Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.), Part I: Indo-Malayan and Palearctic fauna

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Abstract

The Indo-Malayan and Palearctic species of Oxyscelio (Hymenoptera: Platygastridae s.l.) are revised. A total of 90 species are recognized as valid, 19 of which are redescribed - O. acutiventris (Kieffer), O. brevinervis (Kieffer), O. carinatus (Kieffer), O. ceylonensis (Dodd), O. consobrinus (Kieffer), O. crassicornis (Kieffer), O. cupularis (Kieffer), O. dorsalis (Kieffer), O. excavatus (Kieffer), O. flavipennis (Kieffer), O. florus Kononova, O. foveatus Kieffer, O. kiefferi Dodd, O. magnus (Kieffer), O. marginalis (Kieffer), O. nanaus Kozlov & Lê, O. perpusen Kononova, O. rugusus (Kieffer) and O. spinosiceps (Kieffer), and 71 which are described as new - O. aclavae Burks, sp. n., O. amrichae Burks, sp. n., O. asperi Burks, sp. n., O. angustifrons Burks, sp. n., O. angustinubbin Burks, sp. n., O. arcus Burks, sp. n., O. arvi Burks, sp. n., O. auresmedioecritas Burks, sp. n., O. bipunctatum Burks, sp. n., O. brevidentis Burks, sp. n., O. catesitas Burks, sp. n., O. capilli Burks, sp. n., O. capitis Burks, sp. n., O. cavinerion Burks, sp. n., O. chimaerae Burks, sp. n., O. codae Burks, sp. n., O. convergens Burks, sp. n., O. cordis Burks, sp. n.,
O. crateris Burks, sp. n., O. crebritas Burks, sp. n., O. crustum Burks, sp. n., O. cuculli Burks, sp. n., O. cyrtomesos Burks, sp. n., O. dasymesos Burks, sp. n., O. dasynoton Burks, sp. n., O. dermatoglyphes Burks, sp. n., O. doumao Burks, sp. n., O. fistulae Burks, sp. n., O. flabellae Burks, sp. n., O. flaviventris Burks, sp. n., O. fossarum Burks, sp. n., O. fossularum Burks, sp. n., O. genae Burks, sp. n., O. granorum Burks, sp. n., O. granuli Burks, sp. n., O. greenacus Burks, sp. n., O. halmaherae Burks, sp. n., O. intermedietas Burks, sp. n., O. jaune Burks, sp. n., O. jugi Burks, sp. n., O. kramata Burks, sp. n., O. labis Burks, sp. n., O. lacunae Burks, sp. n., O. latinubbin Burks, sp. n., O. latitudinis Burks, sp. n., O. limae Burks, sp. n., O. longiventris Burks, sp. n., O. mesiodentis Burks, sp. n., O. mollitia Burks, sp. n., O. nasolabii Burks, sp. n., O. nodorum Burks, sp. n., O. noduli Burks, sp. n., O. nubbin Burks, sp. n., O. obsidiani Burks, sp. n., O. ogive Burks, sp. n., O. operimenti Burks, sp. n., O. peludo Burks, sp. n., O. planocarinae Burks, sp. n., O. praecipitis Burks, sp. n., O. reflectens Burks, sp. n., O. regionis Burks, sp. n., O. sinuum Burks, sp. n., O. spinae Burks, sp. n., O. striarum Burks, sp. n., O. tecti Burks, sp. n., O. unguis Burks, sp. n., O. vadorum Burks, sp. n., O. vittae Burks, sp. n. and O. zeuctomesos. Neotypes are designated for nine species, including the type species O. foveatus Kieffer, O. brevinervis (Kieffer), O. bifurcatus (Kieffer), O. frontalis (Kieffer), O. crassicornis (Kieffer), O. cupularis (Kieffer), O. foveatus Kieffer, O. kiefferi Dodd, O. magnus (Kieffer) and O. marginalis (Kieffer). Oxyscelio bifurcatus (Kieffer) syn. n. and O. frontalis (Kieffer) syn. n. are synonymized under Oxyscelio consobrinus (Kieffer). The fauna is divided into 13 species groups, with six species unplaced to a group. A phylogenetic analysis employing 73 morphological characters did not find most of these groups to be monophyletic, but they are retained to aid in specimen identification. Potential biogeographical patterns are discussed, including regional variation in surface sculpture and a morphological link between Sri Lankan and Australian species.

**Keywords**
Platygastroidea, Scelionidae, Oxyscelio, Scelioninae, key, revision, database, parasitoid
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Introduction

The genus *Oxyscelio* Kiefer comprises relatively robust platygastroid wasps that occur across equatorial and east Africa, the south-eastern part of the Palearctic, the Indomalayan and Australasian regions. They are relatively easily identified by the fore wing submarginal vein being distant from wing margin, very short marginal vein, virtually absent postmarginal vein, posteriorly rounded vertex, and distinct metascutellum. In addition, many species can be recognised by the pronounced frontal depression on the head which is often rimmed by a carina.

The genus was first erected for a single species from Indonesia, *Oxyscelio foveatus*, by Kieffer (1907), which he later treated as a subgenus of *Chromoteleia* Ashmead (Kieffer 1910a) but later raised again to generic rank (Kieffer 1926). Following its original description the status of *Oxyscelio* and the genera that surround it was particularly confusing. This is clearly evident in the fact that, other than the type species, all taxa described prior to 1930 that are currently accommodated in *Oxyscelio* were described under other generic names. This situation was resolved by Dodd (1931) who recognized a range of species from the Oriental and Australian regions as being congeneric based on several key characters, the form of the fore wing venation (outlined above) and the structure of the metanotal plate. In so doing he treated *Dicroteleia* Kieffer, *Camptoteleia* Kieffer and *Xenoteleia* Kieffer as junior synonyms of *Oxyscelio*, and transferred 32 species to that genus including all Australian taxa that he had previously described under *Sceliomorpha* Ashmead (*sensu* Kieffer 1926). This work by Dodd (1931) and his other studies on various scelionid genera around that time provided significant taxonomic stability and are testament to his thoughtful and perceptive approach to discriminating genera and species.

Since the descriptive work of Kieffer and Dodd prior to 1920, only three additional species of *Oxyscelio* have been added to the world fauna (Kozlov and Lê 2000; Kononova 2007). Masner (1976) provided a diagnosis of the genus and key to separate putative related genera, and Johnson (1992) catalogued the world’s species.

The current study is the first of three papers that aim to fully revise the world species of *Oxyscelio*, focusing on describing the large number of new taxa. This first paper deals with the Indo-Malayan and Palearctic species; the second one will treat the Australasian taxa, and the third one the African species. This work has arisen from our Platygastroidea Planetary Biodiversity Inventory (see below) which aims to revise all species on a worldwide basis for a number of important platygastroid genera.

The contributions of the individual authors are as follows; R.A. Burks: character definition, species concept development; key development, imaging, capture of specimen data, manuscript preparation, phylogenetic analysis and illustration; L. Masner: specimen acquisition, and generic overview; N.F. Johnson: generic concept development, software and database development and manuscript preparation; A.D. Austin: initial species concept development, manuscript preparation, and taxonomic overview.
Materials and methods

Specimens examined were provided by the following collections: The American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, Florida, USA (AEIC); American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY (AMNH); Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australia (ANIC); The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (BMNH); Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Ottawa, Canada (CNCI); Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL (FSCA); Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium (ISNB); Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA (MCZC); Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); C.A. Triplehorn Insect Collection, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio (OSUC); Queensland Primary Industries Insect Collection, Brisbane, Australia (QDPC); Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia (QMBA); Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium (RMCA); Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, Netherlands (RMNH); Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada (ROME); South African National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa (SANC); Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev, Ukraine (UASK); National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC (USNM); Waite Insect and Nematode Collection, Adelaide, Australia (WINC).

This revision is a product of the Platygastroidea Planetary Biodiversity Inventory, funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation (N.F. Johnson, Ohio State University; Andy Austin, University of Adelaide; Principal Investigators). An objective of this project is to use biodiversity informatics resources to accelerate taxonomic work, making real-time collaboration possible. Data associated with specimens examined in this study can be accessed at hol.osu.edu and entering the unique specimen identifier (e.g. OSUC 247918) in the search form. Life science identifiers (LSIDs) can be resolved at http://lsid.tdwg.org (i.e. urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:99E3E72E-DA88-4740-9ECB-2D03BCD1DACE).

Terminology. Morphological terminology follows Mikó et al. (2007) except where noted. Antennal terminology follows Bin (1981). Anteclypeus and postclypeus are used sensu Dangerfield et al. (2001). Dorsal epomial carina and vertical epomial carina were mentioned by Masner and Johnson (2007) and are here used as illustrated by Talamas et al. (2011). Ovipositor terminology is used as described by Austin and Field (1997). “Middle genal carina” is the largest carina subparallel to the eye but between the genal carina and the carina immediately encircling the eye; it has proven to be recognizable as homologous (when present) in Oxyscelio. T1 midlobe refers to the raised antero-medial area of T1 that is flanked by depressed lateral areas. This is usually
flat and only weakly elevated in *Oxyscelio*, and therefore is not strictly the same as a T1 horn, but a T1 midlobe can be expressed as a T1 horn.

Surface sculpture terminology referring to repeated sculptural elements follows Eady (1968) when possible, with a novel set of designations and distinctions to increase specificity and descriptive value. Diminutive terms such as “foveolate” and “rugulose” were avoided because of a nearly total lack of criteria for separating them from non-diminutive alternatives. “Major” surface sculpture is here treated as repeated sculptural patterns that interact with seta placement. It does not include non-repeated elements or those which are repeated only once due to bilateral symmetry. Umbilicate-foveate sculpture refers to rounded crater-like sculptural elements, each surrounding a setiferous pit, with each fovea being much larger than its setiferous pit and spatially separated from that pit. Umbilicate-punctate sculpture indicates that no sculptural element accompanies the setiferous pit. Rugose sculpture refers to branching or wrinkling elevations that flank setiferous pits but do not fully surround them. Rugose sculpture can coexist with umbilicate sculpture in the same area of the sclerite, in which case the rugae occur on spaces between umbilicate sculptural elements. Note that “rugose” refers to a distribution of sculptural elements, and therefore can be “irregular” or “regular” even though rugae (the elements themselves) are by definition at least slightly irregular. Where both umbilicate-foveate and umbilicate-punctate sculpture are reported for the same sclerite, this should be interpreted as variable sculpture where some setiferous pits are surrounded by foveae while others are not. Under this scheme, “major” surface sculpture cannot occur in any part of the sclerite that lacks setae.

“Microsculpture” refers to repeated tiny sculptural elements that do not interact with seta placement. Microsculpture can occur on “major” sculptural elements, such as on rugae and on all surfaces of foveae. Punctate microsculpture refers to tiny round pits that do not bear setae. Granulate microsculpture refers to sculpture that is similar to that of leather or skin, with areas enclosed by tiny grooves (= sunken septa). Microsculpture can occur in areas that lack setae.

Sculptural terms for repeated sculpture that are not included in the above categories are 1) “carinae” which refers to elevations that are sharp and not branched or wrinkled, 2) “striae” which refers to repeated elevations that are not sharp and do not branch or exhibit wrinkling. These sculptural elements do not interact with setiferous pit placement, but umbilicate sculpture can occur between them. While alternative logic may suggest that rugose sculpture is better classed within this category, this choice was avoided because rugose sculptural patterns did apparently interact with umbilicate sculptural patterns. For the occipital carina, “crenulate” means that short carinae radiate from the occipital carina. For carinae in general: the carina may be described using the phrase “as a ruga” if it is expressed as a wrinkled and/or irregularly meandering elevation.

**Illustrations and data citations.** Photographs were taken using one of the following systems: 1) Visionary Digital BK+ Imaging System, November 2010 model, with either a K2 Long Distance Microscope or a 65 mm varifocal lens; 2) Synoptics, Ltd. system using a Leica Z16 APO microscope and a JVC KY-F75U 3-CCD camera; or
3) GT EntoVision Mobile Imaging System. Source photos were stacked using Zerene Stacker version 1.04 or Auto-Montage Pro version 5.01.0005, and enhanced using Adobe Photoshop CS5 or CS6.

**Phylogenetic analysis.** A New Technology Search at initial level 95 was performed using TNT (Tree analysis using New Technology) version 1.1 (Goloboff et al. 2003, 2008) on a subset of 28 characters that were deemed by the primary author to be phylogenetically valuable (see Appendix III for matrix and characters used). Implied weighting (K=2) was used to produce results with more resolution. Bootstrapping was performed with 1,000 replicates using the same settings. *Bracalba cuneata* Dodd was used as an outgroup for the analyses (specimens OSUC 238172, OSUC 238164), chosen because of morphological similarity between *Oxyscelio* and *Bracalba*.

**Taxonomy**

**Oxyscelio** Kieffer

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:99E3E72E-DA88-4740-9ECB-2D03BCD1DACE

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:529

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio

*Oxyscelio* Kieffer, 1907: 310. Original description. Type: *Oxyscelio foveatus* Kieffer, by monotypy; Brues 1908: 46 (diagnosis, list of species); Kieffer 1910b: 62, 68 (description, key to subgenera, keyed); Kieffer 1913a: 224 (description); Kieffer 1926: 261, 267 (description, keyed, key to species); Dodd 1931: 72 (diagnosis, synonymy, list of species, key to related groups); Mani 1941: 25 (catalog of species of India); Muesebeck and Walkley 1956: 377 (citation of type species); Masner 1976: 22, 25 (description, keys to separate *Baryconus* Foerster, *Bacalba* Dodd, *Chromoteleia* Ashmead, *Oxyscelio* Kieffer); De Santis 1980: 311 (catalog of species of Brazil); Galloway and Austin 1984: 7, 8, 13 (list of species described from Australia, keyed); Johnson 1992: 451 (catalog of world species); Austin and Field 1997: 18, 68 (structure of ovipositor system, discussion of phylogenetic relationships, genus misplaced in Baryconini); Lê 2000: 32, 39 (keyed, description); Rajmohana 2006: 116 (keyed); Kononova and Fursov 2007: 61 (description); Kononova and Fursov 2007: 103 (description); Kononova and Kozlov 2008: 21, 190 (description, keyed, key to species of Palearctic region).

**Dicroteleia** Kieffer, 1908: 92. Original description. Type: *Dicroteleia rugosa* Kieffer, by monotypy. Synonymized by Dodd (1931); Kieffer 1926: 267, 387 (description, keyed, key to species); Mani 1941: 25 (catalog of species of India); Muesebeck and Walkley 1956: 346 (citation of type species); Baltazar 1966: 179 (catalog of species of the Philippines).

**Chromoteleia** (*Oxyscelio*): Kieffer 1910a: 312 (key to species, keyed); Kieffer 1910b: 68, 69 (description, list of species, keyed).

**Oxyscelio** (*Dicroteleia*): Kieffer 1910b: 68 (description, list of species, keyed).
Camptoteleia Kieffer, 1913b: 387. Original description. Type: Camptoteleia carinata Kieffer, designated by Kieffer (1926) (key to species of the Philippines). Synonymized by Dodd (1931); Kieffer 1914: 296 (key to species of the Philippines); Kieffer 1916: 64, 171 (key to new species described from the Philippines); Kieffer 1926: 267, 379 (description, keyed, key to species); Baltazar 1966: 177 (catalog of species of the Philippines).

Xenoteleia Kieffer, 1913b: 390. Original description. Type: Xenoteleia flavipennis Kieffer, by monotypy and original designation. Synonymized by Dodd (1931); Kieffer 1926: 270, 427 (description, keyed); Muesebeck and Walkley 1956: 408 (citation of type species); Baltazar 1966: 181 (catalog of species of the Philippines).

**Description.** Body length: 2.6–7.1 mm.


Comments. Oxyscelio is a very distinctive genus particularly because of the morphology of the face, vertex and fore wing venation. The genus is highly diverse and comprises in excess of 200 species. It has been collected from a large range of habitats from rainforest, open dry forest, grasslands to more open, dry environments including the malle and semi-arid zone of Australia. Species have been collected using a variety of standard collecting techniques for small parasitic Hymenoptera, but they can be particularly numerous in yellow pan traps, even in closed habitats, indicating that many species may be living close to the ground.
Biology. Although there are a large number of species known from Asia and Australia there are apparently no available rearing records from hosts identified beyond ordinal level (see Kononova and Fursov 2007, for photograph of egg of orthopteran host of *Oxyscelio perpensus* Kononova). However, given the large size of most species, the diversity of habitats in which they have been collected, and the structure of the ovipositor, we presume that all *Oxyscelio* species parasitise orthopteran eggs of some type.

Distribution. *Oxyscelio* has been recorded from Africa (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda), the Indo-Malayan region (Brunei, Christmas Island, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam), the eastern Palearctic (mainland China, Japan, Nepal, South Korea), Australasia and the southwest Pacific (mainland Australia, Tasmania, Fiji, Lord Howe Is., New Britain, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu).

Phylogenetic relationships. Masner (1976) postulated that *Oxyscelio* is related to *Bracalba* Dodd, *Chromoteleia* Ashmead and *Baryconus* Foerster, and he provided a key to separate them. Based on the structure of the ovipositor system it is unlikely that *Baryconus* is related to this group of genera given it has a *Ceratobaeus*-type system, where the other genera all have a *Scelio* type ovipositor system (Austin and Fields 1997). The molecular phylogenetic study of Murphy et al. (2007) included three of these genera, *Oxyscelio*, *Chromoteleia* and *Baryconus*, and none showed a sister-group relationship to each other, although the support on the branches that linked these genera were far from robust. Two of us (NFJ and ADA) are currently coordinating a significantly expanded molecular analysis of the Platygastroidea involving additional sequence data and a trebling of taxa, and this should help resolved the relationships among these and other genera.

The species level phylogeny generated as a part of this study (Fig. 1) does not always uphold monophyly of the species groups described below. The authors do not see this as a major problem, as the species groups are informal groupings that are not necessarily meant to be strictly monophyletic. They are meant to be useful for species diagnostics, but can be seen as potentially valid alternatives to the included phylogeny.

Species Groups of *Oxyscelio*

For the Indo-Malayan and Palearctic fauna of *Oxyscelio* we recognize 13 species groups. These groups are discussed below to indicate intuitively our perception of the structure within the genus and to serve as an aid in specimen identification.

*Oxyscelio carinatus* Species Group

Characteristics: Frontal depression flat or nearly so. Hyperoccipital carina complete as a strong ruga, continuous with the anteriormost genal carina, laterally not con-
Figure 1. Strict consensus phylogram of four most parsimonious trees for Indo-Malayan and Palearctic species of *Oxyscelio* using TNT New Technology with Implied Weighting. Search with set initial level = 95, best score = 16.98. Bootstrap support values above 50% indicated above branches, found using TNT new technology search (set initial level = 95).
nected with occipital carina. Occipital carina complete or incomplete, but without strong lateral corners. Metascutellum with a pair of subapical dorsal setae, concave dorsally, slightly emarginate apically with rounded posterolateral lobes. T7 in males with acuminate posterolateral corners.

**Comments**: The *carinatus*-group is very similar to the *cuculli*-group, but differs in that the hyperoccipital carina is defined by a ruga and in having a deeper frontal depression. The *O. mesiodentis*-complex within the *cuculli*-group has a much more densely setose and differently shaped metascutellum than in the *carinatus*-group. The general trend towards sculptural reduction in Philippine species (a more pronounced reduction occurs in species from the Maluku Islands of Indonesia) leads one to consider the possibility that the *carinatus*-group could be weakly sculptured species of the *cuculli*-group. However, it does not seem proper to lump these groups without additional data supporting this hypothesis. Another possibility exists, that the *carinatus*-group could be closely related to the *dasymesos*-group, as both groups contain species with a setose metascutellum and nearly flat frontal depression.

Includes: *O. carinatus*, *O. praecipitis*, *O. spinosiceps*, *O. vittae*.

**Oxyscelio crateris Species Group**

**Characteristics**: Hyperoccipital carina complete, continuous with the anterior-most genal carina, laterally connected with occipital carina by a distinct longitudinal carina or elevation; area between hyperoccipital and occipital carinae slightly sunken and crater-like. Metascutellum about as long as broad, concave dorsally and with little or no median sculpture, rounded apically. T7 in males without posterolateral spines.

**Comments**: The *crateris*-group contains a few species with a crater-like area, between the occipital and hyperoccipital carinae, that is fully outlined by carinae. This area also has distinctive sculpture that is different from that of surrounding areas. Some members of the *latitudinis*-group may have a similarly weakly concave or partially outlined crater-like area as well, but these species have a very different, broad and strongly sculptured metascutellum.

Includes: *O. cordis*, *O. crateris*, *O. spinae*.

**Oxyscelio crebritas Species Group**

**Characteristics**: Hyperoccipital carina absent or weakly indicated by rugae, laterally not connected with occipital carina. Occipital carina complete or incomplete, but without strong lateral corners. Frons without oblique flange; frontal depression without transverse carinae or grooves in ventral half. Metascutellum medially concave and smooth or with transverse carinae. T7 in males usually with sharp posterolateral corners, rarely with short spines or without spines.
Comments: The crebritas-group contains many very similar species differing in subtle ways. Most members of this group have a radicle that is darker than the scape, but this feature is variable in many species. The florus-group differs in having longitudinal metascutellar rugae, instead of transverse carinae. The noduli-group is similar but has a much more strongly sculptured frontal depression.


Oxyscelio cuculli Species Group

Characteristics: Hyperoccipital carina complete and strong, continuous with the anteriormost genal carina, laterally not connected with occipital carina. Occipital carina complete or incomplete, but without strong lateral corners. Metascutellum concave dorsally and with little or no median sculpture, incised or slightly emarginate apically. T7 in males variable, some species with strong posterolateral spines.

Comments: The cuculli-group has several distinctive species with a sharp hyperoccipital carina and strongly concave frontal depression that is more or less hood-like. There are some other species that possess these traits in less-developed ways, but which can be linked with this group through transformation series. These species make distinction from the crebritas-group and carinatus-group especially difficult. Because of this, it is useful to divide this group into three species complexes that can be more consistently defined:

Oxyscelio convergens Species Complex: Metascutellum long, weakly emarginate, nearly flat, not setose. Anterior portion of metasomal depression long and exposed dorsally; with long and narrowly separated lateral propodeal carinae, often with a median carina between them. Includes: O. aureamediocritas, O. bipunctuum, O. convergens, O. kramatos, O. marginalis, O. vadorum.

Oxyscelio cuculli Species Complex: Metascutellum short, strongly emarginate with dorsally protruding posterolateral corners, not setose. Anterior portion of metasomal depression short and weakly developed, hidden from dorsal view; lateral propodeal carinae short and variably separated anteriorly. Includes: O. angustifrons, O. cuculli, O. granorum, O. intermedietas, O. nubbin.


Oxyscelio dasymesos Species Group

Characteristics: Hyperoccipital carina incomplete or indicated by poorly defined rugae, laterally not connected with occipital carina. Occipital carina complete or incom-
complete, but without strong lateral corners. Metasomal depression setose. T7 in males with acuminate posterolateral corners.

**Comments:** A setose metasomal depression does not occur in any other Asian species of *Oxyscelio*. The *dasymesos*-group is otherwise difficult to compare with other *Oxyscelio* species groups, but it bears some general resemblance to the *carinatus*-group and *crebritas*-group.

Includes: *O. dasymesos, O. dasynoton*.

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**Oxyscelio florus Species Group**

**Characteristics:** Hyperoccipital carina absent or indicated by poorly defined rugae, laterally not connected with occipital carina. Occipital carina complete or incomplete, but without strong lateral corners. Frons without oblique flange. Metascutellum with longitudinal rugae and without any strong transverse carinae. T2 without longitudinal depressions or strong curved striae.

**Comments:** The *florus*-group contains species that are similar to the *crebritas*-group in having a dark radicle and uniformly curved occipital carina, but differ in having a rugose metascutellum and a generally longer metasoma. The *latitudinis*-group is also similar to this group based on most of the above-mentioned features, but differs in having an occipital carina with strong lateral corners.

Includes: *O. arvi, O. dermatoglyphes, O. florus, O. jaune, O. regionis*.

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**Oxyscelio fossarum Species Group**

**Characteristics:** Hyperoccipital carina incomplete or indicated by weak rugae. Occipital carina with sharp protruding lateral corners. T2 with long sublateral depressions.

**Comments:** The *fossarum*-group is similar to the *foveatus*-group, *latitudinis*-group, and *striarum*-group, but is distinguished by the T2 depressions that occur in females (and in males of some species). These groups differ in metascutellar form as well, with the *fossarum*-group having a generally narrower metascutellum. The defining feature of this group can be difficult to discern, but is best verified by finding the strong medial borders of the depressions.

Includes: *O. aclavae, O. acutiventris, O. cyrtomesos, O. fistulae, O. fodiens, O. fossarum, O. fossularum, O. rugosus, O. zeuctomesos*.

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**Oxyscelio foveatus Species Group**

**Characteristics:** Hyperoccipital carina incomplete or indicated by weak rugae. Occipital carina with strong lateral corners. Ventral frons with oblique flange. Metascutellum
tiny and concave, or broad and convex, or elongate with a smooth channel. T2 without longitudinal depressions or strong curved striae.

Comments: The *foveatus*-group likely is a non-monophyletic group containing species with an oblique facial flange and an occipital carina with protruding lateral corners, but with none of the defining features of some other species groups. Species with longitudinal T2 depressions, but which would otherwise agree with this group, have been placed in the *fossarum*-group. Other species with an oblique facial flange occur in the *carinatus*-group, *crateris*-group, and *cuculli*-group, but differ strongly from these species.

Includes: *O. angustinubbin*, *O. cupularis*, *O. foveatus*, *O. greenacus*, *O. latinubbin*, *O. nasolabii*, *O. operimenti*.

**Oxyscelio latitudinis** Species Group

Characteristics: Lower frons without oblique flange. Hyperoccipital carina incomplete or indicated by weak rugae. Occipital carina with sharp protruding lateral corners. Metascutellum broad, almost always rugose. T2 without sublateral depressions or strong curved striae.

Comments: The *latitudinis*-group is essentially negatively defined among *Oxyscelio* that have strong lateral corners of the occipital carina. The best distinctive feature of this group is the broad, rugose metascutellum of most species, but a few have a narrower metascutellum that more closely approaches that of the *fossarum*-group. Most members of this group have a metallic green luster, but this is lost in some specimens. Except where noted in species descriptions, color seems to be a highly unreliable character for identification of *Oxyscelio*.

Includes: *O. dorsalis*, *O. latitudinis*, *O. naraws*, *O. peludo*, *O. perpensus*.

**Oxyscelio limae** Species Group


Comments: The *limae*-group contains species from India and Sri Lanka, all with a strongly elevated and anteriorly steep mesoscutum. These species strongly resemble the *crebritas*-group, but differ in having very short fore wing venation with no sign of a postmarginal vein. Some Australian species, including *O. montanus* (Dodd) strongly resemble this group, but differ in having a short metascutellum with dorsally protruding posterolateral corners. Tiny but sharp and slightly protruding posterolateral corners of T4 or T5 in females of *Oxyscelio limae* and *Oxyscelio anguli* indicate that the
limae-group may be the closest relative of an otherwise Australian clade containing O. montanus and Oxyscelio mirellus (Dodd).

Includes: O. anguli, O. flaviventris, O. limae.

Oxyscelio noduli Species Group:

Characteristics: Hyperoccipital carina absent or weakly indicated by rugae, laterally not connected with occipital carina. Occipital carina complete, but without strong lateral corners. Frons without oblique flange; frontal depression crossed by many carinae. Metascutellum medially concave and smooth.

Comments: The noduli-group contains some species that are resemble the latitudinis-group in metasomal length and frontal depression sculpture, but which have a small and medially smooth metascutellum and an occipital carina without strong lateral corners. The latter features are similar to those in the crebritas-group, and therefore these species may be phylogenetically intermediate between that group and the latitudinis-group. Alternatively, they may be reduced apomorphic members of the latitudinis-group.

Includes: O. chimaerae, O. nodorum, O. noduli.

Oxyscelio ogive Species Group

Characteristics: Hyperoccipital carina incomplete or indicated by rugae. Occipital carina complete medially, but with sharp lateral corners and concave medial sections that meet at a median peak.

Comments: Members of the ogive-group superficially resemble the crebritas-group, but differs in the sinuate occipital carina with sharp lateral corners. It differs from the latitudinis group in having a sharp and rounded submedian carina.

Includes: O. cavinetrion, O. flabelli, O. labis, O. ogive, O. sinuum.

Oxyscelio striarum Species Group

Characteristics: Hyperoccipital carina incomplete or indicated by rugae. Occipital carina with sharp lateral corners. Metascutellum rugose. T2 (at least) in females with strong curved longitudinal striae submedially that flank a triangular area without striae.

Comments: The striarum-group is similar to the latitudinis-group, but differs in the strong curved striae of T2 and T3 in females. Males may be difficult to recognize, because those of O. caesitas reveal that they do not possess these strong striae. They do have slightly more distinct sublateral striae of S2 and S3, but these striae are straight and do not distinctly differ from those of other species groups.

Includes: O. caesitas, O. striarum.
Species unplaced to group

*Oxyscelio flavipennis, O. halmaherae, O. magnus, O. obsidiani, O. planocarinae, O. tecti.*

### Key to Indo-Malayan and eastern Palearctic species of *Oxyscelio*

1. Metasomal depression setose (Figs 163, 167): **Oxyscelio dasymesos Species Group**
   - Metasomal depression not setose (Fig. 141) ................................................. 2
2. Metascutellum dorsally setose (Fig. 167) ................................. **Oxyscelio dasynoton Burks, sp. n.**
   - Metascutellum not dorsally setose (Fig. 163) ................................ **Oxyscelio dasymesos Burks, sp. n.**
3. Metascutellum setose dorsally (Figs 83, 128, 140, 364, 405) ......................... 4
   - Metascutellum not setose dorsally (Figs 146, 236, 255) ...................... 16
4. Metascutellum dorsally nearly flat, apically convex (Fig. 364) ........................ .......................... 9
   - Metascutellum dorsally concave, apically emarginate (Figs 83, 128, 140, 405) ................................... 16
5. Frontal depression flat or nearly so; submedian carina absent or indicated only dorsally by a weak elevation or short carina (Figs 84, 379, 406). Philippines: **Oxyscelio carinatus Species Group** ................................................................. 6
   - Frontal depression deeply concave; submedian carina strong, extending laterally to form a protruding hood-like structure (Figs 59, 142, 317) **Oxyscelio mesiodentis Species Complex** ................................................................. 9
6. Small and tooth-like oblique flange present between antennal foramina and eye (Fig. 406) ........................................ **Oxyscelio spinosiceps (Kieffer)**
   - Ventral frons without oblique flange (Figs 84, 379) ................................ 7
7. Mesoscutum anteriorly tall and very steep, almost at a right angle (Fig. 377). Metascutellum with many (>5) dorsal setae (Fig. 378) ................................................................. 10
   - Mesoscutum sometimes anteriorly weakly curved, not nearly at a right angle (Fig. 430). Metascutellum with 2-4 dorsal setae (Figs 83, 431) ......................... 8
8. Radicle darker than scape (Fig. 84). Female: fore wing long enough to reach to or beyond T6 (Fig. 85) ................ **Oxyscelio carinatus (Kieffer)**
   - Radicle same color as scape (Figs 430, 432). Female: fore wing not long enough to reach T6 (Fig. 433) ................ **Oxyscelio vittae Burks, sp. n.**
9. Straight, vertical facial carina present extending dorsoventrally alongside antennal foramen (Fig. 317). Male: submedian carina with a small protrusion medially that intercedes between pedicels when antenna at rest (Figs 60, 320) ........ 10
   - Vertical facial carina absent (Figs 142, 182). Male: submedian carina without median protrusion (Fig. 127) ................................................................. 11
10. 1st metatarsomere over 1.1x as long as metatarsomeres 2–5 combined. Body long: females over 4 mm, males over 3.4 mm ........................ **Oxyscelio mesiodentis Burks, sp. n.**
1st metatarsomere less than 1.1x as long as metatarsomeres 2–5 combined
Body short: females less than 4 mm, males less than 3.3 mm...............
.................................................................................Oxyscelio brevidentis Burks, sp. n.

11 Female: T1 midlobe with 5 straight and anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (as in Fig. 85). Male: A5 tyloid carina-like, not expanded (as in Fig. 136); T7 always with sharp and elongate posterolateral corners (Fig. 144) ..........12
– Female: T1 midlobe with 4 anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (Figs 37, 98, ), or with an irregular curved set of carinae that are difficult to discern medially (Figs 183, 422, 425). Male: A5 tyloid expanded, teardrop-shaped or sinuate (Figs 36, 99, 424); T7 with rounded or sharp posterior corners, but these not narrow and elongate (Figs 37, 425).........................13

12 Occipital carina connected to hyperoccipital carina by a median carina (as in Fig. 356).................................Oxyscelio crassicornis (Kieffer)
– Occipital carina not connected to hyperoccipital carina (Fig. 140) .......... .................................................................Oxyscelio crustum Burks, sp. n.

13 Postmarginal vein absent or very short: less than 1/3 stigmal vein length.
– Postmarginal vein long: more than 1/3 stigmal vein length. Female: A4 usually as broad or broader than long (Figs 35, 96; exception: O. unguis, Figs 420, 423).........................................................14

14 Medial mesoscutum with longitudinal rugae posteriorly (Fig. 97). Male: T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae............Oxyscelio ceylonensis (Dodd)
– Medial mesoscutum without longitudinal rugae (Figs 34, 421). Male: T1 midlobe with 4 or 5 longitudinal carinae (Figs 37, 425) .........................15

15 Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum forming a strong arch in lateral view (Fig. 32). Female: T1 midlobe longitudinal carinae in pairs (with no median carina) but not broadly separated medially (as in Fig. 37) .................................Oxyscelio arcus Burks, sp. n.
– Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum not forming such a steep arch (Fig. 420). Female: T1 midlobe longitudinal carinae in two broadly separated pairs with sometimes an irregular or split median carina between the pairs (Fig. 422)...
.................................................................................................................................Oxyscelio unguis Burks, sp. n.

16 Hyperoccipital carina indicated by a sharp carina but not connected to occipital carina laterally (Figs 58, 146, 318) ..............................17
– Hyperoccipital carina absent, indicated by one or more rounded rugae (Figs 11, 39), or connected to occipital carina laterally (Figs 132, 403) ...............27

17 Ventral frons with oblique flange between antennal foramen and eye (Fig. 347).........................................................Oxyscelio nubbin Burks, sp. n.
– Ventral frons without oblique flange between antennal foramen and eye (Fig 237)..............................................................18

18 Netrion smooth centrally, with only two rows of foveae peripherally (Fig. 312). Frontal depression nearly flat (Fig. 314) ........Oxyscelio marginalis (Kieffer)
– Netrion with additional foveae centrally or crossed by rugae (Fig. 145, 235).
Frontal depression deeply concave (Fig. 147, 274, 428)..............................19
– Metascutellum narrowing posteriorly, truncate or very slightly emarginate apically (Figs 23, 273, 427).........................................................20
– Metascutellum deeply divided apically (Figs 49, 146)..............................22
20 Lateral propodeal carinae broadly separated anteriorly (as in Fig. 181). T1 midlobe with 6 longitudinal carinae. Gena roughly sculptured, without granulate sculpture (Fig. 22)........................................Oxyscelio angustifrons Burks, sp. n.
– Lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly (Fig 275, 427). T1 midlobe with 4 or 5 longitudinal carinae. Gena with extensive granulate sculpture or nearly smooth (Fig. 272, 426)..........................21
21 Metasomal depression strongly sculptured (Fig. 427). Gena without middle carina or ruga (Fig. 427)........................................Oxyscelio vadorum Burks, sp. n.
– Metasomal depression not sculptured (Fig. 275). Gena with middle carina or ruga (Fig. 272)................................................... Oxyscelio kramatos Burks, sp. n.
22 T1 midlobe with 5 or more anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (Fig. 49). Occipital carina with a sharply narrowed median peak (Fig. 49). Female: metasomal depression with complete median carina (Fig. 51); A3-A6 longer than broad ........................................Oxyscelio aureamediocritas Burks, sp. n.
– T1 midlobe with 4 anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (Fig. 148). Occipital carina without median peak (Fig. 146). Female: metasomal depression often with sculpture, but not a complete median carina (Fig. 256); at least A6 broader than long (Fig. 253).............................................23
23 Metasomal depression with a pair of anterior areoles separated by a tiny median carina. Male: submedian carina with a small protrusion medially, separating pedicels when antenna at rest (as in Fig. 320)............................. Oxyscelio bipunctatum Burks, sp. n.
– Metasomal depression smooth or with only a single median areole anteriorly (Fig. 256). Male: submedian carina without protrusion medially (as in Fig. 147) ... 24
24 Metascutellum narrowing apically, with posterolateral corners slightly convergent (Fig. 117) ....................................................... Oxyscelio convergens Burks, sp. n.
– Metascutellum not narrowing apically, posterolateral corners not convergent (Fig. 146).................................................................................25
25 Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture (Fig. 146). Propodeal carinae anteromedially broadly separated (as in Fig. 97) .. Oxyscelio cuculli Burks, sp. n.
– Mesoscutellum posterolaterally with some granulate sculpture (Figs 236, 255–256). Propodeal carinae anteromedially narrowly separated (Fig. 256)......26
26 Mesoscutellum lacking granulate sculpture medially, but posterolaterally with granulate microsculpture (Figs 255–256). Propodeum anteriorly relatively long, its carinae anteromedially not expanded, proceeding for a long distance anteriorly before reaching anterior rim (Fig. 256)............................ Oxyscelio intermedietas Burks, sp. n.
– Mesoscutellum uniformly sculptured, with strong granulate microsculpture (Figs 236). Propodeum anteriorly shorter, its carinae expanded (Fig. 238) ................................................................. Oxyscelio granorum Burks, sp. n.  

27 Ventral frons with oblique carina-like or tooth-like flange between antennal foramen and eye (Figs 7, 335, 361)...................................................................................................................... 28

– Ventral frons without flange or carina between antennal foramen and eye (Figs 134, 291) ................................................................................................................................. 37

28 Female: club not expanded or compact (Fig. 6). Males unknown ................................................................. Oxyscelio aclavae Burks, sp. n.  

– Specimen male, or female with an expanded and compact antennal club (Fig. 284) ........................................................................................................................................................................... 29

29 Metascutellum dorsally convex (Figs 246, 360) ........................................................................................................... 30

– Metascutellum dorsally flat or concave (Figs 152, 226, 400) ...................................................................................... 31

30 Metascutellum deeply triangularly emarginate apically (Fig 360). Female: T5, T6 not nearly parallel-sided (Fig. 362).... Oxyscelio operimenti Burks, sp. n.  

– Metascutellum nearly truncate apically (Fig. 246). Female: T5, T6 very narrow, nearly parallel-sided (Fig. 248)......... Oxyscelio greenacus Burks, sp. n.  

31 T2 with sublateral longitudinal depressions (as in Fig. 217).................................................................................. Oxyscelio rugosus (Kieffer)  

– T2 without sublateral depressions (Fig. 403) .................................................................................................................. 32

32 Hyperoccipital carina connected laterally with occipital carina (Figs 400, 403). Female: T6 terminating in an elongate, sharp spine (Fig. 402). Male: T7 with rounded posterior corners (Fig. 403)........ Oxyscelio spinae Burks, sp. n. 

– Hyperoccipital carina not distinctly connected with occipital carina laterally (Fig. 334). Female: T6 not terminating in elongate spine (Fig. 336). male: T7 with sharp posterior corners................................................................. 33

33 Metascutellum longer than broad, with a narrow median channel (Fig. 285) ................................................................. Oxyscelio latinubbin Burks, sp. n.  

– Metascutellum broader than long, with a median fovea or set of rugae (Figs 226, 334)................................................................. 34

34 T1 midlobe with 3 anteriorly separate longitudinal carinae (Fig. 336) ........ Oxyscelio nasolabii Burks, sp. n.  

– T1 midlobe with 5 or more anteriorly separate longitudinal carinae, or T1 without separate longitudinal carinae (Figs 29, 152) ................................................................. 35

35 Metascutellum narrow and tiny, smooth medially (Fig. 152)................................................................. Oxyscelio cupularis (Kieffer)  

– Metascutellum large and broad, rugose medially (Figs 27, 226)................................................................. 36

36 Frontal depression crossed by 1 (faint) transverse carina (Fig. 227). Female: T1 midlobe with strong anterior horn and no longitudinal carinae................................. Oxyscelio foveatus Kieffer

– Frontal depression with 3 or more transverse carinae dorsally (Fig. 28). Female: T1 midlobe without anterior horn, with 6 strong and complete longitudinal carinae (Fig. 29)................................................ Oxyscelio angustinubbin Burks, sp. n.
37 Occipital carina with sharp, protruding lateral corners (Figs 155–156) .... 38
– Occipital carina rounded laterally, without lateral corners (Figs 381–382) ... 69
38 Mesoscutellar rim medially sharply incised (Fig. 123) ............................... Oxyscelio cordis Burks, sp. n.
– Mesoscutellum apically convex, straight, or broadly concave posteriorly, but rim not incised (Fig. 289) ................................. 39
39 Propodeum forming a complete, roughly sculptured arch protruding over the base of T1 (Figs 435, 438) .......... Oxyscelio zeuctomesos Burks, sp. n.
– Propodeum with at most a slight arch anteriorly, not protruding over the base of T1 (Fig. 289) ................................. 40
40 Occipital carina medially flat, with sharp dorso-lateral corners, distinctly indicated throughout (Fig. 375) .......... Oxyscelio planocarinae Burks, sp. n.
– Occipital carina absent or convex medially .................................................. 41
41 Netrion anteriorly deeply concave (Fig. 196) .......................................... 42
– Netrion not concave (Fig. 351) .................................................................. 43
42 Occipital carina and submedian carina acuminate medially (Figs 89–90). Metascutellum extending beyond anterior margin of propodeum (Fig. 89) ..... Oxyscelio cavinetrion Burks, sp. n.
– Occipital carina absent medially (Fig. 197), submedian carina rounded medially (Fig. 198). Metascutellum very tiny, hardly extending beyond anterior margin of propodeum (Fig. 197) ........ Oxyscelio flavipennis (Kieffer)
43 Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum smooth and shiny, head and mesosoma without granulate sculpture (Figs 352, 415). Seram ........................................... 44
– Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum, if nearly smooth, then strongly granulate (Fig. 328) .................................................. 45
44 Mesoscutal median carina absent (Fig. 352) ... Oxyscelio obsidiani Burks, sp. n.
– Mesoscutal median carina present (Fig. 415) ... Oxyscelio tecti Burks, sp. n.
45 Metascutellum elongate, extending past propodeal apex (Fig. 307) ........ Oxyscelio magnus (Kieffer)
– Metascutellum not elongate, not extending past propodeal apex (Figs 289, 356) ................................................................. 45
46 Occipital carina submedially concave, medially acuminate or with a strongly convex middle section (Figs 356, 396). Submedian carina acuminate medially (Fig. 357). Oxyscelio ogive Species Group ........................................... 47
– Occipital carina and submedian carina absent medially or uniformly rounded medially (Figs 65, 130) ................................................................. 50
47 Metascutellum rugose medially, without transverse carinae (Figs 193, 396) 48
– Metascutellum smooth medially, or with transverse carinae (Figs 279, 356) 49
48 Mesoscutellum with many strong longitudinal rugae (Fig. 396). Occipital carina with a strong median peak or arch (Fig. 396) ................................. Oxyscelio sinuum Burks, sp. n.
– Mesoscutellum without longitudinal rugae (Fig. 193). Occipital carina rounded medially (Fig. 193) .......... Oxyscelio flabelli Burks, sp. n.
49 Fore wing not long enough to reach beyond T5 in females (Fig. 358). Occipital carina with a sharp peak medially (Fig. 356) ....... Oxyscelio ogive Burks, sp. n.
   – Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T6 in females. Occipital carina weakly sinuate, with a weaker median peak (Fig. 281) ...... Oxyscelio labis Burks, sp. n.
50 Males (metasoma with 8 externally visible terga, the 8th small and directed posteriorly) ............................................................... 51
   – Females (metasoma with 6 externally visible terga on dorsal surface of metasoma, last pair of terga held internally unless ovipositor system extruded) ....... 59
51 T1 midlobe with 6 or more anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (Fig. 69) ........................................................................ 52
   – T1 midlobe with 5 or fewer anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (Fig. 224) ..................................................................... 54
52 Head with depression extending from median ocellus to submedian carina (Fig. 251). Halmahera ..................... Oxyscelio halmaherae Burks, sp. n.
   – Head without such a depression (Fig. 67) ......................................................................................................................... 53
53 Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture (Fig. 179). Body brownish. the Philippines ............................................................. Oxyscelio dorsalis (Kieffer)
   – Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture (Fig. 65). Body metallic blue. Christmas Island ........................................ Oxyscelio caesitas Burks, sp. n.
54 T7 with bluntly rounded posterior corners that are not tapering (Fig. 132) ........
   ......................................................................................................................................................................................... 55
   – T7 with tapering posterior corners (Fig. 224) ..................................................................................................................... 55
55 Interantennal process elongate (Fig. 190) .... Oxyscelio fistulae Burks, sp. n.
   – Interantennal process not elongate (Fig. 155) .................................................................................................................. 6
56 A11 longer than broad (Fig. 224) ........ Oxyscelio fossularum Burks, sp. n.
   – A11 broader than long (Figs 292, 331) ......................................................................................................................... 57
57 Propodeum forming an interrupted arch over the base of T1, with metascutellum resting in the interruption (Fig. 159) ........
   ....................................................................................................................................................................................... 58
   – Propodeum not forming an arch over base of T1 (Fig. 332), metascutellum not so closely associated with propodeum .......... 58
58 Metascutellum with a smooth median area or with branched rugae (Fig. 332) .......... Oxyscelio naraws Kozlov & Lê
   – Metascutellum with straight ruga (Fig. 293) ... Oxyscelio latitudinis Burks, sp. n.
59 T2 with strong, curved and parallel sublateral striae, the medial ones without setae between them (Figs 66, 413); triangular anteromedian area present between the two sets of striae, setose and slightly raised (Fig. 413). Oxyscelio striarum Species Group .................................................................................. 60
   – T2 with weaker longitudinal rugae or striae, with setae between all of them, and with no raised triangular area medially (Fig. 330) .................... 61
60 Body metallic blue. Mesoscutellar apex concave (Fig. 65) ........................................................................................................ 61
   ......................................................................................................................................................................................... 61
Body brownish. Mesoscutellar apex straight or weakly convex (Fig. 411)......

**Oxyscelio striarum** Burks, sp. n.

61

T2 and anterior part of T3 with sublateral longitudinal depressions, these medially bordered by a strong carina or unusually strong ruga (Fig. 217).

**Oxyscelio fossarum Species Group**

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62

T2 and T3 without sublateral longitudinal depressions (Fig. 330) ......66

62

Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture (Fig. 156)..................63

63

Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture (Fig. 211) ..................65

63

Metascutellum tongue-shaped; propodeum forming a long arch over base of T1, with a narrow median break (Fig. 156) ......**Oxyscelio cyrtomesos** Burks, sp. n.

64

Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T4 (Fig. 217). T1 midlobe without longitudinal carinae anteriorly (Fig. 217)......**Oxyscelio fossarum** Burks, sp. n.

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64

Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5 or beyond. T1 midlobe with longitudinal carinae anteriorly (Fig. 222) ... **Oxyscelio fossularum** Burks, sp. n.

**Note:** Unknown females of *Oxyscelio fistulae* would key to this couplet, but should be distinguished in having an elongate interantennal process (as in Fig. 190).

65

T5, T6 elongate and nearly parallel-sided (Fig. 213). Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T4.......................**Oxyscelio fodiens** Burks, sp. n.

65

T5, T6 moderately broad and tapering, not nearly parallel-sided (Fig. 9). Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5 .... **Oxyscelio acutiventris** (Kieffer)

66

Metascutellum broad, medially rugose (Fig. 285). **Oxyscelio latitudinis Species Group**

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67

Metascutellum narrow, medially smooth (Fig. 131)............................

67

**Oxyscelio crateris** Burks, sp. n.

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67

T5, T6 elongate and nearly parallel-sided (Fig. 290).......................**Oxyscelio latitudinis** Burks, sp. n.

68

T5, T6 moderately broad and tapering, broader and not nearly parallel-sided (Figs 330, 372).................................68

68

Metascutellum very broad, with a median incision (Fig. 370)....................

68

**Oxyscelio perpensus** Kononova

---

68

Metascutellum about as long as broad, convex or truncate apically (Figs 328, 330).................................**Oxyscelio narawas** Kozlov & Lê

69

Frontal depression crossed by many (>5) transverse carinae or grooves along its entire length, or with many dorsal transverse carinae that are discontinuous medially but reaching the midpoint from both sides (Figs 102, 343). (Fig. 342). **Oxyscelio noduli Species Group**

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69

Frontal depression almost entirely smooth, with fewer than 5 carinae, these either complete or broadly interrupted (Fig. 134)..............................72
Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T6. Metascutellum completely smooth aside from peripheral carina (Fig. 342). T1 midlobe with a very slight, indistinct anterior horn (Fig. 344)...... **Oxyscelio noduli** Burks, sp. n.

– Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5. Metascutellum with some central sculpture (Figs 101, 338). T1 midlobe with a strong anterior horn (Fig. 340)..................................................................................................................71

Body yellowish. Metascutellar apex weakly emarginate (Fig. 101).......................... **Oxyscelio chimaerae** Burks, sp. n.

– Body dark greenish-brown. Metascutellar apex convex (Fig. 338)..........................

........................................................................................................................................72

Mesosoma anteriorly very tall and steep, descending at a right angle (Figs 16, 294). India, Sri Lanka. **Oxyscelio limae** Species Group..........................73

– Mesosoma more weakly curved, not descending at a right angle. Widespread..................................................................................................................75

Mesoscutum without extra carinae between median carina and notauli (Fig. 18)................................................................................. **Oxyscelio anguli** Burks, sp. n.

– Mesoscutum with extra set of carinae between median carina and notauli, anteriorly with 5 longitudinal carinae (Figs 201, 298)..........................74

Metasoma yellow; metascutellum tiny, not extending over base of T1; T1 midlobe with 5 separate longitudinal carinae in females and no smooth elevation(Fig. 201).......................... **Oxyscelio flaviventris** Burks, sp. n.

– Metasoma black or dark brown; metascutellum large, extending partially over base of T1 (Fig. 298). T1 midlobe with smooth elevation anteriorly in females, this interrupting the carinae (Fig. 296)............ **Oxyscelio limae** Burks, sp. n.

Metascutellum nearly flat and with some rugae or weak irregular sculpture centrally, without transverse carinae (Fig. 173). **Oxyscelio florus** Species Group..........................76

– Metascutellum concave, smooth centrally or with one or more sharp transverse carinae (Fig. 137). **Oxyscelio crebritas** Species Group ..................80

Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture (Fig. 39)... **Oxyscelio arvi** Burks, sp. n.

– Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture (Fig. 260)...........................................77

Upper frons with one or more extra carinae parallel to submedian carina (Figs 174, 206)........................................................................................................78

– Upper frons without additional carinae parallel to submedian carina (Figs 261, 389)........................................................................................................79

Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T4 or T5. Mesoscum with median carina (Fig. 205)................................................. **Oxyscelio florus** Kononova

– Fore wings long enough to reach apex of T5 or middle of T6. Mesoscum without median carina (Fig. 173) ... **Oxyscelio dermatoglyphes** Burks, sp. n.

Mesosoma in known specimen yellow (Fig. 259); mesofemoral depression crossed by 3 carinae ............ **Oxyscelio jaune** Burks, sp. n.

– Mesosoma in known specimens black (Fig. 387); mesofemoral depression crossed by more than 5 carinae ............ **Oxyscelio regionis** Burks, sp. n.
Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)

80 Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum entirely granulate (Fig. 242)..................81
– At least mesoscutum with areas that are not granulate (Figs 137, 264).....82

81 Gena granulate (Fig. 241).......................... Oxyscelio granuli Burks, sp. n.
– Gena without granulate sculpture (Fig. 63).......................... Oxyscelio brevinervis (Kieffer)

82 Mesoscutellum with extensive granulate sculpture laterally (Figs 230, 264).....83
– Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture (Fig. 137)..........................85

83 Weak median carina present along occiput (Fig. 232). Gena with very strong middle carina (Fig. 229)....................... Oxyscelio genae Burks, sp. n.
– Occiput without median carina (Fig. 264). Middle genal carina not very strong (Fig. 263)..........................................................84

84 Male (females unknown): T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. Philippines............................................ Oxyscelio kiefferi Dodd
– T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae (Fig. 268).......................... Oxyscelio jugi Burks, sp. n.

85 Middle genal carina angled towards posterior genal carina (Fig. 381).....86
– Middle genal carina parallel with eye margin (Fig. 133)..........................87

86 Female: T1 midlobe without anterior elevation, longitudinal carinae distinct (Fig. 383). Male: T7 with rounded posterior corners (Fig. 386)...................... Oxyscelio reflectens Burks, sp. n.
– Female: T1 midlobe with smooth elevation rendering anterior carinae uncountable (Fig. 79). Male: T7 with sharp posterior corners (Fig. 81)............. Oxyscelio capitis Burks, sp. n.

87 Metapleuron above ventral metapleural area rugose or with very short carinae that do not cross it, not crossed by long straight carinae (Figs 42, 282)....88
– Metapleuron above ventral metapleural area crossed by long straight carinae, or smooth centrally (Figs 10, 133)..........................90

88 Submedian carina not defined (as in Fig. 251).......................... Oxyscelio lacunae Burks, sp. n.
– Submedian carina sharp, well-defined (Fig. 134)..........................89

89 Male (females unknown): T1 midlobe with 4 anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (Fig. 187). A5 tyloid carina-like, not expanded. Philippines....... Oxyscelio excavatus (Kieffer)
– Male (see Figs 42–45 for females): T1 midlobe with 3 anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (as in Fig. 138). A5 tyloid expanded, sinuate or comma-shaped (as in Fig. 385).......................... Oxyscelio asperi Burks, sp. n.

90 Setae along anterior limit of femoral depression dense and very numerous, arising only from tiny pits that are not bordered by a carina (Fig. 70)...........
– Setae along anterior limit of femoral depression more sparsely distributed, arising from foveae that are bordered by a carina dorsally (Fig. 133)..............91

91 Medial mesoscutum and mesoscutellum with transverse rugae (Fig. 11). Female: T6 apex sharply acuminate (Fig. 13) Oxyscelio amrichae Burks, sp. n.
– Medial mesoscutum and mesoscutellum without transverse rugae (Fig. 137). Female: T6 apex rounded. (Fig. 135)........................................92
92  Male, T1 midlobe with 5 anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (Fig. 305)........................................................................................................... 93
–  Female, or T1 midlobe with 4 or fewer anteriorly complete longitudinal carinae (Fig. 138) ........................................................................................................... 94
93  Occipital carina absent medially; medial mesoscutum strongly sculptured, with strong longitudinal elevation between median carina and notaulus (Fig. 301) .................. *Oxyscelio longiventris* Burks, sp. n.
–  Occipital carina complete medially; medial mesoscutum weakly sculptured, without elevation between median carina and notaulus (Fig. 323) .................

........................................................................................................... 94
94  Female: Fore wings not long enough to reach past T4 (Fig. 302) ............................................. 95
–  Specimen male, or female with fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5 (Fig. 107) ........................................................................................................... 96
95  Female: T1 midlobe with smooth elevation anteriorly, obscuring anterior carinae; T6 longer than broad (Figs 107, 325) ............................................. 96
–  Female: T1 midlobe with 5 separate carinae anteriorly, or T6 broader than long (Fig. 135). (Males cannot be reliably keyed past this couplet) ............. 97
96  Mesofemoral depression crossed by more than 5 carinae (Fig. 322). Female: A5 longer than broad .................. *Oxyscelio mollitia* Burks, sp. n.
–  Mesofemoral depression crossed by at most 5 carinae (Fig. 104). Female: A5 broader than long ............................................. *Oxyscelio codae* Burks, sp. n.
97  Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum shiny, with weak sculpture that appears melted; sculpture of posterior portion of medial mesoscutum umbilicate-punctate (Figs 111, 115). Philippines ........... *Oxyscelio consobrinus* (Kieffer)
–  Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum not shiny, with strong sculpture; sculpture of posterior portion of medial mesoscutum umbilicate-foveate, with no punctate areas (Fig. 137). Widespread, but absent from Philippines ...........

........................................................................... *Oxyscelio crebritas* Burks, sp. n.

**Species descriptions**

**Oxyscelio aclavae** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:51993891-E31E-4C1C-B7CC-08E4C3FCFC2A
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275554
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_aclavae
Figures 2–7; Morphbank

**Description. Female.** Body length 3.75–5.3 mm (n=20).


Male. Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Antennal club not formed, flagellomeres widely separated. Face with oblique expanded flange between antennal foramen and eye. Metascutellum longer than broad, with central smooth channel.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, intended to mean “clubless.” Refers to the long and well-separated apical flagellomeres.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275554]
Material examined. Holotype, female: THAILAND: Chanthaburi Prov., inside youth camp, T3345, Khao Khitchakut National Park, 12°50.570’N, 102°07.220’E, 12m, 8.IX–15.IX.2008, malaise trap, Suthida & Charoenchai, OSUC 368762 (deposited in QSBG). Paratypes: (78 females) BRUNEI: 2 females, OSUC 376633, 376655 (BMNH). INDONESIA: 28 females, OSUC 257096, 376652-376654, 376658, 376661 (BMNH); OSUC 368943, 368955, 368957, 368963, 369074, 369083 (CNCI); OSUC 240914, 247845, 247854, 247865, 257074 (MBBJ); OSUC 228684-228686, 228697, 228700, 241815, 247834, 247839 (OSUC); OSUC 257059, 257061, 257070 (ROME). MALAYSIA: 20 females, OSUC 202717 (AEIC); OSUC 376580, 376587, 376589, 376592, 376594, 376599, 376603, 376606-376607, 376610, 376613 (BMNH); OSUC 369323, 369334 (CNCI); OSUC 376748-376749 (MCZC); OSUC 381324, 453782, 453787, 453794 (OSUC). SRI LANKA: 1 female, OSUC 268123 (USNM). THAILAND: 27 females, OSUC 335869 (BMNH); OSUC 368757-368758, 368768 (CNCI); OSUC 320372, 320407, 322089, 335911, 335247-352475 (OSUC); OSUC 335116, 335118-335119, 336027, 336045, 336119, 352476, 361337, 361340, 361349, 361364, 361366, 361374 (QSBG); OSUC 335144, 335830 (WINC).

Comments. Females of *O. aclavae* are frequently collected, but males are unknown. This species can be easily recognized by the lack of an antennal club in females, in which the apical flagellomere is at least partially white, and by the oblique flange near the antennal foramen. A12 in most specimens is entirely white, but it is only partially white in some smaller specimens. A long metascutellum and similar oblique facial flange also occurs in *O. latinubbin*, which may be closely related to *O. aclavae* if the T2 longitudinal depressions prove homoplastic.

*Oxyscelio acutiventris* (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F2981FE6-BACF-4F5B-960E-E3267A94F49D
urn:lsid:biocci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5005
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_acutiventris
Figures 8–9; Morphbank25

*Trichanteris acutiventris* Kieffer, 1916: 176 (original description); Kelner-Pillault 1958: 152 (type information).

*Dicroteleia acutiventris* (Kieffer): Kieffer 1926: 387, 388 (generic transfer, description, keyed).

*Oxyscelio acutiventris* (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 74 (generic transfer).

Description. Female. Body length 4.25 mm (n=1).


Male. Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Frontal depression crossed by a few carinae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum subrectangular, rugose. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5. T6 apically narrow but not sharply acuminate. T1 with a well-developed anterior horn with anteriorly obscure longitudinal carinae. T2 with long sublateral depressions bordered medially by strong carinae.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5005]


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**Oxyscelio amrichae** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B4E57288-088C-49D1-866D-A2CAFC24448F
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275570
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_amrichae
Figures 10–15; Morphbank26

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.9–4.45 mm (n=17).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Middle genal carina subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: A4, A5 not longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 acuminate apically. Male: A11 slightly longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 4 or 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio amrichae* is very similar to *O. jugi* in that both have an acuminate T6, but *O. amrichae* differs in lacking granulate sculpture on the mesoscutellum. It can also be recognized by its usually reddish color.

**Etymology.** Named in honor of Ruth Amrich, a dedicated and skilled entomologist.
Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275570]


Oxyscelio anguli Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DF07EB3C-5CDE-4434-BE42-F425444E4650
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275509
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_anguli
Figures 16–21; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 4.75–5.75 mm (n=12).


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae; occipital carina complete. Mesosoma very tall and steep anteriorly, descending at a right angle. Medial mesoscutum without distinct carinæ between notauli and median mesoscutal carina. Mesoscutellum with some granulate sculpture posterolaterally. Metascutellum extending over base of T1, with many longitudinal carinæ or rugae. Female: Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T4. T1 midlobe with an elevation obscuring carinæ anteriorly. T6 slightly longer than broad. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinæ. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners. Males of O. anguli are difficult to separate from those of O. limae, but have a slightly longer flagellum, more granulate sculpture, and a slightly broader metascutellum.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “corner.” Refers to the slightly protruding corners of some metasomal terga.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275509]

Oxyscelio angustifrons Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:23809176-7451-4BA2-B580-161023F7B131
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275487
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_angustifrons
Figures 22–25; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 2.95–3.1 mm (n=2).


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Metascutellum narrowing posteriorly and only very slightly emarginate apically, without dorsal setae. Propodeum without median carina; lateral propodeal carinae broadly separated anteriorly. Female: T1 midlobe with 6 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically. Male: A11 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 6 longitudinal carinae. T7 with acuminate
posterolateral corners. The posteriorly narrowing metascutellum and large number of T1 midlobe carinae can be used to easily distinguish this rarely collected species from other members of the *cuculli*-group.

**Etymology.** Latin noun in apposition to the generic name, meaning “narrow frons.” Refers to the very narrow upper frons.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275487]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: INDONESIA: Kalimantan Barat Prov., Cabang Panti Research Station, 1° rainforest / alluvial light gap, IIS 910122, Gunung Palung National Park, 01°15’S, 110°05’E, 100–400m, 15.VI–15.VIII.1991, malaise trap, Darling & Rosichon, OSUC 247962 (deposited in MBBJ). Paratypes: (2 females, 2 males) BRUNEI: 1 female, OSUC 376627 (BMNH). INDONESIA: 1 female, 2 males, OSUC 464006 (CNCI); OSUC 257046 (MBBJ); OSUC 247847 (ROME).

**Comments.** The gena in *O. angustifrons* lacks any strong carina between the anterior one (continuous with the hyperoccipital carina) and the posterior genal carina. This state differs from that of most other species of *Oxyscelio*, but nearly all *Oxyscelio* have strong variation in the distinctness of carinae in this part of the gena.

**Oxyscelio angustinubbin** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A087A8B3-6ED2-499B-9205-95ED2CC7B795
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275518
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_angustinubbin
Figures 26–31; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.15–4.35 mm (n=4).


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Face with a narrow oblique flange between antennal foramen and eye. Metascutellum not convex, not emarginate posteriorly. Female: Antennal club formed. Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T5. T1 without anterior horn, midlobe with 6 longitudinal carinae. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with weakly acuminate postero-lateral corners. Oxyscelio angustinubbin is similar to O. foveatus and some other species with a broad metascutellum and oblique flange between the antennal foramen and eye. It is distinctive in entirely lacking a T1 horn in females, and can be recognized through several additional sculptural features. Especially, the oblique facial flange is much narrower than that the broad sculptured flange of O. foveatus.

Etymology. Compound noun meaning “narrow nubbin.” Refers to the smaller than usual, smooth oblique flange between the antennal foramen and the eye.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275518]


Comments. The known male exhibits a narrower, more apically rounded metascutellum than in the females.
**Oxyscelio arcus** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B65A97D2-C8D7-46D9-9C4F-7B0EB305EBA2
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275557
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_arcus
Figures 32–37; Morphbank 30

**Description.** *Female.* Body length 3.45–3.95 mm (n=14).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Medial mesoscutum with strong sculpture, but without longitudinal rugae. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Female: A4, A5 broader than long T1 with 4 longitudinal carinae. Male: A5 tyloid expanded. A11 broader than long. Frontal depression without tooth-like median protrusion dorsally. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 without protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio arcus* is very similar to *O. ceylonensis* and *O. unguis*. It differs from them both in sculpture and body shape, and in other features such as T1 midlobe carinae and the apex of T7.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “arch.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275557](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275557)

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: THAILAND: Phitsanulok Prov., mixed deciduous forest, T920, Thung Salaeng Luang National Park, 16°50.563’N, 100°51.757’E, 481m, 12.IX–13.IX.2006, pan trap, Pongpitak & Pranee, OSUC 361931 (deposited in QSBG). Paratypes: (12 females, 7 males) INDONESIA: 3 females, OSUC 369077, 369079 (CNCI); ROMEnt Spec. No. 112246 (ROME). THAILAND: 10 females, 7 males, OSUC 368627, 368690, 368745, 464056 (CNCI); OSUC 224350, 247657363161, 352486, 361962 (OSUC); OSUC 247624, 254743, 336708, 361285-361286, 368520 (QSBG); OSUC 285223, 336707 (WINC).

**Oxyscelio arvi** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:491CF086-1501-4C6C-BB0E-1A9588FECF4F
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275548
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_arvi
Figures 38–41; Morphbank\(^{31}\)

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.35–4.45 mm (n=3).


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: Upper frons without additional carinae dorsal to submedian carina, but frontal depression with sharply arched carinae ventral to submedian carina. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture posterolaterally. Mesofemoral depression crossed by more than 3 carinae below speculum. Mesopleuron along anteroventral edge of femoral depression with rows of weak pits or foveae that are separated by a broad smooth strip. Metascutellum subrectangular, with scattered rugae. T1 midlobe with strong anterior horn. T2 without sublateral depressions or curved striae. T6 longer than broad, tapering to a rounded apex. Oxyscelio arvi is very similar to O. florus and the Taiwanese species O. dermatoglyphes, but differs in mesosomal sculpture. It is unique in having a smooth strip interrupting the rows of setae along the anterior edge of the femoral depression.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “field.”

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275548]


**Oxyscelio asperi** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FC85267B-BCFC-42DB-1B66-10DD2D98CEE5
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275569
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_asperi
Figures 42–47; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 3.35–3.6 mm (n=6).


Interantennal process: not elongate. Median longitudinal elevation in frontal depression: absent. Frontal depression: concave. Frontal depression sculpture: with

Figures 42–47. Oxyscelio asperi sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 368934) 42 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 43 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 44 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype female (OSUC 368924) 45 Head, anterior view. Paratype male (OSUC 368933) 46 Antenna 47 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank32


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Middle genal carina weak, subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina absent. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum tiny, concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Metapleuron not crossed by carinae above lower metapleural area, instead with rough irregular sculpture. Female: A4, A5 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 longer than broad. Male: A11 longer than broad. A5 tyloid expanded, sinuate or teardrop-shaped. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio asperi* is very similar to *O. crebritas*, but is entirely dark brown in color, lacks straight carinae on the metapleuron, and has at most one straight carina
crossing the mesofemoral depression. It is also distinctive within the crebritas-group in having relatively long A4 and A5.

**Etymology.** Latin noun (2nd declension: asperum, -i), genitive case, meaning “uneven landscape.” Refers to the unusual and irregular metapleural sculpture.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275569]

**Associations.** Unspecified association Uncaria Schreber: [Rubiales: Rubiaceae]


**Comments.** Oxyscelio asperi is known only from Seram, and was initially assessed as just a regionally dark form of O. crebritas. It is recognized as distinct on strength of the metapleural and mesopleural sculpture.

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**Oxyscelio aureamediocritas Burks, sp. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EDAA6F52-41B2-4C11-870F-568EB113307F

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275486

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_aureamediocritas

Figures 48–51; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.45 mm (n=1).


Figures 48–51. Oxycelio aureamediocritas sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 280518) 48 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 49 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 50 Head, anterior view 51 Propodeum, posterior view. Morphbank 33


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: A4, A5 longer than broad. Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Metascutellum deeply emarginate. Metasomal depression elongate, with median carina; lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically. *Oxyscelio aureamediocritas* is similar to *O. convergens* and other species with a sculptured and conspicuous metasomal depression, and with the flagellum in females having an elongate A4 and A5 and weakly developed club. It differs in having a propodeal median carina. Although males of this species are unknown, patterns of variation in other species of *Oxyscelio* suggest that males may lack the median propodeal carina.

**Etymology.** Latin noun in apposition to the generic name, based on “The Golden Mean” coined by Horace. Refers to the median propodeal carina and general golden color of the holotype.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275486](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275486)

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: THAILAND: Phetchabun Prov., Hell, evergreen forest, T1329, Nam Nao National Park, 16°44.402’N, 101°34.560’E, 883m, 27.XI-4.XII.2006, malaise trap, N. Hongyothi, OSUC 280518 (deposited in QSBG).

**Oxyscelio bipunctuum** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:714F9E81-51B3-4696-9B30-B6B05CBF4CDB
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275497
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_bipunctuum
Figures 52–55; Morphbank34

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.75–3.8 mm (n=2).


Figures 52–55. *Oxyscelio bipunctatum* sp. n., paratype female (OSUC 376572) 52 Head and mesosoma, lateral view. Holotype female (OSUC 369048) 53 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 54 Head, anterior view 55 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank34
Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...

Oxyscelio bipunctatum differs from other species of the O. convergens-complex in having a median protrusion dorsomedially from the frontal depression in males. This character also occurs in some species of the O. mesiodentis-complex, but these species do not otherwise strongly resemble O. bipunctatum.

Etymology. Latin noun, 4th declension, plural genitive case. Refers to the two small areoles on the metasomal depression.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275497]


Oxyscelio brevidentis Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7BC1A5B2-D4A0-40FA-8AF4-D30DA93A1929
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275563
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_brevidentis
Figures 56–61; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 2.7–3.75 mm (n=18).

Figures 56–61. *Oxyscelio brevidentis* sp. n., paratype female (OSUC 317861) 56 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 57 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype female (OSUC 352487) 58 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view. Paratype female (OSUC 257385) 59 Head, anterior view Paratype male (OSUC 352455) 60 Antenna. Paratype male (OSUC 247910) 61 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank$^{35}$


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Face with vertical elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Medial mesoscutum and mesoscutellum with many strong longitudinal rugae. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Lateral propodeal carinae strongly diverging. Female: A4, A5 broader
than long. T1 with 4 longitudinal carinae. Male: A5 tyloid expanded. Frontal depression with tooth-like median protrusion dorsally. T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 without distinct posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio brevidentis* and *O. mesiodentis* are very similar, but differ mainly in the lateral propodeal carinae and size-related features, with metatarsomere length being the best diagnostic feature.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “short tooth.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275563](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275563)

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: THAILAND: Ubon Ratchathani Prov., Rong Khi Noi (Rong Hi Noy), T1476, Pha Tam National Park, 15°40.021’N, 105°30.448’E, 240m, 1.I-7.I.2007, malaise trap, Thongkam & Pakdee, OSUC 285222 (deposited in QSBG). Paratypes: THAILAND: 20 females, 22 males, OSUC 247882, 247908 (BMNH); OSUC 317879, 320406, 368721, 368764, 464019, 464024, 464026, 464045, 464059-464060 (CNCI); OSUC 247598, 247899, 247909, 247921, 257385, 285228, 335631 (OSUC); OSUC 247649, 257401, 317861, 317869, 317873, 320384, 322083, 335547, 335986, 352453, 352455, 352487, 361186, 361200-361204, 361206, 361960 (QSBG); OSUC 247910, 285227, 320393 (WINC).

**Comments.** The strong similarity between *O. brevidentis* and *O. mesiodentis* may indicate that they are really one species attacking a wide variety of hosts, but it seems best to verify this possibility before combining these two species.

*Oxyscelio brevinervis* (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9AF3CD19-A976-4478-B3E9-B54D93D3AA9B
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5008
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_brevinervis
Figures 62–63; Morphbank

*Camptoteleia brevinervis* Kieffer, 1916: 171, 175 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 384 (description, keyed).

*Oxyscelio brevinervis* (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 74 (generic transfer).

**Description.** Female. Unknown.

**Male.** Body length 3.4–3.45 mm (n=3).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...


Median lobe of T1: with 4 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

Figures 62–63. Oxyscelio brevinervis sp. n., neotype male (OSUC 268270) 62 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 63 Head, anterior view. Morphbank®

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5008]

Material examined. Neotype, male: PHILIPPINES: Laguna Prov., Mount Makiling (Maquiling), no date, Baker, OSUC 268270 (deposited in USNM). Other material: PHILIPPINES: 2 males, OSUC 436884 (BMNH); OSUC 268251 (USNM).

Comments. The type material of Camptoteleia brevinervis Kieffer, collected from Mindanao (Butuan) in the Philippines, could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of Camptoteleia brevinervis is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. It was selected because of its collection locality, its short stigmal vein relative to the postmarginal vein, and for its long flagellomeres.

Oxyscelio caesitas Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305770
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_caesitas
Figures 64–69; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 4.6–4.85 mm (n=2).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Mesoscutellum without granulate areas. Metascutellum nearly square, rugose. Female: T1 with a strong anterior horn. T2 and T3 with long, approximated curved striae that for much of their length are not separated by setal pits. Fore wings long enough to reach middle or nearly to apex of T4. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 6 or more longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners.

**Etymology.** Latin noun in apposition, meaning “blueness.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305770](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305770)


**Comments.** Oxyscelio caesitas is the only known species of Oxyscelio with any metallic blue luster. It is also the only member of the striarum-group in which males are definitely known. These male specimens do not exhibit the distinctive curved T2 and T3 striae found in females.

**Oxyscelio capilli** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7461903F-08CD-43DE-8DD4-988FD7A6DABE
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305707
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_capilli
Figures 70–75; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.6–4.95 mm (n=20).


**Male.** Body length 3.5–4.6 mm (n=20). A5 tyloid: carina-like, not expanded. A11: longer than broad; as long as broad. Median tooth of frontal depression: absent. Median lobe of T1: with 3 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Middle genal carina subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically. Mesopleuron, along ventral margin of femoral depression, with many fine setae arising from tiny pits, some of these setae arising from the femoral depression itself. Male:
A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners that are very widely separated. *Oxyscelio capilli* is very similar to *O. crebritas*, and males of these two species (plus some others) are very difficult to separate due to variation in what constitute reliable diagnostic features for other species. Females of *O. capilli* can be recognized by the extensive setation along the ventral edge of the femoral depression, which also occurs in *O. reflectens* and some other species of *Oxyscelio*.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “hair.” Refers to the unusually extensive setation of the mesopleuron ventrally.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305707](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305707)


**Comments.** There are two distinct size fractions of specimens included in this species, but these variants exhibit no other apparent differences.

### Oxyscelio capitis Burks, sp. n.


urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275566

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_capitis

Figures 76–81; Morphbank 39

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.05–3.25 mm (n=3).


Figures 76–81. *Oxyscelio capitis* sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 335910) 76 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 77 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 78 Head, anterior view. Paratype female (OSUC 335922) 79 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 247958) 80 Antenna 81 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank 39


**Male.** Body length 2.9–3.05 mm (n=2). A5 tyloid: expanded, teardrop-shaped or sinuate. A11: broader than long. Median tooth of frontal depression: absent. Median lobe of T1: with 4 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Middle genal carina angled towards genal carina dorsally. Metascutellum flat but with one or more transverse carinae. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with well-developed anterior horn. Male: A11 broader than long. A5 tyloid expanded, sinuate or teardrop-shaped. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio capitis* is very similar to *O. reflectens*, but is smaller-bodied, with a relatively larger head, a flat metascutellum, a T1 horn in females, and acuminate posterolateral corners on T7 in males.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “head.” Emphasizes the large head of this species.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275566]

**Oxyscelio carinatus** (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C91A9F90-F2C4-4391-ABB9-DCBE67993121
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5009
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_carinatus
Figures 82–87; Morphbank

Camptoteleia carinata Kieffer, 1913b: 387 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1914: 296 (keyed); Kieffer 1916: 171 (keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380 (description, keyed).

**Oxyscelio carinatus** (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 74 (generic transfer); Masner 1976: 23 (type information).

Camptoteleia kiefferi Benoit: Kelner-Pillault 1958: 150 (unnecessarily proposed replacement name, rejected by Baltazar (1966)).

**Description. Female.** Body length 6.3–7.1 mm (n=8).


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**Figures 82–87.** *Oxyscelio carinatus* (Kieffer), holotype female (USNM Type No. 70472) 82 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 83 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 84 Head, anterior view. Female (OSUC 369057) 85 Metasoma, dorsal view. Male (ROMEnt Spec. No. 112220) 86 Antenna 87 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank®


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye; frontal depression flat. Hyperoccipital carina defined by ruga, but continuous with anterior genal carina. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Metasomal depression extensively sculptured; lateral propodeal carinae broadly separated anteriorly. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. Male: T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio carinatus* is very similar to *O. spinosiceps*, but differs in having weaker mesocutal and scutellar sculpture, and in lacking a flange between the antennal foramen and eye.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5009](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5009)

**Material examined.** Holotype, female, *C. carinata*: PHILIPPINES: Laguna Prov., Los Baños, no date, Baker, USNM Type No. 70472 (deposited in USNM). Other material: PHILIPPINES: 8 females, 3 males, OSUC 149521 (AEIC); OSUC 369057 (CNCI); OSUC 240936, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112206, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112212, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112218, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112220, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112225, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112684, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112685 (ROME); OSUC 268272 (USNM).

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**Oxyscelio cavinetrion** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9C701DA3-7561-45CB-AA2F-AF66CE34B854
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275527
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_cavinetrion
Figures 88–93; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.5 mm (n=1).


with transverse carinae. Occipital carina medially: divided into concave halves, meeting at median peak. Lateral corners of occipital carina: sharp and protruding.


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Occipital carina complete as a distinct carina, but medial portions concave and meeting at a peak. Mesoscutellum with a few flattened longitudinal carinae. Netrion concave anteriorly. Metascutellum tiny, dorsally concave. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. Fore wings long enough to reach middle or apex of T5. T1 midlobe without anterior horn. Male: A11 longer than broad. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio cavinetrion* is very similar to *O. flavipennis*, but has a shorter metasoma which lacks the anterior T1 horn in females, and a differently shaped metascutellum.

**Etyymology.** Compound noun intended to mean “concave netrion.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275527]

**Oxyscelio ceylonensis** (Dodd)

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5010  
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_ceylonensis  
Figures 94–99; Morphbank42

Sceliomorpha ceylonensis Dodd, 1920: 349 (original description); Masner 1965: 96 (type information).

Oxyscelio ceylonensis (Dodd): Dodd 1931: 75 (generic transfer); Masner 1976: 24 (description).

**Description. Female.** Body length 2.9–3.65 mm (n=20).


Figures 94–99. *Oxyscelio ceylonensis* (Dodd), female (OSUC 268172) 94 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 95 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view. Female (OSUC 369091) 96 Head, anterior view. Female (OSUC 268174) 97 Propodeum, posterior view. Female (OSUC 369174) 98 Metasoma, dorsal view. Male (OSUC 369134) 99 Antenna. Morphbank 42

**Male.** Body length 3.1–3.55 mm (n=8). A5 tyloid: expanded, teardrop-shaped or sinuate. A11: broader than long; as long as broad. Median tooth of frontal depression: absent. Median lobe of T1: with 3 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with no distinct corners.

**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Medial mesoscutum and mesoscutellum with many strong longitudinal rugae. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. T1 with 4 longitudinal carinae. Male: A5 tyloid expanded. Frontal depression without tooth-like median protrusion dorsally. T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 without distinct posterolateral corners. **Oxyscelio ceylonensis** is very similar to **O. unguis**, but differs chiefly in the longitudinal rugae mentioned here.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5010](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5010)

**Material examined.** Holotype, female, **S. ceylonensis**: SRI LANKA: 67-25, no date, Thwaites, B.M. TYPE HYM. 9.509 (deposited in BMNH). Paratypes: SRI LANKA: 3 females, OSUC 376673-376675 (BMNH). Other material: (33 females, 10 males) CHINA: 1 female, OSUC 268209 (USNM). INDIA: 3 females, OSUC 376565-376566, 376577 (BMNH). MALAYSIA: 2 females, OSUC 376746, 376751 (MCZC). NEPAL: 18 females, 9 males, OSUC 369129-369138, 369140-369145, 369147, 369150-369157, 369159, 369174 (CNCI). SRI LANKA: 5 females, ANIC DB 32-020126 (ANIC); OSUC 442262 (BMNH); OSUC 369091 (CNCI); OSUC 268172, 268174 (USNM). THAILAND: 1 female, OSUC 247605 (OSUC). VIETNAM: 3 females, 1 male, OSUC 119941 (OSUC); OSUC 277390, 277411, 281583 (RMNH).

**Comments.** The lateral propodeal carinae exhibit strong variation in **O. ceylonensis**, being narrowly separated and subparallel in some specimens (especially those from Nepal) and strongly divergent in others. This variation did not prove consistent enough to serve as a convincing feature for species separation.

**Oxyscelio chimaerae** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D8EA6ACB-8C3D-40BE-8B8F-2FD185B2D5B8

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275551

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_chimaerae

Figures 100–103; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.4 mm (n=1).


Figures 100–103. Oxyscelio chimaerae sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 369320) 100 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 101 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 102 Head, anterior view 103 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank 43

Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: A4 longer than broad. Frontal depression crossed by many carinae that are interrupted medially. Submedian carina weak, not accompanied by extra carinae dorsally. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae; occipital carina without distinct lateral corners. Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture. Mesofemoral depression crossed by few (not more than 5) carinae below speculum. Metascutellum subrectangular, smooth centrally. T1 midlobe with very strong anterior horn. T2 without sublateral depressions or curved striae. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5. T6 slightly longer than broad.

Etymology. Latinized noun, genitive case. Refers to the mix of distinctive features in this species.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275551]


Comments. Oxyscelio chimaerae exhibits an unusual mix of features that agree with the noduli-group; it is the only known member of that group from outside Sulawesi.
**Oxyscelio codae** Burks, sp. n.


urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305708

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_codae

Figures 104–109; Morphbank⁴⁴

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.6–3.9 mm (n=20).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Middle genal carina subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesocutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with a small anterior horn obscuring the longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically but longer than broad. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners that are curved and not widely separated. *Oxyscelio codae* is distinguished from most members of the crebritas-group in having a long T6 in females. Males of *O. codae* are especially difficult to distinguish from those of *O. capilli*, another species from Sulawesi. They differ in that *O. codae* has a more elongate, tapering metasoma in which T7 is rounded apically, with acuminate apical projections angled slightly towards one another. In *O. capilli*, the metasoma is usually shorter and broader, with T7 more truncate apically, and with the inner margins of the acuminate apical projections being at right angles and not angled towards one another.

**Etymology.** Vulgar Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “tail.” Refers to the mildly elongate metasoma.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305708]


*Oxyscelio consobrinus* (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:649DD4F0-A071-49BA-8D8B-1812733C6105
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5012
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_consobrinus
Figures 110–115; Morphbank 45

*Camptoteleia consobrina* Kieffer, 1916: 171, 173 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 382 (description, keyed); Kelner-Pillault 1958: 150 (type information).

*Camptoteleia bifurcata* Kieffer, 1916: 64, 172 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 381 (description, keyed); Muesebeck and Walkley 1956: 339 (citation of type species). **syn. n.**

*Camptoteleia frontalis* Kieffer, 1916: 171, 175 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 384 (description, keyed). **syn. n.**
Oxyscelio consobrinus (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 75 (generic transfer).
Oxyscelio bifurcatus (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 74 (generic transfer).
Oxyscelio frontalis (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 75 (generic transfer).

Description. Female. Body length 3.4–4.1 mm (n=14).


T1 midlobe: with 5 longitudinal carinae. T1: without anterior bulge. T2: with straight longitudinal striae or rugae. T6: broader than long. Apical flange of T6: not


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Middle genal carina subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum with very
weak sculpture, giving them a melted appearance. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: A4, A5 not longer than broad. Antennal club very large. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically. Male: A11 slightly longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio consobrinus* is very similar to *O. crebritas*, but differs in having much weaker sculpture on the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5012]


**Comments.** The weak sculpture of *O. consobrinus*, which can resemble melted plastic, is a distinctive trait common to many Philippine species. Recently collected specimens of this species have indicated that this was not an artefact of any unusual collecting or preservation methods.

The type material of *Camptoteleia bifurcata* Kieffer, collected from Mindanao (Butuan) in the Philippines, could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of *Camptoteleia bifurcata* is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. It was selected because of its collection locality, and because it resembles Kieffer’s (1916) description in having a shiny mesosoma. In assigning a neotype for *Camptoteleia bifurcata*, we presumed that Kieffer (1916) was mistaken in his description of the fore wing venation. The “forked submarginal vein” seems to refer to the strongly tilted venation in which only the postmarginal vein closely approaches the anterior wing margin (the marginal vein is distant from the wing margin). This state is variable in many species of *Oxyscelio*, and therefore likely only indicates that a postmarginal vein is present. Females of *O. consobrinus* can have a variably emarginate metascutellum, with extreme cases seeming bifurcate. This, and the description of the thorax as shiny, leads us to conclude that the lost type series
of *C. bifurcata* represented specimens of *O. consobrinus* corresponding to the above criteria, which proved to fit within intraspecific variation.

*Camptoteleia frontalis* Kieffer was described from the same locality as *O. consobrinus*. Kieffer (1916) did mention a male specimen of *O. bifurcatus*, but he did not discuss its mesoscutal surface sculpture. The type material of *Camptoteleia frontalis* could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of *Camptoteleia frontalis* is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. It was selected because of its collection locality, and the relatively rough sculpture of the specimen (relative to other Philippine specimens, which are not roughly sculptured compared with most mainland Asian specimens). Mesoscutal surface sculpture in male *O. consobrinus* is variable. Kieffer also described the metascutellum of *O. frontalis* as bilobed, and therefore in assigning a neotype we conclude that *O. frontalis* was a male *O. consobrinus* with relatively rough surface sculpture, a broad metascutellum having an emarginate apex, and with the marginal vein in close contact with the anterior wing margin.

**Oxyscelio convergens** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E03A3DFC-3859-4097-9D95-508F16CF1C04
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275500
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_convergens

Figures 116–121; Morphbank

**Description. Female.** Body length 3.5–3.75 mm (n=19).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Metascutellum narrowing posteriorly, but deeply incised. Metasomal depression elongate, with extensive sculpture; lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. Female: A4, A5 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically. Male: All flagellomeres longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with rounded posterolateral corners.

**Etymology.** Latin participle, meaning “converging.” Does not change spelling under different genders. Refers to the posteriorly convergent mesoscutellar sculpture.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275500](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275500)

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: TAIWAN: Taiwan Prov., Pingtung Co., Kenting National Park, 230m, V-1991, pan trap, Starr & Wu, OSUC 368789 (deposited in CNCI). *Paratypes:* TAIWAN: 18 females, 38 males, OSUC 368776, 368778-368780, 368782-368783, 368785-368786, 368788, 368790, 368792-368794, 368796-368799, 368801, 368803-368804, 368806-368807, 368814-368824, 368826-368827, 368830-368831, 368833, 368836-368837, 368839, 368842-368844, 368846 (CNCI); OSUC 199585-199586 (FSCA); OSUC 368781, 368800, 368809, 368811, 368841, 368845 (OSUC); OSUC 439690, 439692, 439954 (TARI).

**Comments.** *Oxyscelio convergens* belongs to a set of species with an elongate metasomal depression (the median portion of the propodeum anterior to the propodeal foramen), and with an elongate, posteriorly narrowing but deeply incised metascutellum. The metasomal depression is extensively sculptured in these species. The anterior portion of the lateral propodeal carina, laterally bordering the metasomal depression, is also conspicuously long in these species.
**Oxyscelio cordis** Burks, sp. n.  
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:ED24C4B5-414C-4D6A-8713-14766B7DDB19  
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275553  
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_cordis  
Figures 122–125; Morphbank47

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.5 mm (n=1).


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: A4, A5 longer than broad. Frons without flange between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with an anterior genal carina, connected with occipital carina by a distinct longitudinal carina. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. T1 midlobe with 6 or more longitudinal carinae. T6 strongly narrowed by not sharply pointed. The overall body shape recalls *Oxyscelio crateris*, which otherwise differs in having granulate mesoscutellar sculpture.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “heart.” Refers to mesoscutellar shape.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275553]


**Comments.** *Oxyscelio cordis* is very unusual in having a posteriorly incised mesoscutellum, a feature that is otherwise found in some Australian species.
**Oxyscelio crassicornis** (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:995E95E5-E6E4-4D0B-88B6-5BD6084F49A3
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5013
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_crassicornis
Figures 126–128; Morphbank

**Camptoteleia crassicornis** Kieffer, 1916: 171, 174 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 385 (description, keyed).
**Oxyscelio crassicornis** (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 75 (generic transfer).

**Description. Female.** Unknown.

**Male.** Body length 3.35 mm (n=1).


Median lobe of T1: with 5 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

**Diagnosis.** Male: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Frontal depression without tooth-like median protrusion dorsally. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina; occipital carina complete medially and connected to hyperoccipital carina by a weak median carina. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Metasomal depression elongate, with a single areole strongly defined by a posterior carina; lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, narrowly protruding posterolateral corners.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5013]

**Material examined.** Neotype, male: **PHILIPPINES:** Negros Oriental Prov., 7km W Valencia, 1° forest edge, ROM 873058, Cuernos de Negros Mountain, 09°17’N,
Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...


Comments. The type material of Camptoteleia crassicornis Kieffer, collected from Mount Makiling, Luzon, in the Philippines, could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of Camptoteleia crassicornis is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. It was selected because it possesses a convex mesosoma and discernably posteriorly carinate head as specified by Kieffer (1916). This choice presumes that Kieffer (1916) overlooked the metascutellar setae and misinterpreted the postmarginal vein. However, no other examined Philippine specimens bear close resemblance to Kieffer’s description. Our concept of O. crassicornis indicates that it is very close to O. crustum.

**Oxyscelio crateris** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EB1E6D51-A930-4C70-A5E0-A07ABC1816AB
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275506
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_crateris
Figures 129–132; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.65 mm (n=1).


Figures 129–132. *Oxyscelio crateris* sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 336014) 129 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 130 Head, posterodorsal view 131 Body, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 322129) 132 Body, dorsal view. Morphbank®


Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “crater.” Refers to the outlined concave area on the dorsal part of the occiput.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275506]


**Oxyscelio crebritas** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:82C94912-5D20-4C31-8447-1E6F470BFA53
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275371
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_crebritas
Figures 133–138; Morphbank^50

Description. Female. Body length 3.25–5.6 mm (n=20).


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Middle genal carina subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina absent or indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum strongly umbilicate-foveolate, without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae or a slight anterior bulge. T6 rounded apically and not longer than broad.
Mesopleuron, along ventral margin of femoral depression, with only a few setae, these arising from foveae. Male: T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners.

**Etymology.** Latin noun in apposition to the generic name, meaning “common.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275371](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275371)

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: THAILAND: Sakon Nakhon Prov., nr. office, dry evergreen, T2494, Phu Phan National Park, 16°48.618‘N, 103°53.476’E, 526m, 4.VI-10.VI.2007, malaise trap, W. Kongnara, OSUC 336709 (deposited in QSBG). Paratypes: (134 females, 187 males, 1 unknown) INDONESIA: 15 females, 51 males, OSUC 376615 (BMNH); OSUC 368960, 369082, 369182, 369196, 369221, 369251, 369281, 369288, 369297, 369300 (CNCI); OSUC 228687, 228706, 228741, 228743-228745, 247961, 251438, 257045, 257047-257048, 257057, 257087, 257426, 464003-464004 (MBB); OSUC 228690, 228717, 228725, 228734-228735, 241816, 247814, 247817, 247819, 247833, 248891, 257419, 453947-453948, 464002, 58663 (OSUC); OSUC 228693-228694, 228707, 228718-228719, 240917, 247835, 247940, 257033, 257049, 257078, 257086, 257088, 464001, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112243, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112247, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112248, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112260 (ROME); OSUC 448565-448566, 448591, 448593, 453946 (WINC). LAOS: 8 females, 5 males, OSUC 368865-368866, 368871, 368879, 368892-368893, 368895, 368900, 368902-368904, 368907, 464009 (CNCI). MALAYSIA: 24 females, 37 males, 1 unknown, OSUC 376584-376585, 376600-376601, 376665-376666 (BMNH); OSUC 369011, 369014-369016, 369018, 369020, 369023-369025, 369028, 369066, 369307-369314, 369316-369319, 369321-369322, 369326, 369328, 369330-369332, 463991, 463993, 463995 (CNCI); OSUC 376743, 376745 (MCZC); OSUC 398961, 453761, 453770, 453780, 453790-453792 (OSUC); OSUC 436908-436921 (WINC). NEPAL: 7 females, 2 males, OSUC 238924 (BMNH); OSUC 369139, 369149, 369166, 369169, 369172-369173, 369177-369178 (CNCI). SINGAPORE: 1 female, 1 male, OSUC 376758-376759 (MCZC). TAIWAN: 1 female, 10 males, OSUC 368775, 368777, 368784, 368787, 368795, 368802, 368808, 368812, 368828-368829, 368849 (CNCI). THAILAND: 7 females, 73 males, OSUC 320403, 335200, 352496, 361368, 361370 (BMNH); OSUC 368609, 368619, 368678, 368692, 368694, 368702, 368706, 368708-368711, 368716-368717, 368719, 367827-367828, 368734, 368738, 368755-368756, 368759-368760, 462829-462830, 464014, 464016-464017, 464031-464033, 464035, 464038-464039, 464041, 464043, 464053 (CNCI); OSUC 251434, 280509, 280517, 282520, 320394, 320414, 322096, 335169, 335199, 335202, 335217, 335632, 336088-336090, 336164, 336780, 352495, 352497-352498, 352500, 352517, 352520-352522, 352526-352527, 352911, 352914-352915, 361293-361295, 361348, 361353, 361360, 361367, 361928, 361937, 368522 (OSUC); OSUC 224373, 257455, 247623, 252042, 257383, 257387, 280499, 280514-280515, 285200, 285218, 309713, 317856, 317867, 317878, 317887-317890, 320392, 320395, 320409, 320415-320417, 322072, 322097, 322131, 335072, 335146-335148, 335213-
Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)

Oxyscelio crebritas is one of the most commonly collected species of Oxyscelio. It exhibits some partially geographically correlated variation across its broad range. This includes variation in strength and number of carinae along the gena, metasomal length, wing color, and strength of sculpture. While it is possible to separate most females into three main variants in Thailand, Vietnam, and Borneo based on T1 midlobe sculpture, genal sculpture, and wing color, many males could not be definitively assigned to any of these forms. Nearly identical specimens collected from other areas were also difficult to distinguish from these forms. It is therefore possible that O. crebritas represents a complex of sibling species. Regional variants should be more closely studied to test this. For the purposes of this revision, they were combined into a single species to avoid presenting a large number of named species that could hardly be identified.

Oxyscelio crustum Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275555
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_crustum

Figures 139–144; Morphbank51

Description. Female. Body length 3.25–3.4 mm (n=4).


T1 midlobe: with 5 longitudinal carinae; obscured by other raised sculpture. T1: without anterior bulge; with small rounded anterior bulge, not reaching metascutellum. T2: with straight longitudinal striae or rugae. T6: broader than long; as long as broad. Apical flange of T6: exposed apically. Metasomal apex: rounded; tapering to a sharp point. Major sculpture of T6: umbilicate-punctate; longitudinally striate or rugose. Microsculpture of T6: absent.


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina; occipital carina incomplete medially. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Metasomal depression elongate, with a single areole strongly defined by a posterior carina; lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. Female: A4, A5 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. Male: Frontal depression without tooth-like median protrusion dorsally. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, narrowly protruding posterolateral corners. Among members of the *O. mesiodentis*-complex, *O. crustum* is distinctive in having relatively weak surface sculpture. The propodeal areole and usually amber color can also help in distinguishing this species. It is very similar to the Philippine species *O. crassicornis*, but lacks the median carina present between the hyperoccipital and occipital carinae in that species.

Etymology. Latin noun in apposition to the generic name, meaning “pie.” Suggested by the crinkly appearance of the surface sculpture.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275555]

1 male, OSUC 376632 (BMNH). **INDONESIA**: 1 female, 37 males, OSUC 376659, 376662 (BMNH); OSUC 369081, 369084 (CNCI); OSUC 247843, 273320, 352906, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112252, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112259 (MBBJ); OSUC 228689, 247841, 247960, 247963, 257034, 257036, 257052-257053, 257420-257421, 257423, 257428 (OSUC); OSUC 228740, 240925, 240929, 247848, 247851-247852, 247861, 247863, 247967, 248898, 251432, 251436-251437, 251440, 257080, 361272, 361720 (ROME). **MALAYSIA**: 46 males, OSUC 203136 (AEIC); OSUC 376582 (BMNH); OSUC 368956, 369021-369022 (CNCI); OSUC 376750 (MCZC); OSUC 381323, 453754-453760, 453762, 453765-453766, 453769, 453773-453775, 453777, 453779, 453781, 453783-453786, 453793, 453796-453798, 453800-453802, 453804-453805, 453807-453809, 453811-453815 (OSUC); OSUC 448590 (WINC). **THAILAND**: 2 females, 4 males, OSUC 368491 (BMNH); OSUC 309264, 352529 (OSUC); OSUC 352459, 361363 (QSBG); OSUC 361215 (WINC).

**Oxyscelio cuculli** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275485
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_cuculli
Figures 145–150; Morphbank52

**Description.** Female. Body length 2.6–3.75 mm (n=20).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present and sharp, continuous with anterior genal carina. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum without dorsal setae. Propodeum without median carina; lateral propodeal carinæ narrowly separated anteriorly. Female: T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinæ. T6 rounded apically. Male: A11 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinæ. T7 with acuminate posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio cuculli* is similar to *O. granorum*, but is usually smaller and has strongly foveate surface sculpture. Additionally, these species differ in A11 length and in shape of the T7 apex in males.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “hood.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275485]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: THAILAND: Trang Prov., Nam Tok Ton Yai, Khao Chong Mountain, 07°32’50”N, 99°47’20”E, 65m, 10.II.2005, malaise trap/pan trap, D. Yanega, UCRC ENT 149528 (deposited in UCRC). **Paratypes:** (77 females, 92 males) INDIA: 1 female, OSUC 376567 (BMNH). **INDONESIA:** 11 males, OSUC 228679, 240912, 247846, 248892, 257032 (MBBJ); OSUC 228678, 228680, 228682, 228692, 228733, 257062 (ROME). **LAOS:** 1 male, OSUC 368889 (CNCI). **MALAYSIA:** 1 female, 2 males, OSUC 369032, 369041 (CNCI); OSUC 381322 (QSBG). **NEPAL:** 2 females, OSUC 369167, 369176 (CNCI). **SRI LANKA:** 3 females, 1 male, OSUC 369085, 369094-369095 (CNCI); OSUC 442265 (Q MBA). **TAIWAN:** 3 females, 7 males, OSUC 368791, 368805, 368810, 368825, 368847 (CNCI); OSUC 439689, 439691, 439693, 439697, 439699 (TARI). **THAI-
LAND: 65 females, 69 males, OSUC 335813, 335828, 361912-361913 (BMNH); OSUC 335812, 361917, 361919, 361964, 368597, 368611-368614, 368623, 368628, 368633, 368638, 368677, 368679, 368688, 368704, 368707, 368722-368723, 368725, 368730-368732, 368739-368741, 368769-368772, 368840, 464025 (CNCI); OSUC 237453, 247614, 247647, 247651-247652, 247655, 247892, 257391, 257393, 267440-267441, 280516, 285202, 285221, 285232-285236, 317877, 320376, 320383, 320410, 322118, 322125, 335090, 335800-335801, 335913, 352485, 352507-352508, 352510, 352910, 352916, 361211, 361213, 361219, 361297, 361358, 361907-361909, 361920, 361948 (OSUC); OSUC 237460, 247919, 251433, 257390, 257397, 257402, 280507, 280510-280511, 285220, 317863, 317866, 317870, 317876, 317886, 320386-320387, 320390, 320418, 322121, 322128, 335516, 335815, 335833, 335837, 335916, 336631, 336712, 336715, 336735, 361187, 361341, 361362, 361914-361916, 361933, 361939, 361941, 361955-361956, 368490, 368514, 368523-368524, 368526, 368536, 368544 (QSBG); OSUC 335806, 335811, 361910-361911 (WINC). VIETNAM: 2 females, 1 male, OSUC 277461, 277531 (RMNH); OSUC 352918 (ROME).

**Oxyscelio cupularis** (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:319CCC31-561F-4C7C-8BFB-7794BAC207E9
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5014
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_cupularis
Figures 151–154; Morphbank

**Camptoteleia cupularis** Kieffer, 1914: 296, 298 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1916: 171 (keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 384 (description, keyed).
**Oxyscelio cupularis** (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 75 (generic transfer).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Antennal club formed. A4, A5 longer than broad. Face with oblique expanded flange between antennal foramen and eye. Metascutellum tiny, subrectangular.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5014]

**Material examined.** Neotype, female: PHILIPPINES: Laguna Prov., Mount Makiling (Maquiling), no date, Baker, OSUC 268223 (deposited in USNM). Other material: PHILIPPINES: 1 female, OSUC 268259 (USNM).

**Comments.** The type material of *Camptoteleia cupularis* Kieffer, collected from Mount Makling, Luzon, in the Philippines, could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of *Camptoteleia cupularis* is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. It was selected because of its collection locality and because it agrees with Kieffer’s (1914) description in having a long metasoma, poorly sculptured and shiny mesoscutum, and cupuliform metascutellum.

**Oxyscelio cyrtomesos** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4E5CB234-E34D-4E0A-96EE-BC1DD7BA4373

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275531

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_cyrtomesos

Figures 155–169; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.05–4.4 mm (n=4).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...

and occipital carinae: present as a weak elevation. Area between vertex and occipital carina: umbilicate-foveate. Occipital carina medially: sinuate, concave medial to corners, but without a median peak. Lateral corners of occipital carina: sharp and protruding.


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Mesoscutellum laterally granulate. Metascutellum long and tongue-shaped. Propodeum forming a nearly complete arch over the base of T1, but with a narrow break along middle of the arch. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 6-7 longitudinal carinae. T2 with sublateral depressions. T6 strongly tapering to a narrow point. Male: A11 slightly broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners. Oxyscelio cyrtomesos is very similar to O. zeuctomesos, but differs in development of the propodeal arch.

Etymology. Compound noun based on Greek, meaning “convex middle.” Refers to the way that the propodeum arches medially over the base of T1.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275531]

Material examined. Holotype, female: INDONESIA: Kalimantan Barat Prov., Cabang Panti Research Station, 1° rainforest / alluvial light gap, IIS 910122, Gunung Palung National Park, 01°15’S, 110°05’E, 100–400m, 15.VI–15.VIII.1991,
malaise trap, Darling & Rosichon, OSUC 247938 (deposited in MBBJ). **Paratypes:** (5 females, 10 males) **INDONESIA:** 2 females, 8 males, OSUC 228695, 247818, 247824, 247955-247956 (MBBJ); OSUC 247825, 247829, 247937, 247964, 257060 (ROME). **MALAYSIA:** 3 females, 2 males, OSUC 376583 (BMNH); OSUC 463990 (CNCI); OSUC 453799, 453803, 453806 (OSUC).

**Oxyscelio dasymesos** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:58BBE82B-3696-4540-AE2E-3387CB5B1326

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_dasymesos

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275536

Figures 160–165; Morphbank 55

**Description.** **Female.** Body length 3.7–4.3 mm (n=9).


Figures 160–165. Oxyscelio dasymesos sp. n., paratype female (OSUC 247933) 160 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 161 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 162 Head, anterior view. Paratype female (OSUC 376648) 163 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 228732) 164 Antenna 165 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank15


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Metascutellum deeply emarginate with rounded apical margin, not dorsally setose. Propodeum setose in metasomal depression, with an anterior subrectangular areole. Female: T1 midlobe with 6 longitudinal carinae. T6 apically tapering to a sharp point. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5-6 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners.

**Etymology.** Greek noun meaning “medial setae.” Refers to the setose metasomal depression.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275536]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: **INDONESIA**: Kalimantan Barat Prov., Cabang Panti Research Station, RR6, 1° rainforest / sandstone closed canopy, IIS 910136, Gunung Palung National Park, 01°15’S, 110°05’E, 100m, 17.VI-29.VI.1991, canopy malaise trap, Darling, Rosichon & Sutrisno, OSUC 257091 (deposited in MBBJ). **Paratypes**: (8 females, 28 males) **BRUNEI**: 1 female, OSUC 376648 (BMNH). **INDONESIA**: 5 females, 24 males, OSUC 376651 (BMNH); OSUC 228703, 228731, 228747, 241813, 247840, 251429-251430 (MBBJ); OSUC 228691, 228701-228702, 228704, 228732, 228739, 240920, 247815-247816, 248922 (OSUC); OSUC 228699, 247837, 247933, 247957, 257039, 257041, 257064, 257066, 257068, 257071, 257079 (ROME). **MALAYSIA**: 2 females, 4 males, OSUC 376578 (BMNH); OSUC 369315, 369324-369325, 463994 (CNCI); OSUC 453767 (OSUC).

**Oxyscelio dasynoton** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1248D8C8-B3A7-4B1A-A8D2-C17E7A29D79F

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275538

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_dasynoton

Figures 166–171; Morphbank66

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.1 mm (n=2).


Interantennal process: not elongate. Median longitudinal elevation in frontal depression: absent. Frontal depression: flat. Frontal depression sculpture: without transverse or oblique carinae below submedian carina. Submedian carina: weak, shallow

Figures 166–171. Oxyscelio dasynoton sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 268276) 166 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 167 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 168 Head, anterior view 169 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 369056) 170 Antenna 171 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Metascutellum deeply emarginate with rounded apical margin, dorsally setose. Propodeum setose in metasomal depression, with an anterior subrectangular areole. Female: T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 apically tapering to a sharp point. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio dasynoton* is similar to *O. dasymesos* but has a broader, setose metascutellum and differs in surface sculpture.

**Etymology.** Compound noun based on Greek, intended to mean “hairy back.” Refers to the setose metascutellum and metasomal depression.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275538]

Oxyscelio dermatoglyphes Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BF3D2E8D-3434-4B3B-88AA-70122522496D
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275502
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_dermatoglyphes
Figures 172–177; Morphbank 57

Description. Female. Body length 4.25–4.7 mm (n=12).


**Figures 172–177.** *Oxyscelio dermatoglyphes* sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 368835) 172 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 173 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 174 Head, anterior view 175 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 368838) 176 Antenna 177 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank
Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Upper frons with extra carinae present parallel to submedian carina, all these carinae of about equal height. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Mesopleuron along anteroventral edge of femoral depression without row of foveae, setae arising from tiny pits. Female: A4 longer than broad. Metascutellum subrectangular, with scattered weak rugae. T1 midlobe with long anterior bulge. T6 longer than broad, tapering to a rounded apex. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp and protruding posterolateral corners.

Etymology. Compound noun based on Greek, intended to mean “fingerprint.” Refers to the pattern formed on the frons near the submedian carina.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275502]

Material examined. Holotype, female: TAIWAN: Taiwan Prov., Nantou Co., Lugu (Luku) Twp., Hsi-t’ou (Chito) Experimental Forest, 1100m, 20.IX.1997, B. J. Sinclair, OSUC 368835 (deposited in CNCI). Paratypes: TAIWAN: 13 females, 22 males, OSUC 368834, 368838 (CNCI); OSUC 368832 (OSUC); OSUC 439680-439681, 439683, 439687-439688, 439700-439715, 439717-439718, 439720-439727 (TARI); OSUC 442263 (WINC). Other material: TAIWAN: 1 unknown [consists only of mesosoma], OSUC 439686 (TARI).

Comments. Oxyscelio dermatoglyphes is part of a species complex occurring also in Japan and Korea. This complex can be characterized by the elongate body, dark anten- nal radicle, weak occipital carina without protruding lateral corners, subrectangular flat metascutellum (reduced in males), and very strong T1 horn in females.

Oxyscelio dorsalis (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F419F35E-66BF-4A60-9AD0-5D800C2DB259
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5015
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_dorsalis
Figures 178–179; Morphbank

Camptoteleia dorsalis Kieffer, 1916: 64, 173 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 381 (description, keyed); Kelner-Pillault 1958: 150 (type information).

Oxyscelio dorsalis (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 75 (generic transfer).

Description. Female. Unknown.


Median lobe of T1: with 6 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

**Diagnosis.** Male: Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture. T1 midlobe with 6 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5015]

**Material examined.** Holotype, male, *C. dorsalis*: PHILIPPINES: Mindanao Isl., Butuan Chartered City, no date, Baker, Museum Paris EY0000003994 (deposited in MNHN).
Comments. The damaged holotype of *Oxyscelio dorsalis* lacks a head. Nevertheless, the metascutellum and T1 midlobe indicate that this is a male of the *latitudinis*-group. Females are expected to have a broader, more strongly sculptured metascutellum and an elongate metasoma.

**Oxyscelio doumao** Burks, sp. n.  
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FB6BAA50-D0F3-4F7B-B04E-7AF33F722FBC  
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305771  
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_doumao  
Figures 180–183; Morphbank

**Description. Female.** Body length 4.55–4.7 mm (n=2).


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: A4 longer than broad. Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Medial mesoscutum weakly sculptured, without longitudinal rugae. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Metasomal depression short; lateral propodeal

Figures 180–183. Oxyscelio doumao sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 448570) 180 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 181 Propodeum, posterodorsal view 182 Head, anterior view 183 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank
carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. Postmarginal vein very short or absent: less than 1/3 stigmal vein length, marginal vein very short but extending for a long distance from anterior wing margin. T1 with 4 longitudinal carinae, medial pair bending outward. *Oxyscelio doumao* is very similar to *O. unguis* from Borneo, but differs in fore wing venation and in sculpture of the T1 midlobe. In *O. unguis*, the medial pair of T1 midlobe carinae is broadly separated, with an incomplete median carina between them. In *O. doumao*, these carinae are not broadly separated anteriorly, but one or both of them arch laterally in the posterior part of the T1.

**Etymology.** Mandarin noun,兜帯 (dōumào), indicating the hood of a coat. Refers to the strongly hood-like submedian carina.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305771](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305771)


### *Oxyscelio excavatus* (Kieffer)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7C8A7B0A-E175-4DB6-AE6C-13045066DF01

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5016

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_excavatus

Figures 184–187; Morphbank 60

**Camptoteleia excavata** Kieffer, 1913b: 387, 388 (original description., keyed); Kieffer 1914: 296 (keyed); Kieffer 1916: 171 (keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 383 (description, keyed); Kelner-Pillault 1958: 150 (type information).

**Oxyscelio excavatus** (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 75 (generic transfer).

**Description.** *Female.* Unknown.

*Male.* Body length 3.45 mm (n=1).


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**Figures 184–187.** *Oxyscelio excavatus* (Kieffer), holotype male (Museum Paris EY0000003993)

184 Head and mesosoma, lateral view  
185 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view  
186 Head, anterior view  
187 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank40

Median lobe of T1: with 4 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

**Diagnosis.** Male: A11 longer than broad. Fore wing long enough to reach apex of T5. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. Female specimens should be similar to those of *O. consobrinus*, but are expected to differ in having a longer metasoma and more T1 midlobe carinae, which are the chief differences between the males of these species.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5016]

**Material examined.** Holotype, male, *C. excavata*: PHILIPPINES: Laguna Prov., Los Baños, no date, Baker, Museum Paris EY0000003993 (deposited in MNHN).

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**Oxyscelio fistulae** Burks, sp. n.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6DD43E64-2F87-4451-ABDC-FC0A00A4EF0D](urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6DD43E64-2F87-4451-ABDC-FC0A00A4EF0D)

[urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275543](urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275543)

[http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_fistulae](http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_fistulae)

Figures 188–191; Morphbank 61

**Description.** Female. Unknown.

**Male.** Body length 4.7–4.9 mm (n=3).


Figures 188–191. *Oxyscelio fistulae* sp. n., paratype male (OSUC 376621) 188 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 189 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 190 Head, oblique view. Paratype male (OSUC 376616) 191 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank65
Median lobe of T1: with 5 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.


**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “tube.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275543]


**Comments.** *Oxyscelio fistulae* is unusual in having an elongate interantennal process. This state is also found in a species from New Guinea and New Britain, but the process is differently shaped in that species.

**Oxyscelio flabelli** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8AB217B0-511B-432F-BD59-E6B267AC1C9D

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275510

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_flabelli

Figures 192–195; Morphbank^62

**Description.** Female. Body length 5.85 mm (n=1).


Figures 192–195. Oxyscelio flabelli sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 368744) 192 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 193 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 194 Head, anterior view 195 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank62


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: A5 broader than long. Submedian carina acute dorsally; frontal depression not crossed by carinae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum broad and rugose. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T4. T1 midlobe with a long and broad anterior horn. T6 longer than broad, rounded apically.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “fan.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275510](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275510)


**Comments.** *Oxyscelio flabelli* is unusual in having a broad, rugose metascutellum in combination with a mostly smooth frontal depression.

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**Oxyscelio flavipennis** (Kieffer)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CE946CB9-4D90-4AE3-B34D-7A1C35F3D811
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5017
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_flavipennis

Figures 196–199; Morphbank 63

*Xenoteleia flavipennis* Kieffer, 1913b: 390 (original description); Kieffer 1926: 427 (description).

*Oxyscelio flavipennis* (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 75 (generic transfer); Masner 1976: 24 (type information).

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.75–4.8 mm (n=2).


Figures 196–199. Oxyscelio flavipennis (Kieffer), female (OSUC 188474) 196 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 197 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 198 Head, anterior view 199 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank63


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: Netrion anteriorly concave. Metascutellum tiny and broad, hardly extending beyond anterior margin of propodeum. Fore wings not long enough to reach T5. Oxyscelio flavipennis is one of two species of its genus with a strongly anteriorly concave netrion. The other, O. cavinetrion, has a downward-directed face as in O. flavipennis, but has a very different metascutellum.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5017]


Oxyscelio flaviventris Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7263D2AD-AC60-46BC-BA71-E99B3868FEA8
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275524
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_flaviventris
Figures 200–203; Morphbank64

Description. Female. Body length 2.65–2.9 mm (n=4).


Male. Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Hyperoccipital carina indicated by strong rugae; occipital carina complete. Mesosoma very tall and steep anteriorly, descending at nearly a right angle. Medial mesoscutum with at least 5 longitudinal carinae or sculptured elevations anteriorly, the lateral pairs merging posteriorly. Mesoscutellum with some granulate sculpture posterolaterally. Metascutellum tiny, not extending over base of T1. Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T5 or T6. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 broader than long. *Oxyscelio flaviventris* is distinctive in the *limae*-group because of its small body and tiny metascutellum.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “yellow abdomen.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275524](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275524)

**Associations.** collected near *Nilaparvatha* Distant: [Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha: Fulgoroidea: Delphacidae]; collected near *Oryza* Linnaeus: [Cyperales: Poaceae]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: INDIA: Karnataka St., Bangalore, 1.IX–9.IX.1987, pan trap, K. Ghorpade, OSUC 369047 (deposited in CNCI). Paratypes: INDIA: 3 females, OSUC 376576 (BMNH); OSUC 369045-369046 (CNCI).

_Oxyscelio florus_ Kononova

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:243848
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_florus

Figures 204–209; Morphbank


**Description.** Female. Body length 4.25–4.65 mm (n=9).


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Upper frons with one or more extra carinae dorsal to submedian carina. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Mesofemoral depression crossed by more than 3 carinae below speculum. Female: Metascutellum subrectangular, with scattered weak rugae. T1 midlobe with long anterior bulge. T2 without sublateral depressions or curved striae. T6...
longer than broad, tapering to a rounded apex. *Oxyscelio florus* differs from *O. mollitia*, a similar Japanese species, in sculpture, metasomal length, and in having a much stronger T1 horn in females. Especially, the mesofemoral depression lacks a row of foveae along its anterior limit. *Oxyscelio florus* is very similar to the Taiwanese species *O. dermatoglyphes* as well, especially in having extra carinae parallel to the submedian carina; these species differ in that *O. dermatoglyphes* has no median carina on the mesoscutellum, only a very weak and indistinct one on the mesoscutum, and has a much shorter metasoma in females (fore wing long enough to reach T6 or apex of T5).

**Etymology.** The Latin adjective florus has three forms, corresponding to gender agreement. Because *Oxyscelio* is a masculine genus based on initial species combination (Kieffer 1907) and agreement with *Scelio* Latreille, the correct form is *Oxyscelio florus*.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=243848]


**Comments.** Coloration features mentioned by Kononova and Fursov (2007) do not hold constant in this species.

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**Oxyscelio fodiens** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:62A17BE6-2A4D-4C7C-85AE-547448203D46
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275547
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_fodiens
Figures 210–213; Morphbank

**Description.** *Female.* Body length 5.1 mm (n=1).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...


Figures 210–213. Oxyscelio fodiens sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 369042) 210 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 211 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 212 Head, anterior view 213 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Frontal depression crossed by a few carinae. Mesoscutellum without granulate areas. Mesoscutellum and metascutellum apically concave. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T4. T1 with a strongly developed anterior horn that causes the longitudinal carinae to become broad and indistinct anteriorly. T2 with long sublateral depressions bordered medially by strong carinae. T5 and T6 elongate, nearly parallel-sided. *Oxyscelio fodiens* is similar to other members of the *fossarum*-group in having sublateral T2 depressions, but differs in having a broad metascutellum and nearly parallel-sided T5 and T6.

**Etymology.** Latin participle, meaning “digging.” Does not change spelling under different genders. Refers to the concave sublateral depressions of T2 and the concave posterior margins of the mesoscutellum and metascutellum.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275547](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275547)


**Oxyscelio fossarum** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9921E46D-EFBC-4C1D-B7D9-42CBA0161EDD
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275532
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_fossarum
Figures 214–219; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 5.1–5.35 mm (n=7).


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: Frontal depression crossed by a few carinae. Mesoscutellum strongly granulate. Metascutellum subrectangular, rugose. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T4. T1 with a moderately developed anterior horn that causes the longitudinal carinae to become broad and indistinct anteriorly. T2 with long sublateral depressions bordered medially by strong carinae. T6 apically narrow but not sharply acuminate. *Oxyscelio fossarum*, from Borneo, is very similar to *O. fossularum* from Sumatra, but differs in metasomal length and surface sculpture. Males of *O. fossarum* are unknown, but should differ from other of members of the *fossarum*-group from Borneo in having a granulate mesoscutellum.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “trenches.” Refers to the sublateral depressions of T2.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275532]

Material examined. Holotype, female: INDONESIA: Kalimantan Barat Prov., Cabang Panti Research Station, 1° rainforest / alluvial light gap, IIS 910122, Gunung Palung National Park, 01°15’S, 110°05’E, 100–400m, 15.VI–15.VIII.1991, malaise trap, Darling & Rosichon, OSUC 247931 (deposited in MBBJ). Para-
types: INDONESIA: 6 females, 7 males, OSUC 228698, 228705, 251423, 257076 (MBBJ); OSUC 228696, 247929, 247932, 257063, 257065, 284829 (OSUC); OSUC 247928, 247930, 251424 (ROME).

Oxyscelio fossularum Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5F269D7F-F37A-4A2D-9678-2EB1D478072D
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275507
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_fossularum
Figures 220–224; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 4.55–4.75 mm (n=15).

Figures 220–224. *Oxycelio fossularum* sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 247975) 220 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 221 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 222 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype female (OSUC 257037) 223 Head, anterior view. Paratype male (OSUC 247857) 224 Body, dorsal view. Morphbank


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Frontal depression crossed by a few carinae. Mesoscutellum strongly granulate. Metascutellum subrectangular, rugose. T2 with long sublateral depressions bordered medially by strong carinae. Female: T1 with a weakly developed anterior horn that has distinct longitudinal carinae. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5. T6 apically narrow but not sharply acuminete. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with rounded, protruding posterolateral corners.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “little trenches.” Refers to the sublateral metasomal depressions.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275507]

Material examined. Holotype, female: INDONESIA: Aceh Auto. Prov., Sumatra Isl., Ketambe Research Station, 1° rainforest / young forest / terrace 3 closed canopy, IIS 900011, Gunung Leuser National Park, 03°41’N, 97°39’E, 350m, II-1990, malaise trap, C. Darling, OSUC 247975 (deposited in MBBJ). Paratypes: INDONESIA: 15 females, 1 male, OSUC 464008 (CNCI); OSUC 247853, 257427, 361719 (MBBJ); OSUC 247977-247978, 267545-267546 (OSUC); OSUC 228712, 247857-247858, 247974, 257035, 257037, 257056, 257430 (ROME).

Comments. *Oxyscelio fossularum* is the only member of its species group known from Sumatra.

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**Oxyscelio foveatus** Kieffer

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5815E7B9-F3CD-473F-8E7B-0AAD08235C99

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5019

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_foveatus

Figures 225–228; Morphbank

**Oxyscelio foveatus** Kieffer, 1907: 310 (original description); Kieffer 1926: 361 (description, keyed).

**Chromoteleia (Oxyscelio) foveata** (Kieffer): Kieffer 1910a: 313 (generic transfer, subgeneric assignment, keyed); Kieffer 1910b: 69 (generic transfer, emendation).

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.8 mm (n=1).


Figures 225–228. *Oxyscelio foveatus* Kieffer, neotype male (OSUC 436237) 225 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 226 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 227 Head, anterior view 228 Body, lateral view. Morphbank(69)


**Diagnosis.** Male: Face with oblique expanded flange between antennal foramen and eye. Gena with 1 strong middle carina. Metascutellum flat, with some rugae but only slightly broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with acuminated posteralateral corners.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5019]


**Comments.** The type material of *Oxyscelio foveatus* Kieffer, collected by E. Jacobson from Semarang, Java, could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of *Oxyscelio foveatus* is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the genus and species. It was selected because of its collector, collection locality and date and because it agrees with Kieffer's remarks on metascutellar sculpture of the lost holotype. It is possible that this specimen was collected during the same event as the lost holotype.
Oxyscelio genae Burks, sp. n.  
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:CB11EBF5-6FC5-49AC-AC54-74F87BF099C3  
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305705  
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_genae  
Figures 229–234; Morphbank70

**Description.** Female. Body length 2.85–3.05 mm (n=2).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus *Oxyscelio* Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...


Figures 229–234. *Oxyscelio genae* sp. n., paratype female (OSUC 382052) 229 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 230 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 231 Head, anterior view 232 Head, posterodorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 369089) 233 Antenna 234 Body, lateral view. Morphbank70

Diagnosis. Both sexes: Middle genal carina very strong, subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by an occasionally interrupted carina, area between it and occipital carina with a weak median carina. Mesoscutellum with some granulate sculpture laterally. Metascutellum tiny, concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: A4, A5 broader than long, T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically. Male: A11 slightly longer than broad. Occiput with very strong sculpture. T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. Oxyscelio genae is distinct from other members of the crebritas-group in having an almost completely outlined occipital depression with a median carina. It can also be recognized by the rough occipital sculpture in males, the tiny metascutellum, and very strong middle genal carina.

Etymology. Latin noun in genitive case, meaning “cheek.” Refers to the strong middle genal carina.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305705]

Material examined. Holotype, female: INDIA: Tamil Nadu St., Coimbatore, 25.IX–1.X.1979, J. S. Noyes, OSUC 376570 (deposited in BMNH). Paratypes: (1 female, 4 males) INDIA: 1 female, 2 males, OSUC 376569, 376571 (BMNH); OSUC 382052 (OSUC). SRI LANKA: 2 males, OSUC 369089 (CNCI); OSUC 268100 (USNM).

Oxyscelio granorum Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A531A356-5AB2-4314-A0A8-727D9BAC04F3
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275482
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_granorum
Figures 235–240; Morphbank\textsuperscript{71}

Description. Female. Body length 4–5.65 mm (n=20).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Frontal depression hood-like. Hyperoccipital carina present and sharp, continuous with anterior genal carina. Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture. Metascutellum without dorsal setae. Propodeum without median carina; lateral propodeal carinae very narrowly separated anteriorly. Female: Fore wings not long enough to exceed metasomal apex. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically. Male: A11 as long or longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with rounded posterolateral corners. Oxyscelio granorum is similar to O. intermedietas in having extensive granulate sculpture, but is larger and is much more extensively granulate.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “grains,” referring to the dominant bodily surface sculpture.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275482]

**DONESIA**: 6 females, 9 males, OSUC 368941-368942, 368954, 464005 (CNCI); OSUC 240930, 361273, 361718 (MBBJ); OSUC 248919, 257043 (OSUC); OSUC 240931, 247850, 247862, 247971, 352905, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112239 (ROME).

**LAOS**: 4 males, OSUC 368872, 368874, 368888, 368906 (CNCI).

**MALAYSIA**: 1 male, OSUC 376595 (BMNH).

**THAILAND**: 27 females, 16 males, OSUC 335823, 335868, 352512 (BMNH); OSUC 368672, 368675-368676, 368724, 368763, 464046, 464050, 464061 (CNCI); OSUC 247872, 257399, 285204, 335864, 335866-335867, 335926, 336032, 336036, 336736, 352511 (OSUC); OSUC 237456-237457, 252035, 257396, 320371, 320374-320375, 320404-320405, 322078, 322086, 335860, 352484, 352513, 361356, 361375, 368493 (QSBG); UCRC ENT 41411 (UCRC); OSUC 335861, 335865, 335915 (WINC).

**VIETNAM**: 3 females, 8 males, OSUC 369098, 369101 (CNCI); OSUC 277399-277401, 277517, 277704-277707, 281507 (RMNH).

**Oxyscelio granuli** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:08EB7D7D-AE16-4601-BF1D-244B6BC09C77
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305706
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_granuli

Figures 241–244; Morphbank

**Description. Female.** Body length 4.15–4.25 mm (n=2).


T1 midlobe: with 5 longitudinal carinae. T1: without anterior bulge. T2: with straight longitudinal striae or rugae. T6: broader than long. Apical flange of T6: ex-

**Male.** Unknown.


**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “granule.” Refers to the striking predominance of granulate sculpture on the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305706](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305706)


**Comments.** *Oxyscelio granuli* is unusual in having strongly granulate sculpture in combination with a tiny metascutellum and acuminate T6 in females. Males are unknown, but are expected to have similarly granulate sculpture.

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**Oxyscelio greenacus** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:84B2E059-7B8A-4942-9FE2-FF569AE811E1
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305769
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_greenacus
Figures 245–248; Morphbank73

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.75 mm (n=1).


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: Antennal club formed. A4 longer than broad. Face with low, carina-like oblique expanded flange between antennal foramen and eye. Metascutellum convex, weakly sculptured and nearly truncate posteriorly. Fore wing long enough to reach base of T4. T1 horn elongate, reaching metascutellum. T5, T6 elongate and nearly parallel-sided. Oxyscelio greenacus is similar to some other species with elongate, nearly parallel-sided T5 and T6 in females, but differs in the chiefly smooth metascutellum.

Etymology. Compound noun, Latin genitive case, of English word “green” and Latin noun acus, intended to mean “green needle.” Refers to the green body and elongate, nearly parallel-sided T5 and T6.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305769]


Oxyscelio halmaherae Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:4AF5B97A-1667-4682-ADBD-DB7C35D33B91
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275549
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_halmaherae
Figures 249–252; Morphbank

Description. Female. Unknown.

Male. Body length 4.75 mm (n=1).


Median lobe of T1: with 4 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with rounded but projecting lobe-like corners.

**Diagnosis.** Male: A5 tyloid not expanded. A11 longer than broad. Broad depression extending from median ocellus to submedian carina. Occipital carina with strong lateral corners. Mesoscutellum without granulate areas. Metascutellum tiny and concave, smooth dorsally. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with rounded lobes posterolaterally.

**Etymology.** Latinisation of Halmahera, noun in genitive case.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275549]


**Comments.** Oxyscelio halmaherae is known from a single male specimen, described here because it is distinctive and apparently endemic to Halmahera.

**Oxyscelio intermedietas Burks, sp. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5902A8F2-DCD3-4FEE-9C14-AC346622EA2A

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275481

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_intermedietas

Figures 253–258; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 2.85–4 mm (n=12).


Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “that which is between.” Refers to its similarity to several other species in the cuculli-group.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275481]

369158, 369161-369165 (CNCI). **THAILAND**: 7 females, 47 males, OSUC 322084, 352452, 352457 (BMNH); OSUC 368693, 368748, 462828, 464012-464013 (CNCI); OSUC 247628, 247632, 335092, 335857, 336010-336013, 336701, 352461-352469 (OSUC); OSUC 247603, 247916, 285237, 322082, 322085, 336705, 352446-352447, 352449, 352451, 352454, 352458, 352460, 361188-361189, 361191-361192, 361194-361199, 361205, 361207, 361350 (QSBG); OSUC 247602, 247626 (WINC). **VIETNAM**: 3 females, 1 male, OSUC 369107-369108 (CNCI); OSUC 277676, 281609 (RMNH).

**Comments.** *Oxyscelio intermedietas* seems to be a small-bodied relative of *O. granorum*. It otherwise strongly resembles several other species nearer to its own size, including *O. cuculli*. It differs from these species in several subtle ways, including surface sculpture, shallowness of the frontal depression, and the very narrow anterior separation of the lateral propodeal carinae. While the possibility remains that *O. intermedietas* is just a small form of *O. granorum*, these features proved convincing enough to allow recognition of it as a separate species.

**Oxyscelio jaune** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B957AAA8-C08A-48C5-9065-843936BFD8C5
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275513
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_jaune
Figures 259–262; Morphbank \(^\text{76}\)

**Description.** *Female*. Body length 3.65–3.8 mm (n=2).


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Upper frons without additional carinae near the strong submedian carina. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Mesofemoral depression crossed by 3 carinae below speculum. Metascutellum subrectangular, with scattered weak rugae. T1 midlobe with long anterior bulge. T2 without sublateral depressions or curved striae. T6 longer than broad, tapering to a rounded apex. *Oxyscelio jaune* is similar to *O. longiventris* and *O. regionis*, in that they have a dark antennal radicle, long body, and very strong T1 horn in females. The color of the holotype is distinctive but may not be constant within the species, meaning that the small number of carinae (3) crossing the femoral depression is the best means of distinguishing it from *O. longiventris* and *O. regionis*.

**Etymology.** French word meaning “yellow,” does not change spelling under different genders.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275513]


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**Oxyscelio jugi** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2D8F217A-8522-4F42-B41C-9038D798B6E7
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275571
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_jugi
Figures 263–268; Morphbank77

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.55–4.5 mm (n=5).


T1 midlobe: with 5 longitudinal carinae. T1: without anterior bulge. T2: with straight longitudinal striae or rugae. T6: broader than long; longer than broad; as long as broad. Apical flange of T6: not exposed apically. Metasomal apex: tapering to a sharp point. Major sculpture of T6: umbilicate-punctate; longitudinally striate or rugose. Microsculpture of T6: absent.


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Middle genal carina subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture laterally but not medially. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 acuminate apically. Male: A11 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. Oxyscelio jugi can be distinguished from similar species by its strong mesoscutal sculpture and laterally granulate mesoscutellum. In males, the medial pair of longitudinal carinae of the T1 midlobe are usually curved to closely approach one another anteriorly.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “ridge.” Refers to the extra longitudinal carinae found on the mesoscutum.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275571]

Comments. Only a few females of O. jugi are known, and these appear to be variable in sculpture and metasomal length. This variation is attributed to differences in body size.

Oxyscelio kiefferi Dodd
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E0DD3650-11B0-4D2C-934B-135E9B56790A
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5024
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_kiefferi
Figures 269–271; Morphbank78

Camptoteleia flavipennis Kieffer, 1914: 296, 297 (original description, keyed; preoccupied by Xenoteleia flavipennis Kieffer (1913b); Kieffer 1916: 171 (keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 383 (description, keyed).

Oxyscelio kiefferi Dodd: Dodd 1931: 75 (replacement name, generic transfer).

Description. Female. Unknown.

Male. Body length 3.8–3.85 mm (n=2).


**Diagnosis.** Male: A11 longer than broad. Middle genal carina subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture laterally but not medially. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 with short, sharp and protruding posterolateral corners.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5024]


**Comments.** The type material of *Camptoteleia flavipennis* Kieffer, collected from Laguna, Los Baños, in the Philippines, could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of *Camptoteleia flavipennis* is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. It was selected because it was collected in the Philippines and resembles Kieffer’s (1913b) description in having a short metasoma and smooth frontal depression. We presume that Kieffer was mistaken when he mentioned that T7 lacked armature.

**Oxyscelio kramatos** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305703
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_kramatos
Figures 272–277; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.65 mm (n=1).


Figures 272–277. Oxyscelio kramatos sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 439696) 272 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 273 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 274 Head, anterior view 275 Propodeum, posterodorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 439741) 276 Antenna 277 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank 79


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with vague anterior genal carina. Gena with some strong sculpture, at least one strong ruga along middle. Mesoscutellum strongly granulate. Metascutellum subrectangular, weakly emarginate. Metasomal depression elongate, without extensive sculpture; lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. Female: T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically. Male: T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with posterolateral tubercles. *Oxyscelio kramatos* shares several characters with *O. vadorum*, but has stronger genal sculpture and little or no postmarginal vein. It also strongly resembles the crateris-group in having a vaguely crater-like occiput, but this is not as laterally well-defined as in that group.

**Etymology.** Noun based on Greek, meaning “mixture.” Meant to indicate the morphological similarity to both *O. vadorum* and the crateris-group.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305703](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305703)

**Oxyscelio labis** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7014AC65-912B-468C-8065-B739BA288373
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275572
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_labis
Figures 278–281; Morphbank80

**Description.** *Female.* Body length 2.9 mm (n=1).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: A4, A5 broader than long. Radicle elongate, much darker than scape. Submedian carina with a sharp median peak. Occiput with median carina and lateral rugae extending from weakly defined hyperoccipital carina. Occipital carina sinuate medially. Mesoscutellum granulate laterally. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T6. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 broader than long, rounded apically.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “a fall.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275572]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: SINGAPORE: no date, Baker, OSUC 376761 (deposited in MCZC).

**Figures 278–281.** Oxyscelio labis sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 376761) 278 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 279 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 280 Head, anterior view 281 Head, posterodorsal view. Morphbank.
Oxyscelio lacunae Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A1B6F1A6-BE62-4FFE-8C19-3F754C5908D2
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305773
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_lacunae
Figures 282–283; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 3.45 mm (n=1).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. Frontal depression crossed by many carinae. Submedian carina undefined. Hyperoccpital carina indicated by rugae; occipital carina without distinct lateral corners. Mesocutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum tiny, narrow. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. Fore wings long enough to reach apex of T5. T6 broader than long. Oxyscelio lacunae is an unusual species that resembles O. crebritas in some ways, but has an indistinct submedian carina, tiny metascutellum, and irregular metapleural sculpture. The overall body color is dark, with the scape, wings, and coxae brownish.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “pit.”

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305773]

**Oxyscelio latinubbin** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:417CE843-7ABB-413C-8407-2A3465D74AE7  
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275544  
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_latinubbin  
Figures 284–287; Morphbank^82

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.9–5.25 mm (n=2).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...


Eyes: meeting for only a short distance medially. Postmarginal vein: absent. Fore wing apex: reaching middle of T4; reaching apex of T4.


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: Antennal club formed. A4, A5 longer than broad. Face with broad oblique expanded flange between antennal foramen and eye. Metascutellum longer than broad, with central smooth channel. Oxyscelio latinubbin is similar to O. aclavae, in having a long metascutellum with a median channel and a propodeum that forms a short arch above the anterior part of T1. It differs in having a swollen, compact antennal club.

Etymology. Compound noun intended to mean “broad nubbin.” Refers to the unusual broad oblique flange between the antennal foramen and eye.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275544]

Material examined. Holotype, female: THAILAND: Chiang Mai Prov., Thung Buatong Viewpoint, T2849, Huai Nam Dang National Park, 19°17.470’N,

**Oxyscelio latitudinis** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:057F9DAD-0E68-40D6-9652-89DA119BFE87
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275546
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_latitudinis
Figures 288–293; Morphbank83

**Description. Female.** Body length 4.65–5.8 mm (n=15).


Figures 288–293. Oxyscelio latitudinis sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 247927) 288 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 289 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 290 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype female (OSUC 368751) 291 Head, anterior view. Paratype male (OSUC 436883) 292 Antenna 293 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank83


Diagnosis. Both sexes: Frontal depression crossed by many carinae that are medially discontinuous. Mesoscutellum strongly granulate. Metascutellum dorsally bare. Female: A4 longer than broad, A5 about as long as broad. Metascutellum very broad, rugose. T1 with strong anterior horn. Fore wings not long enough to reach middle of T5. T5 and T6 elongate and nearly parallel-sided. Male: A11 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae; T7 with acuminate lateral corners.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “width.” Refers to the large metascutellum.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275546]

Material examined. Holotype, female: INDONESIA: Kalimantan Barat Prov., Cabang Panti Research Station, 1° rainforest / alluvial light gap, IIS 910122, Gunung Palung National Park, 01°15’S, 110°05’E, 100-400m, 15.VI-15.VIII.1991, malaise trap, Darling & Rosichon, OSUC 247927 (deposited in MBBJ). Paratypes: (15 females, 1 male) BRUNEI: 1 female, OSUC 376641 (BMNH). INDONESIA: 5 females, OSUC 369078 (CNCI); OSUC 228714 (MBBJ); OSUC 257092, 369076 (OSUC); OSUC 240913 (ROME). SINGAPORE: 5 females, 1 male, OSUC 436882-436883 (ANIC); OSUC 376752-376754, 376760, 376762 (MCZC). THAILAND: 4 females, OSUC 368733, 368751 (CNCI); UCRC ENT 135010, 135137 (UCRC).

Oxyscelio limae Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C7BA9F04-F257-4CA2-BEAD-6D673281A7C9
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275508
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_limae
Figures 294–299; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 3.65–4.1 mm (n=20).


Figures 294–299. *Oxyscelio limae* sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 369087) 294 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 295 Head, anterior view. Paratype female (OSUC 268169) 296 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 268114) 297 Antenna. Paratype male (OSUC 268148) 298 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 268278) 299 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank84


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Hyperoccipital carina indicated by a strong carina or ruga; occipital carina complete. Mesosoma very tall and steep anteriorly, descending at a right angle. Medial mesoscutum with at least 5 longitudinal carinae or sculptured elevations anteriorly, the lateral pairs merging posteriorly. Mesoscutellum with some granulate sculpture posterolaterally. Metascutellum elongate, smooth medially, extending over base of T1. Fore wing venation not reaching anterior wing margin. Female: Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T6. T1 midlobe with a smooth elevation obscuring carinae anteriorly. T6 broader than long.

Male: T1 midlobe with 4-5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “carpenter’s file.” Refers to the strong longitudinal sculpture of the mesoscutum.
Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275508]


Comments. Oxyscelio limae is distinctive within its species group in being short-bodied, with a long metascutellum. The extra mesoscutal carinae appear to be more sharply and distinctly defined versions of elevated areas found between the notauli in some other Oxyscelio species. In males, these carinae may be less distinct, with some granulate sculpture.

Oxyscelio longiventris Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6BE6E08D-9977-4EC8-A7B5-50CDB92457FD
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275522
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_longiventris
Figures 300–305; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 5.25–6 mm (n=11).


**Male.** Body length 4.85–5.05 mm (n=2). A5 tyloid: carina-like, not expanded.
A11: longer than broad; broader than long; as long as broad. Median tooth of frontal depression: absent. Median lobe of T1: with 5 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Middle genal carina subparallel with eye margin. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: T1 midlobe with anterior bulge. Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T4. T6 longer than broad, tapering to a rounded apex. Male: T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp and protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio longiventris* is very similar to several other members of the *crebritas*-group. It is distinguished by the long metasoma, weakly developed T1 horn, 5 T1 midlobe carinae and males, and lack of other unusual characters.

**Etymology.** Latin noun in genitive case, meaning “long abdomen.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275522]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: THAILAND: Phetchabun Prov., Tham Pra Laad Forest Unit, T427, Nam Nao National Park, 16°44.963′N, 101°27.833′E, 711m, 14.VIII-21.VIII.2006, malaise trap, L. Janteab, OSUC 247644 (deposited in QSBG). Paratypes: (10 females, 2 males) LAOS: 1 female, OSUC 368882 (CNCI). THAILAND: 9 females, 2 males, OSUC 247653 (BMNH); OSUC 247609-247610, 247612, 247622, 247625 (OSUC); OSUC 247597, 247600, 247611, 247620, 317857 (QSBG).
Oxyscelio magnus (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FBE92587-D500-4DEC-979E-B08D842CEF0D
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5026
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_magnus
Figures 306–311; Morphbank^86

Camptoteleia magna Kieffer, 1914: 296 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1916: 171 (keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 382 (description, keyed).
Oxyscelio magnus (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 76 (generic transfer).

**Description.** *Female.* Body length 5–5.55 mm (n=8).


Figures 306–311. Oxyscelio magnus (Kieffer), female (OSUC 257058) 306 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 307 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view. Female (OSUC 257072) 308 Head, anterior view. Female (OSUC 257058) 309 Metasomal apex, dorsal view. Male (OSUC 240934) 310 Antenna 311 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank®

Diagnosis. Both sexes: Frons without flange between antennal foramen and eye; longitudinal carina present along middle of frontal depression; weak impression extending anteriorly from median ocellus. Gena becoming nearly smooth in ventral portion. Mesoscutellum with strong longitudinal rugae in addition to other sculpture. Metascutellum elongate and with a smooth or nearly smooth median channel. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 6–7 longitudinal carinae. T6 broader than long. Male: A11 longer than broad, A12 elongate and tapering to a narrow point. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5026]


Comments. The type material of Camptoteleia magna Kieffer, collected from Mount Makiling, Luzon, in the Philippines, could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of Camptoteleia magna is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. It was selected because of its collection locality and because it resembles Kieffer’s (1914) description in having an elongate metascutellum. Oxyscelio magnus under our concept is rarely collected, but is widespread throughout southeast Asia. There is some variation in size and sculpture, most surprisingly in metascutellar size and sculpture medially, but this seems to represent a single species. There are some other Asian species with a similarly elongate metascutellum having a median channel, such as O. aclavae and O. cyrtomesos, but both of these species differ from O. magnus in several significant ways.

Oxyscelio marginalis (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D133686B-181B-4F91-BDE2-11942282B77D
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5027
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_marginalis
Figures 312–315; Morphbank
Camptoteleia marginalis Kieffer, 1916: 64, 172 (original description, keyed); Kieffer 1926: 380, 385 (description, keyed).
Oxyscelio marginalis (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 76 (generic transfer).

Description. Female. Body length 4.35 mm (n=1).


*Male.* Unknown.
Diagnosis. Female: Frontal depression flat, not margined laterally and with only its dorsal portion well-indicated. Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Netrion smooth between its anterior and posterior rows of pits. Metascutellum weakly emarginate, subrectangular. Metasomal depression elongate, without median carina; lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5027]


Comments. The type material of Camptoteleia marginalis Kieffer, collected from Palawan Island (Puerto Princesa) in the Philippines, could not be found after an extensive search of collections known to house Kieffer type material. The neotype of Camptoteleia marginalis is presently designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the species. It was selected because of its collection locality, and because it agrees with Kieffer’s (1916) description in having largely granulate sculpture, a narrow frontal depression that is not laterally carinate, well-separated mandibular teeth, and a thick marginal vein that is nearly as long as the stigmal vein. The neotype female is the only...
examined specimen from the Philippines that reasonably matches the above characters, and we therefore conclude that Kieffer was mistaken in his account of the postmarginal and stigmal veins in the lost holotype. *Oxyscelio marginalis* is an unusual species within its genus, but agrees with the *cuculli*-group in having a complete hyperoccipital carina that is continuous with an anterior genal carina. The relatively flat frontal depression is apparently a convergent character shared with some other species from the Philippines, and is correlated with reduced surface sculpture. The shape of the lateral propodeal carinae suggests that this species belongs in the *O. convergens* species complex within the *cuculli*-group.


**Description. Female.** Body length 4.35–5.45 mm (n=13).


**Diagnosis.** A4, A5 broader than long. Face with vertical elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Medial mesocutum and mesoscutellum with many strong longitudinal rugae. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Female: T1 with 4 longitudinal carinae. Male: A5 tyloid expanded. Frontal depression with tooth-like median protrusion dorsally. T1 midlobe with 3 longitudinal carinae. T7 without distinct posterolateral corners.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, after the dental term mesiodens, the condition of having a supernumerary middle tooth. Refers to the middle tooth of the frontal depression in males.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275559]

**Material Examined.** Holotype, female: MALAYSIA: Sabah St., Borneo Isl., Kina- balu National Park, VIII-1999, malaise trap, D. Quicke, OSUC 369067 (deposited in BMNH). Paratypes: (18 females, 40 males) INDONESIA: 4 females, 14 males, OSUC 368945 (CNCI); OSUC 228724, 247934, 247943, 251425, 257031, 257083 (MBBJ); OSUC 240926 (OSUC); OSUC 228715, 228720, 228723, 228736, 247828, 247830, 247844, 247939, 247941, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112253 (ROME). LAOS: 1 female, 3 males, OSUC 368876, 368886, 368891, 368909 (CNCI). MALAYSIA: 2 females, 1 male, OSUC 369027 (CNCI); OSUC 448588-448589 (WINC). NEPAL: 3 males, OSUC 369168, 369170, 369175 (CNCI). THAILAND: 11 females, 21 males, OSUC 335862 (BMNH); OSUC 368615, 368650, 368687, 368698-368701, 368705, 368712, 368714-368715, 368729, 368746-368747 (CNCI); OSUC 319481, 335856, 336122, 352481, 352917, 361220, 361954, 368547 (OSUC); OSUC 257384, 320402, 335229, 335829, 336160, 336162, 368546, 404913 (QSBG); UCRC ENT 135264 (UCRC).

**Comments.** The vertical elevation between the antennal foramen and eye in _O. mesiodentes_ and similar species bears a granulate patch. Some males from Borneo and
Laos were intermediate in these features, but could not be associated with females. These were left unassigned to species until corresponding females can be found. While *O. mesiodentis* and *O. brevidentis* may represent variant forms of the same species, the differences in metatarsomere length indicate that they are kept separate pending new information.

**Oxyscelio mollitia** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E395DF2E-A099-4761-8E00-A6FDA6873030
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275526
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_mollitia
Figures 322–326; Morphbank

**Description. Female.** Body length 3.8–4.4 mm (n=17).


Figures 322–326. Oxyscelio mollitia sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 368975) 322 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 323 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 324 Head, anterior view 325 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 368987) 326 Body, dorsal view. Morphbank89


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Upper frons without additional carinae dorsal to submedian carina. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Mesofemoral depression crossed by more than 3 carinae below speculum. Mesopleuron along anteroventral edge of femoral depression with rows of foveae. Female: Metascutellum subrectangular, with scattered rugae. T1 midlobe with weak anterior bulge. T2 without sublateral depressions or curved striae. Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T5. T6 longer than broad, tapering to a rounded apex. Male: Flagellomeres longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio mollitia* is similar to *O. florus*, another Palearctic species. It differs in having one or more rows of foveae along the anterior limit of the femoral depression, a transversely carinate metascutellum, a usually shorter anterior horn on the T1 midlobe, and shorter metasoma in females (fore wing long enough to reach middle of T5).

**Etymology.** Latin noun in apposition, meaning “flexibility.” Refers to the tendency of various body parts to buckle when specimens of this species are dried.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275526]


**Comments.** The submedian carina in *O. mollitia* is not accompanied by any additional carinae dorsal to it, but this part of the upper frons can have weak, transverse rugae with granulate sculpture between them.

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**Oxyscelio naraws** Kozlov & Lê

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:377E4C35-6CDC-4D4E-9C7B-537662DFB8F2

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:179750

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_naraws

Figures 327–332; Morphbank

**Oxyscelio naraws** Kozlov & Lê, 2000: 40, 326 (original description).

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.75–5.45 mm (n=20).
Radicle color: same color as scape. Scape color: Yellowish. A4: longer than broad; as long as broad. A5: broader than long; longer than broad; as long as broad. Antennal club: formed, segments compact.


Figures 327–332. Oxyscelio naraws Kozlov & Lê, female (OSUC 257093) 327 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 328 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view. Female (OSUC 335201) 329 Head, anterior view. Female (OSUC 368961) 330 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 361343) 331 Antenna 332 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank90
nearly acuminate apex. Male: T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=179750]

Material examined. Other material: (32 females, 7 males) BRUNEI: 1 female, OSUC 376628 (BMNH). INDONESIA: 4 females, OSUC 368961 (CNCI); OSUC 247838, 248920, 257093 (ROME). MALAYSIA: 12 females, OSUC 376579, 376612 (BMNH); OSUC 369031, 369035-369036, 369040, 463996 (CNCI); OSUC 268183-268184, 268186-268187, 268210 (USNM). THAILAND: 15 females, 7 males, OSUC 247643, 320373, 320412, 335201, 335203, 335838, 335863, 335914, 335927, 336030, 336033, 336035, 336121, 335200-335204, 361334, 361336, 361338, 361343, 368533, 368538 (OSUC).

Comments. Oxyscelio narawus exhibits a wide range of variation in the lengths of A4, A5, the metascutellum, and the metasoma in females. This may indicate that it represents a suite of very similar species, but no convincing consistent features were found to support any separation.

Oxyscelio nasolabii Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2F28C6E0-F926-4350-966C-EB8B4344D118
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275525
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_nasolabii
Figures 333–336; Morphbank91

Description. Female. Body length 4.35 mm (n=1).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus Oxyscelio Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)...

...Oxyscelio nasolabii is unusual within its genus in having a medially smooth metascutellum but lacking median carinae of the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum. The coxae of the holotype are darker than other parts of the legs, but this character is variable in Asian species.

Oxyscelio nodorum Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275523
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_nodorum
Figures 337–340; Morphbank92

Description. Female. Body length 4.65 mm (n=1).


Male. Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: A4, A5 longer than broad. Frontal depression narrow and crossed by many (>3) carinae. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae; occipital carina without strong lateral corners. Mesoscutellum granulate laterally. Metascutellum smooth and subrectangular, without rugae but with an incomplete median carina. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T6. T1 midlobe with a strong anterior horn. T6 longer than broad, rounded apically.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “a fishing net.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275523]


**Comments.** *Oxyscelio nodorum* is unusual because of the long and narrow T1 horn and strongly sculptured frontal depression in combination with a smooth metascutellum.

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**Oxyscelio noduli** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E98B4D52-B483-405C-BA3B-A3F2E5E1C259

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275517

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_noduli

Figures 341–344; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.25 mm (n=1).


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: A4 longer than broad, A5 broader than long. Frontal depression narrow and crossed by many (>3) carinae. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae; occipital carina without strong lateral corners. Mesoscutellum granulate laterally. Metascutellum smooth and subrectangular, without rugae. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5. T1 midlobe with an anterior smooth area but without a horn. T6 longer than broad, rounded apically. *Oxyscelio noduli* is similar to *O. nodorum*, but is much smaller and exhibits only a very small smooth area anteriorly on T1, instead of a long horn.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “little knot.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275517]


**Comments.** Many of the striae on the metasomal terga of *O. noduli* have flat, granulate tops.

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**Oxyscelio nubbin** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275480
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_nubbin
Figures 345–350; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 2.65–3.05 mm (n=13).


   Interantennal process: not elongate. Median longitudinal elevation in frontal depression: absent. Frontal depression: concave. Frontal depression sculpture: with 3 or


Etymology. English noun, referring to the enlarged oblique flange between the antennal foramen and the eye.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275480]

Material examined. Holotype, female: THAILAND: Uthai Thani Prov., Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary, 400m, III-1986, M. Allen, OSUC 368680 (deposited in CNCI). Paratypes: (13 females, 136 males) CHINA: 1 female, OSUC 442261 (BMNH). THAILAND: 12 females, 122 males, OSUC 285225, 285230, 361190 (BMNH); OSUC 368606, 368616-368617, 368621, 368629, 368632, 368681-368683, 368685-368686, 368696, 368766-368767, 368773, 464042 (CNCI); OSUC 237458, 247613, 247621, 247635, 247645, 247866, 247877, 247883-247884, 247907, 265260, 280497, 317854, 317862, 317868, 317871-317872, 317891, 320397, 320400-320401, 322098, 322120, 322122, 335546, 336632, 336741, 336781, 352456, 352471, 352903, 352907-352909, 361209-361210, 361278-361284, 361352, 361932, 361942-361946, 361963 (OSUC); OSUC 210386, 237467, 247615, 247646, 247654, 247885, 247891, 247893, 247911, 247915, 252043, 257400, 280508, 280512, 285213-285214, 285219, 285224, 285226, 285231, 309596, 335091, 335799, 335802-335804, 335807-335810, 335814, 335816, 335834, 336128-336130, 352470, 352904, 368492, 368494-368495, 368497-368498, 368511-368513, 368517, 368525, 368527-368532, 368535, 368540, 368542-368543 (QSBG); OSUC 335805, 335836 (ROME); UCRC ENT 150828-150829 (UCRC); OSUC 237463-237464 (WINC). VIETNAM: 14 males, OSUC 463999-464000 (CNCI); OSUC 278510, 278516-278517, 278519, 278533, 278535, 278538, 278541, 278543-278545, 281492 (RMNH).

Comments. A3 and the pedicel in females are variable in length relative to other antennal segments, but A3 is slightly shorter than the pedicel in all examined females. The oblique elevation between the antennal foramen and eye occurs in a few other, almost certainly not closely related, Oxyscelio species, and may have a functional role. Oxyscelio nubbin is smaller-bodied than most other Oxyscelio.

Oxyscelio obsidiani Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275501
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_obsidiani
Figures 351–354; Morphbank. 95

Description. Female. Body length 5.6–6 mm (n=3).
Interantennal process: not elongate. Median longitudinal elevation in frontal depression: absent. Frontal depression: concave. Frontal depression sculpture: without transverse or oblique carinae below submedian carina. Submedian carina:


Figures 351–354. Oxyscelio obsidiani sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 368930) 351 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 352 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 353 Head, anterior view 354 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank35


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: Head and mesosoma nearly smooth, submedian carina hardly indicated. A4 longer than broad. Frons without flange between antennal foramen and eye. Mesoscutellum without median carina. Metascutellum tiny, smooth centrally. Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T4. T1 midlobe with slight bulge obscuring longitudinal carinae. T6 longer than broad.

Etymology. Latin, genitive case, referring to the similarity of the mesosoma to obsidian in color, smoothness, and gloss.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275501]

Associations. unspecified association Uncaria Schreber: [Rubiales: Rubiaceae]


Comments. *Oxyscelio obsidiani* is a distinctive species from Seram, exhibiting very weak sculpture as in some other species from that island. The elongate body, downward-directed face, and tiny metascutellum are shared by *Oxyscelio cupularis* and *O. flavipennis*. Some or all of these species may form a monophyletic complex, but currently it would be defined by features that can only be vaguely communicated. An alternative placement would be in the *ogive*-group, but this would render that group difficult to clearly define.
**Oxyscelio ogive** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:61291DA0-66FC-45B8-882D-7BA0CF9F6620
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275519
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_ogive
Figures 355–358; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.2–3.7 mm (n=12).


sent. Lateral propodeal areas: separated medially. Postmarginal vein: absent. Fore wing apex: reaching apex of T4; reaching middle of T5; reaching apex of T5.


Male. Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: A4, A5 broader than long. Submedian carina with a sharp median peak. Occipital carina complete as a distinct carina, but medial portions concave and meeting at a peak. Mesoscutellum granulate laterally. Metascutellum tiny, dorsally concave. Fore wings not long enough to reach beyond T5. T1 midlobe with 4 or 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically.

**Etymology.** French noun describing the tapered end of an object or arch. Refers to the similarity between the pointed arch formed by the submedian carina and an ogival arch in Gothic architecture.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275519]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: THAILAND: Uthai Thani Prov., Khao Nang Rum Wildlife Research Station, 400m, V-1986, malaise trap, M. G. Allen,
OSUC 368774 (deposited in CNCI). *Paratypes* (12 females) **INDONESIA**: 1 female, OSUC 369262 (CNCI). **THAILAND**: 10 females, OSUC 335560 (BMNH); OSUC 368684, 368726 (CNCI); OSUC 361926-361927, 368499 (OSUC); OSUC 252044, 335561, 368534 (QSBG); UCRC ENT 135265 (UCRC). **VIETNAM**: 1 female, OSUC 369126 (CNCI).

**Comments.** *Oxyscelio ogive* is similar to several different small-bodied species of *Oxyscelio* without a sharp hyperoccipital carina. The ogival arch formed by the submedian carina, and the shape and distinctness of the occipital carina, can help distinguish it. It exhibits an unusual range of surface sculpture variation, including flattened and granulate T1 midlobe carinae in some specimens. This variation was not considered sufficient to justify splitting these into separate species.

**Oxyscelio operimenti** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305704
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_operimenti
Figures 359–362; Morphbank97

**Description.** *Female.* Body length 4.85 mm (n=1).


T1 midlobe: obscured by other raised sculpture. T1: with long anterior bulge, reaching metascutellum. T2: with straight longitudinal striae or rugae. T6: longer than broad. Apical flange of T6: exposed apically. Metasomal apex: rounded. Major sculp-

Figures 359–362. Oxyscelio operimenti sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 376738) 359 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 360 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 361 Head, anterior view 362 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank37
ture of T6: umbilicate-punctate; longitudinally striate or rugose. Microsculpture of T6: granulate.

**Male**. Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Antennal club formed. A4 longer than broad, A5 slightly broader than long. Face with oblique expanded flange between antennal foramen and eye. Gena with 5 carinae posteriorly. Metascutellum convex, deeply triangularly emarginate posteriorly. Fore wing long enough to reach middle of T4. T1 horn elongate, reaching metascutellum.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “a covering.” Refers to how the metascutellum covers the T1 horn.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305704]


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**Oxyscelio peludo** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:735DD7C7-B2A4-466C-87A8-5CA6798A342B

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275528

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_peludo

Figures 363–368; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.5–5.05 mm (n=10).


T1 midlobe: obscured by other raised sculpture. T1: with small rounded anterior bulge, not reaching metascutellum. T2: with straight longitudinal striae or rugae. T6: longer than broad. Apical flange of T6: not exposed apically. Metasomal apex: tapering to a sharp point. Major sculpture of T6: umbilicate-punctate; longitudinally striate or rugose. Microsculpture of T6: granulate.


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: A4 longer than broad, A5 about as long as broad. Frontal depression crossed by many carinae. Mesoscutellum strongly granulate. Metascutellum dorsally setose. Female: Metascutellum fingernail-shaped, rugose. T1 with strong anterior horn. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5. T6 strongly narrowing towards nearly acuminate apex. Male: T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners. The metascutellar setae of *O. peludo* are easily overlooked in dorsal view, but are more apparent from an oblique or lateral view. They are present in males as well, making males of *O. peludo* much more easily recognizable than those of most other species. Among species with a bare metascutellum, *O. naraws* very strongly resembles *O. peludo.*

**Etymology.** Portuguese and Spanish, meaning “hairy.” Refers to the setose metascutellum.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275528]

**Material Examined.** Holotype, female: INDONESIA: Kalimantan Barat Prov., Cabang Panti Research Station, RR6, 1° rainforest / sandstone closed canopy, IIS 910136, Gunung Palung National Park, 01°15’S, 110°05’E, 100m, 17.VI–29.VI.1991, canopy malaise trap, Darling, Rosichon & Sutrisno, OSUC 257095 (deposited in MBBJ). Paratypes: (12 females, 4 males) INDONESIA: 6 females, 3 males, OSUC 361275, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112263, ROMEnt Spec. No. 112681 (MBBJ); OSUC 228710, 257081, 273319 (OSUC); OSUC 247856, 247970, 257098 (ROME). MALAYSIA: 6 females, 1 male, OSUC 376590, 376602, 376605, 376611 (BMNH); OSUC 453764, 453768, 453772 (OSUC).
**Oxyscelio perpensus Kononova**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8323BFBD-BFC7-4DA7-9C8A-767CECA029EC  
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:243849  
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_perpensus  
Figures 369–372; Morphbank.99

**Oxyscelio perpensus** Kononova: Kononova and Fursov 2007: 104 (description); Kononova and Fursov 2007: 63 (original description).  
**Oxyscelio perpensus** Kononova: Kononova and Kozlov 2008: 190, 192 (description, keyed).

**Description. Female.** Body length 5.15–5.4 mm (n=7).


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: A4 longer than broad. Upper frons without additional carinae dorsal to submedian carina. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture posterolaterally. Mesofemoral depression crossed by many carinae below speculum. Mesopleuron along anteroventral edge of femoral depression without rows of foveae, setae arising from tiny pits. Metascutellum broad and
rounded, with many scattered rugae. T1 midlobe with strong, broad anterior bulge. T2 without sublateral depressions or curved striae. T6 longer than broad, tapering to a rounded apex. *Oxyscelio perpensus* differs from other Palearctic *Oxyscelio* in having a broader metascutellum.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=243849]

**Associations.** emerged from egg of Orthoptera: [Orthoptera]


**Comments.** The mesoscutal median carina is less visible in our figure (Fig. 374) than in that of Kononova and Fursov (2007: Fig. 9.1), but this is because the carina is relatively weak and rounded, becoming less visible under diffused lighting.

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**Oxyscelio planocarinae** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D919CE92-E6BA-4359-819D-8827A2C504E7
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275542
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_planocarinae
Figures 373–376; Morphbank 100

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.6–4.7 mm (n=3).


Systematics of the parasitic wasp genus **Oxyscelio** Kieffer (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae s.l.)


**Figures 373–376.** *Oxyscelio planocarinae* sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 257082) 373 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 374 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 375 Head, posterodorsal view 376 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank100


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: Occipital carina complete but flat medially. Metascutellum narrowing posteriorly, with a median channel. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “flat carina.” Refers to the medially flat occipital carina.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275542]


Comments. Oxyscelio planocarinae is distinctive in several ways, including the medially flat occipital carina, hood-like frontal depression, and narrowing metascutellum with a median channel. Its coloration is distinctive, with dark coxae but very pale A3-A5. Its body has a stout look, with a relatively broad metasoma.

Oxyscelio praecipitis Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:23A50CE3-17CE-41C1-AD8B-C7195A590C68
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275565
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_praecipitis
Figures 377–380; Morphbank

Description. Female. Unknown.

Male. Body length 3.8 mm (n=1).


Figures 377–380. Oxyscelio praecipitis sp. n., holotype male (OSUC 268220) 377 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 378 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 379 Head, anterior view 380 Propodeum, posterior view. Morphbank

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Median lobe of T1: with 4 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

**Diagnosis.** Male: Frontal depression shallow, submedian carina only indicated dorsally. Hyperoccipital carina complete but indicated by a set of rugae. Mesosoma tall and steep anteriorly. Medial mesoscutum and mesoscutellum with granulate sculpture. Metascutellum setose dorsally. Petiolar depression with median carina anteriorly. T1 midlobe with 4 longitudinal carinae. T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners. *Oxyscelio praecipitis* is unusual among Philippine species in having an anteriorly tall and steep mesosoma. The dorsally setose metascutellum is also very unusual, especially in species with a weakly defined hyperoccipital carina.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “danger” or “steep place.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275565]

**Material examined.** Holotype, male: PHILIPPINES: Laguna Prov., Mount Makiling (Maquiling), no date, Baker, OSUC 268220 (deposited in USNM).

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**Oxyscelio reflectens** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B4593C80-677A-4F9C-B118-9C60399EE7C2

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275459

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_reflectens

Figures 381–386; Morphbank\(^{102}\)

**Description.** *Female.* Body length 3.05–5.65 mm (n=20).


Figures 381–386. *Oxyscelio reflectens* sp. n., paratype female (OSUC 322063) 381 Head and mesosoma, lateral view. Paratype female (OSUC 280506) 382 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 383 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype female (OSUC 317875) 384 Head, anterior view. Paratype male (OSUC 317855) 385 A5 tyloid. Paratype male (OSUC 247903) 386 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank102


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Middle genal carina short and angled towards genal carina dorsally. Hyperoccipital carina absent. Metascutellum concave dorsally, smooth aside from some transverse carinae. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 broader than long. Male: A11 broader than long. A5 tyloid expanded, sinuate or teardrop-shaped. T7 with weakly rounded lobes posterolaterally. Oxyscelio reflectens is very similar *O. crebritas*, but differs in the form of the genal ridge, the A5 tyloid in males, and the rounded apex of T7 in males. The lateral genal ridge maintains its shape and shortness even when it is weakly developed, and is usually visible as a strong ridge in dorsal view.

**Etymology.** Latin participle not changing spelling under different genders, meaning “reflexed.” Refers to the way that the middle genal carina bends towards the posterior genal carina.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275459]

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Comments. Two distinct size ranges occur among specimen series, which is also the case in *O. capilli*. As in the latter species, these are assumed to be the result of different-sized hosts.

**Oxyscelio regionis** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:05D99D7B-BA1E-457D-8850-46369A0F8B55
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275514
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_regionis
Figures 387–390; Morphbank\textsuperscript{103}

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.6–3.75 mm (n=2).


Male. Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Upper frons one or more extra carinae dorsal to submedian carina. Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Mesofemoral depression crossed by more than 3 carinae below speculum. Metascutellum subrectangular, with scattered weak rugae. T1 midlobe with long anterior bulge. T2 without sublateral depressions or curved striae. T6 longer than broad, tapering to a rounded apex.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “boundary.”

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275514]


**Comments.** *Oxyscelio regionis* is striking in that it is very small-bodied but with an elongate head and metasoma.
**Oxyscelio rugosus** (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B7C72C9B-958C-4D5B-8CCB-C08E1419AF86
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5032
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_rugosus
Figures 391–394; Morphbank^104

**Dicroteleia rugosa** Kieffer, 1908: 92 (original description); Kieffer 1926: 387, 388 (description, keyed).

**Chromoteleia** (**Oxyscelio**) **rugosa** (Kieffer): Kieffer 1910a: 313 (generic transfer, subgeneric assignment, keyed).

**Oxyscelio** (**Dicroteleia**) **rugosa** (Kieffer): Kieffer 1910b: 68 (generic transfer, subgeneric assignment).

**Oxyscelio rugosus** (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 76 (generic transfer); Masner 1976: 24 (description).

**Description.** Female. Unknown.

**Male.** Body length 4.05 mm (n=1).


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Median lobe of T1: with 5 longitudinal carinae. Metasomal apex: with acuminate lateral corners.

**Diagnosis.** Male: A11 longer than broad. Face with broad oblique expanded flange between antennal foramen and eye. Metascutellum not longer than broad, nearly square, with broad concave area medially. T2 with sublateral depressions bordered medially by a very strong carina.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5032]

Comments. *Oxyscelio rugosus* possesses the characters of a few different distinctive species groups, and therefore is difficult to place based on the strength of the single existing specimen. Because of the T2 sublateral depression medially bordered by a strong carina, *O. rugosus* is provisionally placed in the *fossarum*-group.

**Oxyscelio sinuum** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2281CD64-1094-4081-8DF4-7C4296E0B115
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275539
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_sinuum
Figures 395–398; Morphbank 105

Description. Female. Body length 4.1–4.65 mm (n=4).


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Occipital carina complete as a distinct carina, but medial portions concave and meeting at a rounded peak. Mesoscutellum with many narrow longitudinal rugae. Netroion not concave. Metascutellum broad and subrectangular, not
concave. Fore wings long enough to reach apex of T4. T1 midlobe with anterior horn. T6 longer than broad and tapering to a narrow but rounded apex.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, 4th declension, genitive case, referring to the medially sinuate occipital carina.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275539](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275539)


**Comments.** Oxyscelio sinuum resembles some other species with a complete, sinuate occipital carina. It differs in a combination of characters, including the flat, rugose metascutellum.

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**Oxyscelio spinae** Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:ED1E5D11-08E8-4A4A-9541-B4198F046C6A
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275505
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_spinae
Figures 399–403; Morphbank

**Description.** Female. Body length 4–4.1 mm (n=2).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Face with oblique expanded flange between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccpitral carina present, continuous with an anterior genal carina, connected with occipital carina by a distinct longitudinal carina. Metascutellum slightly emarginate, posterior corners rounded and lobe-like. Female: T1 midlobe with 6 or more longitudinal carinae. Metasoma with a greatly elongate spine-like apex. Male: A11 longer than broad. T7 with weakly rounded lobes posterolaterally.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “spine.” Refers to the elongate and sharply pointed metasomal apex in females.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275505](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275505)

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: THAILAND: Nakhon Si Thammarat Prov., road to Mhen Mt., 150m from Nern 499, T3100, Namtok Yong National Park, 08°16.959’N, 99°39.149’E, 499m, 6.VIII-13.VIII.2008, malaise trap, S. Samnaokan, OSUC 361212 (deposited in QSBG). Paratypes: (2 females, 5 males) THAILAND: 1 female, 5 males, OSUC 368752, 368754 (CNCI); OSUC 335117, 336123 (OSUC); OSUC 352922, 361357 (QSBG). VIETNAM: 1 female, OSUC 119929 (OSUC).

**Comments.** Females of *Oxyscelio spinae* are very distinctive in having a very long, sharply pointed metasomal apex, including S6 and the apical rim of T6. This species is similar to *Oxyscelio crateris* in some characters of the occiput and metascutellum, and may be closely related to it.
**Oxyscelio spinosiceps** (Kieffer)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B4A47889-6AA0-4306-9F49-3BBAEE6382DE
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:5036
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_spinosiceps
Figures 404–409; Morphbank107

*Psilanteris spinosiceps* Kieffer, 1916: 177, 178 (original description, keyed).
*Camptoteleia spinosiceps* (Kieffer): Kieffer 1926: 379, 386 (generic transfer, description, keyed).
*Oxyscelio spinosiceps* (Kieffer): Dodd 1931: 76 (generic transfer); Masner 1976: 24 (type information).

**Description. Female.** Body length 3.3–3.75 mm (n=4).


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Diagnosis. Both sexes: Face with flange between antennal foramen and eye; frontal depression flat or shallowly concave. Hyperoccipital carina defined by ruga, but continuous with anterior genal carina. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Metasomal depression long and extensively sculptured; lateral propodeal carinae broadly separated anteriorly. Female: A4, A5 broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. Male: T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with tiny, sharp and weakly protruding posterolateral corners. Oxyscelio spinosiceps is similar to O. nubbin in having a flange between the antennal foramen and eye, but differs in many characters. The frontal depression is flat and not laterally carinate. A similar flange occurs in O. marginalis, but these species do not otherwise resemble one other.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=5036]


Oxyscelio striarum Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DAE4E3B3-8F03-4E08-88F1-DD684EE132A1
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275511
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_striarum
Figures 410–413; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 4.8–5.45 mm (n=12).


Interantennal process: not elongate. Median longitudinal elevation in frontal depression: absent. Frontal depression: concave. Frontal depression sculpture: with


**Male.** Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Mesoscutellum without granulate areas. Metascutellum broad, rugose. T1 with a moderately developed anterior horn that causes the longitudinal carinae to become broad and indistinct anteriorly. T2 and T3 with long, approximated curved striae that for much of their length are not separated by setal pits. Fore wings long enough to reach apex of T4 or middle of T5.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “furrows.” Refers to the distinctive striae on T2 and T3.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275511]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: INDONESIA: Kalimantan Barat Prov., Cabang Panti Research Station, 1° rainforest / alluvial closed canopy, IIS 910126, Gunung Palung National Park, 01°15’S, 110°05’E, 100-400m, 15.VI-15.VIII.1991, malaise trap/pan trap, Darling, Rosichon & Sutrisno, OSUC 368958 (deposited in MBBJ). Paratypes: (13 females) BRUNEI: 1 female, OSUC 376637 (BMNH). INDONESIA: 4 females, OSUC 368946 (CNCI); OSUC 257067 (MBBJ); OSUC 257085, 257089 (ROME). MALAYSIA: 6 females, OSUC 376608-376609 (BMNH); OSUC 369029, 369058, 369062 (CNCI); OSUC 453788 (OSUC). THAILAND: 2 females, OSUC 368765; UCRC ENT 135267 (UCRC).

**Comments.** *Oxyscelio striarum* varies in metasomal length, with some specimens having a long and nearly parallel-sided T5 but with others having a much shorter and broader metasomal apex. There is a continuum between these two extremes, throughout the distribution of this species, such that they could not be satisfactorily separated into distinct species.
**Oxyscelio tecti** Burks, sp. n.

*Description. Female.* Body length 4.45 mm (n=1).


Figures 414–419. Oxyscelio tecti sp. n., holotype female (OSUC 368938) 414 Head and mesosoma, lateral view 415 Head and mesosoma, dorsal view 416 Head, anterior view 417 Metasoma, dorsal view. Paratype male (OSUC 368940) 418 Antenna. Paratype male (OSUC 228709) 419 Metasoma, dorsal view. Morphbank.109

Diagnosis. Both sexes: Hyperoccipital carina indicated by rugae. Medial mesocutum (posteriorly) and mesoscuteellum very weakly sculptured but without granulate areas, setae arising from tiny pits. Metascutellum slightly broadening posteriorly, with a weak median carina, nearly smooth lateral to carina. Female: A4 longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 6 or more longitudinal carinae. T6 longer than broad. Male: T7 with sharp, protruding posterolateral corners.

Etymology. Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “roof.” Refers to the nearly smooth medial mesoscutum.

Link to distribution map. [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275550]


Comments. Oxyscelio tecti, as in other species from Seram, has very weak surface sculpture. This species is somewhat similar to the crateris-group, but may not be closely related to any Asian species.

Oxyscelio unguis Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FE35292E-8F3C-4B65-A058-72E9C57CBC64
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275561
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_unguis
Figures 420–425; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 3.2–4.45 mm (n=12).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Medial mesoscutum weakly sculptured, without longitudinal rugae. Metascutellum with dorsal setae. Metasomal depression short; lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. Postmarginal vein very long: more than 1/3 stigmal vein length, marginal vein narrow. Female: A4 as broad or broader than long, A5 broader than long. T1 with 4 longitudinal carinae, in two sets that are broadly separated medially. Male: A5 tyloid expanded. Frontal depression without tooth-like median protrusion dorsally. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with tiny, sharp and weakly protruding posterolateral corners.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “fingernail.” Refers to the usually elongate apical flange of T6 in females.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275561]

**Material examined.** Holotype, female: INDONESIA: Kalimantan Barat Prov., Cabang Panti Research Station, 1° rainforest / sandstone, IIS 910129, Gunung Palung National Park, 01°15’S, 110°05’E, 100–400m, 15.VI–15.VIII.1991, malaise trap/pan trap, Darling, Rosichon & Sutrisno, OSUC 257040 (deposited in MBBJ). Paratypes: (12 females, 4 males) INDONESIA: 7 females, 3 males, OSUC 464007 (CNCI); OSUC 240922, 240924, 257051 (MBBJ); OSUC 228708, 240921, 241814
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(Osuc); Osuc 240919, 251427, 257090 (ROME). Malaysia: 4 females, 1 male, Osuc 376586, 376588 (BMNH); Osuc 369064-369065 (CNCI); Osuc 364961 (MZLU). Thailand: 1 female, Osuc 335145 (QSBG).

Comments. In females of Oxyscelio unguis, the longitudinal carinae of the T1 midlobe are separated into two sets by a broad median smooth area. A median 5th carina is present in males, which are also distinctive in having an expanded A5 tyloid. Several other species of Oxyscelio have a similarly expanded tyloid, including the very similar species O. ceylonensis.

Oxyscelio vadorum Burks, sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:541F6577-6053-4340-BAE9-A78559C8D736
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275483
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_vadorum
Figures 426–429; Morphbank

Description. Female. Body length 4.75 mm (n=1).


Male. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Female: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye. Hyperoccipital carina present, continuous with anterior genal carina. Gena almost en-
tirely granulate, without rugae, foveae, or carinae over most of its surface. Mesoscutellum strongly granulate. Metascutellum narrowing posteriorly, weakly emarginate. Metasomal depression elongate, with extensive sculpture; lateral propodeal carinae narrowly separated anteriorly. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T6 rounded apically.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “shallows.” A pun referring to the predominantly weak surface sculpture.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275483]


**Comments.** Oxyscelio vadorum superficially resembles many weakly sculptured species outside the cuculli-group. However, it has the elongate, sculptured metasomal depression found in *O. convergens* and similar species. Even though only a single, damaged specimen is known, this species is described because of its many unusual character states, including the chiefly granulate gena.

**Oxyscelio vittae** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:73405DA1-8966-4076-A5F2-92F1C718978D

urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:305772

http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_vittae

Figures 430–433; Morphbank 112

**Description.** Female. Body length 4.2 mm (n=1).


Male. Unknown.

**Diagnosis.** Female: Frons without elevation between antennal foramen and eye; frontal depression weakly concave. Hyperoccipital carina defined by rugae, one of which is continuous with anterior genal carina. Metascutellum truncate apically, with 2 subapical setae. Fore wings long enough to reach middle of T5. Lateral propodeal carinae broadly separated anteriorly. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. *Oxyscelio vittae* is very similar to *O. carinatus*, but differs in metascutellar shape and in the longer metasoma.

**Etymology.** Latin noun, genitive case, meaning “ribbon.”

**Link to Distribution Map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305772](http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=305772)


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**Oxyscelio zeuctomesos** Burks, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:71E08BCE-715B-45FB-A40A-D3B177B3A037
urn:lsid:biosci.ohio-state.edu:osuc_concepts:275488
http://species-id.net/wiki/Oxyscelio_zeuctomesos

Figures 434–439; Morphbank113

**Description.** Female. Body length 3.85–4.4 mm (n=5).


**Diagnosis.** Both sexes: Mesoscutellum without granulate sculpture. Metascutellum rounded, slightly expanded apically. Propodeum forming a roughly sculptured arch over the base of T1. Female: A4 longer than broad, A5 as long or longer than broad. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T2 with sublateral depressions. T6 strongly tapering to a narrow point. Male: A11 as broad or slightly broader than long. T1 midlobe with 5 longitudinal carinae. T7 with rounded posterolateral corners.

**Etymology.** Compound noun based on Greek, meaning “joined middle.” Refers to the arch formed by the propodeum over the base of T1.

**Link to distribution map.** [http://hol.osu.edu/map-full.html?id=275488]


**Comments.** *Oxyscelio zeuctomesos* and *O. cyrtomesos* form a species complex within the *fossarum*-group. They differ from most members of that group in that males do not have the T2 sublateral depressions.
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Endnotes

1 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:1008
2 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:32972
3 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:32981
4 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:1009
5 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:1012
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18 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:1019
19 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:34593
20 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:35301
21 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:33750
22 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:1016
23 urn:lsid:biocol.org:col:34456
24 http://www.morphbank.net/?id=807654
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27 http://www.morphbank.net/?id=807657
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29 http://www.morphbank.net/?id=807659
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Appendix I

Taxonomic records for all records used in the present paper. (doi: 10.3897/zookeys.292.3867.app1). File format: DarwinCore Archive.

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Appendix II

Locality records for all records used in the present paper. (doi: 10.3897/zookeys.292.3867.app2). File format: DarwinCore Archive.

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Appendix III

Characters. * = used in phylogenetic analysis.

1. Radicle color
   1. same color as scape
   2. darker than scape
2. Scape color
   1. Yellowish
   2. Brown
3. A4 [in females]*
1. broader than long
2. longer than broad
3. as long as broad
4. A5 [in females]*
   1. broader than long
   2. longer than broad
   3. as long as broad
5. Antennal club [in females]
   1. segments compact
   2. segments not compact
6. Interantennal process
   1. not elongate anteriorly
   2. elongate anteriorly
7. Median longitudinal elevation in frontal depression
   1. absent
   2. present
8. Frontal depression*
   1. concave
   2. flat
9. Frontal depression sculpture
   1. without transverse or oblique carinae below submedian carina
   2. with 3 or more broadly interrupted transverse carinae
   3. with 3–5 complete transverse carinae
   4. with 1 complete transverse carina
   5. with 2 oblique interrupted carinae
   6. crossed by many tiny furrows
   7. with 2 complete transverse carinae
10. Submedian carina*
    1. strong, formed by a sharp raised carina
    2. weak, shallow and rounded or formed by ledge
    3. indicated by multiple weak carinae
    4. absent
11. Submedian carina medially*
    1. without peak
    2. with sharp peak
12. Concavity across dorsal part of frontal depression
    1. absent
    2. present
13. Depression extending ventrally from median ocellus
    1. absent
    2. present
14. Upper frons*
    1. not hood-like
2. hood-like, protruding over pedicel when antenna at rest

15. Malar area near antennal foramen
   1. without carina or expansion
   2. with oblique tooth-like flange (facial nubbin)
   3. with long ruga extending from edge of frontal depression
   4. with vertical carina extending from clypeus towards frontal depression

16. Malar area at mouth corner
   1. without striae
   2. with radiating striae
   3. with one carina subparallel to malar sulcus

17. Smooth area along posterior side of malar sulcus
   1. absent or not consistently broad
   2. present, broad throughout its length

18. Middle genal carina
   1. absent
   2. present

19. Direction of middle genal carina dorsally
   1. parallel to eye margin
   2. curving towards genal carina dorsally
   3. absent (replace with question mark)

20. Major sculpture of gena anteriorly
   1. umbilicate-foveate
   2. rugose
   3. umbilicate-punctate

21. Major sculpture of gena posteriorly
   1. absent
   2. umbilicate-foveate
   3. rugose
   4. umbilicate-punctate

22. Microsculpture of gena antero-ventrally
   1. absent
   2. granulate

23. Microsculpture of gena postero-ventrally
   1. absent
   2. granulate
   3. punctate

24. Median carina extending posteriorly from hyperoccipital carina*
   1. absent
   2. present

25. Hyperoccipital carina*
   1. complete, continuous with anterior genal carina
   2. not indicated medially
   3. weakly indicated by rugae medially
26. Lateral connection between hyperoccipital and occipital carinae*
   1. absent
   2. present as a distinct carina
   3. present as a weak elevation
27. Area between vertex and occipital carina
   1. umbilicate-foveate
   2. with transverse carinae
   3. irregularly rugose
   4. crenulate
   5. umbilicate-punctate
28. Occipital carina medially*
   1. uniformly rounded
   2. convex, with a sharp median peak
   3. flat
   4. divided into concave halves, meeting at median peak
   5. absent
   6. sinuate, concave medial to corners, but without a median peak
   7. slightly convex, flatter medially than laterally
29. Dorso-lateral corners of occipital carina*
   1. not protruding
   2. sharp and protruding
30. Lateral pronotal area
   1. without bulge projecting towards anterior pit
   2. with slight bulge projecting anteriorly towards anterior pit
31. Epomial corner
   1. strong
   2. weak
32. Netrion surface anteriorly*
   1. not inflexed
   2. inflexed
33. Mesoscutum anteriorly
   1. steep
   2. not steep
34. Mesoscutal median carina
   1. present and complete
   2. absent or weak and incomplete in places
35. Longitudinal carina between median carina and notauli*
   1. absent
   2. present
36. Major sculpture of medial mesoscutum anteriorly
   1. umbilicate-foveate
   2. longitudinal rugose
   3. umbilicate-punctate
4. transversely rugose
5. irregularly rugose

37. Major sculpture of medial mesoscutum posteriorly
   1. umbilicate-foveate
   2. umbilicate-punctate
   3. longitudinally rugose
   4. transversely rugose
   5. irregularly rugose

38. Microsculpture of medial mesoscutum anteriorly
   1. absent
   2. granulate

39. Microsculpture of medial mesoscutum posteriorly
   1. absent
   2. granulate

40. Major sculpture of mesoscutellum
   1. umbilicate-foveate
   2. longitudinally rugose
   3. transversely rugose
   4. irregularly rugose
   5. umbilicate-punctate
   6. obliquely rugose

41. Microsculpture of mesoscutellum medially
   1. absent
   2. granulate
   3. punctate

42. Microsculpture of mesoscutellum laterally
   1. absent
   2. granulate
   3. punctate

43. Mesoscutellar apex*
   1. convex or straight
   2. roundly concave
   3. incised

44. Number of carinae crossing speculum above femoral depression*
   1. 2
   2. 3
   3. 4

45. Number of carinae crossing femoral depression
   1. 3-5
   2. more than 5

46. Mesepimeral sulcus pits
   1. 3-5
   2. more than 5
47. Setae along anterior limit of femoral depression
   1. arising from rows of foveae
   2. arising from tiny pits
48. Metascutellum dorsally*
   1. concave
   2. flat
   3. convex
49. Metascutellar sculpture dorsally*
   1. smooth or with transverse carinae
   2. with scattered rugae
   3. foveate
   4. granulate
50. Median carina of metascutellum*
   1. absent or branched
   2. straight, unbranched carina present
51. Metascutellar setae*
   1. absent
   2. present dorsally
52. Metascutellar apex*
   1. deeply emarginate
   2. convex or straight
   3. weakly emarginate
53. Metapleuron above ventral metapleural area
   1. crossed by carinae
   2. foveate or rugose
   3. smooth
54. Metasomal depression setae*
   1. absent
   2. present
55. Lateral propodeal carinae antero-medially [in females]
   1. strongly diverging
   2. weakly diverging
56. Anterior areoles of metasomal depression
   1. absent
   2. one or more areoles present
57. Anterior longitudinal carinae in metasomal depression
   1. absent
   2. median carina present
   3. pair of submedian carinae present
58. Lateral propodeal areas
   1. meeting for only a short distance medially
   2. meeting for most of propodeal length as part of a raised structure
   3. separated medially
59. Postmarginal vein*
   1. present
   2. absent
60. Forewing apex [in females]
   1. reaching middle of T4
   2. reaching apex of T4
   3. reaching middle of T5
   4. reaching apex of T5
   5. reaching apex of T6
   6. reaching beyond apex of T6
   7. reaching middle of T6
61. T1 midlobe [in females]*
   1. with 4 longitudinal carinae
   2. with 5 longitudinal carinae
   3. with 6 or more longitudinal carinae
   4. obscured by other raised sculpture
62. T1 [in females]*
   1. without anterior bulge
   2. with small rounded anterior bulge, not reaching metascutellum
   3. with long anterior bulge, reaching metascutellum
63. T2 [in females]*
   1. with straight longitudinal striae or rugae
   2. irregularly areolate
   3. with strong set of curved striae
   4. with long sublateral depressions
64. T6 [in females]
   1. broader than long
   2. longer than broad
   3. as long as broad
65. Apical flange of T6 [in females]
   1. exposed apically
   2. not exposed apically
66. Metasomal apex [in females]*
   1. rounded
   2. tapering to a sharp point
67. Major sculpture of T6 [in females]
   1. umbilicate-punctate
   2. longitudinally striate or rugose
68. Microsculpture of T6 [in females]
   1. absent
   2. granulate
69. A5 tyloid [in males]
   1. carina-like, not expanded
2. expanded, teardrop-shaped or sinuate
70. A11 [in males]
   1. longer than broad
   2. broader than long
   3. as long as broad
71. Median tooth of frontal depression [in males]*
   1. absent
   2. present
72. Median lobe of T1 [in males]
   1. with 3 longitudinal carinae
   2. with 4 longitudinal carinae
   3. with 5 longitudinal carinae
   4. with 6 longitudinal carinae
73. Metasomal apex [in males]*
   1. with acuminate lateral corners
   2. with no distinct corners
   3. with tiny rounded tubercles
   4. with rounded but projecting lobe-like corners

Matrix

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