

SCHIZOGALESUS HELFERI N. SP. [DIAPRIIDAE,
HYMENOPTERA.]

(Práce z entomologického oddělení Národního Musea.)

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V Národním Museu, v entomologickém oddělení nachází se prastará, ač celkem dobře uchovaná sbírka *Helperova*. Jsou to hlavně *Coleoptera*, sbíraná před jedním stem let (kol. r. 1840) v Birmě v Tennasserimu. Materiály ty teprve teď se zvolna zpracovávají a určují. Jelikož pozůstávají hlavně z minucí, jež ani dnes ještě většinou sbírány v tropech nebývají, nalézají se tu dosud četné nové druhy i rody. *Hymenopter* bylo velmi málo ve sběrech těchto, avšak to, co se zachovalo, jsou většinou formy neobyčejně památné a z velké části asi nové, právě tak jako hezká a zajímavá malá vosička z čeledi *Diapriidae*, dle všeho parazit nějaké Diptery, kterou níže popisují.

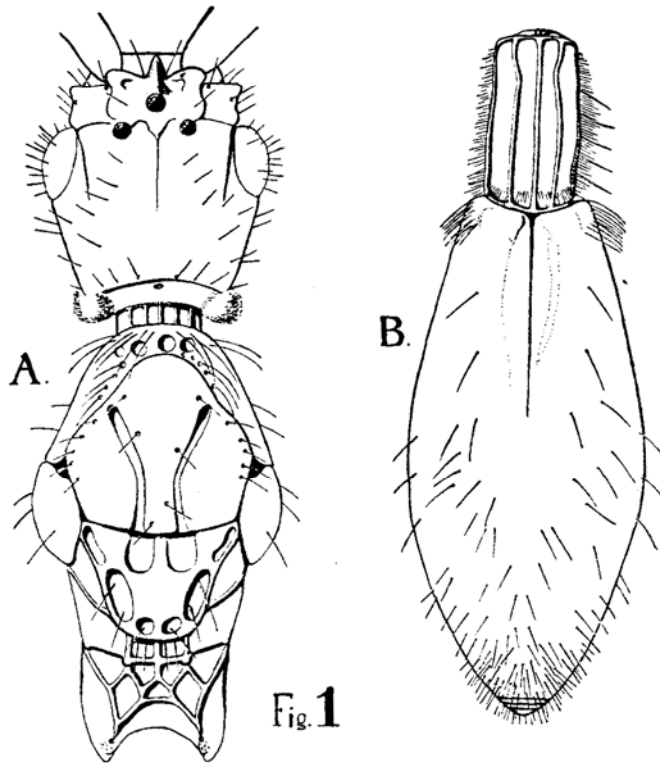
Schizogalesus Helfer n. sp.

Female: L. 3 m. m. Black; mandibles, trochanters, basal and apical ends of femora, tibiae and tarsi brownish red. Scapus and first funicular joint brown. Palpi yellowish; forewing yellow with testaceous veins and brown hairs. Hind wings hyaline.

Head slightly elongate. L. 0.678. Br. 0.531 mm. Antennae longer than head and thorax combined L. 2.12 m. m. Scapus l. 0.44 mm.; radicle hemispherical, transverse (6:9). Sparsely, coarsely punctate with very short hairs. The scapus constricted basally, dilated distally with the abrupt upper end, making a square area. Superior and inferior walls raised above the distal end and concealed the area, the knob for articulation with the second joint and basal half of the latter. The superior margin of those walls five dented. Superior and external surface of the scapus with sparse coarse points, inferior side with two longitudinal keels. Inner surface of the scapus covered with several (about 30) grooves arranged in six or seven close, transversal rows. Each groove is semicircular, deep and bears single hair. The tip of the scapus covered with irregularly arranged longitudinal grooves. Br. of scapus at apex 0.1695 m. m. Second joint with the proximal half covered by the appendage of the scapus, basally with sharp conical tooth directed outward and below. The lengths of the joint 2 to 12 respectively: 0.142: 0.142; 0.132: 0.132; 0.129: 0.129; 0.129: 0.129. 0.129. 0.129. 0.129, 0.249 m. m. The breadths respectively: 0.095, 0.093, 0.093 0.086, 0.093, 0.103, 0.116, 0.123, 0.123, 0.123: 0.123 m. m.

The last antennal joint twice as long as broad. Antennal joints 4—12 covered with dense white hairs and with scattered trichoidal sensoria. Each sensorium is long transparent cone, suddenly bent in its basal third and directed toward the tip of the joint parallel with its surface. This shape of sensorium is characteristic for whole family *Diapriidae*.

Mandibles as usually in the genus *Galesus*. Labrum triangular, elongate, with the rounded apex, smooth with a few coarse impressed points, fringed with thin hairs. Clypeus sub-



trapeziform with thickened lower edge, not defined from the face; only two deep grooves show its superior border. Clypeus medially with longitudinal elevation.

The cheek is equal to the half of the shortest diameter of the eye, before the base of the mandible with two small grooves. The face and cheeks divided from the inner orbitae by longitudinal keels. Between antennal base a strong longitudinal crest.

To see from above the anterior border of the head crowned with five teeth. The space between three middle teeth and posterior ocelli is elevated, posteriorly produced in short tooth

from the end of which an obsolete longitudinal keel runs. Two stronger longitudinal keels divided the dorsal surface of the head between eyes from the lateral one. Eye elliptical with long sparse pilosity (one hair on 8—10 ommatidia), its longest diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as the distance from eye to the occipital border.

Temporae short, with a flock of long greyish hairs. Another pair of flocks on both sides of the occiput. Occiput narrow, with margined border, smooth with only impressed groove centrally. Chaetotaxy of the head is shown on the fig. 1. A.

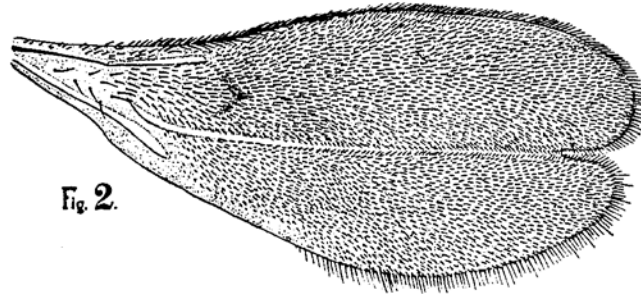


Fig. 2.

Thorax nearly two times as long as the head twice as long as its breadth. Collare dorsally and laterally with parallel longitudinal ribs (ca 10), its ventral part separated from the lateral by oblique furrow.

Pronotum dilated backward, deeply carved behind; with the anterior part dull, covered with sparse long hairs. Pronotum centrally with four round grooves and near to the anterior margin of mesonotum with two short rows of large impressed points bearing long white hairs. Propleurum formed a triangle with the apex directed orally, separated from the mesopleurae by a furrow, from pronotum and prosternum by two keels divergent backward. Prosternum longitudinally divided by an obsolete furrow. Mesoscutum nearly five-sided, rounded in front; with the parapsidal furrows convergent to disk parallel and slightly divergent posteriorly, the deepest in front, four times narrower than the space between them. Mesoscutum with 16 impressed points each of them bears long white hair. Chaetotaxy of the part between the parapsidal furrow is slightly assymmetrical as is shown on the fig. 1. Tegulae large covering the wings-base each bears 3 long hairs.

Scutellum with rounded posterior margin, with eight grooves. Two anterior medial grooves are confluent with the ends of parapsidal furrows. Anterior lateral grooves elongate

and slightly constricted at the middle; two posterior lateral grooves bear four hairs and two posterior medial bear two hairs. Mesopleurae divided by a longitudinal keel on mesepisternae and mesepimerae. Mesepimerae margined all around with two small grooves before the middle coxae. Mesosternum with a central hollow which is semicircular in front for the reception of two square areae. Metapleurae rugulose not distinctly separated by an elevated line from the mesonotum, at the middle with two square areae. Metapleurae rugulose not distinctly separated from the sides of median segment. Median segment laterally separated from the metanotum by an obsolete suture, dorsally with seven distinct areae. Aerae smooth, shining, near to the sharp posterior angles of the two hind ones there are two dull tubercles with an impressed large point before each of them. Median segment posteriorly broadly carved.

Petiolus twice as long as broad, as long as the maximum breadth of mesoscutum, smooth, glittering, dorsally with five longitudinal keels, before the articulation with the second abdominal joint crossed with a transversal strip of short white hairs. Lateral sides of petiolus dull, densely covered with white hairs, among which there are a few long bristles. Petiolus ventrally with trapeziform apical area, divided by longitudinal keel. This keel produced in a short elevated tooth directed toward the base of the second abdominal segment. Second abdominal segment dorsally with the medial, longitudinal furrow in the basal $\frac{2}{5}$. Basally on both sides with dense white hairs.

Disk of the second segment with scattered small points bearing long white hairs, this pilosity become dense at the apex of the segment. Ventrally at the base whole $\frac{1}{6}$ part of segment covered with four flock of long yellowish white hairs.

Fore wing $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, roundly curved distally. The venation consists from two short veins probably medio-radial and cubital ones. A hairless line runs across the whole disk to the distal emargination, this line serves for the longitudinal folding of the fore wings. Above the upper and lower veins there are two short bare lines which serve for the expansion of the wing. The hairs covering dorsal surface of the wing longer than that of ventral ones. Length of fore wing 2.160 m. m. Br. 0.870 m. m. L. of the hind wing 1.243 m. m. Fig. 2.

The spur of fore tibia is distant from the end, fore metatarsus bent, the comb of that consists from forty bristles.

Described from only damaged female specimen collected by Mr. Helfer at Tenasserim more than hundred years ago and named in his memory.

The type of species preserved in the collections of the entomological departement of the National Museum at Prague.