VI. INDIAN GENERA EXCLUDED FROM CHEILONEURINI

1. *Mayridia Mercet* (Figs. 244-247)

*Mayridia* and *Ectroma* were placed by Trjapitzin (1973b) in the tribe Miraini, subtribe Mayridiina (see also Trjapitzin & Gordh, 1978b, Noyes, 1980), and in 1989, he transferred this subtribe (Mayridiina) to the tribe Echthroplexiellini. Noyes & Hayat (1984) suggested that the subtribe Mayridiina be transferred to Cheiloneurini. Later, Noyes (1988) elevated Mayridina to the rank of a tribe, Mayridiini, on the basis of two characters, tridentate mandible and higher location of the antennal toruli. Dahms & Gordh (1997) appear to have overlooked the change in rank of Mayridiina to Mayridiini made by Noyes (1988), and following the earlier suggestions of Noyes & Hayat (1984), transferred the subtribe Mayridiina to Cheiloneurini.

The present author agrees with Noyes (1988) in placing *Mayridia* and *Subprionomitus* in the tribe Mayridiini, and therefore, excludes *Mayridia* from Cheiloneurini.

2. *Kataka* Noyes & Hayat

This genus was placed in the Cheiloneurini by Hayat (1985). However, the following characters suggest its close relationship with *Mayridia*, and therefore *Kataka* is removed from Cheiloneurini and placed in Mayridiini. Frontovertex broad, occipital margin rounded; toruli placed high on head, removed from mouth margin by at least twice the major diameter of a torulus; and nearly flat mesothoracic dorsum.
3. *Protyndarichoides Noyes* (Figs. 248-250)

This genus was doubtfully referred to Cheiloneurini by Noyes & Hayat (1984), but Singh & Agarwal (1993a,b) regarded it as out of place in this tribe. The present author studied material of the two Indian species *P. aligarhensis* (Fatima & Shafee), and *P. indicus* (Singh & Agarwal), and came to the conclusion that the genus must be removed from Cheiloneurini, but is not sure where it should be placed in the current system of classification of the subfamily Encyrtinae.

Although the structure of the head, thorax and wing venation are about as in Cheiloneurini genera, the following characters suggest that it does not belong in Cheiloneurini: shape of the gaster, especially the large TVII with its slightly concave anterior margin and broadly rounded posterior margin; prominent hypopygium which reaches or nearly reaches to the apex of the gaster; ovipositor short, and with differently shaped first valvifer (triangular plate), and second valvifer (inner plate); and the male genitalia (shorter phallobase which is less than 2.5x as long as broad, digiti elongate, at least 0.5x of phallobase length).

* Sushil & Khan (1996) described *P. punctatifrons* from Naini (Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh), and also synonymized *P. aligarhensis* with *cinctiventris* (Girault). This latter action was obviously based more upon conjecture (as they do not appear to have seen material of either species) or on the inadequate original descriptions. However, it may be pointed out that the original description and figures given by the authors for *P. punctatifrons* leave no doubt that this species may eventually prove to be a synonym of *Lamennaisia ambiguua* (Nees).
4. *Meniscocephalus Perkins* (Figs. 251-254)

This genus was placed in Tetracneminae and then in Encyrtinae by Trjapitzin, (1973a,b), but without referring it to any tribe, and in 1982 he followed Noyes (1980) and referred the genus to the tribe Cheiloneurini, subtribe Tyndarichina. Noyes & Hayat (1984) were unable to place it in any tribe, but indicated that it may either belong in the Prionomasticini or Cheiloneurini.

The author has studied specimens of 3 undetermined species of *Meniscocephalus* from India, and on the basis of the following characters regards this genus as best placed in the tribe Bothriothoracini: menisciform head, presence of thimble-like punctures on head; location of the antennal toruli near mouth margin, forewing venation, and structure of the gaster and ovipositor, especially the shape of TVII, shape of the 1st valvifer (triangular plate) and free third valvula, and absence of paratergites.