First record of the family Roproniidae
(Hymenoptera: Proctotrupoidea) from Florida

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The Holarctic genus *Ropronia* Provancher has three species in North America: *P. californica* Ashmead (California, Oregon), *P. pediculata* Provancher (New York, Ontario), and *R. garmani* Ashmead known previously in the United States from New Hampshire to northern Georgia and west to Iowa (Townes 1948).

Recently, as part of an on-going survey of Hymenoptera in Florida State Parks, the following new record of *Ropronia garmani* was obtained:


**Habitat.** Townes (1948) found *R. garmani* in undergrowth beside streams in Temperate Deciduous Forest. Florida specimens came from similar habitats in riparian hardwood forest along the Suwannee River.

**Phaenology.** In the northeast, *R. garmani* flies from mid-June to August; whereas, Florida records are for May, suggesting that in Florida this species avoids the heat of summer, as do most ichneumonids and other parasitic Hymenoptera.

**Hosts.** *Ropronia* may parasitize tenthredinid saw-fly larvae (Hymenoptera), but evidence is inconclusive (Townes 1948).

**Biogeography.** *Ropronia* has five species in China (Townes 1948; He, Zhu & Tong 1988), two in Japan (Yasumatsu 1956), one in Burma (Heqvist 1959), and two in Turkey (Madl 1991). Roproniidae thus is a Holarctic group with greatest diversity in the eastern Palearctic.

**Identification.** Fore wing length ±5.0 mm; antenna with 14 segments; fore wing with a costal cell and with a small, quadrate or hexagonal first discoidal cell; first gastric segment petiolate (3.0-4.0 as long as deep), rest of gaster strongly compressed, much higher than broad.

**Acknowledgments.** Drs. Lionel Stange and Mike Thomas helped with museum and fieldwork. The Florida Department of Parks and Recreation issued collecting permits.

**Literature cited**


