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Two New Species of *Cratospila* FOERSTER

(Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Alysiinae)

With 4 Figures

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Abstract. Two new species of *Cratospila* FOERSTER, *C. curvabilis* and *C. bhutanensis* are described from India and Bhutan, reporting the genus for the first time from India. A key to the three Oriental species is presented.

Terminology in this paper is based on BHAT & GUPTA, 1977. The types are deposited in GUPTA Collection, Department of Zoology, University of Delhi-7, India.

Genus *Cratospila* FOERSTER

Cratospila FOERSTER, 1862, Verh. Naturh. Ver. Preuss. Rhein. **19**: 265. Type *Alysia circe* HALIDAY monobasic.

This genus is characterized by the following characters: Head weakly transverse; face convex, longer than broad or as long as broad; mandible slender and tridentate, upper and lower teeth blunt and middle tooth pointed; first flagellar segment longer than the second flagellar segment; interocellar distance $0.7\times$ the ocello-ocular distance; notauli distinct and complete; propodeum weakly carinated, its spiracle small and circular; mesopleural furrow sculptured; r_2 shorter or as long as first intercubitus, second cubital cell short and four sided, recurrent vein interstitial or basad of first intercubitus, discoideus straight, subdiscoideus distinct and subinterstitial, r_1 arises beyond middle of stigma, abdomen widened beyond first tergite, first tergite longitudinally striated, $2-3\times$ as long as its apical width, other tergites shiny and smooth; ovipositor sheath $1-1.5\times$ as long as first abdominal tergite.

Type-species *Cratospila circe* (HALIDAY).

This genus is very close to *Alysia* LATREILLE by having r_2 shorter or as long as first intercubitus. The first flagellar segment is longer than the second. The first abdominal tergite is longitudinally striated and other tergites are shiny and smooth. But *Cratospila* can be separated from *Alysia* by having the subdiscoideus subinterstitial to discoideus and also by the shape of mandibular teeth, where the upper and lower teeth are blunt and lobe-like.

Cratospila FOERSTER is a small genus. Only three species are so far known from the world fauna, *C. circe* (HALIDAY) from the Palearctic, *C. testacea* SZEPLIGETI from

the Neotropical and *C. longicornis* SZEPLIGETI from the Oriental region. In this paper two new species are described from India and Bhutan.

Key to the Oriental Species

of *Cratospila* FOERSTER

- 1 Recurrent vein basad of first intercubitus (Fig. b); mesoscutum and scutellum rusty red; second intercubitus very short. — Singapore; India: Himachal Pradesh.
1. ***longicornis* SZEPLIGETI**
- Recurrent vein interstitial to first intercubitus (Fig. a); mesoscutum and scutellum brown; second intercubitus moderately long. 2
- 2 First intercubitus curved (Fig. a); head rusty red; body with sparse pubescence; ovipositor sheath as long as first abdominal tergite; mesopleural furrow distinctly sculptured. — India: Himachal Pradesh.
2. ***curvabilis* sp. n.**
- First intercubitus not curved; head brown; body with white pubescence especially on notauli and antennae; ovipositor sheath 1.5x as long as first abdominal tergite; mesopleural furrow very weakly sculptured. — Bhutan. 3. ***bhutanensis* sp. n.**

1. *Cratospila longicornis* SZEPLIGETI (Fig. b)

Cratospila longicornis SZEPLIGETI, 1905, Annls Hist. Nat. Mus. Natn. Hung. 3: 55, ♂, Singapore (BUDAPEST); SIENEFELT, 1974, Hymenopterorum Catalogus, Part 11, Braconidae 7 986.

This species is recognized by its recurrent vein, which is situated basad of first intercubitus. The mesoscutum and scutellum are rusty red and second intercubitus being very short.

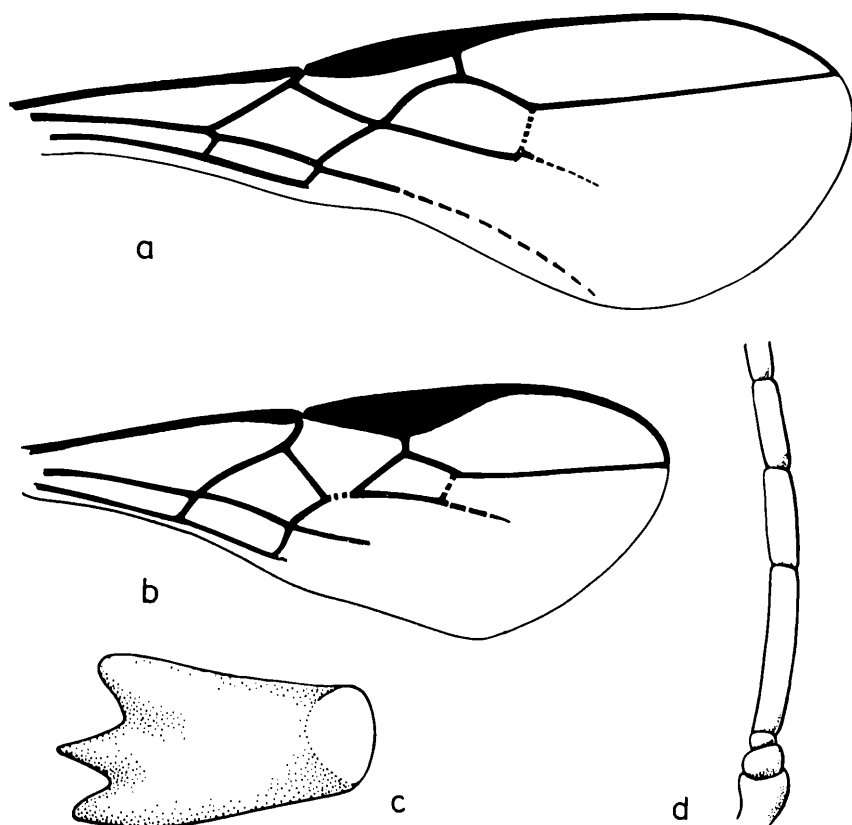
Male and female Head weakly transverse, 1.6x as broad as long; face shiny and smooth, 1.4x as long as broad; mandible slender, upper and lower teeth blunt with deep incisions, middle tooth pointed; antenna slender and pubescent, segments long, first flagellar segment 2x as long as second flagellar segment; vertex polished; interocellar distance 0.7x the ocello — ocular distance and 1.5x the distance between median and lateral ocelli; mesoscutum, scutellum and mesopleurum polished; notauli distinct and complete; propodeum carinated, its basal 0.66 smooth and apical 0.33 reticulate; mesopleural furrow distinct and sculptured; r_2 a little shorter than first intercubitus, ratio of r_2 and r_3 1:5, recurrent vein basad of first intercubitus, nervulus a little distad of basal vein, postnervulus a little distad of recurrent vein, subdiscoideus interstitial; abdomen shiny, first abdominal tergite longitudinally striated, 2.5x as long as its apical width, other tergites smooth; ovipositor sheath as long as first abdominal tergite.

Brown. Head, mesoscutum, scutellum, scape and pedicel rusty red; legs and palpi yellow with brownish tinge.

Length ♀ 2.2 mm, fore wing 2 mm, ovipositor 0.4 mm, ♂ 2 mm, fore wing 2 mm.

Specimens examined India: Himachal Pradesh, Ahla, 2286 m, 1♀, 12. VII. 1971, RAMESH No. M 86 (GUPTA Coll.). Singapore, 1 ♂ (lectotype of *Cratospila longicornis* SZEPLIGETI), Biro, 1898 (BUDAPEST).

Distribution India: Himachal Pradesh. Singapore.



Figs. a, c, d. *Cratospila curvabilis* sp. n. a fore wing – c mandible – d antennal segments.
Fig. b. *Cratospila longicornis* SZEPLIGETI (female), fore wing.

2. *Cratospila curvabilis* sp. n. (Figs. a, c, d)

This species comes close to *C. bhutanensis* sp. n. but it can be separated by its curved first intercubitus, pubescent body and rusty red head. The ovipositor sheath is as long as the first abdominal tergite. The mesopleural furrow is distinctly sculptured.

Female Head weakly transverse, 1.6x as broad as long; face shiny and smooth, 1.4x as long as broad; mandible same as in *C. longicornis* SZEPLIGETI; antenna long and slender, first flagellar segment 2x as long as second flagellar segment; vertex polished; notauli distinct and complete; mesopleural furrow represented at middle of mesopleurum and distinctly sculptured; basal half of propodeum smooth and apical half reticulated; cu 2 broader than in other two species, r_1 0.66x as long as second intercubitus, ratio of r_2 and r_3 8:25, first intercubitus curved, recurrent vein interstitial to first intercubitus, nervulus a little distad of basal vein, postnervulus interstitial to recurrent vein, subdiscoideus interstitial; first abdominal tergite evenly longitudinally striated, 2.5x as long as its apical width, other tergites smooth; ovipositor sheath as long as first abdominal tergite.

Brown. Head rusty red; palpi, mandibles, scape, pedicel, first flagellar segment and legs yellow; wings hyaline, stigma and veins yellowish.

Male Unknown.

Length ♀ 2.7 mm, fore wing 2.8 mm, ovipositor 0.4 mm.

Holotype ♀, India Himachal Pradesh, Kalatop, 2458 m, 20. VII. 1971, M. L. GUPTA No. M 104 (GUPTA Coll.).

Distribution India: Himachal Pradesh.

The name of species is derived from a Latin word *curvus*-bent, referring to its bent first intercubitus.

3. *Cratospila bhutanensis* sp. n.

This species is recognized by the following characters: First intercubitus in fore wing not curved; head brown; body pubescent, especially at notauli and antennae; mesopleural furrow very weakly sculptured; ovipositor sheath longer than first abdominal tergite.

Female Head 1.5x as broad as long; face convex, smooth and pubescent, 1.4x as long as broad; mandible slender, upper and lower teeth blunt with deep incisions, middle tooth pointed and small; antenna long and slender, pubescent, first flagellar segment 2.2x as long as second flagellar segment; vertex polished; interocellar distance 0.5x the ocellular distance and 2x the distance between median and lateral ocelli; mesoscutum and scutellum smooth with white pubescence; notauli distinct and complete; mesopleural furrow weakly sculptured; basal half of propodeum smooth and its apical half with some rugosities; r_2 as long as first intercubitus, ratio of r_2 and r_1 5:25, first intercubitus not curved, recurrent vein interstitial to first intercubitus, nervulus distad of basal vein, postnervulus nearly interstitial to recurrent vein, subdiscoideus interstitial; first abdominal tergite longitudinally striated, 2x as long as its apical width, other tergites smooth; ovipositor sheath 1.5x as long as first abdominal tergite.

Brown. Palpi and legs golden yellow; scape, pedicel and first flagellar segment rusty red; wings hyaline, veins and stigma yellow with brownish tinge.

Male Unknown.

Length ♀ 2.4 mm, fore wing 2.4 mm, ovipositor 0.4 mm.

Holotype ♀, Bhutan: Thimpu, 2940 m, 12. VI. 1976, S. BISWAS No. B 78a. Paratype ♀, same data as holotype, L. K. SHARMA No. B 38b (GUPTA Coll.).

Distribution Bhutan.

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