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

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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:

Material Examined. Two females, Florida, Suwannee Co., Suwannee River State Park, riparian hardwoods, in Malaise Trap, 2-23-V-1997, C. Porter, L. Stange. In FSCA.

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 Palaearctic.

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.

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