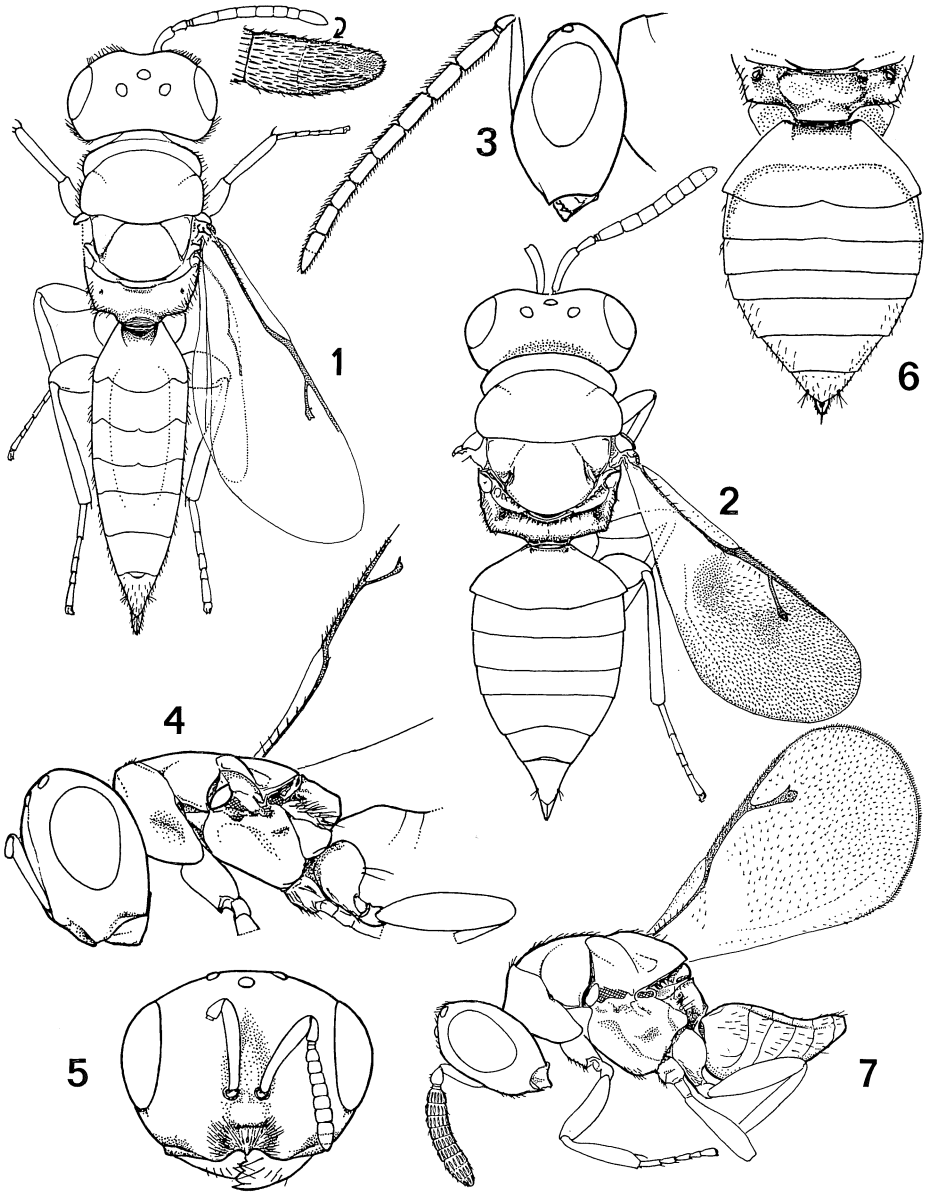
## *MONOKSA* n. gen.

Type species: *Monoksa dorsiplana* n. sp.

Derivation: from the Greek *monos* = one, single, (clypeal tooth) and 3 letters for ending; feminine gender.

Head dorsally almost normal, vertex medially short; POL larger than OOL; occiput immargined, deeply concave, with foramen magnum situated high. Eyes virtually bare; scrobes shallow. Lower face unusual: swollen below toruli, more broadly swollen outside of clypeus, also outer side of both mandibles swollen; clypeal area depressed and strongly striate, clypeal margin with distinct median tooth. Subocular groove subobsolete; gena posteriorly rounded. Antennae inserted clearly below centre of face (fig. 5), lower margins of toruli hardly above ocular line. Formula of short female and male antenna 11263; flagellum plus pedicel combined much shorter than width of frons; scapes slender, not nearly reaching the ocellus; funicular segments subquadrate to moderately transverse, well separated; clava not pointed.

Thorax finely reticulate, with short, dark and not dense pilosity: dorsally depressed, fully 1.7 times as broad as high. Pronotum dorsally rounded, slightly narrower than mesoscutum; notauli hardly indicated. Scutellum transverse, without frenum. Dorsellum not visible dorsally, propodeum bordering on scutellum. Propodeum subhorizontal, reticulate, without carinae, but plicae in-




Figs. 1-7 - *Anorbanus barbieri* n. sp., habitus (fig. 1) - *Sedma dispar* n. sp., habitus (fig. 2), head of male (fig. 3) - *Monoksa dorsiplana* n. sp., head and thorax (fig. 4), head (fig. 5), gaster and propodeum (fig. 6) - *Obalana brevigaster* n. sp., habitus (fig. 7).

dicated by large and shallow basal foveae; very short and low nucha separated by shallow cross-depression; spiracles elongate, outside of a swelling; no post-spiracular groove, but depression along supracoxal flange is conspicuous; callus with short pilosity. Legs moderately strong, more so fore and hind femora; hind coxa broad in basal half, dorsally bare; hind tibia with one spur. Forewing extensively bare in basal half, pilosity otherwise very short, outer marginal fringe absent; postmarginal and stigmal veins subequal in length, distinctly shorter than the slender marginal vein. Gaster of female flat ovate, posteriorly pointed, slightly shorter than head plus thorax combined. Terga 2 to 6 subequal in lenght, margin of first tergum slightly emarginate in middle (fig. 6).

**Monoksa dorsiplana** n. sp.

Female. Body length 2.1-2.3 mm. Black, in places with very weak dark bronze or greenish tinge. Antennal base including anelli, knees and tips of tibiae, yellowish, tarsi paler. Wings subhyaline.

Relative measurements: head width 54, dorsal length 25 (in middle hardly 16), height 44, frons width 37, POL:OOL as 13:11, eye 24.5:16.5, malar space 11, scape 20, flagellum plus pedicel 28, thorax dorsally 60:45, mesoscutum 22:45, scutellum breadth 26, length 19, propodeum medially 10.5, forewing width 46, marginal vein 17.5, postmarginal 9.5, stigmal vein 10, gaster 73 (length): 52. Marginal vein with anterior row and dorsal row of short but conspicuous bristles; these shorter than setae on submarginal vein; basal hairline absent.

Male. 1.6 mm. As female, but antennae slightly longer, gaster slightly shorter than thorax, postmarginal vein relatively longer.

Biology. Reared from *Acacia* pods containing *Bruchidius* (Coleoptera, Bruchidae).

Holotype female, ISRAEL: Bet She'an, ex *Bruchidius* in pods of *Acacia*, 14.VII.80 (per CIE); in BMNH, London. Paratypes, ISRAEL: 8 females and 1 male, same origin, but including Rosh-Pina and Kefar-Blum.

*Monoksa* reminds one somewhat of *Rohatina* Bouček, but paraclypeal area is ventrally only swollen, not bearing a tooth or tubercle, the outer side of mandibles is convex and shiny, the collar margin is not carinate, the scutellum lacks the frenal line, the propodeum is without distinct plicae and median carina, etc. *Monoksa* also has an unusually large head (fig. 4).

*OBALANA* n. gen.

Type species: *Obalana brevigaster* n. sp.

Name from the Croat *obala* = coast (on coast of Croatia); feminine gender.

Head with vertex convex, closely behind posterior ocelli with bluntly indicated edge to the broadly excavated occiput, but without distinct margin. Eyes short oval, with inconspicuous short pilosity. Whole face slightly convex, reticulate, with weak pilosity. Clypeal margin truncate; mouth corners broad, margin slightly depressed; gena posteriorly rounded. Mandibles short but lower margin distinctly sinuate. Antennae inserted slightly below centre of face, above ocular line. Female antenna short, scape not nearly reaching ocellus; antennal formula 11263; funicle stout, all its segments transverse, each with one dense row of linear sensilla; clava bluntly subacuminate.

Thorax convex, raised-reticulate, rather short (fig. 7). Pronotum very short, not distinctly margined dorsally, much narrower than mesoscutum. Mesoscutum only slightly transverse, notauli slightly exceeding middle of sclerite. Axillae moderately advanced. Scutellum fairly broad anteriorly; frenum hardly traceable. Dorsellum of medium size, shiny. Propodeum reticulate, without distinct carina or plicae; nucha short, hardly developed; spiracles oval, slightly more than the longer diameter from metanotal margin; callus with several white hairs. Prepectus reticulate, flat, rather large. Legs not strong; hind tibia with one short spur. Forewing of common shape but broad (fig. 7), stigmal wein hardly widened.

Gaster sessile, subcircular, anteriorly high, dorsally collapsing. Ovipositor sheaths very short, not visible dorsally.

**Obalana brevigaster** n. sp.

Female. Body length 1.3-1.4 mm. Golden green, antennae and legs beyond coxae pale yellow, claw segments black; wings hyaline, venation brownish.

Many features are shown on fig. 7. Relative measurements: head width 36, dorsal length 17, heigth 28, width of frons 23, POL:OOL as 10.3:5, eye 17:13, thorax length to apex of scutellum to mesoscutum width as 40:32, mesoscutum width to length as 32:21, scutellum 18:18, forewing 75:39, marginal vein 15, postmarginal 14, stigmal 10.5, gaster length 32, width 30. Upper mesepimeron shiny, slightly reticulate dorsally. Legs moderately slender, hind coxa narrow.

Male and biology not known.

Holotype female (and 1 paratype): YUGOSLAVIA: Croatian coast, Baško Polje N. of Makarska, 15.VIII.1979 (Bouček); in BMNH, London.

*Obalana* is distinctive especially by its short antennae and gaster, rather broad wings and the peculiar dense sculpture of the thorax. The last one reminds us to *Termolampa* Bouček, which differs in particular by the 12-segmented antennae, and is known to be associated with *Pinus*. Probably *Obalana* has its host also on pines under which it was collected.

## TAXONOMIC CHANGES INCLUDING SYNONYMIES

The following changes appear necessary after study of the relevant material including the types, especially of those belonging to the genera described after 1969 by K.J. Hedqvist (Vallentuna, Sweden), the late G. Szelényi (Budapest) and by M.J. Gijswijt (Ankeveen, Netherlands).

*Amarisca* see *Notanisus*

*Antsingia* see *Notanisus*

*Bairamlia* Waterston 1929. *Bairamlia nidicola* Ferrière 1934 is regarded as a new synonym of *B. fuscipes* Waterston 1929.

*Brimeria* see *Sceptrothelys*

*Brokkia* see *Rakosina*

*Chlorocytus* Graham 1956. A new synonym appears to be *Legolasia* Hedqvist 1974, with its type species now called *C. dinotiscoides* (Hedqvist), n. comb. This species differs from other known species of *Chlorocytus* mainly by a relatively more convex head.

*Cirdania* see *Toxeuma*

*Cleoblabena* see *Gastracanthus*

*Cricellius* see *Holcaeus*

*Euneura* Walker 1844. *Gygaxia* Delucchi 1955 differs from *Euneura* only in stronger setae on the thorax and apex of gaster and is regarded a junior synonym of the latter (n. syn.), with its type species becoming *Euneura saetosa* (Delucchi), n. comb.

*Eulonchetron* Graham 1966. *E. scalprum* Askew 1962, described from Britain and Canada, has an earlier name in *E. giraulti* (Peck 1951), as is being published else-where by Heydon & Bouček (in press).

*Gastracanthus* Westwood 1833. *Cleoblabena* Szelényi 1981 is a new synonym of *Gastracanthus* and *C. gracilis* Szelényi 1981, described from a male, a new synonym of *G. pulcherrimus* Westwood 1833.

*Gbelcia* Bouček 1961. A new junior synonym of this genus is *Nasoniella* Szelényi 1982, *N. conspicua* Szelényi 1982 is a new junior synonym of *G. crassiceps* Bouček 1961.

*Gerontidella* see *Pteromalus*

*Gygaxia* see *Euneura*

*Gyrinophagus* Ruschka 1914. After re-examination of the type material of *G. luteipes* Ruschka, it seems very probable that the species is based only on small specimens of *G. aper* (Walker), as suspected by Graham (1969). The best preserved female of the syntypes of *luteipes* has been designated as Lectotype. The synonymy is not being introduced because of puzzling difference in hosts, *Sisyra* (Neuroptera) and *Gyrinus* (Coleoptera).

*Habritoides* see *Termolampa*

*Halticoptera* Spinola 1811. The Paris Museum (MNHN) houses 2 females and 4 males labelled as «*Pachylarthus dimidiatus* m. Tyrol», sent once by Förster to Sichel. Although they are not the syntypes they agree with the orignal description and reveal that the species is the same as the rather distinct species known so far as *Halticoptera brevicornis* Thomson 1876. Hence the latter species should be known (n. syn.) as *Halticoptera dimidiata* (Förster 1841), n. comb.

*Holcaeus* Thomson 1878. *Cricellius* Thomson 1878 differs from *Holcaeus* only in females, in having 3 anelli instead of 2 and in generally shorter gasters, which seems to be reflected better in a subgeneric separation (n. syn.). Hence the *Cricellius* species should be now known as *H. gracilis* (Walker), *H. gracilentus* (Bouček), *H. decipiens* (Thomson) and *H. repandus* (Graham).

*Isoptrynea* see *Mesopolobus*

*Karpinskiella* see *Tomicobia*

*Kvaseria* see *Tritneptis*

*Lamprotatus* Westwood 1833. *Skeloceras* Delucchi 1953 is downgraded to a subgenus of *Lamprotatus* and the following species are formally placed under *Lamprotatus: L. socius* (Zetterstedt), *L. mirabilis* (Delucchi), *L. cerebrosus* (Delucchi), *L. novickyi* (Delucchi) and *L. glaucus* (Delucchi), all new combinations. Furthermore *L. triangularis* Thomson and *L. claviger* Thomson are now returned to *Lamprotatus.*

*Legolasia* see *Chlorocytus*

*Mesopolobus* Westwood 1833. It seems reasonable to regard *Xenocrepis* Förster 1856, *Ahlbergiella* von Rosen 1955 and *Sturovia* Bouček 1961 as subgenera of *Mesopolobus. Isoptrynea* Szelényi 1982 is a new junior synonym of *Mesopolobus* s. str., its type species being re-combined as *N. tricarinatus* (Szelényi 1982), n. comb., a species very close to, probably conspecific with, *M. dubius* (Walker 1834).

*Metacolus* Förster 1856. *M. beesoni* (Mani & Kaul 1973), known recently from Israël to North India, is found also in southern Europe, as a larger form of *M. unifasciatus* Förster 1856 and is regarded as a junior synonym of the latter (n. syn.).

*Metastenus* Walker 1834. *Scymnophagus mesnili* Ferrière 1954 is regarded a junior synonym of *Metastenus concinnus* Walker 1834 (n. syn.).

*Muscidifurax* Girault & Sanders 1910. *Smeagolia* Hedqvist 1973 is a new junior synonym of *Muscidifurax*, and *S. perplexa* Hedqvist 1973 becomes a new synonym of *M. raptor* Girault & Sanders 1910.

*Nasoniella* see *Gbelcia*

*Neolonchetron* see *Stenetra*

*Norbanus* Walker 1843. *Picroscytoides* Masi 1922 must be united with *Norbanus* as its junior synonym. When trying to find characters to separate the species so far placed under the two names it was found that more than 10 species occur in the Mediterranean countries. The characters of the antennae, the fore wing pilosity, the trilobed or simple first tergite, etc., occur in various combinations suggesting at least 4 species groups under one genus, which also includes *Masioscytus* Szelényi 1942. Hence the following new combinations (from *Picroscytoides*): *Norbanus cerasiops* (Masi), *N. obscurus* (Masi), *N. laevis* (Bouček), *N. guyoni* (Giraud) and *N. erdoesi* (Szelényi). Otherwise *Norbanus calabrus* (Masi 1942), transferred to this genus from *Picroscytus* by Szelényi (1974:349), has a new junior synonym in *Picroscytoides albiventris* Bouček 1970.

*Notanisus* Walker 1837. After examination of all available Old World species *Pannoniella* Erdös 1960 and *Amarisca* Delucchi 1962 appear to be new synonyms of *Notanisus* and the following species are re-combined: *Notanisus sexramosus* (Erdös) and *N. oulmesiensis* (Delucchi), both n. comb. Another new generic synonym is, as found by Dr. J.Y. Rasplus, *Antsingia* Risbec 1952, and its type species become *Notanisus sylvaticus* (Risbec), n. comb. (from Madagascar).

*Novitzkyanus* Bouček 1961. *N. tridentatus* Delucchi 1962 is regarded as a new synonym of *N. cryptogaster* Bouček 1961.

*Picroscytoides* see *Norbanus*

*Pteromalus* Swederus 1795. A new synonym is *Gerontidella* Szelényi 1982, with its type species *G. graciliventris* Szelényi. The latter appears to be a new junior synonym of *Pteromalus hieracli* (Thomson).

*Rakosina* Bouček 1955. *Brokkia paradoxa* Hedqvist 1977 is the male of *Rakosina deplanata* Bouček, n. syn., both generic and specific.

*Sceptrothelys* Graham 1956. This genus has two new junior generic synonyms: *Brimeria* Hedqvist 1977 and *Stenetroidea* Szelényi 1982. *Brimeria clavata* Hedqvist 1977 belongs under *Sceptrothelys grandiclava* (Walker 1835) (n. syn.). *Stenetroidea striatifacies* Szelényi 1982 is conspecific (n. syn.) with *Pteromalus occultus* Förster 1841. The latter is represented by an original Förster specimen found in the old Heyden collection in the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfurt a.M. (Germany). It is a female mounted on a micropin on a piece of pith, in the style of the early Förster collection of around 1840 and is labelled '824' and '*Pteromalus occultus* Frst.', latter presumably in Förster's hand. Novitzky's unpublished list of the Förster types of pteromalids in Vienna does not include this species. The specimen is here labelled Lectotype and the species becomes *Sceptrothelys occulta* (Förster), n. comb. Probably it is an earlier name also for *S. intermedia* Graham.

*Skeloceras* see *Lamprotatus*

*Smeagolia* see *Muscidifurax*

*Stenetra* Masi 1931. *Neolonchetron* Szelényi 1982 is placed under *Stenetra* (n. syn.), although its type species is different from *S. ligustica* Masi. It becomes *S. hungarica* (Szelényi), n. comb., and differs from Masi's species mainly by the slightly more extended micropilosity area on the antennal clava, whitish tibiae contrasting with the bluish black femora, and a longer gaster with medially pale last tergum.

*Stenetroidea* see *Sceptrothelys*

*Termolampa* Bouček 1961. *Habritoides* Szelényi 1981 is a new junior synonym of *Termolampa* and the type species of the former genus, *H. perardens* Szelényi 1981, is a new synonym of *Termolampa pinicola* Bouček 1961.

*Tomicobia* Ashmead 1899. *Karpinskiella* Bouček 1954 should be downgraded (n. syn.) to a subgenus of *Tomicobia*, the difference being based mainly on 2 anelli in the latter and 3 in the former genus. Its type species becomes *Tomicobia pityophthori* (Bouček) n. comb.

*Toxeuma* Walker 1833. *Cirdania* Hedqvist 1974 is a synonym of *Toxeuma* (n. syn.). Its type species *C. styliclava* becomes *Toxeuma styliclava* (Hedqvist 1974), n. comb., with *Toxeuma mucronatum* Graham 1984 as its junior synonym (n. syn.).

*Tritneptis* Girault 1908. *Kvaseria* Hedqvist 1978, described from a male (not a female), belongs to *Tritneptis* and its type species becomes *T. flavipes* (Hedqvist), n. comb. The genus needs badly a revision.

*Xestognathus* Kamijo 1960 is retained as a possible valid genus which contains two European species, as suggested by Graham (1969): *Xestognathus laevis* (Delucchi) and *X. laevigatus* (Delucchi), both n. comb., and earlier under *Sphaeripalpus* Förster (= *Gitognathus* Thomson). *Xestognathus* may be in future united with *Glyphognathus* Graham 1956, but for that decision more material needs to be studied.

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SUMMARY

Four new genera, with their respective type species (also all new) are described: *Anorbanus barbieri* from Algeria, *Sedma dispar* from France (incl. Corsica) and Greece, *Monoksa dorsiplana* from Israel, and *Obalana brevigaster* from Yugoslavia. New taxonomic changes are being proposed concerning 26 genera: 21 generic names and 17 species names are either placed in synonymy or, in cases of some genera, the respective names are downgraded to subgenera. These changes result in many new combinations, which are pointed out.

RIASSUNTO

*Quattro nuovi generi di Pteromalidi europei (Hymenoptera), con alcuni cambiamenti tassonomici.*

Vengono descritti quattro nuovi generi con le rispettive specie tipo (anch'esse nuove): *Anorbanus barbieri* dall'Algeria, *Sedma dispar* dalla Francia (Corsica inclusa) e dalla Grecia, *Monoksa dorsiplana* da Israele e *Obalana brevigaster* dalla Iugoslavia. Sono proposti cambiamenti tassonomici riguardanti 26 generi: 21 nomi di generi e 17 nomi di specie sono posti in sinonimia; nel caso di alcuni generi, i rispettivi nomi sono trasferiti in sottogeneri. Questi cambiamenti portano a molte nuove combinazioni, che vengono evidenziate.

Key words: Ptetromalidae, *Anorbanus, Sedma, Monoksa, Obalana.*

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