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Erratum

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CELSO O. AZEVEDO, ISABEL D.C.C. ALENCAR, MAGNO S. RAMOS, DIEGO N. BARBOSA, WESLEY D. COLOMBO, JUAN M. VARGAS R. & JONGOK LIM (2018) Global guide of the flat wasps (Hymenoptera, Bethylidae). *Zootaxa*, 4489 (1): 001–294.

I. Page 19, in the figures 7C

1) Page 19, in the figure 7C, where you read: Radial sector + Median (Rs+M)
You have to read: Radial sector & Median (Rs&M)

II. In the legends of the figures

1) The legends of the figures 52 and 53 are interchanged. Thus:

Page 157, where you read: FIGURE 52. *Epyris* (large-pitted style). A. Head, dorsal view; B–C. Mesosoma (B dorsal view, C lateral view); D. Forewing, dorsal view; E. Hypopygium, ventral view; F–G. Male genitalia (F dorsal view, G ventral view); H. Basal ring, ventral view.
You have to read: FIGURE 52. *Epyris* (small–pitted style). A. Head, dorsal view; B. Mesosoma, dorsal view, C. Mesopleuron, lateral view; D. Forewing, dorsal view; E–F. Male genitalia (E ventral view, F lateral view).

Page 158, where you read: FIGURE 53. *Epyris* (small-pitted style). A. Head, dorsal view; B. Mesosoma, dorsal view, C. Mesopleuron, lateral view; D. Forewing, dorsal view; E–F. Male genitalia (E ventral view, F lateral view).
You have to read: FIGURE 53. *Epyris* (large-pitted style). A. Head, dorsal view; B–C. Mesosoma (B dorsal view, C lateral view); D. Forewing, dorsal view; E. Hypopygium, ventral view; F–G. Male genitalia (F dorsal view, G ventral view); H. Basal ring, ventral view.

2) The legends of the figures 71, 72 and 73 are interchanged. Thus:

Page 220, where you read: FIGURE 71. *Cephalonomia*, macropterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view); C. Head, dorsal view; D–E. Mesosoma (D dorsal view, E lateral view). F. Forewing, dorsal view.
You have to read: FIGURE 71. *Cephalonomia*, apterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view).

Page 221, where you read: FIGURE 72. *Cephalonomia*, apterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view).
You have to read: FIGURE 72. *Cephalonomia*, brachypterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view).

Page 222, where you read: FIGURE 73. *Cephalonomia*, brachypterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view).
You have to read: FIGURE 73. *Cephalonomia*, macropterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view); C. Head, dorsal view; D–E. Mesosoma (D dorsal view, E lateral view). F. Forewing, dorsal view.

3) The legends of the figures 77 and 78 are changed. Thus:

Page 229, where you read: FIGURE 77. *Glenosema*, macropterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view); C. Head, dorsal view; D–E. Mesosoma (D dorsal view, E lateral view); F. Forewing, dorsal view.
You have to read: FIGURE 77. *Glenosema*, micropterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view).

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Page 231, where you read: FIGURE 78. *Glenosema*, brachypterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view).
You have to read: FIGURE 78. *Glenosema*, macropterous. A–B. Habitus (A lateral view, B dorsal view); C. Head, dorsal view; D–E. Mesosoma (D dorsal view, E lateral view); F. Forewing, dorsal view.

III. In the species name of the check lists by mean our type or nomenclatural acts

1) Page 81, where you read: *babaeculum* Benoit, 1957 **comb. nov.** from *Pseudisobrachium*
You have to read: *babaeculus* (Benoit, 1957) **comb. nov.** from *Pseudisobrachium*

2) Page 85, where you read: *matticum* (Benoit, 1957) **comb. nov.** from *Pseudisobrachium*
You have to read: *matticus* (Benoit, 1957)

3) Page 85, where you read: *neobrowni* Alencar & Azevedo **nom. nov.** for *Dissomphalus browni* Terayama, 2001
You have to read: *neobrowni* Alencar & Azevedo, 2018

4) Page 86, where you read: *pauculihirtum* (Benoit, 1957) **comb. nov.** from *Pseudisobrachium*
You have to read: *pauculihirtus* (Benoit, 1957) **comb. nov.** from *Pseudisobrachium*

5) Page 108, where you read: *cambouei* Saussure 1982 [1890]
You have to read: *cambouei* Saussure, 1892 [1890]

6) Page 108, where you read: *changmaiensis* Terayama, 1998
You have to read: *changmaiensis* Terayama & Yamane, 1998

7) Page 109, where you read: *kinabalensis* Terayama, 1998
You have to read: *kinabalensis* Terayama & Yamane, 1998

8) Page 109, where you read: *natalense* Kieffer, 1911 **comb. rev.** from *Apristocera*
You have to read: *natalensis* Kieffer, 1911 **comb. rev.** from *Apristocera*

9) Page 109, where you read: *neocongoense* Alencar & Azevedo **nom. nov.** for *Diepyris congoensis* Benoit, 1982
You have to read: *neocongoensis* Alencar & Azevedo **nom. nov.** for *Diepyris congoensis* Benoit, 1982

10) Page 110, where you read: *sumatrensis* Terayama, 1998
You have to read: *sumatrensis* Terayama & Yamane, 1998

11) Page 166, where you read: *triscristata* (Ward, 2013) **comb. nov.** from *Rhabdepyris*
You have to read: *triscristatus* (Ward, 2013) **comb. nov.** from *Rhabdepyris*

12) Page 171, where you read: †*dubius* (Brues, 1933)
You have to read: †*neodubius* Azevedo **nom. nov.** for *Misepyris dubius* Brues, 1933

13) Page 172, where you read: *neodubius* Azevedo **nom. nov.** for *Holepyris dubius* Kieffer, 1904
You have to read: *dubius* Kieffer, 1904

14) Page 194, where you read: *indicus* (Móczár, 1977) **comb. nov.** from *Sulcomesitius*
You have to read: *indica* (Móczár, 1977) **comb. nov.** from *Sulcomesitius*

15) Page 194, where you read: *obscurus* (Móczár, 1977) **comb. nov.** from *Ukayakos*
You have to read: *obscura* (Móczár, 1977) **comb. nov.** from *Ukayakos*

16) Page 194, where you read: *punctatus* (Móczár, 1977) **comb. nov.** from *Hamusmus*
You have to read: *punctata* (Móczár, 1977) **comb. nov.** from *Hamusmus*

17) Page 230, where you read: *numidianus* (Kieffer, 1906) **comb. nov.** from *Holepyris*
You have to read: *numidianum* (Kieffer, 1906) **comb. nov.** from *Holepyris*

IV. In the key of Scleroderminae

Page 209, the correct key to genera of Scleroderminae is as follow:

1.	Apterous (Fig. 71B), micropterous (Fig. 77B) or brachypterous (Fig. 84C)	2
-	Macropterous (Fig. 80B)	8
2(1).	Apterous (Fig. 71B) or micropterous (Fig. 77B)	3
-	Brachypterous (Fig. 84C)	7
3(2).	Antenna with 10 flagellomeres, very rarely with less (Figs 70A; 73C)	*Cephalonomia*
-	Antenna with 11 flagellomeres (Figs 80C; 90C)	4
4(3).	Body very depressed (Fig. 80A); ocelli present (♀) (Fig. 80C)	5
-	Body robust (Fig. 66A); ocelli absent (Fig. 77B) or very reduced	6
5(4)	Prosternum very enlarged, much wider than procoxa (Fig. 80F)	*Megaprosternum*
-	Prosternum regular-sized, narrower than procoxa	*Platepyris*
6(4).	Occipital carina absent; apterous or micropterous (Fig. 87A)	*Sclerodermus*
-	Occipital carina complete; never apterous (Fig. 77B)	*Glenosema*
7(2).	Forewing not extremely reduced, reaching metasomal tergum I (Fig. 69B)	*Bethylopsis*
-	Forewing extremely reduced, not reaching metasomal tergum I (Fig. 77B)	*Glenosema*
8(1).	Metasomal modifications, dorsal tubercles (Fig. 75F) or ventral expansions (Fig. 76F) present	9
-	Metasomal modifications, dorsal tubercles or ventral expansions absent	10
9(8).	Metasomal terga III-IV with tubercles (Fig. 75F); metasomal sternum IV without expansions	*Discleroderma*
-	Metasomal terga III-IV without tubercles; metasomal sternum IV with expansions (Fig. 76F)	*Galodoxa*
10(8).	Frons with anterior projection between toruli (Fig. 86B)	*Prorops*
-	Frons without anterior projection between toruli (Fig. 83C)	11
11(10).	Head extremely large, much wider than thorax or its maximum (Fig. 74B); median clypeal lobe U-shaped	*Chilepyris*
-	Head extremely longer (Fig. 80C), as long as wide (Fig. 85B), never extremely large; median clypeal lobe not U-shaped	12
12(11).	Prosternum very large, about twice larger than procoxa (Fig. 80F)	13
-	Prosternum small or regular-sized, about as large as procoxa	14
13(12).	Prosternum pentagonal; forewing without closed cell (Fig. 80F)	*Megaprosternum*
-	Prosternum subtriangular; forewing with one closed cell (Fig. 89D)	*Solepyris*
14(12).	Body extremely depressed, eye about as high as head, in lateral view (Fig. 80A)	15
-	Body not so depressed, eye distinctly shorter than head, in lateral view (Fig. 76A)	17
15(14).	Forewing with M+Cu vein absent or at most short as stub, with at most one closed cell (R and 1Cu cells fused) (Fig. 91F)	*Tuberepyris*
-	Forewing with M+Cu vein present, at least with two closed cells, R and 1Cu cells fully outlined (Fig. 68D)	16
16(15).	Forewing with R and 1Cu cells partially fused (Fig. 90F)	*Thlastepyris*
-	Forewing with R and 1Cu cells totally divided (Fig. 68D)	*Alongatepyris*
17(14).	Mandible with seven teeth (♀) or five (♂), upper margin very often denticulate (♀)	*Glenosema*
-	Mandible never with five or more teeth, upper margin never denticulate (♀)	18
18(17).	Antenna with 11 flagellomeres (Figs 80C; 90C)	19
-	Antenna with eight or 10 flagellomeres (Figs 70A; 73C)	21
19(18).	Forewing without A vein, then 1Cu cell opened (Fig. 88C)	*Sclerodermus*
-	Forewing with A vein, then 1Cu cell closed (Fig. 81F)	20
20(19).	Head longer than wide in lateral view, ventral margin straight (Fig. 66A)	*Allobethylus*
-	Head globoid in lateral view, ventral margin convex (Fig. 81A)	*Nothepyris*
21(18).	Head subtriangular in frontal view, malar spaces large and convergent anteriorly (Fig. 82C)	*Pararhabdepyris*
-	Head not subtriangular in frontal view, malar spaces not large and subparallel (Fig. 83C)	22

22(21). Forewing without 2r-rs&Rs vein, or at most very short as stub (Fig. 79F) 23
- Forewing with 2r-rs&Rs vein very long (Fig. 67F) 24
23(22). Malar suture absent; forewing with R cell closed, 2r-rs&Rs vein short, as stub (Fig. 79F) ..... *Israelius*
- Malar suture present; forewing with R cell opened, 2r-rs&Rs vein absent (Fig. 73F) ..... *Cephalonomia*
24(22). Parapsidal signum present (Fig. 85C) 25
- Parapsidal signum absent (Fig. 70A) 26
25(24). Forewing with C and A veins present (Fig. 85E) ..... *Proplastanoxus*
- Forewing with C and A veins absent (Fig. 83F) ..... *Plastanoxus*
26(25). Dorsal pronotal area very short, half-moon shaped (Fig. 70A) ..... *Celonophamia*
- Dorsal pronotal area longer than wide, never half-moon shaped (Fig. 67D) ..... *Alloplastanoxus*