

The Scolebythidae (Insecta: Hymenoptera) larvae external gregarious parasitoids of wood-boring beetles (Coleoptera).

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The Scolebythidae are a small family of aculeate wasps in the superfamily Chrysidoidea. These chrysidoid wasps are found in Africa, Australia, the Neotropics, northern China, Thailand, and Fiji. They are parasites of Cerambycidae and Ptinidae larvae [1-2].

Head rounded and hypognathous obliquely; antenna with 13 segments; pronotum substantially horizontal without anterior ridge, so that the propleura appears partially exposed dorsally; prosternum large, diamond-shaped; hind wing without closed cells; pro-trochanter originates from the lateral surface of the procoxa (Figure 1) [1-3].



Figure 1. Images representing specimens of Scolebythidae. Source: Sample ID: BIOUG62336-A03 and https://v3.boldsystems.org/index.php/Taxbrowser_Taxonpage?taxid=750847.

Based on circumstantial evidence and detailed studies on the Neotropical species *Pristapenesia stricta* (Azevedo, 1999). The Scolybythidae larvae are external gregarious idiobiont parasitoids of wood-boring beetles (Coleoptera). After stinging the host larva in its burrow, the female wasp pierces its cuticle and feeds on the hemolymph. After few In a few days, the wasp lays a batch of eggs and the larvae develop together on the host, sucking its hemolymph, and spinning contiguous cocoons when they are mature [3-6].

Each batch includes a single male who emerges first and mates with his sisters. Provides some information about the phenology of Costa Rican species. Although modern species show a Gondwanan distribution (Costa Rica to Brazil, South Africa, Madagascar, Australia, and Fiji) (Figure 2) [6-7].

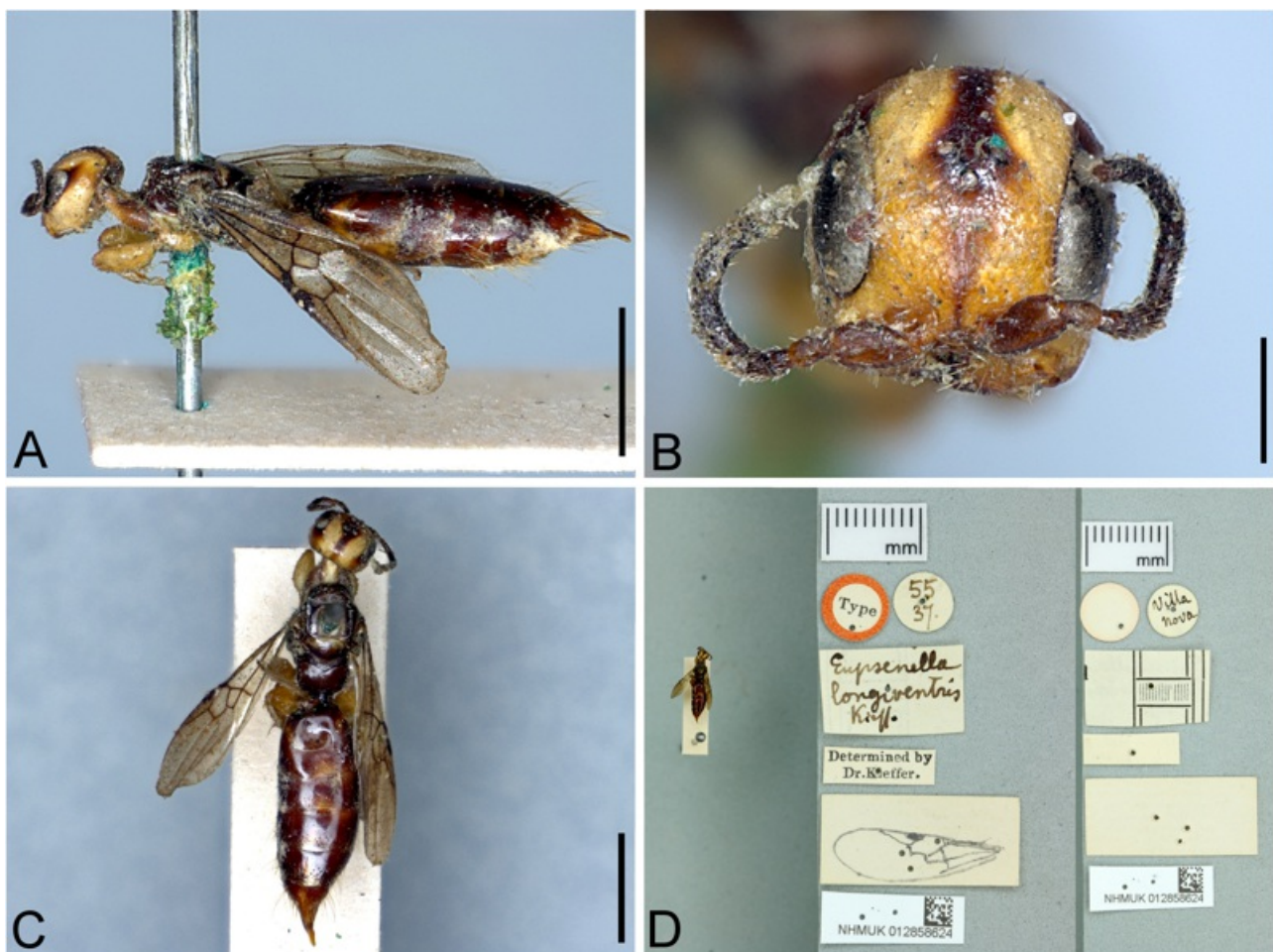


Figure 2. *Clystopsenella longiventris* Kieffer, 1911, lectotype female. A) habitus, lateral view, scale bar: 2 mm; B) head, frontal view, scale bar: 0.5 mm; C) habitus, dorsal view, scale bar: 2 mm; D) specimen and labels (both surfaces). Source: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6536037> and <https://treatment.plazi.org/id/2A2D3813-FF92-FFB3-0CEA-FCE9FA2AFE53>.

Genus: *Scolebythus* Evans, 1963, *Ycaploca* Nagy, 1975. *Clystopsenella longiventris* Kieffer, 1911.

Distribution: Madagascar, South Africa. Also, Australia and Brazil.

Diversity: Three species, each in its genus (two occur in the Afrotropical region).

Biology: Probably gregarious external parasitoids of wood-boring Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). Larvae pupate within the host burrow.

Specie: *Scolebythus madecassus* Evans, 1963.

Distribution: Madagascar (Figure 3) [7-8].

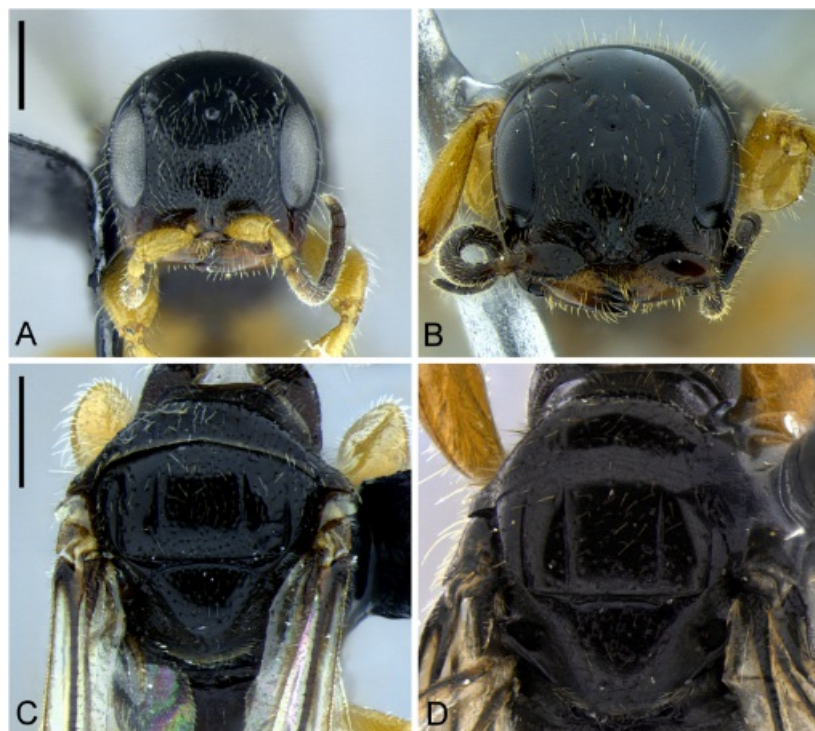


Figure 3. *Clystospenella pacifica* sp. nov. holotype female (A, C) and *C. longiventris* female from São Paulo, Brazil (B, D). A, B) head, frontal view, scale bar: 0.5 mm; C, D) mesosoma, dorsal view, scale bar: 0.5 mm. A–B and C–D at same scale. Source: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6536037> and <https://treatment.plazi.org/id/2A2D3813-FF92-FFB3-0CEA-FCE9FA2AFE53>.

Biology: Host: unknown.

Specie: *Ycaploca evansi* Nagy, 1975.

Distribution: South Africa. Also, in Australia.

Biology: Probably gregarious external parasitoids of wood-boring Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). Larvae pupate within the host burrow [9-10].

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