©Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, download unter www.biologiezentrum.at

On the species of Oneilella (Hym.-Ichneumonoidea) in the collection of the Natural History Museum, Vienna.

By the late Dr. James Waterston, British Museum (Nat. Hist.).
(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

During a visit to Vienna in Nov. 1927 I was, through the courtesy of Dr. F. Maidl, Custos of Hymenoptera, given an opportunity of studying a small but interesting lot of specimens of the above genus, in the collections under his charge. Though the collection is a small one (18 examples) no fewer than six species, one apparently new, are represented in it. A full account of the genus *Oneilella,* Cam., is given in my paper in the Bulletin of Entomological Research, Vol. XVIII, pt. 2, pp. 189—204, 8 Text-Figs., London, Dec. 1927, and in the present report the names then adopted are followed.

1. The *O. formosa* Group.

Oneilella formosa Brullé.

Cryptus formosus, Brullé, in Lepeletier, Hist. Nat. Insect. Hymen. IV. p. 187, n. 1. ♀; Pl. 41, fig. 3 (1846). This species — the genotype — is represented by a pair. a) ♂, Africa, Cap. 1872, Trieste Mus. No. 21. This example is labelled '♀ Br.' and a note appended „Kriechbaumer det ♀ Br. ♂ M.?". b). ♀, Africa, Cap. n. d. Wthm. (print). Wnthm. (script).

II. The *O. latifascia* Group.

Oneilella contracta, Waterst.

Waterston, *l. c.,* p. 198 (1927). ♂, 4 ♀♀. Africa, Senegal, 1906. Brauer. with note „Cryptinarum gen. nov. Krieger".

Oneilella areolata, Waterst.

Waterston, *l. c.,* p. 202, figs 1 and 8. ♂. East-Africa, Bukoba-Usumbura, 1910, Grauer. *O. areolata* is an isolated form and might well constitute a divison of the genus.

III. The *O. subquadrata* Group.

Oneilella brevispicula, Waterst.

Waterston, *l. c.,* p. 200, figs. 6 a. and 7. ♀ East-Africa, Bukoba-Usumbura, 1910, Grauer.

©Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, download unter www.biologiezentrum.at

Oneilella subquadrata, Waterst.

Waterston, *l. c.,* p. 201, fig. 5 d. 7 ♂♂. East-Africa, Bukoba-Usumbura, 1910. Grauer.

The differences between the ♂♂ of the two foregoing species are somewhat critical and the difficulty of their separation is not lessened by the fact that they frequently occur together. The Bukoba ♂♂ appear to be ♀. Head and body dark metallic blue or purplish, duller on head and the wing pattern.

Oneilella splendens, sp. n.

♀. Head and body dark metallic blue or purplish, duller on head and thorax, more shining on abdomen. In the latter only the eighth tergite clearly and narrowly pale along the posterior edge. Antennae wholly black; legs like antennae but with femora more or less shining and metallic like the body; ovipositor sheath black, narrowly rufescent at tip. In the forewings the hyaline band is nearer to the apex than in any other species of the genus. Its outer edge runs at about one fourth from the apex of the radial cell and in passing to the hind margin is very strongly sinuate, being concave across the cubital vein and convex before the anal (n. parallelus). The inner edge runs narrowly backwards from about the middle of the radial cell which it crosses on the basal one fourth, extending afterwards rather abruptly to the middle of the areolet, after which its course is concave. The hyaline band is rather broadly separated from the hind margin.

Head. Clypeus straight — edged above the labrum, and as a whole strongly intumescent towards, and sharply separated from the face, slightly raised towards the middle of the ventral edge, above the middle of which is a slight short indistinct sulcus not sufficiently developed to make the edge tuberculate. For about one third above the edge the clypeus is smooth, elsewhere with variable but mostly large scattered punctures commonly about a diameter apart. Face (X 20) with closely set punctures, dull but a little more shining (punctures sparser) in middle. Vertex and occipital slope smooth, brilliantly shining with a few widely scattered punctures which become more numerous towards and on the genae.

Antennae about five sixths the length of the body; thirty eight joints. The funicular joints decrease rapidly in length; 12 : 10 : 9 : 7 : 5 : 4 ; 3, and the whole funicle gradually, from the third joint, tapering off again distally. The last joint is twice as long as the penultimate.

Thorax. Pronotum mediandly, across the sulcus, smooth, rugose towards sides from above.

Propleurae. In the middle with a number of short, straight ridges which merge into a coarse punctate surface (without rugae) above epomial fold strongly developed and narrowly smooth behind throughout its length.

Mesonotum with three narrow smooth lines, the lateral ones complete and the median, like the parapsidal furrows, extending to about one half. Disc of mesonotum mainly strongly rugose, punctate; the rugae numerous,

©Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, download unter www.biologiezentrum.at

longitudinal for the most part, and the punctures large and scattered. Scutellum deeply separated from scutum, smooth, swollen, with a few large punctures.

Mesopleurae. Prepectus smooth with numerous large punctures. Sternopleurae furrow coarsely crenulate, long, deep and percurrent. Episternite coarsely rugose-reticulate below and with strong parallel ridges on upper half. Epimeron smooth in middle, coarsely reticulate above.

Propodeon with sharply defined posterior declivity, shorter than the dorsum. Between the two surfaces on each side, postero-laterally, a definite ridge and blunt angular tooth is made. Medianly the dorsum is narrowly and flatly raised and coarsely reticulate, and from this area 16—20 coarse rugae (the posterior ones more or less inter-connected) run to the sides; other aspects of propodeon coarsely rugose, reticulate, punctate.

A b d o m e n. Petiole with two keels running inside the lateral ridges as far as the spiracles; laterally about fifteen short rugae before spiracles, post petiole slightly longer than wide. Petiole with numerous punctures of varving size, irregularly disposed. Post petiole with sparse punctuation and more shining.

Remaining tergites shining with scattered punctures (2—4 diameters apart) which are stronger on the second segment but faint elsewhere. Terebra stout, sheath about as long as hind tibia and basal joint of its tarsus.

Length 28 mm. Expanse 60 mm. Terebra 17 mm.

Type ♀ Africa, Belg. Congo, Urwald Beni. Grauer Coll. 1910.

Paratype ♀, a slightly smaller example 24 mm, in length, N. W. Tanganyika, Grauer Coll. 1910.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien

Jahr/Year: 1930

Band/Volume: 44

Autor(en)/Author(s): Waterston James

Artikel/Article: On the species of Oneilella (Hym.-Ichneumonoidea) in the collection of the Natural History Museum, Vienna. 319-321