with *Ageniaspis*; and the opinion of Dr. Zolnerowich* regarding the synonymy of *Paralitomastix, Raffaellia* and *Apsilophrys* with *Copidosoma* is accepted here. A key to the genera of Copidosomatini is provided. Keys to Indian species of *Copidosoma*, and world species of *Copidosomopsis* are also given. The genera included in the thesis are diagnosed. All the species are described in detail. The descriptions of species are supported by suitable illustrations.

**HOSTS AND BIOLOGY**

The diminutive and polyembryonic species of Copidosomatini are larval parasitoids of lepidopterans of the families Gelechiidae, Gracillariidae, Nepticulidae, Pyralidae, Tortricidae, and Yponomeutidae (Noyes & Hayat, 1984, 1994). They usually attack large hosts and consequently, the number of parasitoids that can reach maturity in a single caterpillar is very large. The maximum number recorded was in *Copidosoma truncatellum* (Dalman) in which more than 3000 specimens were obtained from a single larva of *Phytometra brassicae* Riley. In this species each egg was found by Clausen (1940) to give rise to one to a thousand larvae.

*In a letter Dr. Zolnerowich (Texas A & M University, College Station, U.S.A.) has informed Dr. M. Hayat about the above mentioned synonymys which he proposed in his Ph.D. thesis. The paper by Zolnerowich on the Nearctic Copidosomatini is in press.*