The Figitinae genera Amphithectus and Sarothrus were erected by Hartig (1840). He separated both genera on the evidence of the heavily compressed metasoma present in Amphithectus. For Amphithectus, only one species was described: A. dahlbomii Hartig, 1840, whereas three species were described for Sarothrus: S. areolatus Hartig, 1840, S. canaliculatus Hartig, 1840 and S. laevigatus Hartig, 1840. The status of both genera and its species were troublesome for a long time. Reinhard (1860) synonymized Amphithectus dahlbomii Hartig, 1840 with Sarothrus areolatus Hartig, 1840, establishing the precedence of Sarothrus over Amphithectus, the latter being a junior synonym of the former. Kieffer (1902), Dalla-Torre & Kieffer (1910), Weld (1952) and Fergusson (1986) maintained Amphithectus as a synonym of Sarothrus. However, Ronquist (1999) listed Amphithectus as a valid genus without any further comments, and this was followed in subsequent works (Buffington et al., 2007; Paretas-Martínez et al., 2012). The situation was finally fixed by Paretas-Martínez and Pujade-Villar (2013) when Amphithectus was formally considered a valid genus, distinct from Sarothrus and other genera of Figitinae by its large and laterally compressed metasoma, and comprised two species: A. areolatus (Hartig, 1840) and A. coriaceus Paretas-Martínez & Pujade-Villar (2013). Recently, Forshage & Norlander (2018) synonymized Seiteria Tavares, 1928 with Amphithectus, and established A. coriaceus as junior synonym of A. austriacus (Tavares, 1928).

Paretas-Martínez & Pujade-Villar (2013) and Forshage & Norlander (2018) did not take into consideration in their discussions a species of Sarothrus described by Thomson (1862): S. opacus. This species has a complex taxonomic history. In Thomson (1862), Sarothrus opacus is described, and renamed Scytodes opacus Hartig, 1840 as Amblynotus opacus (Hartig, 1840). Kieffer (1903) later moved Sarothrus opacus Thomson to genus Amblynotus, most probably due to its coriaceous sculpture on mesosoma and head. This created a homonymy between Amblynotus opacus (Hartig, 1840) and Amblynotus opacus (Thomson, 1862), which Kieffer solved by renaming Amblynotus opacus (Thomson, 1862) as A. microcerus Kieffer, 1903.

Fergusson (1986) established Amblynotus Hartig, 1840 as a junior synonym of Melanips Walker, 1835, thus establishing M. microcerus (Kieffer, 1903). In the discussion on Figitinae, Fergusson (1986) made a mistake when referring to Sarothrus opacus Thomson, 1862 as a misidentification of Sarothrus opacus Hartig, 1840 – an invalid name because the Hartig species never has been included in Sarothrus. When examining the type material of Melanips microcerus (Kieffer, 1903), we realized it has the heavily compressed and elongated metasoma (Fig. 1a) with projecting hypopygium (Fig. 1b) characteristic for genus Amphithectus. This leads us to consider Sarothrus opacus Thomson, 1862 as belonging to genus Amphithectus, A. opacus (Thomson) n. comb. It also lead us to re-establish Amphithectus opacus (Thomson) as a valid name, no longer a homonym, and to synonymize Amblynotus microcerus Kieffer, 1903 with A. opacus (Thomson, 1862). Furthermore, A. opacus n. comb. has coriaceous sculpture on the whole head and mesosoma (Figs. 1a, 1b, 1c), unlike A. areolatus (Hartig, 1840), the other species in this genus. This character are also mentioned in the description A. coriaceus Paretas-Martínez & Pujade-Villar, 2013 and was considered important enough to describe this species, and was also mentioned by Forshage & Norlander when establishing A. coriaceus as junior synonym of A. austriacus (Tavares, 1928). Other characters considered were completely defined and deep notauli and an elongate interfoveal carina, extending along half of scutellum (Paretas-Martínez & Pujade-Villar, 2013). All these characters are also present in Thomson’s type specimen of Sarothrus opacus. Therefore we consider A. austriacus (Tavares, 1928) as a junior synonym of A. opacus (Thomson, 1862).
List of synonimies of *Amphithectus opacus* (Thomson, 1862) n. comb.

*Sarotherus opacus* Thomson, 1862 [non *Scytodes opacus* Hartig, 1840]

*Amblynotus opacus* (Thomson, 1862) Kieffer, 1903

*Amblynotus microcerus* Kieffer, 1903 [n. n. to *Sarotherus opacus* Thomson] n. syn.

*Melanips microcerus* (Kieffer, 1903) Fergusson, 1986

*Setineria austriaca* Tavares, 1928


*Amphithectus coriaceous* Paretas-Martinez & Pujade-Villar, 2013 [synonymized with *A. austriacus* in Forshage & Norlander (2018)]

In summary, the genus *Amphithectus* include two species: *A. areolatus* Hartig and *A. opacus* (Thomson). These species can be recognized according to the sculpture of head and mesosoma, and the aspect and extension of notauli and interfoveal carina. In *A. areolatus*, head and mesosoma are shiny, without obvious microsculpture; sometimes oriacceous microsculpture may be present but it is weak; notauli are deep but usually incomplete, without internal sculpture, and interfoveal line is absent. On the other hand, *A. opacus* presents strong coriaceous sculpture covering whole head and mesosoma; notauli are deep and complete, with linear element inside and interfoveal line is present and long, extended till half scutellum.

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