

THREE NEW SPECIES OF TELENOMINAE  
(HYM. PROCTOTRUPOIDEA, SCELIONIDAE)

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Communicated by Mr. N. D. RILEY, F.R.E.S.

THIS paper forms a first supplement to my revision of the African TELENOMINAE.\* The material available for study was kindly placed at my disposal by Dr. Charles Ferrière of the Imperial Institute of Entomology. The types of the species described become the property of the British Museum.

*Microphanurus crotius* sp. n.

♀. Colour: Black. Legs (except the coxae, which are more or less black) reddish-yellow. Scape of antennae a little darker than the legs; radicle black; pedicel and first 4 segments of the funicle brownish.

Head less transverse than usual, its width to its greatest length as 27 : 14 approx., when seen along a line perpendicular to a line between the posterior ocelli (fig. 2). Eyes large, bare except for a few minute, scattered hairs, the shortest distance between them across the frons only a little greater than their width as seen from above. No bulge between the mouth and the lower, inner angle of the eye. Frons, except for a feeble impression immediately above the antennal insertions, which has some faint, transverse rugulosity, almost everywhere, very finely and closely scaly-reticulate, appearing at first sight, finely rugose. Vertex a little more densely sculptured than the frons. Between the ocelli, the vertex is not at all sharply angled, so that nowhere is there the slightest trace of a ridge.



FIG. 1.—*Microphanurus crotius* sp. n., hind-wing, ♀.

Antennae (fig. 3): scape not nearly reaching the level of the vertex when the head is seen from the side; funicle 1 hardly twice as wide as long; 2 a little longer than wide; 4 very slightly transverse; 5-9 forming a thick but not sharply defined club. Genal sulcus narrow and crack-like. Thorax a little narrower than the head, above clothed with very fine, very short, hairs. Mesonotum somewhat dull, evenly convex, not strongly transverse, about 22 : 15, and for the size of the insect, fairly strongly sculptured, the sculpture consisting of distinct and conspicuous raised points which are almost as close together as possible; posteriorly there is a slight tendency for these points to form themselves into longitudinal rugulosity. There is no trace of parapsidal furrows. Scutellum likewise covered with small, raised points but a little less densely than the mesonotum. Post-scutellar medial process about 3½ times as long as wide, more or less reticulate-rugose. Hind-wings narrower than usual (fig. 1), almost 5 times as long as their greatest width. Abdomen, when segments are not retracted, probably about 1½ times as long as wide; tergite 2 not strongly transverse, about 21 : 16, fairly strongly striated over its posterior two-thirds; following tergites with only the merest trace of microscopic sculpturation. Length: 1.05 mm. approx.

\* 1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, 83 : 73.

UGANDA: Kampala, *H. Hargreaves*: 1 ♀, bred 20.xi.1929 from egg of a Hemipteron probably belonging to the family COREIDAE, on leaf of sweet potato.

In my key to the African species of *Microphanurus*, this species runs to *basalis* Wollaston (= *picipes* Dodd = *megacephalus* Ashmead), but there are many points of difference. *M. basalis* Woll. is a stouter, more dumpy-looking insect with the head more transverse, more sharply narrowed behind and more massive in proportion to the size of the thorax; the hind-wings, too, are broader, and, altogether, *basalis* is much more typical of *Microphanurus* than *crotius*, which in its comparatively elongate form has much of the facies of a *Telenomus*.

### *Microphanurus suranus* sp. n.

♀. Colour: Black with antennae, except apical 5 segments and legs, except coxae, bright yellowish.

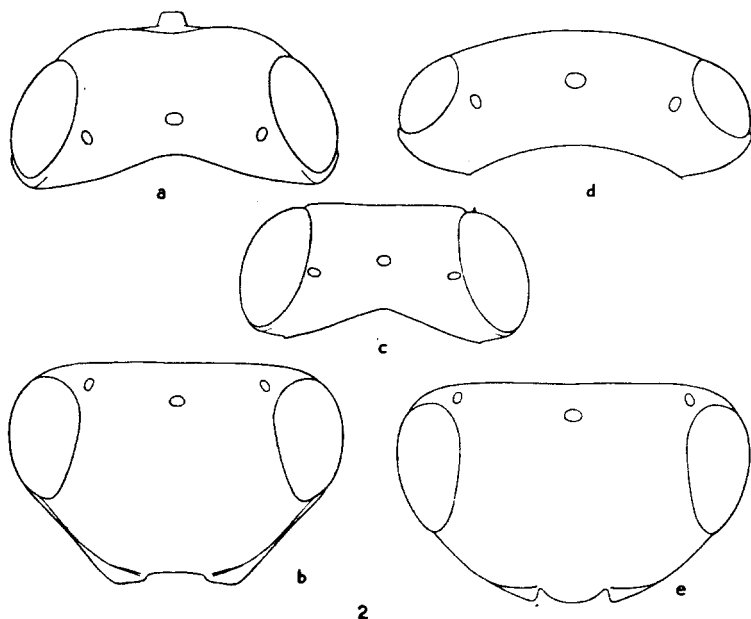


FIG. 2.—Head, ♀, of *Microphanurus suranus* sp. n., *a* (from above); *b* (from in front); *c*, *M. crotius* sp. n. (from above); *d*, *M. sipius* sp. n. (from above); *e* (from in front).

Head seen along a line perpendicular to a line between the posterior ocelli, nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as wide as its greatest length (fig. 2). Shortest distance between the eyes across the frons a little more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the width of the eye as seen from above. Frons conspicuously bulging between the mouth and the lower, inner angle of the eye. Frons, except immediately above the antennal insertions and narrowly up to the anterior ocellus, finely and clearly scaly-reticulate everywhere. Along the inner orbit and in front of the posterior ocelli there is only the merest trace of feeble punctures. Vertex between the posterior ocelli very sharply angled but not differentiated here into a sharp, raised, smooth ridge as in *seychellensis* Kieff., for example. Antennae (fig. 3): scape not quite reaching the level of the vertex when the head is seen from the side; funicle 1 about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as wide; 2 as long as wide; 4 strongly transverse; club thick but not clearly differentiated. Thorax a little narrower than the head, clothed above with sparse, semi-decumbent hairs which

are longer on the scutellum. Mesonotum evenly convex, strongly transverse, about 13:8 (excluding tegulae), its sculpture very finely, closely but somewhat indefinitely scaly-reticulate, the surface feebly shining. Parapsidal furrows virtually wanting; sometimes there is the merest trace of them posteriorly. Scutellum sculptured like the mesonotum more or less all over. Medial modification of the postscutellum not convex, about twice as wide as long and more or less reticulate-rugose. Fore-wings projecting beyond the abdomen by about half their length; hind-wings normal. Abdomen a little longer than wide when the segments are not retracted; tergite 2 distinctly transverse, 7:5; except for the costate furrow at base, it is either almost unsculptured or has very feeble striations over its basal two-thirds; following tergites with some microscopic sculpturation. Length: 1.1 mm. approx.

UGANDA: Kampala, C. C. Gowdey, 3 ♀♀, bred 6.vi.1916, presumably from hemipterous eggs; these females were evidently bred with a series of *Microphanurus seychellensis* Kieff; Kampala, H. Hargreaves: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, bred 9.viii.1929 from hemipterous eggs on coffee.

In my key this species runs to *enceladus* Nixon, but *enceladus* has well-defined parapsidal furrows as well as the other differing characters mentioned in the table. *M. suranus* differs from *seychellensis* Kieff. in lacking a truly margined vertex and by having a more transverse mesonotum with different sculpture of this; there is also a ready means of separation in the shape of the second abdominal tergite, as reference to my earlier paper will show. *M. suranus* sp. n. is also readily distinguished from *M. basalis* Wollaston, a species which it resembles in size, by the presence of frontal bulges, different mesonotal sculpture and other characters.

### *Microphanurus sipius* sp. n.

♀. Colour: Black but not intensely black. Antennae, except scape which is yellowish-brown, dark brown. Legs brightly brownish- or reddish-yellow, the coxae darker.

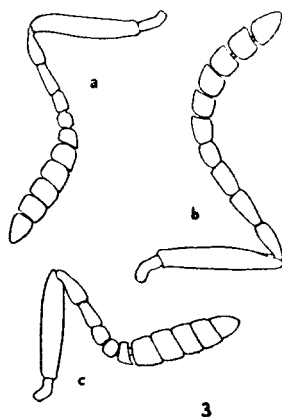


FIG. 3.—♀, antenna of, a, *Microphanurus crotius* sp. n.; b, *M. sipius* sp. n.; c, *M. suranus* sp. n.

Head seen along a line perpendicular to a line between the posterior ocelli fully  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as wide as its shortest length, 8:3 approx. (fig. 2). Shortest distance between the eyes across the frons nearly twice as great as the width of the eye as seen from above. Head from in front markedly transverse, its width to its length as 8:5 approx. Frons virtually

everywhere, even in front of the anterior ocellus (though here the sculpture is certainly feebler and in some individuals may reasonably be expected to fade out altogether) feebly shining and very closely, very finely, scaly-reticulate; between the posterior ocelli, the surface becomes finely rugose; in front of these ocelli, are a few scattered, small, very ill-defined punctures. No frontal bulges present. Genal sulcus narrow and crack-like. Vertex not sharply angled between the posterior ocelli. Antennae somewhat slender (fig. 3); scape reaching the level of the vertex when the head is seen from the side; funicle gradually and not strongly thickened from base to apex; funicle 1 about one and two-thirds as long as wide; 2 hardly shorter than 1; 4 very slightly longer than wide; no differentiation whatever into a club, either in length or width between the basal and apical segments. *Thorax* clothed above only with very short and quite inconspicuous hairs. Mesonotum markedly flattened, dull and sculptured all over, the sculpture scaly-reticulate, essentially like that of the frons but closer, more definite and more distinctive; when the mesonotum is seen from behind, there is just the merest trace, in some individuals, of a fine smooth line posteriorly, indicating parapsidal furrows though these are virtually absent. Scutellum flattened and sculptured all over like the mesonotum. Postscutellar medial modification very wide, fully 4 times as wide as long or even more; this structure is quite inconspicuous. Fore-wings extending beyond the apex of the abdomen by almost half their length; hind-wings typical of the genus. *Abdomen* a little longer than wide when the segments are not retracted. Tergite 2, apart from the strongly costate basal furrow delicately and indefinitely striated towards the sides; following tergites with some very feeble sculpture. Length: 1.3 mm. approx.

KENYA COLONY: Kiambu, *R. H. Pelley*, series of 10 ♀♀, bred 26.ii.1931 from eggs of *Nezara viridula*.

In my key, this species would run to couplet 7 and then fall out. It is a very distinctive insect, quite unlike anything described in my earlier paper and is characterised by the flattened mesonotum and scutellum and by the fine, even sculpture of these parts as well as of the greater part of the head. The unicolorous, slender funicle of the antenna is also distinctive.