

A new Thynnid Wasp from Brazil. (Hym.)

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Ornepetes silvicola n. sp.

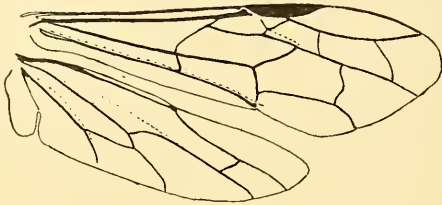
Male. Entirely coal-black; shining; bearing sparse black pubescence. Wings with a strong violaceous reflection, smoky, with still darker clouds along the veins and filling the marginal and submarginal and apical part of the third discoidal cells. Length 15—25 mm.

Head seen from above subquadrate, but the posterior corners rounded. Eyes very large, reaching the mandibles, the interior margins sinuate. Face between the eyes broad, concave, but the middle portion elevated. Antennae inserted beneath a ledge or elevation which is flattened above and emarginate in front, filiform, longer than the head and thorax, thirteen-segmented, from the seventh to the twelfth segments inclusive strongly crenulate, that is to say each of these segments is bowed. The ocelli are small, very much nearer to each other than to the compound eyes, in a close triangle; the posterior pair slightly in front of an imaginary line connecting the posterior margin of the compound eyes. Temples wide above, but much narrowed at the base of the compound eyes. Clypeus produced and deeply emarginate in the middle, so as to appear bidentate. Mandibles slender, bidentate, the apical tooth slender and rather acute. The labial palpi are four-segmented, none of the segments elongated, the second and third equal, a little shorter than the others; the maxillary palpi are six-segmented, the first very short, scarcely longer than wide, the second between two and three times as long, the third equal to the second, the fourth fully twice as long as the third; the fifth about the same as the fourth, the sixth a little shorter; the apical three segments are somewhat more slender than the basal three. The temples and face are finely punctured, the front more coarsely but not closely; above the ocelli on the vertex the punctuation becomes finer and sub-obsolete.

Pronotum with a vertical slightly concaved smooth and polished portion receiving the head; this meets the lateral and dorsal areas in a distinct ridge; the dorsal and lateral faces of the pronotum obsoletely punctured. Mesonotum with two parallel longitudinal grooves on each side, the outer emphasized by a ridge posteriorly and slightly outcurved in front. The middle lobe of the mesonotum is not closely punctured, the outer lobes more closely and finely. The scutellum is conical with a sharp apex,

finely punctured. The pleural sclerites are closely punctured; the mesopleura has a posterior transverse impression near its middle. A lappet projects from each side of the mesosternum between the middle coxae, the two together forming a subtriangular process; the posterior coxae are approximate. The propodeum is oblique, polished and shining, but with minute subobsolete punctures, larger and sparser on the sides; spiracle large, slit-like.

Venation of the wings as figured. Middle tibiae with two apical spurs; middle and posterior tibiae and tarsi irregularly spinose and covered with short pubescence, while the femora are



nearly glabrous and sparingly punctured; inner posterior tibial spur sinuate; the posterior tibia is a little longer than the femur, the tarsus a little longer than the tibia, the metatarsus barely shorter than the following segments united; tarsal claws large, bifid, the outer ray slender.

Abdomen long and slender, longer than the head and thorax united, each segment somewhat swollen posteriorly, so that the constrictions between the segments are plain; pygidium truncate, slightly notched in the middle, with sharp latero-dorsal carinae; hypopygium spatulate, but neither toothed nor produced distinctly beyond the apex of the abdomen. Dorsal segments shallowly punctured; ventral segments posteriorly each more coarsely punctured; sides and venter of abdomen posteriorly bearing coarse black bristles.

I have written the above description to fit generic as well as specific characters in some detail, since I believe that this species is as distinct from the known species of *Ornepetes* as are many of the so called genera that are recognized today, and may eventually require the erection of a new genus or subgenus.

Described from eight male specimens caught by Mr. A. G. Hammar in virgin forest in the Serra Canthareira near Sao Paulo, Brazil, March 20, 1903.

Types in the collection of Cornell University.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift \(Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift und Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift in Vereinigung\)](#)

Jahr/Year: 1911

Band/Volume: [1911](#)

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