Key to Indian genera of Trichogrammatidae

1. Mid lobe of mesoscutum and scutellum each with 4 setae (Fig. 23) ............ 2
   - Mid lobe of mesoscutum and scutellum each at most with 2 setae (Fig. 74) .......
     .................................................................................................................... 27

2. Fore wing with stigmal vein sessile or subsessile, without a distinct neck and may
   be obsolete (Figs. 9, 60); if stigmal vein with a short neck then fore wing disc
densely setose (Fig. 89) ........................................................................................................ 3
   - Fore wing with stigmal vein well-developed, with a distinct neck (Figs. 11, 16) ...
     ................................................................................................................................. 10

3. Funicle absent (Fig. 5) ................................................................................................. 4
   - Funicle present (clava usually unsegmented) (Fig. 7) ........................................... 5

4. Antennal clava 2-segmented, the first segment may be partially divided by a
   septum; apical segment of clava without a rod-like apical projection (Fig. 5)
   ................................................................................................................................. *Aphelinoidae* Girault
   - Clava 3-segmented, third segment with a rod-like projection (Fig. 82) ............
     ................................................................................................................................. *Tumidiclava* Girault

5. Funicle with one segment (Fig. 13) ............................................................................... 6
   - Funicle with two segments (Fig. 88) .......................................................................... 7

6. Marginal vein short, not touching anterior margin of wing; stigmal vein barely
   projecting from apex of marginal vein; fore wing disc very sparsely setose (Fig. 60) (see couplet 7) ............................................. *Paratrichogramma* Girault (♀)
Marginal vein relatively long, touching wing margin; stigmal vein distinct though sessile; fore wing disc densely setose. (Fig. 14) (see couplet 9) ........................................... Chaetogramma Doult (Chaetogramma s.str.) (♀)

7. Marginal vein short, not touching anterior margin of wing; stigmal vein barely projecting from apex of marginal vein; fore wing disc sparsely setose (as in Fig. 60); second funicle segment with apex narrowed, bottle-neck shaped (Fig. 59) (see couplet 6) ............................................. Paratrichogramma Girault (♂)

Marginal vein relatively long, touching wing margin; stigmal vein developed (Fig. 89); second funicle segment normal, not bottle-neck shaped (Fig. 88) ................................................................. 8

8. Fore wing disc densely setose with RS₁ present, and evident vein tracts present (Fig. 89); ovipositor exserted, curved upwards and sabre-shaped (Fig. 90) ................................................................. Xiphogramma Nowicki

- Fore wing disc setae same or slightly different; ovipositor not exserted or very slightly exserted ................................................................. 9

9. Antenna robust; clava unsegmented (Fig. 7) or 2-segmented (Fig. 8); marginal vein robust, relatively densely setose; RS₁ absent (Fig. 9) ......................... Brachygrammatella Girault

- Antenna relatively slender; clava unsegmented (Fig. 12); marginal vein relatively longer and with some setae; RS₁ absent, but vein tracts discernible (Fig. 14) (see couplet 6) ......................... Chaetogramma Doult (Chaetogrammina Hayat)

10. Funicle absent (Fig. 35) .............................................................................. 11

- Funicle present (Fig. 45) .............................................................................. 18
11. Clava unsegmented and irregular and with long setae (Fig. 77); distal veins of fore wing sigmoid; RS₁ present (as in Fig. 78) ........................................

.......................................................... Trichogramma Westwood (♂)

- Clava segmented, with shorter setae (Fig. 35); distal veins not sigmoid (Fig. 87)

.......................................................... Pseudobrachysticha Girault

12. Clava 3-segmented (Fig. 70); fore wing broad, apex truncate; venation extending to about 0.75x wing length; discal setae very few, RS₁ absent (Fig. 71) (Male clava 2-segmented) ........................................ Uscana Girault

- Clava 4 or 5-segmented (Figs. 86, 30); venation shorter, less than 0.75x wing length (Fig. 34); discal setae present; RS₁ either present or absent ..............

13. Clava 4-segmented (Fig. 38) .................................................................

- Clava 5-segmented (Fig. 33) .................................................................

14. Fore wing broad; marginal vein more or less equal to stigmal vein; RS₁ usually present; disc with some evident vein tracts (Fig. 87) .............. Lathromeromyia Girault

- Fore wing either narrow (at least 2.75x as long as broad) (Fig. 36) or setae on head and mesosoma long, bristle-like (Figs. 40, 41) ......................

15. Most of the setae on head long, bristle-like (Fig. 40); legs long; hypopygium reaching to apex of gaster (Fig. 41); fore wing relatively broad and disc setose; marginal fringe at most 0.5x wing width (Fig. 39) (Male micropterous). ...........

.......................................................... Lathromeromyia Girault

- Setae on head moderately long; those on mid lobe and scutellum minute (Fig. 37); legs of ‘normal’ length; hypopygium prominent but reaching at most to level of TVI of gaster (Fig. 37); fore wing relatively narrower, disc sparsely
setose; marginal fringe at least as long as wing width (Fig. 36) .......................... 

.................................................. Lathromeromina Livingstone & Yacoob

16. Antennal clava with segments complex, irregular and with gross forward-curving spine-like sensilla (Fig. 24); fore wing broad with marginal vein usually shorter than parastigma; RS₁ present; discal setae arranged in distinct vein tracts (Fig. 25) .................................................. Haeckeliania Girault

- Clava with normal setae and sensilla normal, not protruding (Fig. 30); fore wing relatively narrow, with marginal vein distinctly longer than parastigma (Fig. 31); RS₁ and discal setae same or different ........................................ 17

17. Apical segment of clava without a rod-like projection (Fig. 33); fore wing with RS₁ present and bases of vein tracts of RS₁, Median, Cubical and Anal veins converging (Fig. 34) ........................................... Lathromeroidea Girault

- Apical segment of clava with a rod-like projection (Fig. 30); fore wing with RS₁ absent; discal setal tracts not basally converging (Fig. 31) ..................... .......................................................... Lathromeris Foerster

18. Fore wing with parastigma, marginal and stigmal veins together sinuate, forming a sigmoid curve (Figs. 62, 78) .......................................................... 19

- Distal veins of fore wing not sinuate, not forming a sigmoid curve (Figs. 16, 57) ........................................................................................................... 22

19. Fore wing veins strongly sigmoid; stigmal vein nearly perpendicular to or forming only a slightly oblique angle with marginal vein (Fig. 62); the two funicle segments elongate; clava 3 segmented (RS₁ present) (Fig. 61) (Male: funicle 4 segmented, clava usually unsegmented) .......... Poropoea Foerster
- Fore wing veins open sigmoid; stigmal vein strongly oblique to marginal vein (Fig. 78); funicle with two short segments; clava unsegmented or flagellum 5-segmented (Fig. 76) ..................................................................................................................... 20

20. Flagellum 5-segmented (Fig. 80); fore wing with RS₁ absent (Fig. 81)

........................................................................................................... Trichogrammatoidea Girault (♀)

- Flagellum 3-segmented; RS₁ present or absent (Fig. 76) ................. 21

21. Vein tract RS₁ present (Fig. 78) ....................... Trichogramma Westwood (♀)

- Vein tract RS₁ absent (Fig. 81) ..................... Trichogrammatoidea Girault (♀)

22. Marginal vein long, distinctly longer than stigmal vein; fore wing disc broad but not oblate (Fig. 16), vein tracts including RS₁ present or absent ...................... 23

- Marginal vein at most slightly longer than stigmal vein; fore wing disc oblate or nearly so (Fig. 11); vein tracts including RS₁ present .............................. 25

23. Anelli small; first funicle segment scale-like adpressed to base of second segment (Fig. 15); fore wing with RS₁ present; disal setae usually arranged in lines (Fig. 16) ................................................................................................................ Chaetostricha Walker

- Anelli relatively large and distinct; first funicle segment not scale-like and not adpressed with base of second segment (Fig. 56) ................................. 24

24. Flagellum long, the two funicle segments at least quadratic (Fig. 47); clava in female (Fig. 47) or flagellum in male with long setae (Fig. 48); fore wing with RS₁ absent (Fig. 49); second valvifers basally enlarged with only the stylets exserted (Fig. 50); fore wing hyaline or uniformly pale infuscate............................................................... Neocentrobiella Girault

- Flagellum of normal length and normal setae (Fig. 56); fore wing with RS₁ present or absent; disc densely or sparsely setose (Fig. 57); ovipositor shorter, not
enlarged basally; only ovipositor stylets not exerted; fore wing usually with infuscated spots or largely infuscate ....................... Paracentrobia Howard

25. First funicle segment scale-like and pressed to base of second segment; second segment twisted, flagellum robust (Fig. 10); fore wing with marginal vein touching wing margin, at least as long as stigmal vein and parastigma (Fig. 11) ................................................................. Burksiella De Santis

- Funicle with two distinct segments (Fig. 45); flagellum not robust; fore wing venation same or different; marginal vein not touching wing margin (Male clava 4-segmented) ........................................................................ 26

26. Pedicel with transverse, crenulate ridges (Fig. 45); fore tibia with thorn-like spines on dorsal surface; maxillary palp 2-segmented ........... Mirufens Girault

- Pedicel without transverse, crenulate ridges (Fig. 84); fore tibia without thorn-like spines; maxillary palp unsegmented ................................. Ufens Girault

27. Antenna with funicle absent (Fig. 68) ...................................................... 28

- Antenna with funicle present (Fig. 51) ..................................................... 29

28. Clava 4-segmented (Fig. 68); otherwise similar to Oligosita ..................
............................................................................................................ Prosoligosita Hayat & Husain

- Clava 2-segmented; otherwise similar to Epoligosita (see couplets 32, 35) ....
............................................................................................................ subgenus Epoligositina Livingstone & Yacoob

29. Antenna with one funicle and one claval segment (Fig. 17) ...................... 30

- Antenna with one funicle segment, clava at least 2-segmented (Figs. 42, 72) ....
.......................................................................................................................... 31

30. Fore wing broad and apically rounded; venation short, not longer than half wing length; disc densely setose and setae not arranged in lines (Fig. 18); gaster with
12

TL-III each posteriorly with longitudinal ridge-like reticulations (Fig. 19) (TVII of gaster long) .......................................................... Chaetostrichella Girault

- Fore wing apically narrowed or narrowly rounded; venation long, exceeding half wing length, disc asetose (Fig. 22); gasteral terga uniformly sclerotized (see couplets 28, 32, 35) ................................................ Epoligosita Girault

31. Clava 2-segmented (Figs. 21, 42) .................................................. 32

- Clava 3-segmented (Fig. 51) ......................................................... 33

32. Fore wing at least 8x as long as broad; disc with a few setae arranged in one or two curved lines (Fig. 43), marginal fringe several times longer than wing width; hind wing usually bare with marginal fringe consisting of a few setae (Fig. 44). Small insects, 0.18-0.30mm in length (parasitoids in eggs of thrips) ............... .......................................................... Megaphragma Timberlake

- Fore wing not so elongate, usually less than 4x as long as broad; disc bare; other characters mostly different (Fig. 22) (see also couplets 28, 30, 35) ..........

.......................................................... Epoligosita Girault

33. Fore wing long, at least 7x as long as broad (Fig. 64); setae on head and thorax long, bristle-like; mid lobe of mesoscutum usually with raised reticulate sculpture (Fig. 65) (Parasitoids in eggs of aquatic insects) ..............................

.......................................................... Prestwichia Lubbock

- Fore wing not so long and narrow, usually less than 6x as long as broad (Fig. 73); setae on head and thorax generally not bristle-like; mid lobe with sculpture usually fine (Fig. 74) .................................................. 34

34. Gasteral tergites more or less with similar sculpture, if any; propodeum medial length usually distinctly more than medial length of metanotum (Fig. 54);
mesopleuron divided by a suture into an epimeron and episternum (Fig. 55) ……
…………………………………………………………………………………………… 35

- Gaster with T1-III in posterior third or more with ridge-like elongate reticulations (Fig. 74); propodeum medial length usually at most slightly longer than medial length of metanotum; mesopleuron undivided (Fig. 75) ………………………… 37

35. Fore wing apically narrowed, disc bare (Fig. 22) (see also couplets 28, 30, 32) …
…………………………………………………………………………………………… Epoligosita Girault

- Fore wing with apex narrowed or rounded, but disc at least with a few setae (Fig. 52)……………………………………………………………… Oligosita Haliday … 36

36. Pronotum (as usual) medially membranous consisting of two plates (Fig. 53) …
…………………………………………………………………………………………… Subgenus Oligosita s.str.

- Pronotum undivided, dorsally long (Fig. 54) …… Subgenus Orioligosita Hayat

37. Male: Funicle segment either small and anelliform (Fig. 26) or segments of clava with 3 rod-like sensilla or with many longitudinal sensilla (Fig. 27) ………
Hayatia Viggiani ………………………………………………………………………… 38

- Female and male: Funicle segment not anelliform; clava compact with segments short or long, and with a few longitudinal sensilla (Fig. 66) …………………. 39

38. Funicle segment anelliform; clava with segments with normal, slightly protruding longitudinal sensilla (Fig. 26) …………………………… Subgenus Hayatia s. str.

- Funicle segment quadrate; clava with first segment with one and third segment with two rod-like longitudinal sensilla with very short bases (Fig. 27)
…………………………………………………………………………………………… Subgenus Alhindia Hayat
39. Fore wing broad, venation short, about one-third of wing length; disc beyond
venation densely setose, setae not arranged in lines (Fig. 67)...........

................................................................. Probrachista Viggiani

- Fore wing as in Oligosita, venation at least half the wing length (Fig. 73)....

................................................................. Pseudoligosita Girault ............... 40

40. Antennal clava 3-segmented (fig. 72) ............ Subgenus Pseudoligosita s.str.

- Antennal clava 2-segmented (Fig. 100) .........................................................

................................................................. Subgenus Zorontogramma Silvestri