

## SUBFAMILY MICROTYPINAE

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**INTRODUCTION.** Microtypinae is a small subfamily with three genera of which two occur in the New World. Van Achterberg (1992) revised the subfamily, provided a key to genera, and proposed the genus *Neomicrotypus*.

**PHYLOGENY.** Sharanowski et al. (2011) demonstrated a sister-group relationship with Homolobinae and these in turn are sister to the Orgilinae, i.e., ((Microtypinae + Homolobinae) (Orgilinae)).

**BIOLOGY.** Hosts are known only for some members of *Microtypus* and these are all solitary, koinobiont, endoparasitoids of concealed microlepidopteran larvae in the families Pyralidae, Tortricidae, Gelechiidae, and Yponomeutidae (Čapek and Achterberg, 1992).

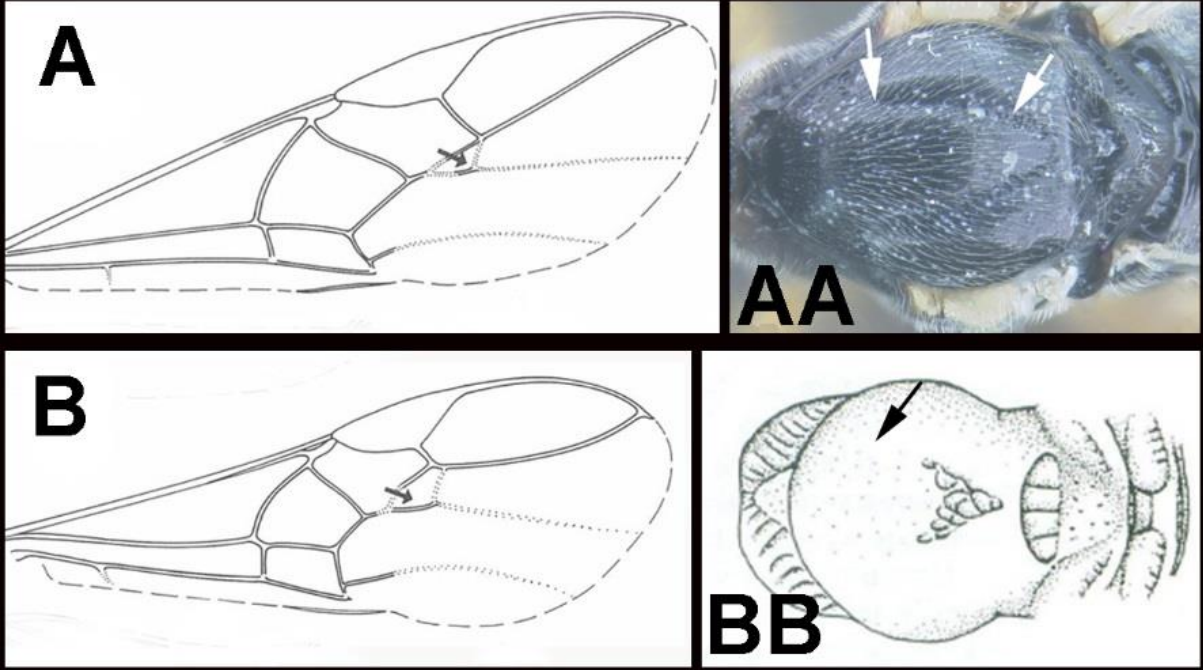
**COMMON GENERA.** None.

**DISTRIBUTION.** Cosmopolitan except still unknown from the Australian realm.

**DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.** Second submarginal cell of forewing small and triangular or if quadrate then greatly narrowed anteriorly; occipital carina present; first metasomal tergum lacking pair of distinct carinae; hind wing vein M+Cu relatively long, about two times longer than 1M (M+Cu much smaller relative to 1M in morphologically similar members of *Stantonia*, Orgilinae).

KEY TO THE NEW WORLD GENERA OF THE SUBFAMILY ICHNEUTINAE

- 1. A. Second submarginal cell triangular; notauli complete; Nearctic. ....*Microtypus*
- B. Second submarginal cell trapezoidal; notauli largely absent; Chile. .... *Neomicrotypus*



## GENERIC TREATMENTS

### *Microtypus* Ratzeburg, 1848

**Diagnosis.** Notauli complete. Occipital carina present mid-dorsally. Petiole slender, with constriction behind spiracles.

**Biology.** Solitary, koinobiont, endoparasitoids of concealed microlepidopteran larvae in the families Pyralidae, Tortricidae, Gelechiidae, and Yponomeutidae (Čapek and Achterberg, 1992).

**Diversity.** Two described species occur in the Nearctic, both of which have a Holarctic distribution. There are a handful of undescribed species mostly occurring in the southwestern USA.

**Distribution.** Holarctic and Oriental. Restricted to the Nearctic in the New World.

**Publications.** Čapek and van Achterberg (1992) revised the species and provided a key.

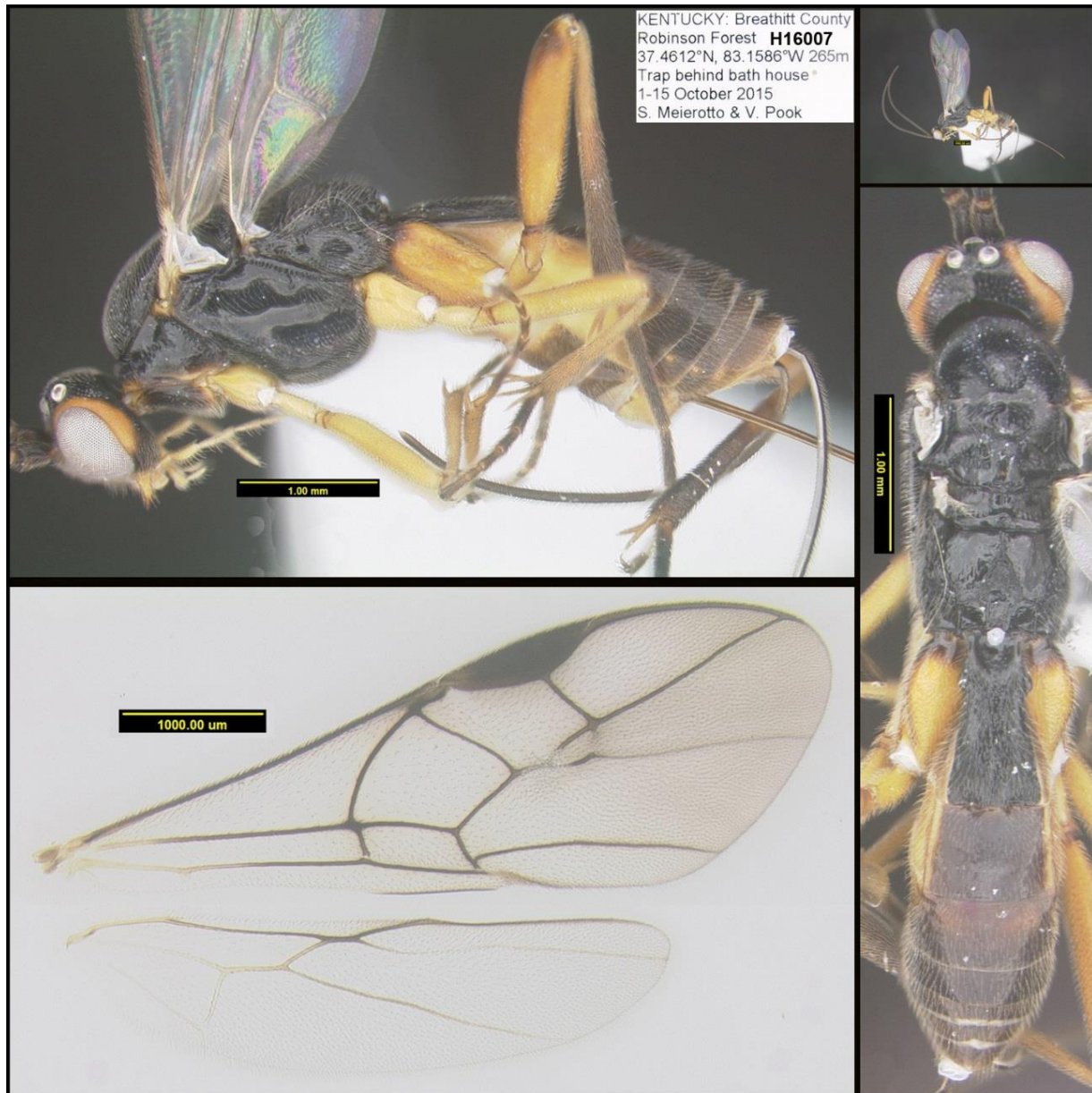


Figure 1. *Microtypus trigonus*.

***Neomicrotypus*** van Achterberg, 1992

**Diagnosis.** Notauli mostly absent. Occipital carina absent mid-dorsally. Petiole robust, without constriction behind spiracles.

**Biology.** Unknown.

**Diversity.** Known from one specimen.

**Distribution.** Chile.

**Publications.** Van Achterberg (1992) described the genus and its sole species based on a single specimen.

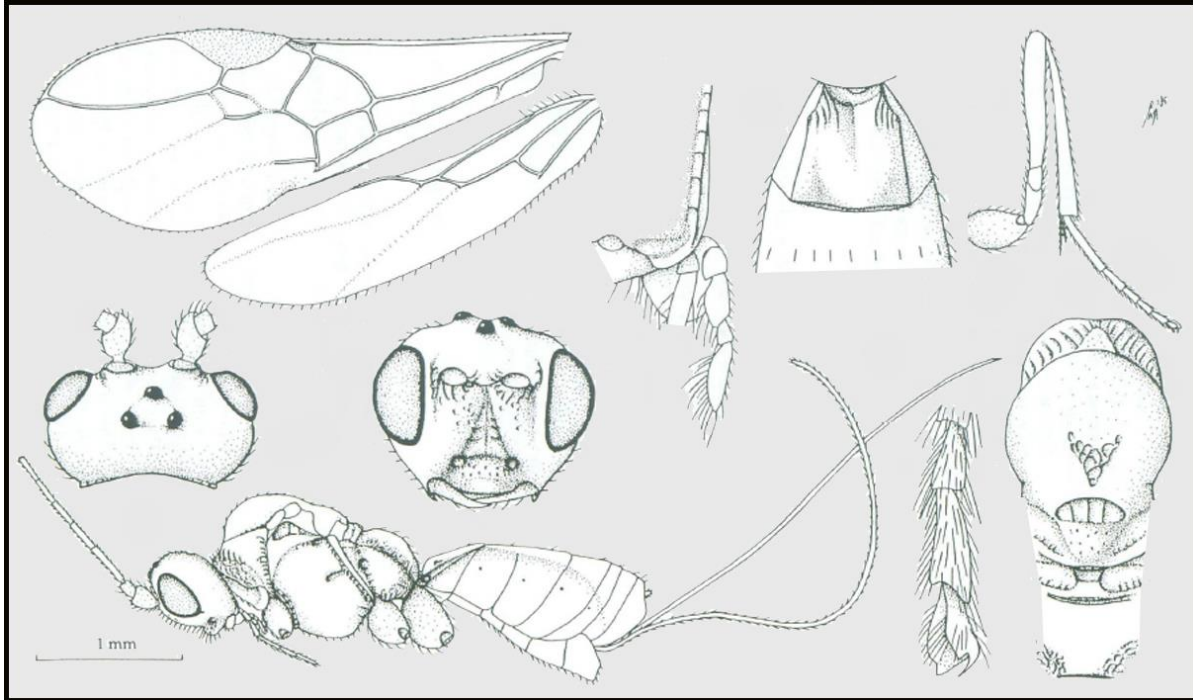


Figure 2. *Neomicrotypus penai* (modified from van Achterberg, 1992).

## REFERENCES

- Achterberg, C. van 1992. Revision of the genera of the subfamily Microtypinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae). *Zoologische Mededelingen Leiden* 66: 369-380.
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- Sharanowski BJ, Dowling AP, Sharkey MJ. 2011. Molecular phylogenetics of Braconidae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonoidea), based on multiple nuclear genes, and implications for classification. *Systematic Entomology* 36: 549-572.