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***Platybracon* Yang *et al.* (2008) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), junior homonymy and subjective synonymy—a systematic and nomenclatural note**

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Yang *et al.* (2008) described a distinctive, small braconine wasp, *Platybracon sinicus*, from China as a new genus and new species. They discussed similarities with other braconine genera and to which genus it would belong to when using the only available key to the Braconinae (Quicke, 1987). However, they failed to notice that their genus name *Platybracon* would be a junior homonym of *Platybracon* Szépligeti, 1900. Additionally, *Platybracon* is itself a junior subjective synonym of *Chaoilta* Cameron 1899, also a member of the Braconinae, synonymised by Baltazar, 1966 and upheld by Quicke (1987). *Platybracon sinicus* described by Yang *et al.* does not belong to the genus *Chaoilta*, which belongs to the Aphrastobraconini (sensu van Achterberg 1989) but instead is a member of the *Plesiobracon* genus group of the Braconini.

Whilst noting the similarity between their genus and *Crinibracon* Quicke, 1988, Yang *et al.* separate the two genera on the basis of the following four characters (states given are those of *Platybracon* Yang *et al.*):

“... 2nd metasomal tergite with a pair of flexural sublateral grooves, length of vein r of forewing about being equal to vein 2-SR of forewing; posterior margin of sixth tergite without broad emarginated [sic!] medially; vein 1-M of forewing gradually thickening and slightly curved.”

These characters alone do not appear to us to be sufficiently strong for the recognition of a second genus (which would require a replacement name for *Platybracon* Yang *et al.*) and should instead be placed in the genus *Crinibracon* Quicke, 1988 of the tribe Braconini. The principal difference seems to be the sublateral grooves on the 2nd tergite in *P. sinicus* that are absent, probably apomorphically so in the three other described species. The emargination of the mid-posterior margin of the 6th metasomal tergite in the other species of *Crinibracon* is very slight and, indeed, not visible in dorsal view. The proportions of fore wing vein r and the veins of the 2nd submarginal cell are quite often variable within genera of Braconini. From Yang *et al.*'s illustration of wing venation, we can not see what is meant by their statement about vein 1-M but it appears not obviously different from that of *Crinibracon*. The smoothly rounded apical expansion of the dorsal ovipositor valve suggests that *P. sinicus* may be most closely related to *C. striatus* Quicke, and this morphology is otherwise unique within the subfamily.

We consider *Platybracon* Yang *et al.* is a junior subjective synonym of *Crinibracon* Quicke, hence we propose *Crinibracon sinicus* (Yang *et al.* 2012) comb. nov. as a junior homonym of *Platybracon* Szépligeti.

The genus *Crinibracon* has been recorded from China, India, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea (Quicke, 1988; Yu *et al.*, 2012). Nothing is known about its biology.

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