

Notes on the genera *Exasticolus* van Achterberg (Homolobinae) and *Orgilus* Haliday (Orgilinae) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), with the description of three new species from French Guiana

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Among the collected material from the Kaw Montains, French Guiana, a new species of the genus *Exasticolus* van Achterberg, 1979 (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Homolobinae: *E. thirionae* spec. nov.) and two new species of the genus *Orgilus* Haliday, 1833 (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Orgilinae: *O. podus* spec. nov. and *O. quadricolor* spec. nov.) were discovered. *Exasticolus thirionae* spec. nov. differs from the other three known species by the reduced setosity of the fore wings. *E. fuscicornis* (Cameron, 1887) is for the first time reported from Belize, French Guiana, Guatemala and Venezuela, and *E. nigriceps* (Enderlein, 1920) from Costa Rica.

The morphological variation in the genus *Orgilus* in the Neotropical region is illustrated by the description of the two new species from French Guiana. *Podorgilus brevitarsus* van Achterberg, 1994 (Orgilinae) is reported for the first time from Costa Rica. *Stantonia pallida* (Ashmead, 1894) is a new combination.

Introduction

The fauna of Braconidae of South America is probably one of the richest in species but also one of the least studied. French Guiana, located at the South-East of the Guianas shield, is a country mainly covered by the amazonian rain forest. Some parts of this shield, the reliefs, could have provided some refugia for the fauna and flora during the last glaciation and reveal a high level of endemism (Häffer, 1969; Granville, 1982). One possible refugium is formed by the Kaw mountains to the south of Cayenne. In this area, several groups of plants and vertebrates have been studied (e.g., Lescure, 1976; Cremers, 1994) but its entomofauna and especially the Hymenoptera remain unstudied. During several years of collecting in this area the first author found several species new to science. Three, belonging to the genera *Exasticolus* van Achterberg, 1979, and *Orgilus* Haliday, 1833, are described below.

Cameron's (1887) *Zelee fuscicornis* from Guatemala is the first described species later to be included in the genus *Exasticolus*. In 1911 Viereck described *Zelee rosenbergi* from Peru, later recognized as a synonym of *E. fuscicornis* by van Achterberg (1979). Enderlein (1920) described a third species from Mexico as *Z. nigriceps*. During the revision of the subfamily Homolobinae van Achterberg, 1979, van Achterberg (1979) named the genus *Exasticolus* and included, as new combinations, the two valid species: *E. fuscicornis* (Cameron, 1887) and *E. nigriceps* (Enderlein, 1918). In the same

paper, he described *E. tuberculatus* van Achterberg, 1979, from Brazil. All species have a Neotropical distribution, only *E. fuscicornis* is widespread and occurs from the South of North America to Argentina. In this paper we describe the fourth species, *E. thirionae* spec. nov. from French Guiana.

The biology of *Exasticolus* species is unknown, but *E. nigriceps* has been reared once from Lasiocampidae (Lepidoptera). Other members of this tribe are known to be parasitoids of lepidopterous larvae with a more or less exposed way of life (such as Geometridae and Noctuidae).

The subfamily Orgilinae Ashmead, 1900, is a small subfamily of the Braconidae with few genera and most of the genera are widespread. The genus *Orgilus* has a worldwide distribution; species have been reared as internal parasitoids of small (often mining) lepidopterous larvae belonging to Gelechiidae, Coleophoridae, Oecophoridae, Psychidae, Pyralidae, Gracillariidae and Tortricidae. A few Neotropical species have been described by Ashmead (1894), Muesebeck (1956), van Achterberg (1987) and Penteado-Dias (1999), but the majority of the Neotropical species from South America remains undescribed. *Orgilus pallidus* Ashmead, 1894, after the examination of the holotype, proved to belong to the genus *Stantonia* Ashmead, 1904 (*S. pallida* (Ashmead, 1894) **comb. nov.**) The two species described below belong to a new species-group characterised by comparatively large size and the presence of stout setae at the inner apex of hind tibia.

To increase the knowledge of the Neotropical Braconidae, we give additional new data on the distributions of *Exasticolus fuscicornis* (Cameron), *E. nigriceps* (Enderlein) (Homolobinae) and *Podorgilus brevitarsus* van Achterberg (Orgilinae).

Material and methods

All Braconidae from French Guiana listed below have been collected with Malaise traps at ground level. For the recognition of the subfamilies the keys by van Achterberg (1990, 1993) and Wharton et al. (1997), for the tribes and genera of Orgilinae van Achterberg (1987, 1994b), and Braet et al. (2000), and for the genera of Homolobinae van Achterberg (1979) were used. For the terminology used in this paper, see van Achterberg (1988, 1994a). All new records in distribution are indicated by an asterisk.

The following acronyms are used for the depositories of the examined specimens:

AEIG: American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.; CNC: Canadian National Collections of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; FUSAGx: Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de Gembloux, Gembloux, Belgique; INBIO: Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Heredia, Costa Rica; MNHNP: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; RMNH: National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, Netherlands; UWIM: University of Wyoming Insect Museum, Laramie, USA.

Subfamily Homolobinae van Achterberg, 1979

Tribe Homolobini van Achterberg, 1979

Exasticolus van Achterberg, 1979

Key to the species of the genus *Exasticolus*



Figs 1-4, *Exasticolus thirionae* spec. nov., ♂, paratype. 1, head, lateral aspect; 2, hind leg, inner aspect; 3, detail of submedial part of fore wing; 4, wings.

1. Middle coxa with an antero-ventral tooth; second tergite behind its middle rugulose-aciculate; hind basitarsus stout, its length 6.4-6.8 times its maximum width; length of maxillary palp of ♀ 1.2-1.3 times height of head; (Brazil) *E. tuberculatus* van Achterberg, 1979
- Middle coxa without tooth; second tergite usually smooth, at most anterior half somewhat rugulose or pimply; hind basitarsus slender, its length 9.1-10.4 times its width; length of maxillary palp of ♀ 1.5-2.1 times height of head 2
2. Fore wing glabrous near veins M+CU1, 1-M, 1-CU1 and 2-CU1 (fig. 2); fifth-eighth metasomal tergites and hind tarsus blackish (fig. 2); vertex with long rugae reaching stemmaticum; apical third of hind tibia blackish; (French Guiana) *E. thirionae* spec. nov.
- Fore wing evenly setose near veins M+CU1, 1-M, 1-CU1 and 2-CU1 (fig. 3); third and following tergites and hind tarsus mainly yellowish; vertex variable, if with long rugae then hind tibia yellowish-brown, rarely darkened 3
3. Length of malar space of ♀ 0.4-0.6 times basal width of mandible; face less coarsely rugose and yellowish; vertex usually with long rugae reaching stemmaticum, rarely reduced; hind tibia of ♀ yellowish; scapus usually yellowish; (Neotropical region and southern USA) *E. fuscicornis* (Cameron, 1887)
- Length of malar space of ♀ 0.2-0.3 times basal width of mandible; face coarsely rugose and blackish-brown; vertex almost smooth, at most with some short rugae not reaching stemmaticum; hind tibia of ♀ dark-brown; scapus blackish; (Mexico, Costa Rica) *E. nigriceps* (Enderlein, 1920)

Exasticolus thirionae spec. nov.
(figs 1-4)

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (FUSAGx), “Guyane française, Montagne de Kaw, Relais Patawa, vii.1999, Malaise, AEI Guyane- J. Cerda”. Paratypes (5 ♂♂, FUSAGx, MNHNP, RMNH): 1 ♂, topotypic but v.1999 and 4 ♂♂, topotypic but viii.1999.

Etymology.— Named in honour of Camille Thirion, who has supported the first steps of the first author in the systematics of Braconidae.

Holotype, ♀, length of body 9.0 mm, of fore wing 8.4 mm.

Head.— Antennal segments 47, length of third segment 1.7 times fourth, length of third, fourth and penultimate segments 3.3, 3.0 and 3.0 times their maximum width, respectively, length of apical segment 4 times its maximal width, with a long apical spine; length of maxillary palp 0.6 times height of head; eyes glabrous; in dorsal view length of eyes 3.4 times temple; temple smooth and shiny, only faintly aciculate near mandible; OOL:diameter of ocellus:POL = 1:5:2; frons smooth medially, with laterally some rugae meeting stemmaticum; vertex convex; face rather flattened in lateral view, transversally striate-punctate, smooth between the punctures, with long setae; clypeus smooth, strongly convex in lateral view; length of malar space 0.3 times basal width of mandible (fig. 1); malar suture absent; occipital flange small.

Mesosoma.— Length of mesosoma 1.5 times its maximum height; side of pronotum smooth but medio-anteriorly crenulate and posteriorly punctate; surface of mesopleuron, metapleuron, mesoscutum and scutellum smooth and shiny with

sparse punctuation; precoxal sulcus weakly impressed; notauli narrowly crenulate but with large punctures near scutellar sulcus; scutellar sulcus with a median longitudinal carina; propodeum subposteriorly with some transverse rugae and anteriorly with a short medio-longitudinal ruga; a large and triangular metapleural flange present.

Wings.— Fore wing: $r:3-SR:SR1 = 14:11:50$; $2-SR:2-M:3-SR:r-m = 14:19:11:6$ (fig. 4); setae largely absent near veins $M+CU1$, $1-M$, $1-CU1$ and $2-CU1$ (fig. 3). Hind wing: $1r-m$ curved distad (fig. 4).

Legs.— Hind coxa smooth, with some parallel striae dorso-apically; middle coxa rounded antero-ventrally; length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 6.4, 8.3, 8.0 times their maximum width, respectively; length of hind tibial spurs 0.5 and 0.6 times hind basitarsus; hind femur coarsely punctate.

Metasoma.— Length of first tergite 2.5 times its maximum width, its surface coarsely rugose behind spiracles, rather smooth basally; dorsal carinae of first tergite absent; second tergite weakly punctate basally and smooth apically; length of second tergite 1.6 times length of third tergite; second suture straight; tergites (except for first tergite) with long yellow setae; length of ovipositor sheath 0.1 times fore wing, with subapical notch present.

Colour.— Brownish-yellow; stemmaticum, vertex (except between and posterior to antennal sockets), antenna, apical third of hind tibia, hind tarsus, hind spurs (except apically), apex of third tergite and following tergites blackish; face, clypeus (except its ventral margin), scapus, apex of mandible brownish; pterostigma irregularly yellow-whitish.

Male.— Similar to the female, but third and fourth metasomal tergites yellowish.

Distribution.— Neotropical: French Guiana.

Remarks.— This species is easy to separate from all other *Exasticolus* species, because of its reduced setosity of the fore wing, its pale stripe on the frons behind the antennal sockets and its completely black hind tarsus.

Exasticolus fuscicornis (Cameron, 1887)

Zelee fuscicornis Cameron, 1887: 509; Shenefelt, 1970: 224.

Zelee rosenbergi Viereck, 1911: 478; van Achterberg, 1979: 273.

Material — **Argentina** (CNC): ♂, Misiones, 1919 (J. Foerster). **Belize** (CNC): ♂, Middlesex, elev. 125 m, 15.iii.1965 (E.C. Welling); ♂ + ♀, C.A., Toledo Dist., Blue Creek, 16° 12' N, 89° 3' W, 16.i.1982 (A.T. Fennimore). **Brazil** (CNC): **Nova Teutonia**, elev. 300-500 m, 27° 11' S, 52° 23' W: ♀, 25.ix.1948 (Fritz Plaumann); ♂, 1-28.ii.1966; ♂, 1-31.viii.1967; ♂, 1-31.i.1968; 27 ♂♂ + ♀, 1-30.xi.1968 (Fritz Plaumann); ♀, 13.xi.1968; ♂, 13.xi.1968; 2 ♂♂, 15.xi.1968; 16 ♂♂, 1-31.xii.1968. **Pedra Azul**: 2 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀, 1-31.xii.1972 (M. Gerais). **Distrito Federal**: 3 ♂♂, Cab. Veado, elev. 1000 m, 14-30.x.1971; ♂, 14-30.x.1971 (E.G., I. & E.A. Munroe); ♂, Parque Nacional, elev. 1000 m, 11.iii.1970 (J.M. & B.A. Campbell). **Est. Rio de Janeiro**, Silva Jardim, 6 ♀♀, 1-31.viii.1974 (F.M. Oliveira). **Mato Grosso**, Sinop, ♀, 1-31.x.1976 (M. Alvarenga). **Pern.**, Curuaru, elev. 900 m, ♀, 1-30.iv.1972. **Represa Rio Grande**: ♀, Guanabara, 12.v.1976 (M. Alvarenga). **Rio de Janeiro**: ♀, Mangaratiba, 1-31.i.1976 (M. Alvarenga). **Colombia** (CNC): ♂ + ♀, Monterredondo, Cundinamarca, 1.i.1959 (J. Foerster). Valle Colombia: 3 ♂♂, 17 km S. of Cali, elev. 1000 m, 10.iv.1971 (Eberhard & Garcia). **Costa Rica** (CNC, INBIO): Cartago Prov.: ♀, Quebrada Segunda, P.N. Tapanti, viii.1992 (1250 m, G. Mora, L-N 194000-560000); Puntarenas Prov.: ♂, Sn Vito, Las Cruces, 5.viii.1983 (B. Gill). **Ecuador** (CNC): Napo Prov.: ♂, Coca, Napo

River, elev. 250 m, 22-30.iv.1965 (J. Pena); ♀, Huahua Sumaco, Km 45 on Hollin-Loseto, 17.xii.1989 (M.J. Wasbauer, 74 Real); 14 ♂♂ + 12 ♀♀, Limoncocha, elev. 250 m, 15-28.vi.1976 (S. & J. Peck); ♂, P. Misahualli, elev. 350 m, 18-22.ii.1983 (M. Sharkey); 2 ♀♀, + ♂, Pich, 47 km S. Sto. Domingo, Rio Palenque Sta., 22-31.vii.1976 (S. & J. Peck). **French Guiana** (FUSAGx, MNHNP, RMNH): 4 ♀♀ + 2 ♂♂, Montagne de Kaw, Relais Patawa, (Malaise, AEI guyane-J. Cerda): v.1999, viii.1999, ix.1999, x.1999, ii.2000 & iii.2000; ♂, idem but iii.1999 (52°10'W-4°32'N)'. **Guatemala** (CNC): A. Vp.: ♂, San Cristobal, elev. 1350 m, 1-28.ii.1966 (Welling). **Mexico** (CNC): Chiapas: ♀, Muste, near Huixtia, elev. 440 m, 1-30.ix.1970 (Weling). **Paraguay** (CNC): ♂, Encarnation, 28.xii.1971 (L. Pena). **Peru** (CNC): Madre de Dios: ♂, Avispas, elev. 400 m, 12-20.ix.1962 (L.E. Pena). **USA** (CNC): G.A.: ♀, Forsyth, 15.viii.1973 (F.T. Naumann). **Venezuela** (CNC): Caripe: ♀, Conuco el Mirador, 22.vii.1973 (J.C. Shuttleworth).

Distribution.— Argentina, Belize*, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana*, Guatemala*, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, USA, Venezuela*.

Remarks.— Some specimens have a very weak and short lateral carina on the frons, the clypeus only weakly convex (in lateral view) and a smaller body size, but the sculpture of the face and colouration of the body are similar to that of typical *E. fuscicornis* (but sometimes lighter). Moreover, all the specimens from French Guiana are comparatively small, have a darkened hind femur and the clypeus weakly convex in lateral view. This may suggest the presence of another species but more specimens are needed before any division of this species on the base of these characters should be undertaken.

Exasticolus nigriceps (Enderlein, 1920)

Zelee nigriceps Enderlein, (1918) 1920: 217; Shenefelt, 1970: 225.

Material.— **Costa Rica** (INBIO): Guan[acaste] Prov.: ♀, Est. Pitilla, 9 km S[outh of] Sta [= Santa] Cecilia, v.1990 (700 m, II curso Parataxon., L-N 880200-380200).

Distribution.— Costa Rica*, Mexico.

Remarks.— This species differs from *E. thirionae* spec. nov. by its yellowish hind tarsi and its entirely setose fore wings.

Subfamily Orgilinae Ashmead, 1900

Tribe Orgilini Ashmead, 1900

The members of this tribe are known to be koinobiont endoparasitoids of weakly concealed lepidopterous larvae (Coleophoridae, Gelechiidae, Oecophoridae, Pyralidae, Psychidae, Gracillariidae and Tortricidae). The distribution is cosmopolitan.

Orgilus Haliday, 1833

Orgilus Haliday, 1833: 262; Shenefelt, 1970: 252; van Achterberg, 1987: 55. Type-species: *Microdus obscurator* Nees, 1814, by monotypy.

Ischius Wesmael, 1837: 20.

Macropalpus Ratzeburg, 1844: 56.

Oresimus Ashmead, 1900: 123.

Orgilomorpha Ashmead, 1900: 123.



Figs 5, 6, 8, *Orgilus podus* spec. nov., ♀, holotype; fig. 7, *O. quadricolor* spec. nov., ♀, paratype. 5, habitus, lateral aspect; 6, hind leg, lateral aspect; 7, 8, wings.

Orgilus podus spec. nov.
(figs 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13)

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (FUSAGx), “Guyane française, Montagne de Kaw, Relais Patawa, vii.1999 (Malaise, AEI guyane-J. Cerda)”.

Etymology.— From “podos” (Greek for “foot”) because of the presence of long and stout setae on the apex of the hind tibia and basitarsus.

Holotype, ♀, length of body 4.2 mm, of fore wing 3.9 mm.

Head.— Antenna broken, remaining antennal segments 34, length of third segment subequal to fourth, length of third and fourth segments 2.5 times their maximum width, respectively; length of maxillary palp 0.9 times height of head; apical segment of labial palp inserted at apex of previous segment; eyes glabrous; in dorsal view length of eyes twice temple; temple smooth and shiny, weakly coriaceous near mandible (fig.13), usually glabrous but with several setae near mandible; occipital carina distinct laterally; OOL:diameter of ocellus:POL = 2:1:2; frons smooth medially, laterally coriaceous; vertex convex; stemmaticum weakly protruding in lateral view (fig. 13); face flattened in lateral view, smooth between sparse punctures, with long setae; clypeus flattened in lateral view; length of malar space 1.5 times the basal width of mandible; malar suture absent; occipital flange small.

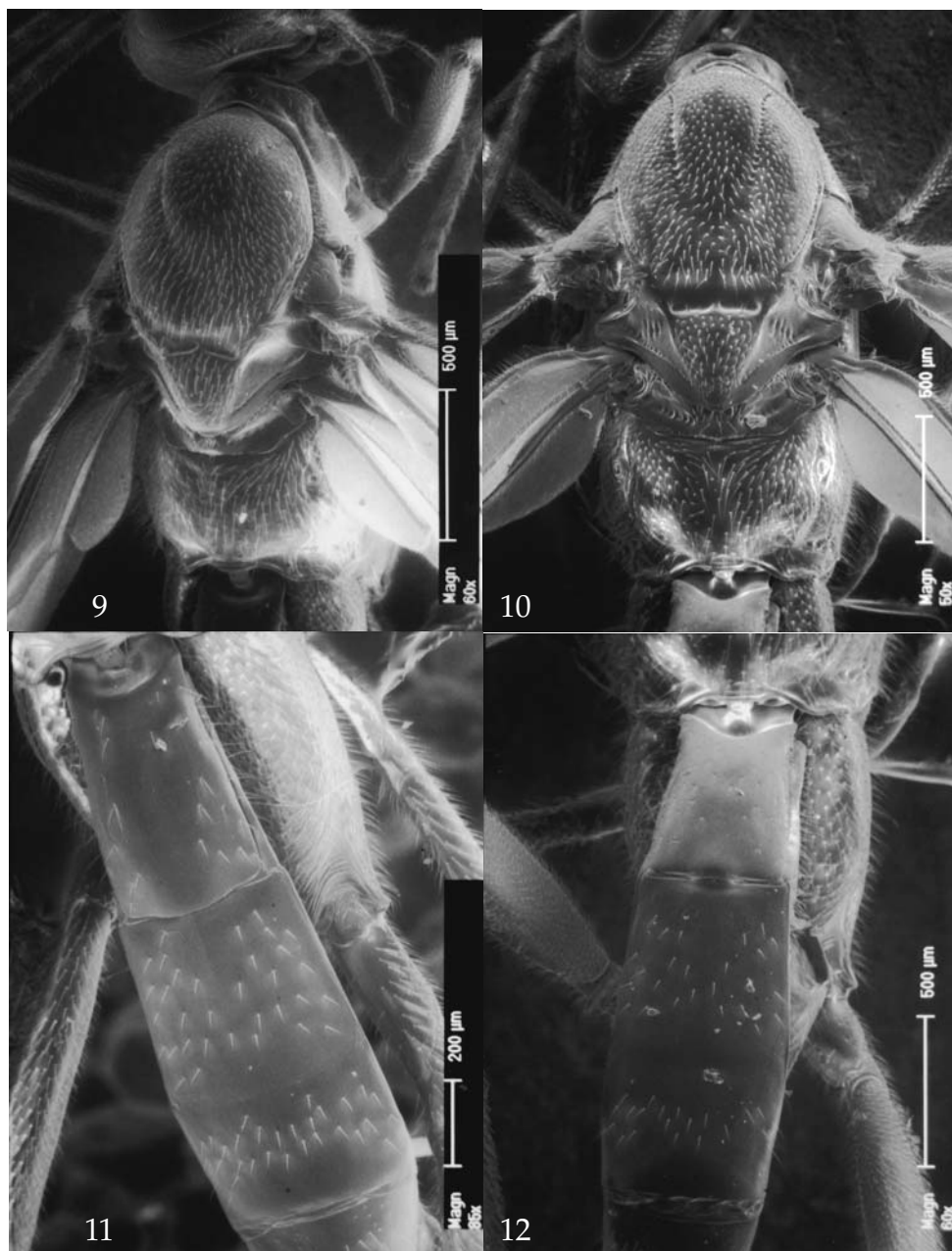
Mesosoma.— Length of mesosoma 1.5 times its maximum height; side of pronotum coriaceous ventrally, punctate medio-anteriorly, sparsely punctate dorsally; surface of mesopleuron, metapleuron, mesoscutum and scutellum smooth and shiny with fine punctures, lateral side of scutellum smooth (fig. 9); precoxal sulcus punctate and nearly reaching prepectal carina (fig. 5); notauli narrowly punctate and absent near scutellar sulcus, not meeting posteriorly; scutellar sulcus with a median carina; propodeum smooth and punctate; metapleural flange large and rounded; mesosoma setose (fig. 9).

Wings.— Fore wing: $r:3-SR+SR1 = 8:32$; $2-SR+M:2-SR = 2:9$ (fig. 8); $3-CU1$ twice $CU1b$; setae absent near veins $M+CU1$, $1-M$, $1-CU1$ and $2-CU1$ (fig. 8); $cu-a$ postfurcal. Hind wing: $1r-m$ straight.

Legs.— Hind coxa smooth, punctate; length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 6.0, 9.6 and 6.0 times their maximal width, respectively; length of hind tibial spurs 0.4 and 0.5 times hind basitarsus; hind femur coarsely punctate; hind tibia strongly curved inwards in dorsal view; inner apex of hind tibia (cf. fig. 14) and hind basitarsus with long stout setae; hind basitarsus only weakly inflated.

Metasoma.— Length of first tergite 1.8 times its maximal width (fig. 11), its surface smooth; spiracles not protruding; dorsal carina of first tergite absent (fig. 11); laterope deep and large; second tergite smooth; length of second tergite 1.2 times length of third tergite (fig. 11); second tergite as long as wide; second suture straight; length of ovipositor sheath subequal to length of fore wing; subapical notch of ovipositor present, valvilli present medially.

Colour.— Brownish-yellow; head (except clypeus and palpi), antenna, propleuron, mesosternum, mesopleuron (except dorsally), metapleuron, propodeum, hind coxa, apical half of hind femur, apical 0.4 of hind tibia (fig. 6), hind tibial spurs, hind basitarsus, fore telotarsus, first tergite (except narrowly posteriorly), medio-posterior



Figs 9, 11, *Orgilus podus* spec. nov., ♀, holotype; figs 10, 12, *O. quadricolor* spec. nov., ♀, paratype. 9, 10, mesosoma, dorsal aspect; 11, 12, first-third metasomal tergites, dorsal aspect.

patch of second tergite, small patch of third tergite, fourth and following tergites and ovipositor sheath blackish; pterostigma and veins of fore wing dark brown; palpi and medial third of hind tibia yellowish; basal third of hind tibia whitish; hind tarsus white.

Male.— Unknown.

Distribution.— Neotropical: French Guiana.

Remarks.— This remarkable species is easy to separate from all other described *Orgilus* species, by its stout and dense setae on the inner side of apex of hind tibia (cf. fig. 14) and on the dorsal and ventral sides of the hind basitarsus. This species strongly resembles *Podorgilus brevitarisus* van Achterberg, 1994, but it can be differentiated by its rounded and medium-sized pronope, the straight and vertical vein cu-a of hind wing, and the apical segment of labial palp inserted on the apex of the penultimate segment.

Orgilus quadricolor spec. nov.
(figs 7, 10, 12, 13)

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (FUSAGx), “**Guyane française**, Montagne de Kaw, route de Kaw, Relais Patawa, 52°10'W-4°32'N, iii.1999 (Malaise trap, AEI guyane-J. Cerda legs)”. Paratypes (FUSAGx, MNHNP, RMNH): ♀, topotypic, and same date; 2 ♀♀, topotypic but viii.1999 and ix.1999.

Etymology.— Named based on the colouration of the body of this species.

Holotype, ♀, length of body 5.9 mm, of fore wing 5.1 mm.

Head.— Antennal segments 45, length of third segment subequal to fourth, length of third and fourth segments 2.4 times their maximum width, respectively; length of maxillary palp 0.7 times height of head; eyes glabrous; in dorsal view length of eyes 2.3 times temple; temple smooth and shiny, coriaceous ventrally, punctate dorsally, with sparse setae near mandible; occipital carina distinct laterally but absent ventrally and widely interrupted medio-dorsally; OOL:diameter of ocellus:POL = 2:2:2; frons smooth medially, laterally weakly striate; vertex convex, smooth with some scattered punctures, but coarsely punctate near frons; stemmaticum weakly protruding in lateral view; face and clypeus flattened in lateral view, smooth between punctures; length of malar space 1.5 times basal width of mandible; malar suture absent; occipital flange thin.

Mesosoma.— Length of mesosoma 1.4 times its maximum height; side of pronotum coriaceous ventrally, punctate medio-anteriorly, sparsely punctate dorsally; surface of mesopleuron, metapleuron, mesoscutum and scutellum smooth and shiny with punctures; precoxal sulcus punctate and nearly reaching prepectal carina; notauli narrowly punctate and absent near scutellar sulcus, not meeting; mesoscutum weakly depressed posteriorly (fig. 10); scutellar sulcus with a median carina and several short crenulae posteriorly (fig. 10); side of scutellum crenulate medially (fig. 10); propodeum smooth and largely punctate; a large and rounded metapleural flange present; mesosoma rather hairy.

Wings.— Fore wing: r:3-SR+SR1 = 10:40; 2-SR+M:2-SR = 4:18 (fig. 7); 3-CU1 twice CU1b; setae absent near veins M+CU1, 1-M, 1-CU1 and 2-CU1 (fig. 7); cu-a postfurcal. Hind wing: 1r-m weakly curved.

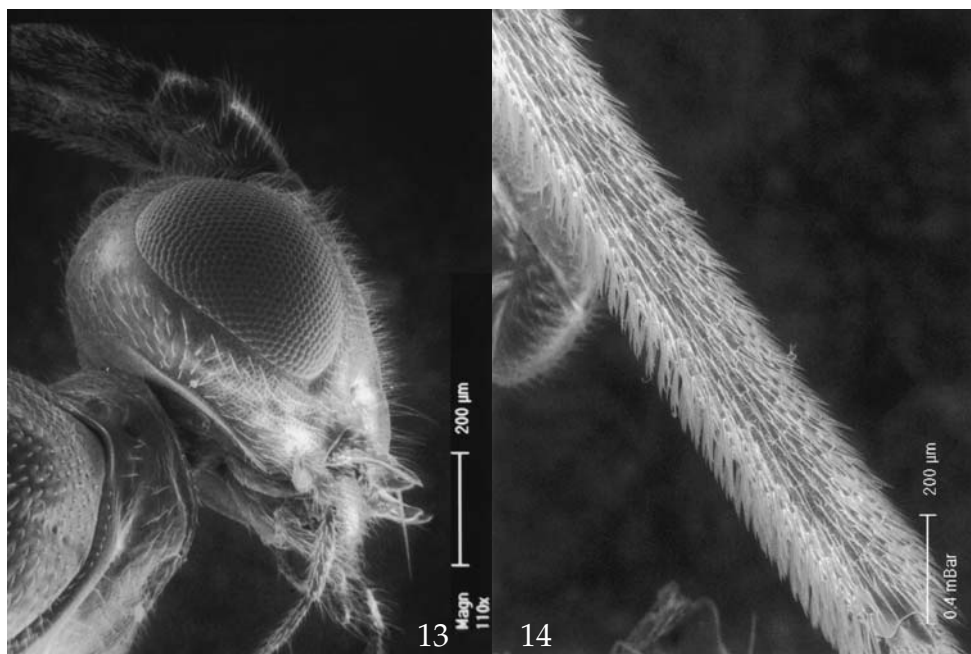


Fig. 13, *Orgilus podus* spec. nov., ♀, holotype; fig. 14, *O. quadricolor* spec. nov., ♀, paratype. 13, head, lateral aspect; 14, hind tibia, inner aspect.

Legs.— Hind coxa smooth, punctate; length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 5.0, 12.0 and 11.6 times their maximum width, respectively; length of outer and inner tibial spurs 0.4 and 0.5 times basitarsus, respectively; hind femur punctate, but smooth and shiny between punctures; hind tibia weakly curved inwards in dorsal view; inner apex of hind tibia with long stout and flattened setae (fig. 14); hind basitarsus without such long stout setae; hind basitarsus not inflated.

Metasoma.— Length of the first tergite 1.5 times its maximum width (fig. 12), its surface smooth medially and apically, sparsely punctate basally; spiracles not protruding (fig. 12); dorsal carina of first tergite absent; laterope deep and large; second tergite smooth; length of second tergite 1.2 times length of third tergite (fig. 12); second tergite as long as wide; second suture straight; length of ovipositor sheath 1.25 times fore wing, subapical notch present, valvilli present medially.

Colour.— Brownish-yellow; antenna, scapus, vertex, frons, temple, occiput, pronotum antero-dorsally, propleuron, mesoscutum, mesosternum, apex of scutellum, metanotum, propodeum, mesopleuron (except medio-posteriorly), hind coxa, apical third of hind tibia, hind tibial spurs, basal half of hind basitarsus, hind telotarsus, first tergite, apical half of fourth and following tergites, ovipositor sheath blackish; apex of hind femur, second tergite, apex of third tergite, and middle tarsus brownish; remainder of hind tarsus whitish; hind femur orange-brown.

Male.— Unknown.

Distribution.— Neotropical: French Guiana.

Variation.— The propleuron and mesopleuron may be yellowish, the third tergite

dark-brownish (except a fine baso-transversal stripe), the hind femur dark-brown, and the hind tibial spurs orange.

Remarks.— This species, along with *O. podus* spec. nov., is easy to separate from all other described *Orgilus* species by its stout and dense setae on inner side of the hind tibia. This species is close to *O. podus* spec. nov., but it can be distinguished by the absence of the stout setae on the hind basitarsus, the basally blackish hind basitarsus, the partly crenulate side of scutellum, the paler head and the darker hind coxa.

Podorgilus brevitarsus van Achterberg, 1994

Material.— **Costa Rica** (UWIM): ♀, Puntarenas, Rd.[road] to Rincon, 10 km W[est] of Pan-Amer.[ican] Hwy.[highway], iii-v.1989 (Hanson & Gauld, 100 m).

Remarks.— This specimen fits well with the AEIG specimen from Bolivia described by van Achterberg in his note appended to the original description (1994). This new locality greatly extends the distribution of this species to the north.

Distribution.— Neotropical: Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica*.

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