

NEW NEOTROPICAL *CALYOZINA*, WITH KEY TO SPECIES (HYMENOPTERA: BETHYLIDAE)¹

Howard E. Evans^{2 3}

ABSTRACT: *Calyozina azurea* is described from a male from Minas Gerais, Brazil, and a key is presented to the four known neotropical species of this genus.

DESCRIPTORS: Bethylidae, *Calyozina*: new species, key to species.

There are several species of neotropical Bethylidae, related to *Epyris*, in which the males have serrate antennae. These species have been assigned to the genus *Calyozina* Enderlein (Evans, 1964) although they are structurally diverse and in fact may merely be males of diverse, specialized lineages within the large genus *Epyris*. Until females have been associated with these males, it seems best to retain them in *Calyozina*. The four species are each known from a single male, but because of the striking appearance of these wasps a brief review of the species seems desirable.

Key to Neotropical Species (Males)

1. Antennae strongly pectinate, the processes on the middle segments about 3 X as long as the segments proper; mandibles with 4 or 5 teeth; pronotum smoothly rounded at anterior angles 2
 Antennae weakly pectinate, processes at most about as long as the segments proper; mandibles with two teeth; anterior angles of pronotum prominent or with conical processes 3
2. Claws with a short, erect tooth; legs bright rufotestaceous beyond coxae; mandibles rufotestaceous; thoracic dorsum alutaceous, somewhat duller than front (Oaxaca, Mexico) *mexicana* Evans, 1965
 Claws trifid, middle tooth blunt, basal tooth short; femora black; mandibles black on basal half; thoracic dorsum shining, very weakly alutaceous (Minas Gerais, Brazil) *azurea* new species
3. Antennae rather stout and with the middle segments only weakly produced; scutellar pits oblique, elongate, connected by a thin, shallow groove; pronotum merely somewhat prominent anterolaterally (Santarem, Brazil) . . . *amazonica* Evans, 1964
 Antennae more slender and with the processes of the middle segments nearly as long as the segments proper; scutellar pits subcircular, not distinctly connected; pronotum

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² Department of Zoology and Entomology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

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with conical processes anterolaterally (Canal Zone, Panama)

..... *neotropica* Evans, 1964

Calyozina azurea, new species

Holotype. — ♂, BRAZIL: Pedra Azul, Minas Gerais, Nov. 1972 (Seabra & Oliveira) (Canad. Nat. Coll., Ottawa).

Description. — Length 7.0 mm; fore wing 4.4 mm. Black, head and thorax (but not propodeum) with dark bluish reflections; apical abdominal segment and genitalia rufous; mandibles black basally, rufous on apical half; scape black, flagellum rufotestaceous; coxae and femora black, tibiae and tarsi dull rufous; wings subhyaline, with dark setulae, veins yellowish brown. Mandibles with a large apical tooth, a slightly smaller second tooth, and 3 very small teeth basad of this (only 2 on one side in this specimen). Clypeus very short, broadly subangulate. Head broad, maximum width 1.2 X median length; front broad, minimum width 1.55 X eye height; vertex broadly rounded off a short distance above eye tops. Ocelli in a broad triangle, width of ocellar triangle slightly exceeding ocello-ocular line. Antennae segments 3-12 each bearing a slender, hairy apical process, these processes longest on the middle segments (5-10) where they are about 3 X as long as the segments proper; apical segment somewhat clavate. Front polished, very weakly alutaceous but with strong punctures which are separated by 2-3 X their own diameters. Thoracic dorsum also polished, weakly alutaceous, punctate; pronotum with smooth contours, not produced anterolaterally; notauli broad, separated by only a thin line posteriorly; scutellar pits subcircular, separated by about their own diameters, connected by a thin groove basally. Propodeal disc about as long as wide, with 3 strong discal carinae between which it is transversely striate; side-pieces with longitudinal ridges, some of which are more or less continuous with similar ridges on the mesopleura which define two concentric ellipses. Middle and hind tibiae spinose; claws trifid, middle tooth blunt.

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