



Revision of *Archaeoteleia* Masner (Hymenoptera: Platygastroidea, Scelionidae)

JOHN W. EARLY¹, LUBOMÍR MASNER² & NORMAN F. JOHNSON³

¹Auckland War Memorial Museum, Private Bag 92018, Auckland, New Zealand (jearly@aucklandmuseum.com)

²Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, K.W. Neatby Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada

³Department of Entomology, The Ohio State University, 1315 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212 (johnson.2@osu.edu)

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ABSTRACT

The genus *Archaeoteleia* Masner is revised and redescribed. Five new species from New Zealand and six from Chile are described: *A. chambersi* Early, new species, *A. gilbertae* Early, new species, *A. karere* Early new species, *A. onamata* Early, new species, *A. waipoua* Early, new species, *A. dispar* Masner, new species, *A. penai* Masner, new species, *A. puncticeps* Masner, new species, *A. robusta* Masner, new species, *A. simulans* Masner, new species, and *A. submetallica* Masner, new species. The previously unknown females of *A. mellea* Masner and *A. pygmea* Masner are described from Chile. The genus is probably more closely related to Scelionini *sensu lato* than to the other putatively plesiomorphic genera *Nixonia* Masner (Nixonini), *Sparasion* Latreille and *Sceliomorpha* Ashmead (Sparasionini *s. str.*), and *Neuroscelio* Dodd (Gryonini). *Archaeoteleia chambersi*, new species, and *A. novaezealandiae* Masner parasitize eggs of *Gymnoplec-*

tron spp. (Orthoptera: Rhaphidophoridae, Macropathinae). Both *Archaeoteleia* and Macropathinae have austral disjunct distributions and are considered to be Gondwanan relicts.

Key words: egg parasitoids, Rhaphidophoridae, Macropathinae, Chile

INTRODUCTION

The fossil record of the family Scelionidae (Hymenoptera: Platygastridae) dates back to the mid Cretaceous (Nel & Azar 2005; Johnson *et al.* in press). Very few of the genera, however, have disjunct distributions characteristically associated with continental drift. The genus *Archaeoteleia* Masner is one prominent exception, exhibiting a transantarctic distribution, being found only in New Zealand and the Valdivian forests of Chile.

In the years since *Archaeoteleia* was originally described by Masner (1968), numerous specimens have been collected, and the species richness of the genus is significantly greater than indicated in the published literature. The goals of this paper are to describe the new species that have been discovered, document new host records, and redescribe the known species.

MATERIALS

This work is based upon specimens in the following collections.

AEIC	American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, FL, D. Wahl
AMNZ	Auckland War Memorial Museum, New Zealand, J.W. Early
CNCI	Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Canada, A. Bennett
LUNZ	Entomological Museum, Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand, J.W.M. Marris
NZAC	New Zealand Arthropod Collection, Auckland, New Zealand, T.K. Crosby
OSUC	C.A. Triplehorn Insect Collection, Columbus, OH, N.F. Johnson
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC, T. Nuhn
UCDC	Bohart Museum of Entomology, University of California, Davis, CA, S. Heydon

Morphological terminology follows Masner (1980) and Mikó *et al.* (2007). Abbreviations and terms used in text: A1, A2, ... A12: antennomere 1, 2, ... 12; claval formula: distribution of the large, multiporous basiconic sensilla on the underside of apical antennomeres of the female, with the segment interval specified followed by the number of sensilla per segment (Bin 1981); epomial corners: the junction of the transverse pronotal carina, pronotal humeral carina, and vertical epomial carina (Fig. 19, *ec*); IOS: interocular space, shortest distance between the inner margins of the eyes; LOL: lateral ocellar line, shortest distance between inner margins of anterior and lateral ocelli (Masner & Huggert 1989); OOL: ocular ocellar line, shortest distance from inner orbit and outer margin of lateral ocellus (Masner & Huggert 1989); POL: posterior ocellar line, shortest distance between inner margins of lateral ocelli (Masner & Huggert 1989); pronotal humeral carina: the horizontal portion of epomium on the pronotum (Fig. 18: *phc*); S1, S2, ... S6: metasomatic sternum 1, 2, ... 6; T1, T2, ... T7: metasomatic tergum 1, 2, ... 7.

Figures were made using AutoMontage software. Under the Material Examined sections, passages that are placed between square brackets are comments or interpretations of label data. Two-letter area codes for New Zealand specimen localities follow Crosby *et al.* (1976).

Authorship of the new Chilean species is attributed to L. Masner, the New Zealand species to J.W. Early. The links labelled "Link to Distribution Map" are to dynamically produced maps of specimen data at The Ohio State University. The map will include specimen data added after publication of this revision.