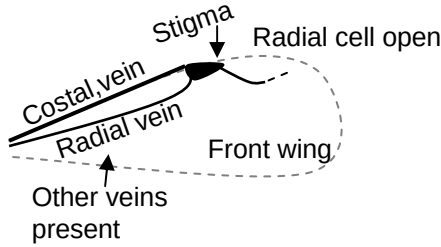


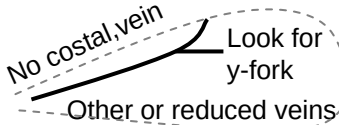
Chrysidoidea 7 families

- Antennae with 8 or 11 flagomeres
- Color dark to metallic
- Size usually < 3 mm



Cynipoidea 6 families

- Non-elbowed antennae with 11-13 flagomeres
- Not metallic
- Small to medium, < 30 mm



- Abdomen flattened laterally

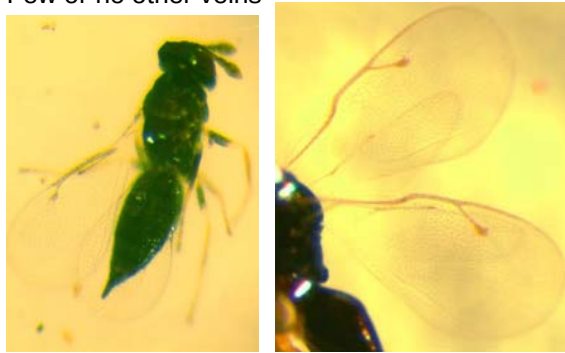
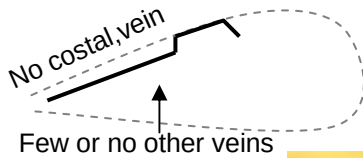


Eucoilidae is easy to separate
Has raised tear drop on thorax from top view



Chalcidoidea Many families

- Elbowed antennae
- Some metallic, yellow, or dark
- Tiny to chunky



Chalcididae

Broad hind legs, bulky body



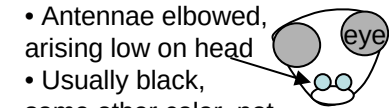
Mymaridae

Wings fringed with long hairs
Tiny body, like speck of dirt

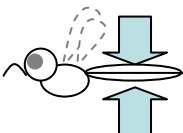


Platygastridae 2 families

- Antennae elbowed, arising low on head
- Usually black, some other color, not metallic
- 1- 2.5 mm usually



- Abdomen flattened ventrally



Platygastridae

no other veins



Scelionidae

no other veins



Some females have a hook for holding the ovipositor

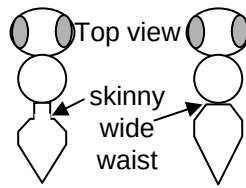
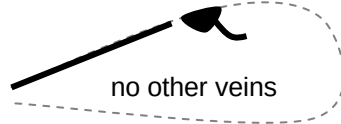
Ceraphronoidea

2 families

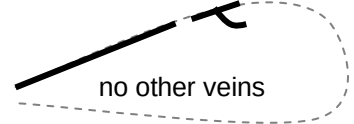
- Antennae 7-9 flagomeres
- Usually black, some yellow-orange
- 1-3 mm



Megaspilidae



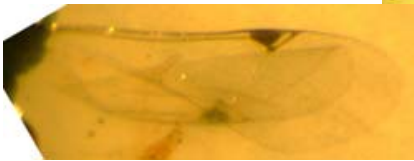
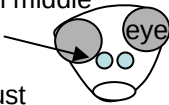
Ceraphronidae



Prototrupoidea

9 families, the two described are common

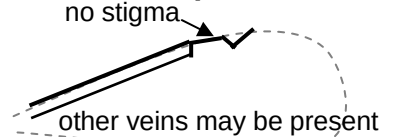
- Antennae from middle of head
- Usually black
- 3-10 mm, robust



Prototrupidae



Diapriidae

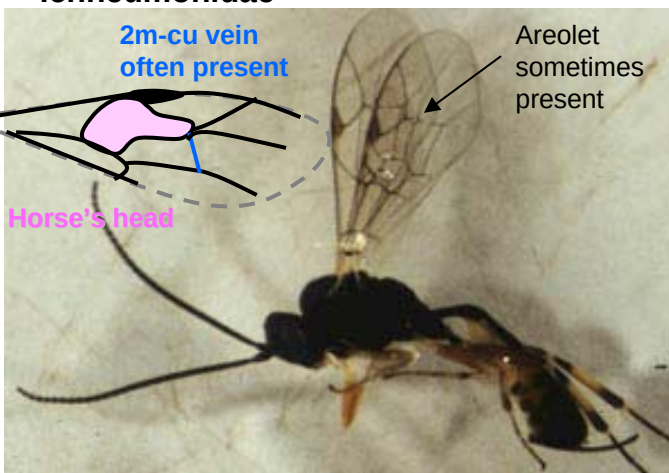


Ichneumonidae

2 families

- Antennae long and threaded
- Usually black or brown, some yellow, red or white
- Small to large
- Females may have visible ovipositor

Ichneumonidae



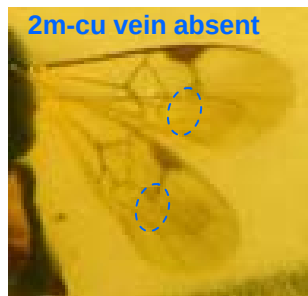
2m-cu vein often present

Areolet sometimes present

Braconidae



2m-cu vein absent



Cotesia

