

## New data on the European species of three genera Scelionidae (Hymenoptera)

BERNARD PINTUREAU\* & MOUNIR AL-NABHAN\*\*

\**Biologie fonctionnelle, Insectes et Interactions – UMR INRA/INSA de Lyon, INSA Bâtiment L. Pasteur,  
69621-Villeurbanne-cedex, France. Author to whom correspondence and offprint requests should be  
addressed. E-mail: pinture@jouy.inra.fr*

\*\**Aleppo University, Agricultural Faculty, Aleppo, Syria. E-mail: malnabhan1@hotmail.com*

### Abstract

Among the Scelionidae recently collected in several countries, mainly from Europe, the genus *Gryon* was represented by two species, the genus *Baeus* by one species and the genus *Idris* by three species. Four species are reported as new for France (two species of *Gryon*, one of *Baeus* and one of *Idris*), three as new for Portugal (Azores) (one species of each of the three studied genera) and one as new for Syria (one species of *Gryon*). Improved morphological descriptions with illustrations are provided for several of the species. A new host (eggs of the pentatomid bug *Eurygaster integriceps*) is recorded for *Gryon fasciatus* Priesner.

**Key words:** Baeini, egg parasitoid, France, Gryonini, Ireland, Portugal, Scelioninae, Syria, systematics

### Introduction

The family Scelionidae, belonging traditionally to the Proctotrupoidea superfamily (or more recently to Scelionoidea according to Masner, 1956; or Platygastroidea according to Naumann, 1991), includes only egg parasitoids of numerous groups of insects and spiders. New material of that family was recently collected in some European countries, especially France, and in Syria. Most of the collections were carried out by means of yellow pan traps containing water and a wetting agent.

Genera were determined using Masner's keys (1976, 1980) and Kozlov's key (1988). The chosen divisions into subfamilies and tribes are those considered by Austin and Field (1997). Among the numerous genera recognized in the subfamily Scelioninae, three are studied in the present paper: *Gryon* Haliday, *Baeus* Haliday and *Idris* Foerster. The studied material allows the addition of several new species to the French, Portuguese (Azorean)