Supplementary Material

Systematics and biology of the aberrant intertidal parasitoid wasp *Echthrodesis lamoralii* Masner (Hymenoptera: Platygastridae s.l.): a parasitoid of spider eggs


A Department of Natural History, Iziko South African Museum, PO Box 61, Cape Town 8000, South Africa.

B Department of Zoology, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa.


D Facultatea de Biologie, Universitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza IASI, Bulevardul Carol I, Nr.11, 700506, IASI, Romania.

E Department of Evolution, Ecology, and Organismal Biology, The Ohio State University, 1315 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212, USA.

F Department of Genetics, School of Molecular Science, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic. 3086, Australia.

G Australian Centre for Evolutionary Biology & Biodiversity, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, The University of Adelaide, SA 5005, Australia.

H Corresponding author. Email: svannoort@iziko.org.za

Table S1. List of morphological terms used in the descriptions of *Echthrodesis*

**Explanation note:** List of morphological terms, their definitions, and corresponding HAO concepts. The URI table links anatomical terms used in the descriptions to concepts in the Hymenoptera Anatomy Ontology project (HAO; *Yoder et al.* 2010, Hymenoptera Anatomy Portal (http://portal.hymao.org).

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>URI</th>
<th>Preferred Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>The flagellomere that is proximally attached to the pedicel.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001149">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001149</a></td>
<td>1st flagellomere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>The antennal segment that is proximal to the pedicel and is connected with the head via the radicle.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000908">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000908</a></td>
<td>scape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>The antennal segment that is the second segment of the antenna and is connected proximally with the scape and distally with the flagellum.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000706">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000706</a></td>
<td>pedicel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>The sternite that is located anteriorly on the second abdominal sternum</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/anterior">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/anterior</a> area of the second abdominal sternite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>The mediolateral that is located on abdominal tergum 2.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001159">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001159</a></td>
<td>abdominal mediolateral 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>The mediolateral that is located on abdominal tergum 3.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001150">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001150</a></td>
<td>abdominal mediolateral 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>The mediolateral that is located on abdominal tergum 4.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001151">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001151</a></td>
<td>abdominal mediolateral 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>The mediolateral that is located on abdominal tergum 5.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001152">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001152</a></td>
<td>abdominal mediolateral 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6</td>
<td>The mediolateral that is located on abdominal tergum 7.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001469">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001469</a></td>
<td>abdominal mediolateral 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aedeagal apodemes</td>
<td>The area that is located proximally of the ergot on the penive.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001000">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001000</a></td>
<td>velvure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aedeagus</td>
<td>The anatomical cluster that is composed of sclerites that are adjacent to the distal end of the ejaculatory duct.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000091">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000091</a></td>
<td>aedeagus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antenna, antennae</td>
<td>The anatomical cluster that is composed of ringlike sclerites and the anatomical structures encircled by these sclerites and that is articulated with the cranium.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001011">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001011</a></td>
<td>antenna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antennal clava</td>
<td>The anatomical cluster that is composed of apical flagellomeres bearing multiporous plates in female organism.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000020">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000020</a></td>
<td>clava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antennal insertions</td>
<td>The foramen that is located on the head in which the radicle is positioned.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001022">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001022</a></td>
<td>antennal foramen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antennomers</td>
<td>The anatomical cluster that is composed of the antennal sclerite and the anatomical structures encircled by the sclerite.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000107">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000107</a></td>
<td>antennomer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apodeme, apodemes</td>
<td>The process that is internal.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001451">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001451</a></td>
<td>apodeme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
area
The anatomical structure that is delimited by material or immaterial anatomical entities.

basal crenulae
The row of impressions that extends along the anterior margin of an abdominal tergum or a sternum.

basal ring
The sclerite that is connected via conjunctive and attached via muscles to abdominal tergum 9 and the gonostyle/volsella complex.

body
The anatomical cluster that is composed of the whole organism but which excludes the antennae, legs and wings.

bristle
The seta that is located on the cercus.

campaniform sensillum
The aporous sensillum without a heritile cuticular component.

campaniform sensillum of glossae
The campaniform sensillum of the anterior surface of the glossa that is located proximal to the glossal annulus.

campaniform sensillum of galeae
The coeleconic sensillum that is located on the medull surface of the galeae-lacinial complex distal to the base of the lacinial lobe.

campaniform premental sensilla
The campaniform sensillum that is on the ventral premental face.

cardo
The sclerite that is articulated with the cranium at the cremo-cardinal articulation, is connected to the stipes distostereally via the stipitocardinal hinge and receives the site of attachment of the cranocardinal muscle.

carina
The process that is linear and external.

central keel of frons
The frontal line that is a carina.

cerci
The setiferous patch that is one of a pair of patches located posteriorly of the anterior margin of abdominal tergum X.

clypeus
The area that corresponds to the site of origin of the clypeo-epipharyngeal muscle.

compound eye
The compound organ that is composed of ommatidia.

digital tooth
The projection that is located apically on the geniculus.
digitus volcellaris

The sclerite that is located on the distoventral part of the gonostylus/volcella complex, and is articulated with the more proximal sclerites of the gonostylus/volcella complex.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000305
digitus

distalateral premental incision

The concavity on the distal margin of the prementum delimiting medially the site of attachment of the lateral palp.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000245
NEW TERM

edge

The row of setae that is located on the medial wall of the galeo-lacinial complex proximal to the campaniform sensilla of galea.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000243
galeal comb
galeal comb

The margin that extends along the border of two areas that are oriented differently.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000201

epornaeal carina

The carina that is vertical, crosses the pronotum and separates the lateral pronotal area from the median pronotal area.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000207
epornaeal carina

eye, eyes

The compound organ that is composed of ommatidia.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000212
eye

facial striae arising from anterior mandibular articulation

The anatomical cluster that composed of carinnae radiating from the preoccipital carinate.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001770
facial striae

felt fields

The setiferous patch that is located sublaterally on an abdominal sternum.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000332
felt field

femora

The leg segment that is distal to the trochanter and proximal to the tibia.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000227
femur

flange

The area that is located dorsally of the ventral margin of the frons and ventrally of the anterior ocellus medially to the inner margins of the eye and melter line.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0000244
flange

frons

The area of the tubercles that is delimited proximomedially by the stipito-premental conjunctive, proximolaterally by the stipito-mandibular conjunctive and posteriorproximally by the margin of the posterior stipital sclerites.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001044
upper face

galeo-lacinial complex

The row of setae that is located on the medial wall of the galeo-lacinial complex proximal to the campaniform sensilla of galea.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001212
Galeo-lacinial complex
galeal comb

galeal comb

The pilosity that is located on the gena.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001243
gene

gene setation

The pilosity that is located on the gene.

http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001267
gene pilosity
The lobe of the labium that is limited posteroproximally by the prementum, anteroproximally by the fold traversing the salivary orifice and laterally by the paraglossae. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_0008376 glossa
glossal styloconic sensillum The styloconic sensillum that is located apically on the glossa. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_0002245 glossal styloconic sensillum
head The lobe that is located anterior to the thorax. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_0000397 head
hind tibial spur The spine that is located on the metatibia. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_0001120 hind tibial spur
labial palp The palp that is situated on the labium articulating laterally on the prementum. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000450 labial palp
labial palpus The palp that is situated on the labium articulating laterally on the prementum. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000450 labial palpus
labial palcomere The sclerite that is part of the labial (palp). http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_0001246 labial palcomere
labrum The lobe that extends proximally on the distal margin of the medial stilt wall, is adjacent to the basal labial sclerite, overlaps the proximal part of the galea. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000450 labrum
lacina The sclerite that is located on the ventral margin of the compound eye and is connected along its proximal margin with the distal margin of the epipharyngostomal wall. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000450 lacina
lacinal lever The sclerite that is located on the medial stilt wall and receives the site of insertion of the stiltus-lacinial muscle. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000450 lacinal lever
laterosternites The sternite that is located laterally on an abdominal sternum. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000450 laterosternites
laterotergites The tergite that is located laterally on the abdominal tergum. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000450 laterotergites
malar sulcus The sulcus that extends between the ventral margin of the compound eye and the base of the mandible. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000450 malar sulcus
male genitalia The sclerite that is connected to the cranial along the anterior margin of the oral foramen via the anterior and posterior cranio-mandibular articulations. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_000112 male genitalia
mandible The anatomical cluster that is composed of the mandibular teeth. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_0002245 mandible
mandibular dentition The anatomical cluster that is composed of the mandibular teeth. http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBZ_0002245 NEW TERM FOR HAO
mandibular tooth
The projection that is located distally on the mandible.

margin
The line that delimits the periphery of an area.

maxilla
The anatomical region that extends along the margin.

maxillo-palpebral
The palpebr that is located on the maxilla articulating laterally on the stopes.

maxillo-lobial complex
The anatomical cluster that is composed of the leibiium and maxilla.

medial longitudinal apodeme of apical sternite of male
The apodeme that is located medially on the anterior margin of the abdominal sternum 9 and corresponds to the site of origin of the mediolateral 9-cupulal muscles.

medial epodeme of female S7
The apodeme that is located proximomedially on the female S7.

mesopleural pit
The pit that corresponds with the mesopleureal epodeme.

mesopleuron
The area that is located laterally of the mesodiscrmen.

mesoscutellum
The area that is located posteriorly of the transscutal line and is composed of the axilae and the mesoscutellum.

mesoscutum
The area that is located anterior to the transscutal articulation.

mesosoma
The alloment that is located in the metathorax, is connected with the mesoscutellum and the mesosternum posteriorly and the acroptcal of the first abdominal tegument positionally.

metanotum
The area that is located posteriorly to the mesepimal carina and the ventral propodeal carina and lateral to the metapleural.

metapleuron
The area that is located posteromedially on the metanotum, is delimited laterally by the metanotum trough and corresponds to the reservoir of the dorsal vessel.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>OBO ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metasomal depression of propodeum</td>
<td>The acetabulum that is concave, surrounds the rhuca and accommodates the base of the metasoma.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0008627">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0008627</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metasoma</td>
<td>The tagma that is connected anteriorly to the metapleuromesoscutal propodeal complex at the propodeal foramen and consists of abdominal segments.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_000626">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_000626</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid tibial spur</td>
<td>The anatomical structure that is located on the mesothorax.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0011179">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0011179</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouthparts</td>
<td>The area that is located posteroverally on the pronotum and corresponds to the site of origin of first flavor of the fore wing muscle.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_000405">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_000405</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netrion</td>
<td>The line that extends submedially along the mesoscutum and corresponds to the median border of the site of origin of the first mesopleuro-mesocutal muscle.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0006544">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0006544</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notaulus</td>
<td>The carina that surrounds dorsolaterally the occiput.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_000553">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_000553</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occipital carina</td>
<td>The diameter of the ocellus.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0001017">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0001017</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocellar diameter</td>
<td>The anatomical line that is shortest and connects the compound eye and the lateral ocellus.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0004062">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0004062</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orbital carina on frons</td>
<td>The carina that extends along the orbit.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0002054">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0002054</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovisoritor</td>
<td>The anatomical cluster that is composed of the first valvulae, second valvulae, third valvulae, first valvifers and second valvifers.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0006579">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0006579</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpomere</td>
<td>The sclerite that is part of the maxillary palp.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0001083">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0001083</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpomere of maxillary palpus</td>
<td>The sclerite that is part of the maxillary palp.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0001083">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0001083</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palp formula</td>
<td>The ratio of the number of the maxillary sclerites and latal sclerites.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0001058">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0001058</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patch</td>
<td>The area that is rounded and differs from surrounding regions in sculpture, setae, and/or pigmentation.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0006074">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HP_0006074</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>definition</td>
<td>URI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilosity</td>
<td>The anatomical cluster that is composed of setae.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001995">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001995</a> pilosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterior stiplial sclerite</td>
<td>The sclerite that is located on the posterior stiplial wall, articulates with the carino and with the label (selp), is connected by conjunctive dislocation to the galeo-lacinial complex, proximally to the hypostoma and the carino and proximolaterally to the mandible.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0004096">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0004096</a> posterior stiplial sclerite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postmentum</td>
<td>The anatomical cluster that is composed of the sclerites that are on the postmental area.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0003793">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0003793</a> postmentum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>premental carina</td>
<td>The spur that is curved and projects from the apex of the last tarsal segment on either side of the scutum.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0002147">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0002147</a> premental carina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretarsal claws</td>
<td>The process that is located on an edge.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000993">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000993</a> pretarsal claws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projection</td>
<td>The carina that delimits posteriorly the pronotal neck.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001031">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001031</a> projection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronotal carina</td>
<td>The notum that is located in the prothorax.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000653">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000653</a> pronotum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronotum</td>
<td>The area that is located posterior to the metapleural carina.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001249">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001249</a> pronotum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propodeum</td>
<td>The tergite that is articulated with the first valvifer and second valvifer and is connected to the second valvifer via muscles.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000678">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000678</a> propodeum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proximal arm</td>
<td>The sclerite that is located on the lateral wall of the galeo-lacinial complex and bears the proxiolateral galeal setiforous patch.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0002130">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0002130</a> proximal arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proximolateral galeal sclerite</td>
<td>The medial part of the principal carina of the stipes that is overlapped distally by the distomediol stiplial carina and overlaps the lateral premental face and the proximal part of the premental.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0002219">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0002219</a> proximolateral galeal sclerite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proximomedial stiplial flange</td>
<td>The area that is located proximally on the scape, is limited distally by a constriction and bears proximally the basal knob.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000683">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000683</a> proximomedial stiplial flange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridicle</td>
<td>The process that is linear and external.</td>
<td><a href="http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000168">http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000168</a> ridicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
row of setae
The row that is composed of setae.

sclerite, sclerites
The area of the integument that is strongly sclerotised, with thick exocuticle and is surrounded by conjunctive.

sculpturing
The area that is located on the sclerite and that is composed of repetitive anatomical structures.

second gonocoxa
The area that is proximal to the second valvula and is connected to the second valvula via the ventral ramus of the second valvula and the basal articulation.

segments of maxillary palpous
The sclerite that is part of the maxillary palp.

sensillum, sensils
The sensillum that is multicellular and consists of trichogen, tormogen, and sense cells and the cuticle secreted by and adjacent with the trichogen cell.

setae
The area that is anteriorly on the mesonotum and delimited posteriorly by the skaphion carina.

skaphion
The area that is located on the sternum.

sternite
The area that is smooth, located laterally of the frontal carina and is surrounded by sculptured regions of the upper face.

sternite, sternites
The area that is located medially on an abdominal sternum.

stipes
The area that arises from the anterior mandibular articulation that is located medially of the orbital carina and laterally of the frontal carina.

submedian carina on frons
The area that is composed of setae.
tarsus
The leg segment that is apical to the tibia.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000992
tarsus

tegular articulation and the mesopleuro-tergite
The sclerite that is located laterally of the preapexilla and obscures the anterior mesosoma-first axillary articulation and the mesopleuro-tergite.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000993
tegula
tegula

tergite
The tergite that is located medially on the tergum.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001763
mediotergite

tergum, terga
The tergite that is located medially on the tergum.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001763
mediotergite

tibia
The leg segment that is proximal to the tarsus and distal to the femur.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001017
tibia

tibial spur
The spur that is located distally on a tibia.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001018
tibial spur

torulus
The rim that surrounds the antennal foramen.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000103
antennal rim

transverse pronotal carina
The carina that delimits posteriorly the pronotal neck.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001031
transverse pronotal carina

trichoid sensillum
The conjunctive that connects the male T8 with female T9 and is tubular.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0000039
seta

trumpet
The anatomical structure that is located on the flagellum, elongate, convex and its width is at least one fifth of the diameter of the flagellum.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001159
tylloid

vein
The area that is linear and sclerotised and acts as support for the wing membrane.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001093
wing vein

velum
The area of the prementum that is delimited posteriorly by the lateral premental face.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001450
velum

ventral premental face
The area that is delimited by the intersection of the margin of the compound eyes, the interorbital plane, and the anatomical line that is tangential to the point on the margin of the anterior ocellus which defines the minimum distance between the anterior ocellus and the oral foramen.
http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HSO_0001073
ventral premental face

vertex
The carina is the vertical section of the epomial carina that begins ventrally and terminates at the junction of the transverse pronotal carina and the lateral apomia. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001568]

The area that is located in between the notum and pleuron and is composed of the wing base and wing blade. [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/HBO_0001089]
Fig. S1. Bayesian phylogenetic tree resulting from the combined 28S rRNA, 18S rRNA and COI mtDNA dataset of the Platygastroidea from Murphy et al. (2007) plus *Echthrodesis* (Analysis 2). Numbers on branches indicate posterior probabilities, red branches highlight the species known to parasitise spider eggs. Note that in this analysis (*Echthrodesis* + *Mirobaeoides* + *Embidobia*) is sister to a clade comprising two species of *Dyscritobaeus* Perkins, the later genus not being included in Analysis 1.