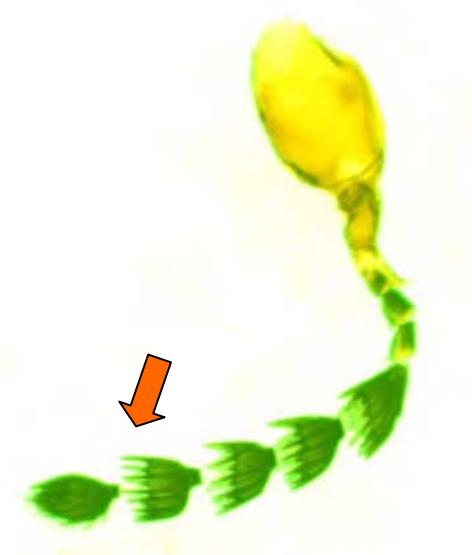
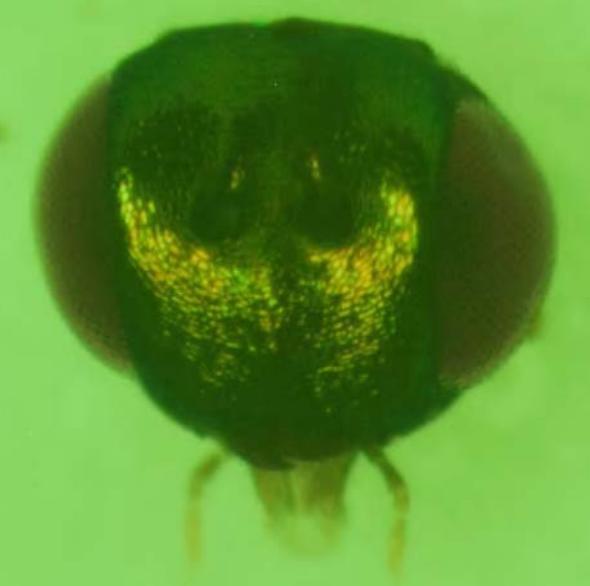
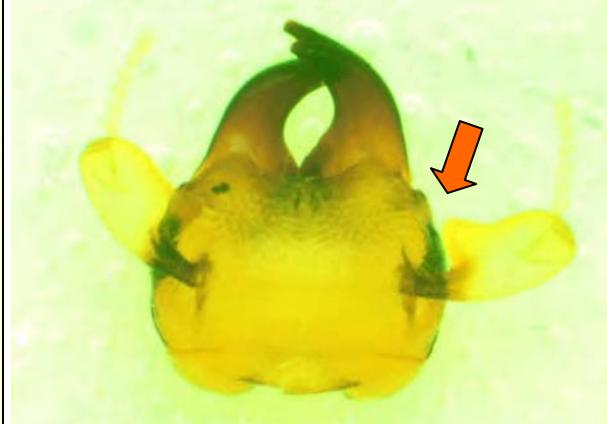
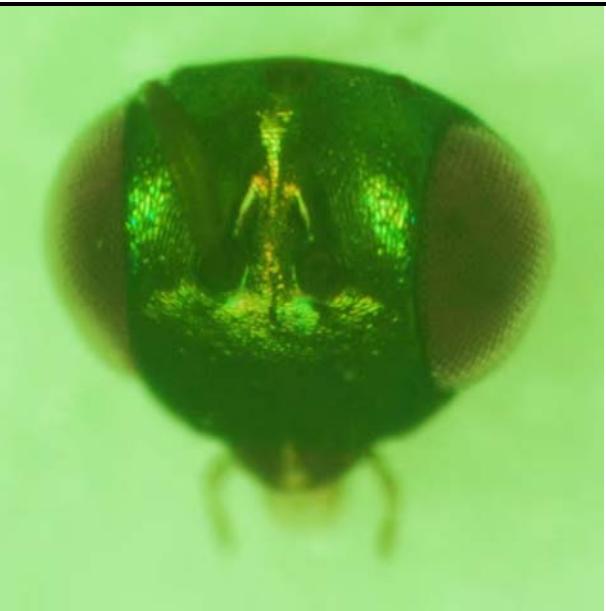
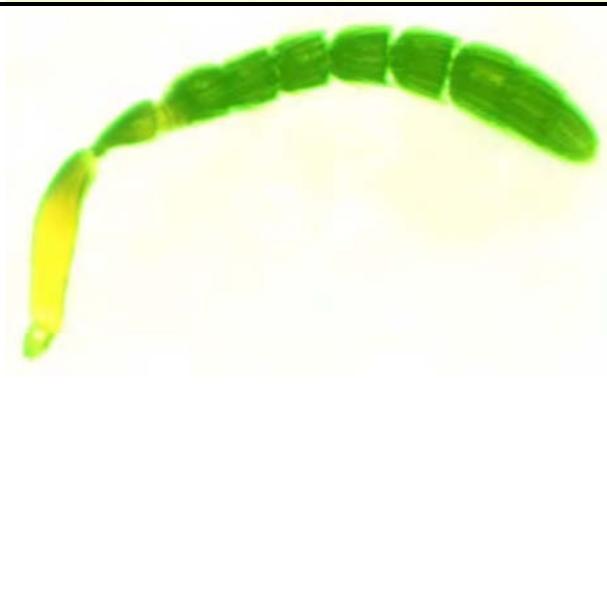


**An Illustrated table of the fig wasps  
developing in figs of  
*Ficus altissima*  
in Xishuangbanna (China)  
by Jean-Yves Rasplus (INRA, France)**

Eupristina altissima	 A side-by-side comparison of two mite species. On the left is Eupristina altissima, showing a dark brown, elongated body with a prominent anal plate and long setae. On the right is Eupristina n.sp., which has a similar body shape but is a lighter, translucent yellowish-brown color. Both are shown from a dorsal perspective.	 A detailed morphological comparison focusing on the anal plate area. A green, segmented structure representing Eupristina altissima is shown next to a yellow, segmented structure representing Eupristina n.sp. An orange arrow points to a specific feature on the green structure, likely highlighting a diagnostic character.	 A side-by-side comparison of the two species, similar to the first row but from a different angle. It shows the dorsal view of Eupristina altissima on the left and Eupristina n.sp. on the right, allowing for a more comprehensive comparison of their body shapes and setation patterns.
Eupristina n.sp.	 A side-by-side comparison of two mite species. On the left is Eupristina altissima, showing a dark brown, elongated body with a prominent anal plate and long setae. On the right is Eupristina n.sp., which has a similar body shape but is a lighter, translucent yellowish-brown color. Both are shown from a dorsal perspective.	 A detailed morphological comparison focusing on the anal plate area. A green, segmented structure representing Eupristina altissima is shown next to a yellow, segmented structure representing Eupristina n.sp. An orange arrow points to a specific feature on the green structure, likely highlighting a diagnostic character.	 A side-by-side comparison of the two species, similar to the first row but from a different angle. It shows the dorsal view of Eupristina altissima on the left and Eupristina n.sp. on the right, allowing for a more comprehensive comparison of their body shapes and setation patterns.

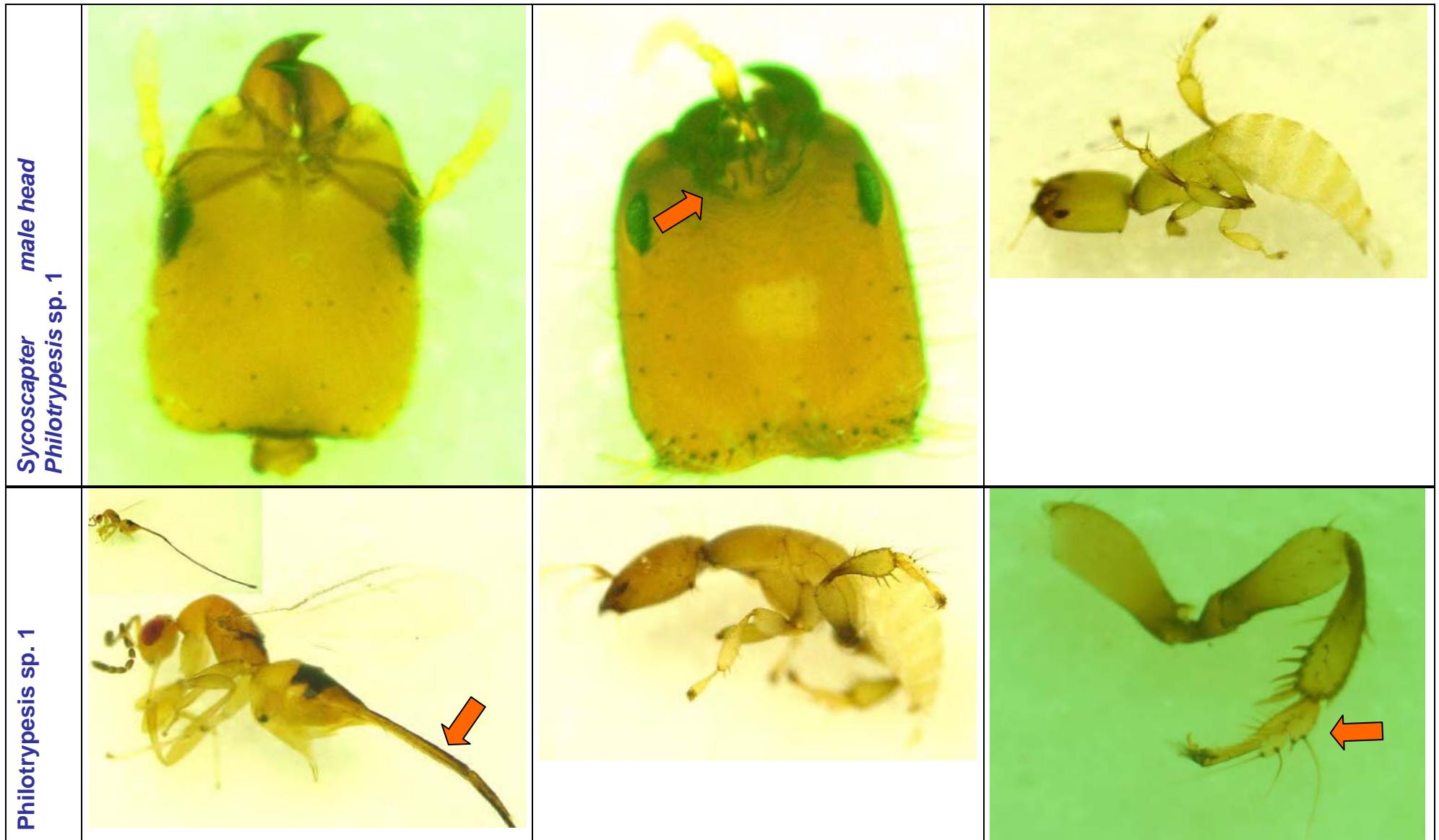
<b>Micranisa ralianga</b>			
<b>Micranisa ralianga</b>			

Micranisa sp.			
Micranisa sp.			

<p>Walkerella sp.</p>	 A photograph of a female Walkerella sp. wasp, showing its green body, red eyes, and long antennae.	<p>Male not known</p>
<p>Sycoscapter sp.1</p>	 A photograph of a female Sycoscapter sp.1 wasp, showing its yellow body, red eyes, and long antennae.	 A photograph of a male Sycoscapter sp.1 wasp, showing its yellow body and long antennae. A red arrow points to the male genitalia.

<i>Sycoscapter</i> sp.1		 This could be another form of male (not sure...)	
<i>Sycoscapter</i> sp.2			

<i>Sycoscapter</i> sp. 3			
<i>Sycoscapter</i> sp.4			



<i>Watshamiella</i> sp. 1		
Genus nr Pseudidarnes	Only male known	



<p><b>Sycophiliomorpha (nr saptaurensis)</b></p>			
<p><b>Nr Acophila sp.1</b></p>			

<b>Genus indet sp.2</b>			
<b>Sycophila decatomoides ? (striped)</b>			

<b>Sycophila decatomoides ? (striped)</b>			
<b>Sycophila sp. 2</b>			

<i>Sycophila</i> sp. 3			???? male and female maybe not well associated 
<i>Sycophila</i> sp. 4			

<b>Ficomila sp. nr gambiensis</b>	 A photograph of a yellowish-brown insect larva, likely a parasitoid, viewed from above. It has a segmented body, a pair of red eyes, and long, thin appendages at the rear.	 A photograph of the same insect larva, viewed from below. It shows the ventral side of the body, including the legs and abdominal segments.	
	 A close-up photograph of a single antenna of the insect, showing its segmented structure and fine hairs.	 A close-up photograph of a single leg of the insect, showing the femur, tibia, and tarsus.	

<i>Ormyrus</i> sp. 1	 A lateral view of a small, metallic green fly with a red eye. It has long, thin legs and transparent wings.	 A dorsal view of the same fly, showing its shiny green body, red eye, and transparent wings.	
<i>Ormyrus</i> sp. 2	 A lateral view of a larger, metallic green fly with a red eye. It has longer legs and more robust wings compared to sp. 1.	 A dorsal view of the same fly, showing its shiny green body, red eye, and transparent wings.	

<i>Ormyrus</i> sp. indet	Female not known		
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