

A NEW AFRICAN DIAPRIID (HYM., PROCTRUPOIDEA).

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Through Dr. O. W. Richards, the Imperial Institute of Entomology has recently received for identification specimens of a *Trichopria* parasitic on two species of tsetse-flies. It appears to be new and, since it may play a part in the control of its hosts, is described below.

Subfamily DIAPRIINAE.

Trichopria lewisi, sp. n. (fig. 1).

♀. Black. Apical 5-6 segments of the antenna blackened; rest of antenna amber-coloured. Legs amber-coloured.

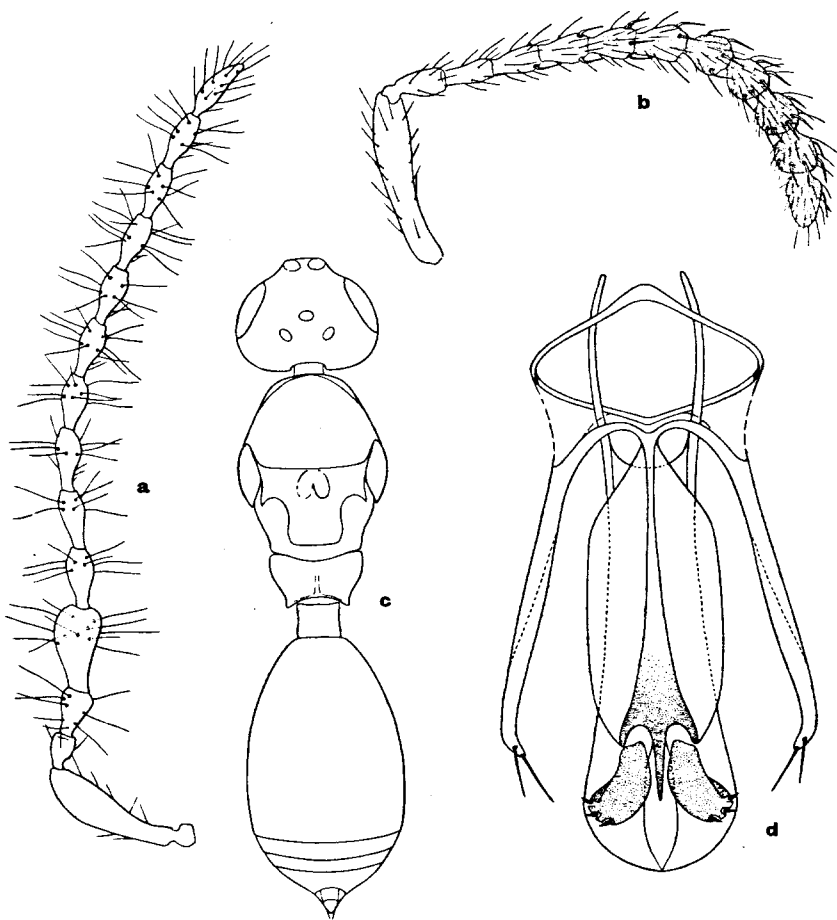


Fig. 1. *Trichopria lewisi*, sp. n.: a, antenna, ♂; b, antenna, ♀; c, body, ♀; d, genitalia, ♂.

Head almost spherical, evenly convex above, strongly and evenly rounded at the sides, slightly narrower than the thorax; seen from above, slightly transverse, 7:3; seen from in front (the top of the posterior ocelli being just in view), hardly wider than long, 21:20. Eyes with about 4-6 long, erect hairs. Ocelli arranged in a triangle, whose base is much longer than its sides. Posterior lateral surface of the head with fine, dense, very short, brownish pubescence; in a lateral view of the head, this pubescence is quite inconspicuous. Antennae (fig. 1, *b*): scape strongly compressed over a little more than basal half (this is not shown in figure owing to position of scape); when viewed so that the compressed part is seen at its narrowest, greatest width of scape about 3 times narrowest; flagellum rather strongly hairy, not much thickened to apex; no trace of a differentiated club; segments 6-9 more or less moniliform. *Thorax*: pronotum, seen from above, visible at shoulders, disappearing from view about half way between the shoulder and tegula; only a thin collar of brownish pubescence present. Propleura, when the head is removed, shining and almost bare on each side of the mid-line, more especially towards and around the neck. Mesonotum on the whole evenly convex, not at all impressed on each side posteriorly. Scutellum anteriorly with two foveae which, in front are confluent without a trace of separation; shield proper with the mere trace of a keel on posterior half. Propodeum: posterior margin only feebly emarginate; upper lateral teeth hardly indicated; dorsal areas polished, with pubescence so very thin as hardly to give them a brownish appearance. Metapleura with thin, brownish pubescence. Legs: front tibia above at apex with a thin, spiniform projection which is a little longer than segment 2 of the front tarsus and fully one-third the length of segment 1. Wings apparently typical for the genus. *Abdomen*: exposed part of petiole short, slightly transverse, having only a very little modified pubescence posteriorly, otherwise markedly bare (for the genus) and shining; abdomen beyond the petiole rather broadly fusiform, markedly wider than the thorax; tergites 3-5 with the merest trace of microscopic puncturation, visible at a magnification of $\times 90$.

♂. Like the female except for the usual sexual differences. Antennal scape strongly compressed as in the female, but the compressed part occupying a little less than basal half (owing to position of scape, figure 1, *a*, does not show the degree of modification); flagellar segment 2, strongly dilated and, viewed edge on, appearing deeply emarginate, the inner, concave surface being polished and bare; all the flagellar segments with very long hairs, arranged more or less in whorls, though rather less so on the more apical segments. Genitalia (fig. 1, *d*).

Length: ♂♀, 2 mm.

KENYA COLONY: Kabete, 25 ♀♀, one the type, 1 ♂, bred from puparia of *Glossina brevipalpis*, Newstead, and *G. fuscipleuris*, Austen (*E. A. Lewis*).

Type in the British Museum.

So far as I can make out, this species differs from all other described African species in that the antenna of the female possesses no differentiated club. It is probably largely characterised by the inconspicuousness of the pubescence on those parts where, in the genus, pubescence is usually a striking feature, namely on back of head, pronotum, sides of propodeum and petiole.

I have pleasure in naming this species in honour of its collector, Dr. Lewis.