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First records of *Cyclolabus carolinensis* Heinrich in Florida
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumoninae: Platylabini)

Cyclolabus Heinrich may be recognized by the following combination of characters: clypeus convex in profile; propodeum with spiracle circular or nearly so and without projecting cristae; petiole dorsally flattened, wider than high; thyridia strongly transverse (each wider than the space between them).

This genus is mostly Holarctic in distribution with some overlap into the Oriental region and the northern Neotropics (Yu and Horstmann 1997). In the Nearctic it is known mainly from Canadian and Transition zone localities, except for *C. carolinensis* described by Heinrich (1962) from western South Carolina. Heinrich does not include *Cyclolabus* in his 1977 review of the Florida Ichneumoninae, but recent (1997) collecting with Malaise traps has shown it to be common in hardwood forests of the northern Florida peninsula.

Material Examined. 10 females, 73 males. FLORIDA, Clay Co., Goldhead Branch St. Pk., Malaise Trap [Florida State Collection of Arthropods].

Habitat. Moist hardwood forest along brook in ravine.

Phaenology. Like many other Florida ichneumonids this species reaches peak abundance in early spring (IV) and becomes very rare in summer: 2m in II; 1f, 19m in III; 6f, 26m in IV; 2f, 18m in V; 4m in VI; 1f, 2m in VII; 1m in VIII; 1m in X.

Hosts. Heinrich (1962) mentions several Canadian species of *Cyclolabus* that were reared from *Acasis* and *Eupithecia* (Lepidoptera: Geometridae).

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