

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AND RECORDS OF SOME KNOWN
CHALCIDOID AND OTHER HYMENOPTEROUS
PARASITES FROM INDIA.

By

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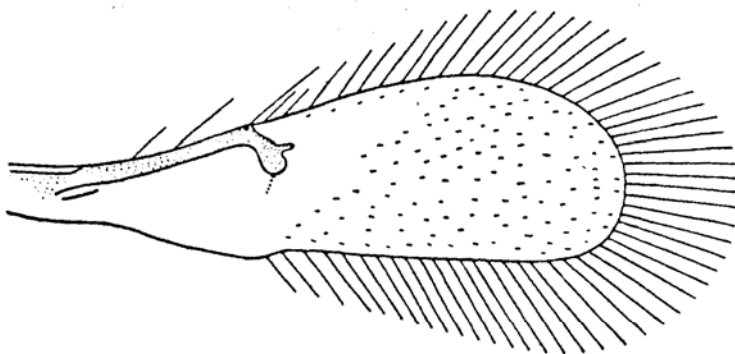
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Oligosita nephotetticum, sp. nov.

Female—0.60 mm. Yellowish brown. Scape subclavate, slender apically. Pedicel half the length of scape, slightly over one and one fourth as long as broad. Funicular segment slightly shorter than broad, subglobose, narrower than club; the latter as long as scape, first segment short, subglobose, second longer and more slender, third nearly as long, tapering to a broad apex. Mesonotum dark brown. Coxae, except bases and knees femora dark brown; terminal tarsal segment fuscus; rest of legs yellow. Scutellum, metanotum and propodeum yellow. Abdomen brown.



TEXT-FIG. 8. *Oligosita nephotetticum*, sp. nov., fore wing.

Holotype—One female on slide.

Paratypes—Two females on slides.

Bred by C. S. Misra from egg-masses of *Nephotettix bipunctatus* at Pusa, 12-ix-1916.

Oligosita nodicornis Westw. and *O. staniforthi* Westw.¹ were described from Ceylon; the present species is the first to be recorded from the Continental India.

Westwoodella nephotetticum, sp. nov.

Female—0.50 mm. Yellow. Scape, short, clavate. Pedicel as long as scape. Funicular segment longer than broad. Thorax wholly yellow. Coxae above, femora in the middle slightly fuscus, legs otherwise light yellow. Substigmatal cloud of fore wings distinct and large. Abdomen dark brown in the basal half and rich yellow apically.

¹ Westwood, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London (Zool.)*, I, 591-592 (1879).

Holotype—One female on a slide. Bred by C. S. Misra from egg-masses of *Nephotettix bipunctatus* on rice at Balasore (Orissa) October, 1915.

The genus *Westwoodella* Ashm. is closely related to *Oligosita* Westw., from which it is easily distinguished by the substigmatal cloud of fore wings and the relatively longer funicular segment. *W. subfasciata* (Westw.)¹ was described from Ceylon; the present species is the first record from the Continental India.

Superfamily PROCTOTRYPOIDEA

Family SCELIONIDAE

Subfamily TELENOMINAE

***Nardo cumaeus* Nixon**

1938. *Nardo cumaeus*, Nixon, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (11) I, 279.

To this species I refer several specimens bred from the eggs of the black bug of sugarcane *Macropes excavatus* Dist. at Karnal (Punjab) and Delhi by Lakshmanan, 14-viii-1938. The species was originally described from Lyallpur from the same host. It is easily distinguished from the rest of Telenominae by its greatly flattened body and broadly rounded apex of fore wings.

***Nardo phaeax* Nixon**

1938. *Nardo phaeax*, Nixon, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (11) I, 283.

This species is distinguished from the foregoing by the apically pointed forewings and relatively longer marginal ciliation. It was described from Lyallpur on *Macropes excavatus*. I have before me several specimens of the species bred from the same host at Karnal and Delhi by Lakshmanan, 14-viii-1938.

***Telenomus beneficiens* (Zehnt.)**

1899. *Ceraphron beneficiens*, Zehntner, in Kruger's *Zuckerrohr*, 350.

1914. *Phanurus beneficiens*, Dodd, *Canad. Ent.*, XLVI, 293.

1914. *Phanurus beneficiens*, Dodd, *Arch. Naturg.*, LXXX, 164.

1926. *Phanurus beneficiens*, Kieffer, *Das Tierreich*, Lief. 48, 57.

I refer to this species several specimens bred from the eggs of *Scirpophaga* spp. labelled: T. V. Venkatraman, 4-v-1937, 5-vii-1938, Coimbatore; Lakshmanan, 21-ix-1938, Delhi.

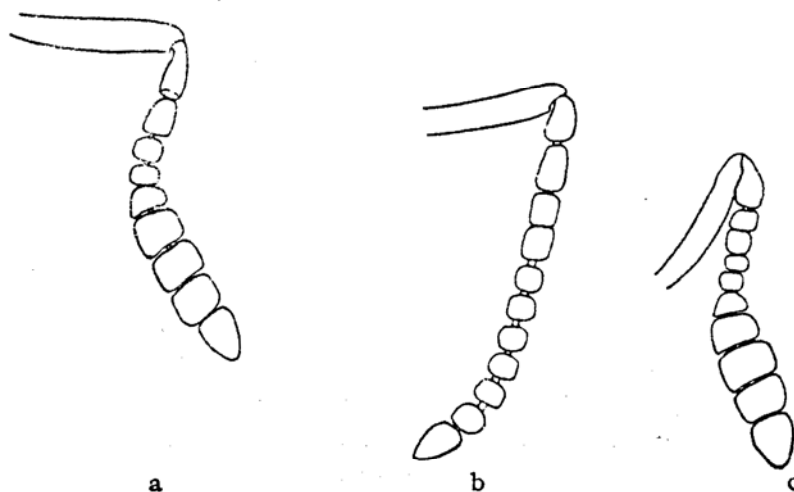
The species was originally recorded as parasitic in the eggs of *Diatraea venoseta* and *Grapholitha schistaceana* in Java. Kieffer and Dodd have referred the species to the genus *Phanurus*. I believe, however, that the presence of the longitudinal striations on the second abdominal tergite shows greater affinity to the genus *Telenomus* than to *Phanurus*.

¹ Westwood, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London (Zool.)*, I, 591-592 (1879).

The species is very closely related to *Telenomus gifuensis* Ashm.¹ but is easily distinguished from it by the longitudinal striations on the second abdominal tergite being confined only to the anterior half the tergite.

***Telenomus anwari*, sp. nov.**

Female—0.75 mm. Black. Head nearly as long as broad, glossy, smooth, with a few scattered hairs, striated behind the lateral ocelli. Scape of antennae equal in length to the following five segments combined; pedicel much longer and thicker than the first funicular segment, which is very slightly elongated; second and third funicular segments subequal and globose; fourth segment shorter; fifth to ninth forming the club. Mesonotum finely leathery and densely setose. Scutellum shiny and practically free from setae. Postmarginal vein nearly equal to stigmal. Legs mostly reddish brown, femora darker than tibiae; tarsi yellowish brown, terminal tarsal segments black. Second tergite of abdomen not longer than broad.



TEXT-FIG. 9. a, b. *Aholcus euproctiscidis*, sp. nov., antennae of female & male; c. *Telenomus anwari*, sp. nov., antenna of female.

Holotype—One female in spirit.

Paratypes—Two females in spirit.

Bred from eggs of a bug on sugarcane leaf, M. S. Anwar, Delhi 30-viii-1938.

¹ Ashmead, *Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, XII, 73 (1904).

This species is closely related to *Telenomus kolbei* Mayr¹, from which it is, however, readily distinguished by the different proportions of head, colour of legs and striations on occiput behind the lateral ocelli. From *Telenomus beneficiens* it is separated by its much shorter abdomen.

Anoleus euproctiscidis, sp. nov.

Female—0.85 mm. Black. Head one and one fifth wider than thorax, glossy, faintly punctate. Eyes pubescent. Lateral ocelli touching the eye. Antennae with ten segments; scape reddish brown, somewhat lighter basally than apically, nearly equal to the following five segments combined; pedicel dark reddish brown above; first funicular segment a little shorter than pedicel; second and third segments subglobose, about half the length of the first; club dark reddish brown, composed of five segments; first club segment quadrate and equal to the third funicular; second, third and fourth club segments equal, much longer and wider; terminal segment longer than the preceding and reduced to a blunt apex. Mesonotum smooth, matt and very faintly punctate, moderately setose. Scutellum rather more shiny than mesonotum. Fore wings narrow, hyaline; pubescence fine, ciliation short; marginal vein half the long stigmal vein; postmarginal vein over twice the stigmal. Abdomen as long as the rest of body, shiny, very dark reddish brown with the apical portion black; second tergite occupying more than three fourths the dorsal area, with striations short and deep in the anterior half only. Ovipositor short, often exserted.

Male—0.75 mm. Legs brown, except the coxae which are darker. Scape brown. Flagellum darker. First funicular segment somewhat longer than pedicel, second and third equal, shorter, rest subglobose and shorter, terminal segment conical.

Holotype—One female in spirit.

Allotype—One male in spirit.

Paratypes—Several females and males in spirit.

Bred from the eggs of *Euproctis lunata*; C. S. No. 3003; B. B. Bose, Delhi, 8-ix-1937.

In its long postmarginal vein and 5-articulate club this species approaches *A. dalmani* (Ratz.)² but differs in the head slightly wider than thorax, uniformly dark brown scape (except for a slight lighter tone at extreme base), and the first funicular segment being not equal to pedicel but only three fourth its length.

¹) Mayr, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien*, XXIX, 713 (1879).

²) *Vide* Kiefler, *Das Tierreich*, Lief. 48, 117 (1929).

This is the first species of the genus *Aholcus* Kieff. to be described from India. The genus *Aholcus* differs from *Telenomus* in the antennae having only ten segments in the female.

Subfamily *BAEINAE*

Dissacolus lakshmanl, sp. nov.

Female—1.14 mm. Yellow or honey brown. Head much wider than thorax, partly hidden under the mesonotum, occipital line curved sharply forwards at vertex; eyes finely pubescent; lateral ocelli touching eyes; viewed in front head twice as broad as long; face convex. Antennae concolourous with the rest of body; club dark reddish brown; scape half the length of the rest of antenna; first funicular segment about half the length of pedicel, the following funicular segments transverse; club elliptic-ovate, as long as scape. Thorax longer than wide; mesonotum darker than the rest of body; metanotum bidentate. Hind angles of propodeum sharp. Wings slightly clouded behind the stigmal vein; the latter only a little longer than marginal vein; postmarginal vein punctiform, about half the length of marginal. Legs, including coxae, honey yellow. Abdomen concolourous with the thorax.

Holotype—One female in spirit.

Paratypes—Several females in spirit and one female on a slide.

Bred from the eggs of a spider on sugarcane leaf, Delhi, Lakshmanan, 29-viii-1938.

This species differs from *D. bidentatus* (Dodd)¹ from North Queensland, the only other species of the genus, in its colour and venation. *D. bidentatus* is described as a black species.

Subfamily *SCELIONINAE*

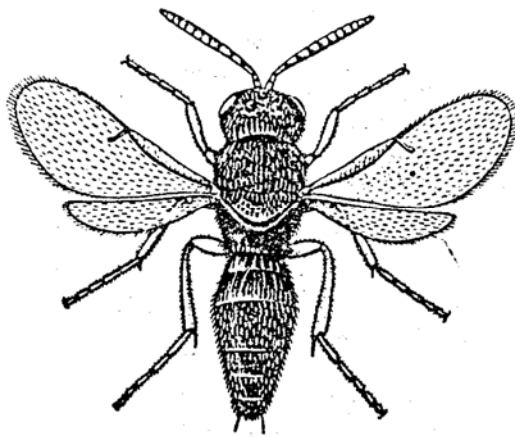
Hoploteleia gravelyi Mani

1937. *Hoploteleia gravelyi*, Mani, *Rec. Ind. Mus.*, XXXVIII, 467.

I refer to this species two specimens bred from the eggs of a grasshopper on sugarcane and labelled: T.V.V., Coimbatore, 19-iii-1937; Ahmad, Cuttack, C.S. No. 234, 20-21-ix-1937. The species was originally described from specimens bred from the eggs of a long-horned grasshopper at Madras. The species is easily recognised by the three longitudinal, grooved lines on mesonotum, lateral ocelli situated very close

¹ Vide Kieffer, *Das Tierreich*, Lief. 48, 155 (1929).

to the eye with distinct sternal impression behind and by the unarmed metanotum.



TEXT-FIG. 10. *Hoplosteleia graveli* Mani, male.

Subfamily PLATYGASTERINAE

Amitus aleurolobi, sp. nov.

Male—0.80 mm. Black. Head slightly wider than thorax. Antennae very finely hairy, dark reddish brown; pedicel subglobose and thicker than the other segments; first funicular segment half the length of pedicel, second segment longest, third and fourth very nearly equal to each other, fifth, sixth and seventh equal, club fusiform. Parapsidal furrows broadened and converging posteriorly. Wing ciliation long in the caudal region, pubescence normally developed. Legs golden brown, fore tibia with a bifurcate apical spur. Abdomen a little shorter than thorax.

Holotype—One male on a slide.

Bred from the nymph of *Aleurolobus barodensis* by M. Ahmad, Majhautia (Bihar), C.S. No. 71, 4-iii-1937.

This species is very closely related to *A. minervae* Silv.¹ described from Sicily but differs in the proportions of head and antennal segments. The Platygasterinae are parasitic in gall midges; the species of the genus *Amitus* Haldeman are exceptions, being parasitic in Aleurodids. The genus is being recorded for the first time from India. Misra² has figured

¹) Silvestri, Boll. Lab. Zool. Portici, V, 223 (1911).

²) Misra, Rep. Proc. Third Ent. Meet. Pusa., II, 426, pl. lxxiii, figs. 1, 2. (1920).