

Revision of Nearctic *Aleiodes* Wesmael (Part 8): the *coxalis* (Spinola) Species-Group (Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Rogadinae)

SCOTT R. SHAW¹, PAUL M. MARSH² & JOSEPH C. FORTIER³

¹Insect Museum, Department of Renewable Resources, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071-3354 U.S.A.

²Cooperating Scientist, USDA Systematic Entomology Laboratory, c/o National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560 U.S.A. (correspondence address: P. O. Box 384, North Newton, Kansas 67117 U.S.A.).

³Department of Biology, Saint Louis University, 3507 Laclede Avenue, Saint Louis, Missouri 63013 U.S.A.

Abstract

The *Aleiodes coxalis* (Spinola) species-group is defined as including the following previously described species: *A. coxalis* (Spinola) 1808, *A. bicolor* (Spinola) 1808, *signatus* (Nees) 1812, *A. alternator* (Nees) 1834, *A. tristis* Wesmael 1838, *A. aciculatus* Cresson 1869, *A. sanctihyacinthi* (Provancher) 1880, *A. arcticus* (Thomson) 1891, *A. incertus* (Kokoujev) 1898, *A. jakolewi* (Kokoujev) 1898, *A. coxator* (Telenga) 1941, *A. incertoides* (Telenga) 1941, *A. satanus* (Telenga) 1941, *A. nunbergi* (Noskiewicz) 1956, *A. negativus* (Tobias) 1961, *A. hellenicus* (Papp) 1985, *A. moldavicus* (Tobias) 1986, *A. itamevorus* Shaw and Marsh 2004, and *A. maritimus* Shaw and Marsh 2004. Nine new North American species are described in this paper: *A. aquilonius* NEW SPECIES, *A. brevis* NEW SPECIES, *A. cultrarius* NEW SPECIES, *A. dichromatus* NEW SPECIES, *A. floridensis* NEW SPECIES, *A. quadratus* NEW SPECIES, *A. shenefelti* NEW SPECIES, *A. whartoni* NEW SPECIES, and *A. wyomingensis* NEW SPECIES. The *A. coxalis* species group is regarded as monophyletic as distinguished by the rugose vertex and sculptured fourth metasomal tergum. An identification key, descriptions, illustrations, distribution and biological information are provided for thirteen North American species.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Aleiodes, parasitoids, new species

Introduction

The parasitoid wasp genus *Aleiodes* Wesmael is of global distribution but is especially species-rich in the Holarctic Region. *Aleiodes* is quite diversified in the Nearctic region, having at least 90 species in the United States and Canada (S. Shaw *et al.* 1997). This