

gelb, die Hinterbeine manchmal rostrot, Hinterhöften aussen mit einem braunen Längsstreifen, Schenkel und Schienen aller Beine rostrot bis schwarzbraun gestreift. Flügel schwach gelblich getrübt, am Rande kaum dunkler, Adern dunkelbraun, Kosta, Postkosta und Mal rostrot. 8,5—11 mm. ♀ ♂. Peru, Panama, Honduras.

49. *N. transversaria* n. sp.

On some undescribed Genera and Species of Parasitic Hymenoptera from Cape Colony and Transvaal, South Africa. (Hym.)

By P. C a m e r o n.

C r y p t i n a e.

Cryptini.

Rhynchocryptus gen. nov.

Median segment with 2 transverse keels, the 2nd without lateral teeth, the spiracles 3 times longer than wide. Head rostriform, the malar space long. Clypeus long, its apex transverse, the sides straight, clearly separated. Labrum hidden. Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous; the areolet large, 5-angled, the recurrent nervure received beyond the middle; disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure; the transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the middle, almost interstitial. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken distinctly beyond the middle. Abdominal petiole long, dilated, but not abruptly, at the apex, which is more than twice the width of the base. Antennae short, stout; not tapering much towards the apex; the 3rd joint is not much longer than the 4th. Clypeus not separated from the face.

The scutellum is not much raised; its sides not margined. Pleurae closely punctured; the metanotum closely reticulated, without a distinct basal area.

The rostriform head and the black wings are as in *Osprynchotus* *), but that genus has the abdominal petiole

*) Both Ashmead (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. XXIII, 40) and Schmiedeknecht, (Opusc. Ichn., 415) erroneously state that the transverse median nervure in hind wings is broken below the middle; it is broken clearly above the middle in *Osprynchotus*.

longer and more slender, the thorax wants the white markings; the metanotum has only 1 keel and the transverse median nervure is broken above the middle.

1. *Rhynchocryptus violaceipennis* sp. nov. ♂.

Black; the wings uniformly fuscous violaceous, the apex of clypeus rufous; a line on the lower half of the inner orbits, one on the centre of the outer, tegulae, scutellum, except the basal slope, a large mark, longer than wide, transverse above and dilated laterally at the apex, and the apices of the basal 4 abdominal segments, whitish yellow. Legs black; the 4 anterior femora and tibiae and the base of the fore tarsi, rufo-testaceous. The hind coxae with a large white mark above. — Length 13 mm.

Face and clypeus closely punctured, the rufous apex of the latter smooth. Upper part of front transversely striated, the lower smooth; the vertex closely, finely punctured. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured; the scutellum sparsely punctured along the sides. Metanotum closely reticulated; the apical slope more irregularly, widely and transversely than the base. Metapleurae reticulated somewhat coarsely above, the lower part closely rugosely punctured. Abdomen shining, almost entirely smooth. Tarsi spinose below.

Cape.

Idiostoma gen. nov.

Clypeus roundly convex, its apex ending in a longish, stout tooth; the lateral ridges stout, broad; it is clearly separated from the face by a depression. Labrum hidden. Median segment with 2 transverse keels, widely interrupted in the middle; the spiracles about 3 times longer than wide; the whole segment is strongly, rugosely punctured. Apex of post-petiole about 3 times wider than the petiole; it is not distinctly separated. Transverse median nervure interstitial; disco-cubital nervure broken by a distinct stump of a nervure; transverse median broken in the middle. Metapleural keel complete.

Head cubital, the temples wide; it is wider than the thorax. Eyes very slightly converging above; the malar space longer than the antennal scape. The wings short, yellowish-hyaline. Thorax 3 times longer than wide. Legs long; the long tarsi closely spinose below. Antennae ringed with white, slightly narrowed towards the apex; the basal joints of flagellum elongate, the 1st longer than the 2nd.

Body and legs black, immaculate. Areolet large, slightly narrowed in front.

This genus cannot very well be confounded with the other genera of *Cryptinae* with toothed apex of clypeus. Its nearest ally amongst these is *Kaltenbachia*.

2. *Idiostoma flavipennis* sp. nov. ♀.

Black; the 8th to 10th joints of antennae marked with white; the wings yellowish hyaline, the apices of both infuscated, the nervures, costa and stigma yellow. — Length 13, terebra 10 mm.

Vertex closely, but not very strongly punctured; the front coarsely, closely rugosely punctured; the face closely, but not so coarsely punctured as the front. Clypeus shining, sparsely punctured. Mandibles broad, unequally toothed; there is a rufous band behind the teeth. Mesonotum shining, finely irregularly punctured; the furrows wide, crenulated. Scutellum longish; the basal two-thirds punctured, the apex smooth. Median segment closely, coarsely rugosely punctured; in the centre of the base are 2 keels. Upper part of propleurae closely punctured, the middle strongly, irregularly striated-reticulated. Meso- and metapleurae strongly reticulated-punctured. Postpetiole in the centre closely aciculated-punctured; the sides distinctly punctured; at its base in the centre, is a longish, deep fovea; the 2nd segment is closely, distinctly, the 3rd much more weakly, punctured. The abdomen is not much longer than the head and thorax united.

Cape.

3. *Cryptus labilis* sp. nov. ♂.

Black, the labrum white; a rufous line above the middle of the inner orbits and another round the top; abdomen rufous, the apex of the 1st, the 2nd and the 5th and following segments, black; legs red; the coxae, trochanters, the 1st, 2nd and the 5th joints of the hinder tarsi black, the 3rd and 4th joints, white; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the transverse median nervure interstitial; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle of the areolet; the stump on the disco-cubital nervure is minute. Palpi fuscous; the upper edge of mandibles testaceous. — Length 14 mm.

Face and clypeus closely punctured, thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the apex of clypeus smooth, shining. The space at the sides of the ocelli is strongly, obliquely striated; that below irregularly reticulated; the upper part of the front less strongly transversely striated, the lower smooth;

the sides punctured closely. Temples densely covered with white pubescence. Centre of pronotum smooth, the sides at the apex with a broad, striated band, bordered, on the outer side, by a stout, oblique keel. Upper half of propleurae closely punctured-reticulated, the lower at the apex stoutly irregularly striated. Meso- and metapleurae closely rugosely punctured, more or less reticulated; the latter more closely and regularly than the former. Abdomen smooth, the spiracles on the 1st abdominal segment prominent; the 2nd segment closely aciculated. Hind tarsi spinose.

4. *Cryptus nigropictus* sp. nov. ♀.

Dark rufous, the thoracic sutures, the mesopleural furrow, centre of mesosternum, lower third of metapleurae and the apical half of the apical slope of the metanotum, black; the apical half of the 3rd abdominal segment and the whole of the 4th blackish; antennal scape rufous; the flagellum black, its 5th to 10th joints white. Legs coloured like the body; the hind trochanters black above, the femora infuscated. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. — Length 12, terebra 3 mm.

Centre of front closely transversely striated; the middle below smooth; the striae below the ocelli finer, more curved and oblique; the sides obscurely, finely punctured; the vertex smooth. Face closely, finely punctured; the centre roundly raised above; the clypeus more shining, punctured above, the apex smooth and more shining. Mandibles rufous, broadly black at the apex. Palpi black, covered with white pile. Mesonotum closely regularly punctured; the furrows black, crenulated; the scutellum is more widely punctured, shining; the top of the apical slope obscurely striated. Median segment closely punctured-reticulated, the reticulations more distinct on the apical slope; the basal area is black and not clearly defined; the basal transverse keel is only distinct in the middle, it becoming weaker towards the sides; the apical is somewhat more distinct, but confused with the punctuation; it ends at the sides in broad, longish teeth, bluntly rounded in the middle. The 2nd and 3rd abdominal segments are shagreened. Areolet 5-angled, the apical nervure thinner than the others; the recurrent nervure received shortly beyond the middle; the transverse median nervure interstitial. Hind tibiae sparsely, the tarsi closely spinose.

The eye orbits are obscure rufo-yellow; the stump of a nervure on the disco-cubital nervure is distinct, longish; the temples moderately wide, oblique.

Cape.

Hemitelini.**Paurophatnus** gen. nov.

Metanotum with a curved keel behind the middle and one round the top of the apical slope; both are curved backwards in the middle; the basal is curved broadly backwards, forming 2 large semicircular areas, open at the base; the spiracles are minute, circular. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken at the middle, or very shortly below the middle. First transverse cubital nervure short, the 2nd obsolete; the recurrent nervure is received distinctly beyond it. Antennae 28-jointed; the 3rd joint, if any thing, shorter than the 4th. Post-petiole not clearly separated, becoming gradually wider towards the apex. Head wider than the thorax, the temples short, abruptly, obliquely narrowed. Parapsidal furrows deep, not reaching to the apex, nor meeting there. Eyes large, parallel, the hinder ocelli are widely separated from them. Centre of face raised, distinctly separated from the sides; it is separated from the clypeus through the dilated part becoming depressed at the apex; but not by a furrow. The abdomen is smooth and shining, without any depressions. Malar space shorter than the antennal scape.

Comes near to *hierella* and *Caenaulax* (cf. Records Alb. Mus., 1, 246 and 247). It differs from both in the greater number of the antennal joints; the former may be further known from it by the metanotum being regularly areolated; the latter by the deep transverse furrows on the abdomen, by the strongly striated segments, and by the median segment having only one transverse keel.

5. Paurophatnus annulipes sp. nov. ♀.

Black; the antennae rufo-testaceous, darker towards the apex; the mandibles and palpi somewhat similarly coloured; the apices of the abdominal segments narrowly testaceous; the 4 front legs piceous, the hinder black except for a white band near the base of the tibiae; the calcaria white. Wings hyaline, a large cloud, narrowed in front, behind the transverse basal and transverse median nervure and a larger one, extending from near the base of the stigma to near the apex, brownish-fuscous in colour; there is a narrow hyaline cloud in it along the transverse cubital and the recurrent nervure and in the 1st apical cellule at the apex; the costa, nervures and stigma black; the latter white at the base; there is a small cloud near the apex of the hind wings in front. — Length 5 mm (the apical segment is absent).

Cape.

Face obscurely punctured, thickly covered with white pubescence. Front and vertex closely, finely, uniformly punctured; there is a smooth line in the centre of the former. Parapsidal furrows closely crenulated, especially towards the apex; the scutellar depression large, crenulated at the apex. Metanotum behind the keel smooth and shining; the rest finely, closely rugose. Pro- and mesopleurae almost entirely smooth and shining.

Pimplinae.

6. *Pimpla heliophila* sp. nov. ♂.

Dark rufous, the antennae, head, apical two segments of the abdomen, the breasts and the greater part of the legs, black; the greater part of the anterior trochanters, femora, tibiae and tarsi in front, the apex of the middle femora, a broad band near the base of the middle tibiae, a broader one near the base of the hinder, the greater part of the calcaria and the palpi, white. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black, tegulae white. — Length 9 mm.

Transvaal.

Front and vertex punctured; the lower part of the front transversely, closely striated in the middle, the sides longitudinally striated; the face more strongly and closely punctured and thickly covered with white pubescence; the clypeus smooth and shining. Mesothorax closely, distinctly punctured and covered with white pubescence. Prothorax smooth, the upper, apical edge of the propleurae punctured and striated; the central furrow strongly, but not closely punctured. Scutellum roundly convex, shining, sparsely, weakly punctured. Sides of metanotum closely punctured, the base to the top of the apical slope (which is smooth and shining) closely, transversely striated. Abdomen closely, somewhat strongly punctured; the apices of the middle segments are narrowly, obscurely yellow. Areolet triangular, the nervures meeting in front, the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle; disco-cubital nervure broken.

Comes near to *P. melanospila* Cam.

Braconidae.

7. *Phaenocarpa ? testaceipes* sp. nov. ♀.

Black, the mandibles, palpi, antennal scape and legs yellowish testaceous, wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures testaceous, the tegulae of a darker testaceous colour. — Length 4 mm, ovipositor 1 mm.

Cape.

Antennae 32-jointed, longer than the body; the flagellum thickly covered with glistening white pubescence. The mandibles have a vermilion red tinge, probably owing to discolouration. Head smooth and shining, almost bare. Pro- and mesothorax smooth and shining; the parapsidal furrows deep, uniting at the apex into a deep furrow; the apices of the lateral lobes are reddish brown. Base of metanotum smooth; the rest with longitudinal keels, the central of which are united by transverse striae, which are stout and close together. Apex of propleurae fuscous. There is a large, wide mesopleural furrow, which does not reach to the apex; it is deep and coarsely striated. First abdominal segment aciculated, with some fine irregular longitudinal striae; the rest smooth and shining. The recurrent nervure is received shortly before the transverse cubital; the 2nd discoidal cellule extends beyond it; the transverse median nervure is received clearly beyond the transverse basal. The radius in the hind wings originates from a stigma, to which the costal is united.

This species agrees best with *Phaenocarpa* s. str.

Descriptions of two Species of Eurytomini (Chalcididae) from Cape Colony. (Hym).

By P. Cameron.

1. *Euxysoma testaceitarsis* sp. nov. ♂.

Black, the knees and tarsi testaceous; the wings hyaline, their nervures fuscous. Face aciculated, the lower part laterally closely, finely obliquely striated; the centre from near the middle hollowed, longer than broad, and with a longer than broad, raised body, slightly narrowed and rounded above; below the antennae, and above this, in the centre, is a stout, wide longitudinal keel, slightly narrowed in the centre. Front and vertex rather strongly aciculated or finely closely punctured. The depressed base of pronotum finely, closely transversely striated; the middle more strongly punctured, with a short furrow or elongated fovea in the middle; and with a small round fovea on either side of its apex; the apex is somewhat depressed and closely aciculated. Mesonotum finely, distinctly, aciculated-punctured; the lateral lobes more

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