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Further Investigations on the Heterogynoid Wasps

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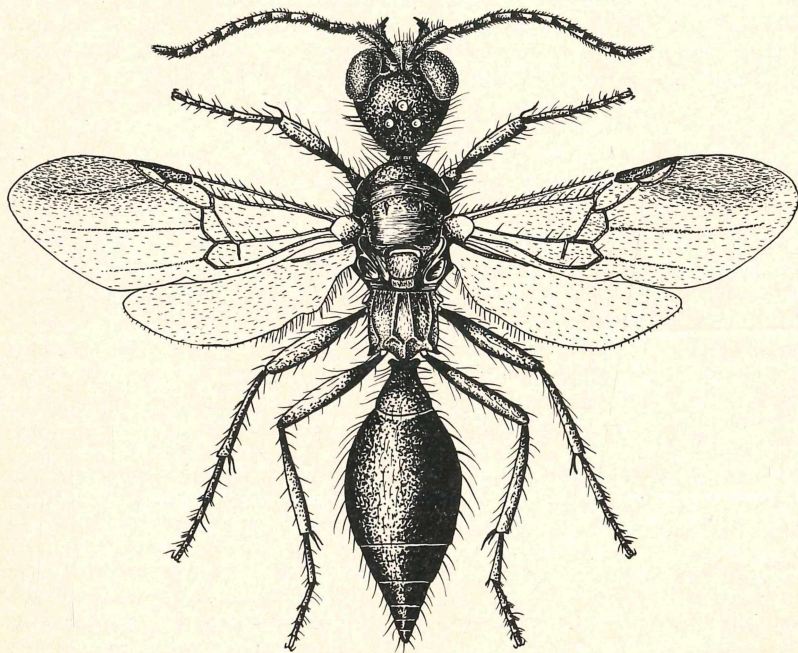


Fig. 1 — *Ticopla yoca* sp. n., holotype male.

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The author has recently identified the new family of *Heterogynidae*, and their taxonomic basis had been stated. In the short description of family, have had enumerate more significant characters so that these can be referred to the relationships with other already known families. During the identification of *Heterogyna protea* C. NAGY, I have had the opportunity to discover any other representatives of Heterogynoid wasps. In the present paper will be described a new subfamily belonging into *Heterogynidae*, and representing any relations toward *Bethylidae* and *Mutillidae*. Unfortunately, the female sex of *Heterogyna* and those of the subfamily presented below are unrecognized presently, and tentatively grouping of these new representatives, the question immediately arose as to that the opposite sex might be like. Presumably the species of this family are parasites of beetles larvae, but nothing is definitely known regarding the identity of their hosts.

I am especially indebted to Prof. Dr. H. WEIDNER for the much care publications of my works.

Family *Heterogynidae* LATREILLE

The superfamily *Heterogyna* (correctly *Heterogynoidea*) as having been established in 1933 by WEBER, to include *Mutillidae* with two subfamilies: *Mutillinae* and *Scoliinae*. The evident intention of WEBER to preserve this family-group name, in fact made, the correct taxonomic assignment for this superfamily.

Ticoplinae new subfamily

Small wasps, the known species 3,0 mm long, fully winged males, female unknown.

Head pyriform, hypognathous, expressively constricted posteriorly. Antennae with thirteen segments, the flagellar pubescence short, semierect. Maxillary palpus rather long, with six segments; labial palpus with four. Hypostomal carinae complete and in a contact posteriorly with occipital carina. Mandibles short, at apex tridentate. Clypeus trapezoidal extending up the lower front as a polished ridge; its median-longitudinal carina complete, extending beyond antennal sockets to the apex of clypeal disc. Eyes weakly emarginate, short haired, situated on the lateral-lower surface of head having contact to the base of mandibles. Frontal tubercles prominent, slightly separates, arranged inferiorly to the front. Ocelles gibbose, rather prominent, indicates a presumable nocturnal behavior. The occipital carina complete.

Pronotum transverse and transversely striate, connecting with its postero-lateral lobes to the tegulae; antero-collar elevation absent. Mesoscutum large, with two parapsidal pits in anterior border; scutellum and postscutellum well developed. Propodeum elongate, postero-lateral angles acute, projecting in a tubercle; disc margining laterally by carinules, median area with two longitudinal keels in contact beyond declivity center; posterior margin of the disc with two subtransverse carinae between dorsal and posterior surface. directed toward postero-

lateral corners. Fore wing as in *Heterogyna* except individual modifications and that the second section of marginal cell lacking; the major veins with strong, prominent setae; wing membrane with spurs of vein feebly indicated. Hind wing without closed cells, with only a short vein on the costal margin. Legs rather slender; clothed with relatively long, erect setulae; coxae contiguous; trochanters one segmented; tibiae without rows a spines on the outer surface; calcaria 1—2—2; claws simple.

Abdomen subsessile, ovoidal; the number of segments seven; with deep constriction between first and second sternite; pygidium and hypopygium without strong modifications. Genitalia broad, as in *Heterogyna* but differs in having parameres semicircular and wider at apex; inner prominence triangular; cuspides elongated, distally edentate apex but clothed with rather long hairs; apical end of aedeagus more acute.

Genus *Ticopla* new genus

Genotype: *Ticopla yoca* new species. By present designation. The generic characters from above description.

Ticopla yoca sp. n., Fig. 1

♂ — Length about 3,0 mm. Black; mandibles, antennae, tegulae, pterostigma and wing venation, and the legs yellows; distal end of femorae and the metathoracic region of thorax brown; body covered with rather sparse, long, ivory-white pubescence; head including eyes as long as broad, surface only with setiferous punctures, shining; clypeal disc shagreened and densely haired; the relative length of first four antennal segments in a ratio of about 1,5:0,5:0,8:1,0; the following segments one and half times longer than wide; eyes with short, dense pubescence, the facettes individualised, prominents; ocellar triangle equilateral; pronotum and mesonotum with setiferous punctures; the former with strong, transverse carinules, its posterior border shining; scutellum shining each side with deep punctures in a two rows; postscutellum and lateral area of propodeum finely reticulated; discal carinules divergents toward posterior margin of disc and united beyond middle of declivity; the median enclosed area as broad as the lateral areas; postero-lateral angles situated near the middle, between disc and base of abdomen; the relative length (and great width) of pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum, postscutellum and propodeum as : 1,0(4,0):2,0(2,5):1,0(0,8):0,5(0,8):2,5(3,2); posterior margin of tegulae with few scattered punctures; wings weakly infuscated; the major veins of fore wing clothed with prominent, strong setae (as in *Laelius* ASHMEAD, Bethyliidae); pleurae not strongly sculptured; abdomen slightly shorter than the head and thorax unified, surface with setiferous punctures; first tergite trapezoidal and entire sessile with second; constriction between first and second sternites deep, the last with median-longitudinal crest near the base; legs simple, hind coxae without any modifications; genitalia as above.

H o l o t y p e : ♂ — labelled „Jordania“, deposited in coll. mea.
Ticopla parila sp. n.

♂ — Length about 3,0 mm. Closely related to the above described species except propodeal carinules which not divergents posteriorly and the distance between this parallel keels are much more reduced to that the diameter of lateral areas; wings strongly infuscated.

H o l o t y p e : ♂ — labelled „Amman“ deposited in coll. mea.

R e m a r k s : I named this new taxon after *Ti-beriadis* as oriental location and second the generic name *Colpa* LEPELETIER as anagram. These wasps after habitus suggest that of certain *Mutillidae* and the following features related here: elongated palpi; frontal prominences; rather gibbose ocellus (as in the (*Pseudophotopsidinae*, *Apterogyninae*); the emarginate eyes; lacking parapsidal furrows; the constriction between first and second sternites; densely haired abdomen; the longitudinal crest on the second sternite; the particular venation of fore wing (as in *Brachycistidinae*). Other features related to the *Bethylidae* as: lateral-lower position of eye (as in *Epyrinae*); the carinulate disc of propodeum; the trapezoidal clypeus; haired eyes; acute posterolateral angles of propodeum (as in *Mesitius*); hind wing without closed cells. This combinate features induces me, however, to include into *Heterogynidae*. The resemblance toward *Scolebythidae*, *Lobosceliidae*, *Plumariidae*, *Tiphiidae*, *Thynnidae*, *Dryinidae*, *Sapygidae*, *Scoliidae*, *Ampulicidae*, *Embolemyidae*, *Trigonalidae*, *Rhopalosomatidae*, *Sclerogibbidae*, *Sierolomorphidae*, *Chrysididae* and *Cleptidae* are not especially expressed. The large mesoscutum, wing venation, emarginate eye, carinulate propodeum and the shape of the genitalia indicates *Heterogynoid* features. Here may be argued again to that all of these families can be placed in a single superfamily.

R e f e r e n c e s

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