Coelopencyrtus Timberlake, 1919: 218. Type species Coelopencyrtus odyneri Timberlake, by original designation.


**Diagnosis.**

FEMALE. Head, in front view, broader than long; frontovertex slightly convex, less than half of head width;
face convex; occipital margin rounded, not sharp; eyes nearly reaching occipital margin; antennal scrobes short shallow, convex above, reaching at most slightly above level of lower eye margins; antennal torulus usually separated from mouth margin by less than its own diameter; mouth fossa broader than frontovertex width. Mandible three-dentate, teeth pointed. Maxillary pulp 4-segmented; labial pulp 3-segmented; scape at least slightly flattened and slightly to strongly expanded, and shorter than minimum width of frontovertex; funicle 6-segmented, segments quadrate to strongly transverse; clava 3-segmented, apical segment transversely or slightly obliquely truncate. Pronotum with posterior margin (collar) concave; mesoscutum flat to very slightly convex; notaular line absent; axillae just meeting; scutellum flat, apex overlapping propodeum medially. Fore-wing hyaline and densely setose behind submarginal vein proximad of linea calva; stigmal vein with swollen stigma; filum spinosum present; linea calva not interrupted but may be closed posteriorly; stigmal vein longer than postmarginal and marginal veins; marginal vein 1.5-3.0x as long as broad. Gaster slightly shorter than thorax; hypopygium reaching to the apex of gaster; third valvula free.

Frontovertex, mesoscutum and scutellum with fine punctate reticulate sculpture, puncts small, and separated by much more than their own diameters.

MALE. Similar to female; antenna with funicle segments normal or slightly flattened; clava unsegmented.
Hosts. Polyembryonic parasites of bees (Apidae, Xylocopidae, Hylaeidae (Hymenoptera)).

Species and distribution. Cosmopolitan. The genus contains 27 species. The number of species in the six zoogeographical regions are:-

Afrotropical, 5; Australian, 9; Nearctic, 2; Neotropical, 1; Oriental, 3; Palaearctic, 7.

Comments. See comments given under classification (Page 11). The genus is represented in the Indian fauna by one described species, krishnamurtii. The author has seen material of at least two more, possibly undescribed, species (The Natural History Museum, London and Dr. M. Hayat collection). As these are represented by in adequate material, these are not considered further in this thesis.

1. Coelopencyrtus krishnamurtii (Mahdi hassan) (Figs. 143-146)


Redescription.

Female. Length, 1.0 - 1.5 mm. Head dorsum, mesoscutum and scutellum shiny metallic green; metapleuron and gaster with
violet reflections; antenna dark brown; wings hyaline; legs mainly yellowish; all coxae dark brown with metallic lustre; bases of fore tibiae with a longitudinal dark brown patch; hind femora, tibiae and last tarsal segment dark brown.

Head (Fig. 144). Frontovertex 0.38x of head width, 1.18x of scape length. Antenna (Fig. 143). Scape 2.6x as long as broad; pedicel as long as F1-F3 combined; all funicle segments broader than long; clava 3-segmented and obliquely truncated. Relative measurements (from card): HDW,42; HFL,34; FVW,16; POL,10.5; AOL,7.5; OOL,1; OCL,4; EL,22; CL,10. (From slide): HFW,66; HFL,53; EL, 35; CL,16; FVW,25.5; Tr.L,5; MFW,31.5; SL,21.5; SW,8; PL,8; PW,5; FnL,20; ClL,19.

Thorax. Mesoscutum and scutellum with finely punctate reticulate sculpture; propodeum 0.07x as long as scutellum. Forewing 2.4x as long as broad, setation and venation as in Fig. 145; hindwing 3.4x as long as broad. Relative measurements (from card): TL,50; Msct.L,25; Sct.L,22. (From slide): TL,93; TW,70; Msct.L,41; Msct.W,63; Sct.L,39; Sct.W,40; Prop.Mid L,3; FWL,142; FWW,58; Max.Fr.L,2; HWL,102; HWW,30; Max.Fr.L,2.

Gaster slightly shorter than thorax (47 : 50); ovipositor (Fig. 146) slightly exserted. Relative measurements (from slide): Ov.L,40; IIIval.L, 16.5; [MTL,56; MSL,20; MBL,24; HTL,54; HSL,8; HBL,18; DBS,53.5].

**Male.** Unknown.

**Host.** Xylocopa tenuiscapa Westwood.
Distribution. India: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.


Comments. C. krishnamurtii (Mahdihassan) appears extremely close to callainus Annecke (1968, Figs. 2-5) but differs in having funicle segments relatively broader, scape slightly expanded and marginal and postmarginal veins longer. However, these differences may fall within the range of variation of a species, and callainus may eventually prove to be a synonym of krishnamurtii.