

On some Asiatic species of the Braconid Subfamilies Rhogadinae, Agathinae and Microgasterinae and of the Alysiidae*).

By P. Cameron, New Mills by Stockport (England).

Rhogadinae.

Rhogas roonensis sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the middle abdominal segments infuscated, the head and thorax paler coloured than the abdomen; the flagellum of antennae black, fuscous towards the apex; wings hyaline, very iridescent, the stigma black in front, fuscous behind, the parastigma white behind, the nervures dark fuscous, almost black; the 3rd abscissa of radius about one fourth longer than the 2nd; the 2nd transverse cubital nervure is faint. Abdomen closely, rather strongly striated to shortly beyond the middle of the 4th segment; the keel on the 1st segment is double at the base and apex, the central part being shorter than the others; the keel on the 2nd is narrowly dilated at the base and with the middle depressed, the sides smooth and shining; the keel on the 3rd reaches to the base of the apical third. ♂. Length 11 mm.

Roon. New Guinea (Fruhstorfer.)

*) Mr. Cameron having been so kind as to determine a great part of the Asiatic and African species of Ichneumonidae and Braconidae of the Kgl. Zoolog. Museum in Berlin, sent his M. S. to the Museum in order that it might be published in the „Mitteilungen“ of the Museum. As this proved to be impossible, owing to the fact, that the space long ago was reserved to other papers, I was by the author intrusted with the task to send the paper to other periodicals, and, what was necessary, as the original M. S. was a large one, to divide it in parts of a size suitable to the concerned journals. This being done, the originally as one paper intended publication now will appear in the following journals: 1) Internationale Entomol. Zeitschrift, 2) Entomologische Zeitschrift, 3) Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, 4) Berliner Entomol. Zeitschrift, 5) Archiv für Mathem. og Naturvid. (Kristiania), 6) Zeitschrift für Naturwiss. (Halle), 7) Entomologische Rundschau, 8) Archiv für Naturgesch., 9) Societas Entomologica and 10—11) here. — All the type specimens belong to the Museum.

Berlin, Novbr. 1909,

Embrik Strand.

K. Zoolog. Museum.

Front striated, the striae closer and more oblique on the sides than in the middle; they are clearly separated. Face punctured laterally and above. Metanotum punctured, keeled down the middle, the apex with 4 stout curved striae, which are straight in the centre; the sides are bordered by a longitudinal keel. Temples distinctly, obliquely narrowed.

Rhogas Fruhstorferi sp. nov.

Black, the head, prothorax, centre of mesonotum broadly, scutellum, mesopleurae except at the base above, mesosternum, metapleurae except at the base, the ventral segments and the legs, testaceous; a transverse mark of equal width on the apex of the 1st abdominal segment, a large, wide spot in the centre of the 2nd segment, obliquely widened beyond the middle, a similar but smaller mark and obliquely widened at the base on the 3rd, pale testaceous; legs testaceous, paler than the testaceous colour of the body, the tibiae and tarsi infuscated. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma pale testaceous ♂.

Length 4 mm.

Tongking (Fruhstorfer).

Antennae black, fuscous below, closely covered with a microscopic pile. Metanotum and abdomen, closely minutely punctured, the metanotum more strongly than the 1st abdominal segment; the puncturation on the abdomen becomes finer and closer towards the apex. The basal 3 abdominal segments are closely, longitudinally striated, the centre more distinctly than the sides, and the 2nd and 3rd more strongly than the 1st.

Rhogas grandimaculatus sp. nov.

Head and thorax rufous, the abdomen white, a broad mark, rounded at the apex, on the basal three-fourths of the 1st abdominal segment, one of the same width and narrowed at the apex, down the 2nd, reaching from the base to the apex, much broader ones on the 3rd and 4th, becoming wider towards the apex of the segments, the outer apical edges of which they touch, and a band, more than one third of the width of the segment, the apex of which it only touches by a narrow central point, and the sheathes of the ovipositor black. Antennae fuscous. Legs whitish, slightly tinged with testaceous; the hind coxae, base of their trochanters narrowly, apical three fourths of the femora, and apical fourths of the tibiae, black;

their tarsi fuscous. Wings hyaline, very iridescent, the basal nervures testaceous, the stigma and apical black. Palpi white. Mandibles pale yellow, the teeth black. ♂.

Length 7 mm.

Ceylon. (Nietner) Nr. 11932.

Head and thorax covered with short white pubescence, the head, pro- and mesothorax sparsely, weakly punctured, the metathorax strongly and more closely; the metanotum with a longish triangular area in the centre at the base, the apical slope irregularly areolated; the keels stout. Abdomen longitudinally striated, the striae becoming gradually finer and closer towards the apex; the central keels on the basal 2 distinct. Scutellum stoutly keeled laterally.

Rhogas indicus sp. nov.

Rufo-testaceous, the lower half of the prothorax, the upper part of the mesopleurae, the mark rounded below, metathorax and the back of the abdomen, except the centre, black; legs rufo-testaceous; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous, the former pale at the base; the recurrent nervure and the 2nd transverse cubital nervure very faint; the anal nervure distinct at the base, faint beyond; the 2nd cubital cellule is narrowed towards the apex. Palpi pallid yellow. Body and legs covered with short, white pubescence. Flagellum of antennae dark fuscous, the scape rufous, blackish in the middle above. ♂.

Length 6 mm.

Sitka on the Ganges (Mannerh?) Nr. 12725 and 6. Smooth, shining, the metanotum opaque, its apex with some oblique striae. Basal 3 segments of the abdomen closely striated; the keel on the 1st is stronger than that on the 2nd. The testaceous spot on the apex of the 1st abdominal segment is small and square; the 2nd is broadly so from the base to the apex, the testaceous band being broader than the black sides; the 3rd has a similar band, but which does not extend to the apex of the segment, the 4th has a similar complete band.

Rhogas pilosus sp. nov.

Black, densely covered with a white pile, the mandibles, oral region, tegulae, apex of the 1st abdominal segment and the whole of the others, rufo-testaceous, the legs of a darker rufo-testaceous

colour, the base of coxae and more or less of the femora, black; wings hyaline, iridescent, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 5 mm; terebra 5 mm.

Ceylon (Nietner) Nr. 11927 and 11928.

Opaque, alutaceous. Palpi black. The pubescence is longer and denser on the pleurae and metanotum than elsewhere. The keels on the metanotum, and the basal 2 abdominal segments are distinct. The suturiform articulation is narrow, but clearly defined and is closely crenulated. In one example the rufous band on the 1st abdominal segment is very narrow, and the basal two-thirds of the 2nd black.

Agathinae.

Beognatha lineaticollis sp. nov.

Black, shining, the labrum, base of mandibles, the base of prothorax, its pronotum broadly, and the pleurae more narrowly dark red; the 4 front legs rufo-testaceous, hind coxae black, the trochanters and femora dark rufous, the tibiae white to shortly beyond the middle, except for a pale brownish band near the base, the apical part black, the tarsi blackish; wings hyaline, the parastigma and stigma black, the nervures dark fuscous. Metanotum closely reticulated, the reticulations wider in the middle than on the sides, it being also more shining in the middle. Metapleurae closely, rugosely punctured. The base of the propleurae and the apex above closely, minutely punctured, the rest smooth, except for a few scattered punctures. Mesopleurae more strongly punctured, a smooth space below the wings; the lower part is depressed, almost furrowed, the depression rather wide, rounded below. Mesonotum trilobate, the middle lobe longer than wide, gradually narrowed from the base to the apex; it does not reach to the scutellum; the space at the apex is irregularly transversely striated. Scutellum more strongly punctured than the mesonotum; there are 4 stout keels on the basal depression. Abdomen very smooth and shining; the basal segment twice longer than wide, as long as the following 2 united; the basal 2 segments pale testaceous.

Length 5 mm.; terebra 5 mm.

Ceylon (Nietner) 11936.

Face and pleurae densely covered with white pubescence. Immediately below the ocelli is a raised triangle, hollowed in the centre above, and from which a keel runs to the antennae, the space on either side being depressed. Malar space half the length

of the eyes. Face and clypeus opaque, closely punctured. Cheeks indistinctly margined, lower apical part of propleurae crenulated. There is a wide furrow at the base of the metapleurae, which bears 5 stout keels. The furrow on the apex of the mesopleurae is also crenulated. The long spur of the hind tibiae is half the length of the metatarsus. Radial cellule short, narrow, reaching halfway to the apex of the wing; the radius issues from the apex of the basal third of the wing; the cubitus at the base and apex of the 1st cubital cellule is indicated by mere stumps, as it is also beyond the transverse cubital nervure; the 2nd cubital cellule is obsolete. The transverse median nervure is received shortly beyond the transverse basal.

This species agrees fairly well with the description of *Beognatha* Kokujew; but apparently the malar space is longer, but not so long as in *Agathus*, some species of which are said to have only 2 cubital cellules.

Microgasterinae.

Microgaster himalayensis sp. nov.

Black, smooth and shining, the head, pleurae and legs covered with white down, the palpi and spurs whitish testaceous, the 4 front knees, base of hind tibiae and the 4 front tarsi testaceous, the hinder tarsi of a darker testaceous colour; wings hyaline, iridescent, the large stigma and the nervures testaceous; the areolet triangular, the transverse cubital nervures meeting in front; the 1st transverse cubital nervure straight, oblique, the 2nd roundly curved. First abdominal segment wider than long, aciculated, and with a distinct keel down the sides of the centre, the 2 forming a longer than wide area; there is a curved furrow across the base of the 2nd abdominal segment, which is longer than wide. Antennae stout, shorter than the body, covered with a black microscopic pile. Legs stout, the hinder femora stouter than the others. Metanotum closely, minutely punctured-aciculated, its sides bordered by a keel. ♀.

Length 2 mm.

Darjiling. June. (Fruhstorfer.)

The radius beyond the areolet is obsolete. The long spur of the hind tibiae is half the length of the metatarsus.

Alysiidae. Alysiini.**Holcalysia** gen. nov.

Wings with a large, broad linear stigma, the radius issuing from the base of its apical fourth. Recurrent nervure received in the base of the 2nd cubital cellule, the 2nd abscissa of radius shorter than 1st transverse cubitus. Abdomen with 3 large segments of almost equal size and 1 small apical. They are opaque and closely longitudinally striated. Mesonotum trilobate, a wide furrow down its centre. A wide transverse furrow at the base of the scutellum. Head large, wider than the thorax, longer than wide, the temples long, not narrowed, the occiput transverse, not margined. Eyes rather small, oval, placed close to the base of the mandibles, ocelli placed close together opposite the end of the eyes. Mandibles large, tridentate, the teeth large, the central broader and longer than the others. Antennae longer than the body, at least 47-jointed. The clypeus forms a projecting triangular tooth.

The 2nd discoidal cellule is completely closed; the transverse median nervure is recurved shortly beyond the transverse basal; the 1st abscissa of the radius is thickened and half the length of the 2nd; the 2nd abscissa of radius shorter than the 1st transverse cubitus; the transverse nervures in the hind wings are almost united. Legs long, stout, the spurs minute, as are also the claws. The cubitus issues from the transverse median nervure. The mesopleura below is bordered by a crenulated furrow.

In the arrangement of Szépligeti (Gen. Ins., Braconidae, 201) this new genus comes close to *Symphanes* Foer., which, inter alia, may be known by the 2nd discoidal cellule being open at the apex.

Holcalysia ruficeps sp. nov.

Black, the antennal scape, head, mandibles, except the apex of the teeth, and the greater part of the propleurae and the prosternum, red; the fore legs, apex of middle femora, their tibiae and tarsi, the base of hind tibiae and the apical 4 joints of the hinder tarsi, testaceous; wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma and nervures black. ♂.

Length 1 mm.

Tenasserim. Tanaong 4000'. May. (Fruhstorfer).

Head, pro- and mesonotum with scutellum smooth and shining; the base of the metanotum almost smooth, the rest transversely, closely striated, almost reticulated in parts. On the apical half of the propleurae,

near the middle, are 2 longitudinal keels, the lower more curved than the upper; there is a crenulated band along the middle. The furrow over the mesosternum is wide and crenulated. Metapleurae densely covered with long white pubescence. The basal 3 abdominal segments are closely, rather strongly longitudinally striated. A narrow line runs from the ocelli to the vertex in the centre.

The large head and general form of the species reminds one of *Bethlus*.

Stiralysia gen. nov.

Stigma long, thick, widest where the radius issues from it; 2nd abscissa of radius clearly longer than the 1st transverse cubitus; transverse median nervure received beyond the transverse basal, the transverse discoidal beyond the recurrent, which is interstitial with the transverse cubitus, the anal nervure issues from near the top. 3rd antennal joint clearly shorter than the 4th. Antennae much longer than the body. Abdomen with the normal number of segments; the basal strongly longitudinally striated; the spiracles at the top of the basal slope and more prominent than usual; it is clearly separated from the others which are not distinctly separated. Parapsidal furrows deep, complete. Scutellar depression large, wide, keeled down the centre. Basal part of metanotum with a stout keel down the centre; the apical slope bounded by a keel round the top; the central part stoutly reticulated. Legs long; their claws long and slender, curved. The cubital and discoidal cellules are separated; the radius issues from the base of the apical third of the stigma. In the hind wings the median cellule is longer than the half of the costal cellule; the 1st abscissa of the radius does not form with the 2nd a strong angle. Mesopleural furrow crenulated.

In the arrangement of Szépligeti (Gen. Ins., Brac., 202) this genus comes nearest to *Phaenocarpa*.

Stiralysia testaceiventris sp. nov.

Black, the lower part of outer orbits, malar space, oral region and the sides and ventral surface of the abdomen rufo-testaceous, the antennal scope and legs testaceous; the mesonotum tinged with rufotestaceous along the furrows; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 5 mm.; terebra 3 mm.

Tongking. (Fruhstorfer).

Antennae slender, almost double the length of the body, densely covered with stiff pubescence. Face closely punctured, keeled down the centre, densely covered with white pubescence; the front and vertex smooth, bare, shining. Palpi long, whitish yellow. Thorax smooth, the middle of propleurae obscurely, the base of mesopleurae, the lower longitudinal mesopleural furrow and the apex narrowly, crenulated. Metanotum on either side of the central keel smooth, the rest and the pleurae irregularly rugose. Abdomen smooth, the 1st segment strongly longitudinally striated, the central stria stronger than the others.

Pentapleura? flavipes sp. nov.

Black, smooth and shining, the antennal scape, mandibles, palpi, tegulae and legs, yellow, the hind tibiae and tarsi slightly infuscated; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous; the basal joints of the flagellum and the ventral surface of abdomen rufo-testaceous. There is a longitudinal furrow on the centre of the basal half of the metanotum; at its apex is a stout transverse keel, the part beyond which is irregularly reticulated. Antennae twice the length of the body, the flagellum densely covered with whitish pubescence; there are at least 56-joints: the apical are broken off. The basal abscissa of the radius is very short, not one sixth of the length of the 2nd; the 3rd is twice the length of the basal two united; the 2nd is obliquely sloped; the 2nd cubital cellule is narrowed towards the apex, where it is not much more than half the width of the base; the transverse median nervure is received beyond the transverse basal; the recurrent is received in the base of the 2nd cubital cellule; the discoidal nervure is united to the recurrent; the 2nd discoidal cellule is open at the apex below; the 2nd transverse cubital nervure is very faint throughout. Mandibles bidentate, the left with the outer tooth long, curved and somewhat sharply pointed; the right has the outer tooth bluntly rounded and not much longer than the second; that is as seen from the inner side; seen from the outer the left has a long conical, about 3 times longer than wide and with the apex bluntly rounded tooth; the lateral are short, hardly projecting and bluntly rounded. ♂.

Length 4 mm.

Tongking (Fruhstorfer).

The 1st abdominal segment is black, is longer and narrower than the 2nd and has prominent spiracles; the other segments are

fuscous, the 2nd a little longer than wide, the 3rd square, the others wider than long and covered with a pale pile. Face and metathorax covered with long white hair. Spurs minute. Claws narrow, curved, simple. Pleural furrow wide, smooth. 3rd antennal joint shorter than the 4th.

This species agrees fairly well with the description of *Pentapleura* Foer., except that the metanotum in that genus has no keel, while the present species has on it a transverse and longitudinal one. Having in my collection very few types of the *Alysiidae* and the Genera being founded on minute structural characters I do not care, at present, to found a new genus for the reception of *flavipes*.

Rhacalysia gen. nov.

Recurrent nervure interstitial; 2nd discoidal cellule open below. Radius issuing from near the base of the apical third of the stigma. Transverse median nervure received beyond the transverse basal. Pleural furrow wide, crenulated. Metanotum areolated. 3rd antennal joint shorter than the 4th. Mandibles tridentate. First abdominal segment longish, narrower than the 2nd, stoutly longitudinally striated; the others are smooth. 2nd cubital cellule 4-angled; the 2nd abscissa of radius longer than the 1st transverse cubital nervure. Stigma linear. Anal nervure issuing from near the bottom of the transverse median.

The parapsidal furrows distinct, the middle lobe of mesonotum triangular, clearly separated. There are 2 large transverse areae on the base of the metanotum, bordered by a keel behind; there are 3 apical areae, the central smaller than the others and narrowed towards. The outer mandibular teeth are triangular, of almost equal size and separated by a triangular incision, the inner tooth is wider, blunter and less clearly separated. In the hind wings the postbrachial and the praebrachial nervures are interstitial; the latter is received shortly before the radius; the anal cellule is divided shortly beyond the middle by a distinct transverse nervure. Clypeus clearly separated. Legs longish, slender; the spurs minute, slender; the claws slender, longish, curved.

In the Arrangement of Szépligeti (Gen. Ins., Brac., 200) this genus would come in near *Pentapleura*. From the species I have, in this paper, doubtfully described as a *Pentapleura*, it should readily be known by the areolated metanotum, striated basal abdominal segment, by the recurrent nervure being received in the 1st

cubital cellule, and by the transverse median nervure in the fore wings being broken near the bottom, not at the top.

***Rhacalysia rufobalteata* sp. nov.**

Black, the basal two-thirds of the ventral surface and the 2nd segment above red, the scape of antennae and legs testaceous; palpi pale yellow; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures dark fuscous. ♀.

Length 4 mm.; terebra 2 mm.

Darjiling. June (Fruhstorfer).

Smooth and shining, almost bare, except the tibiae and tarsi which are thickly covered with fuscous pubescence; the pleural furrow crenulated; there is a narrow crenulated furrow down the apex of mesopleura. Antennae thickly covered with a short thick pile; the scape and pedicle are rufous; the 15th joint is white; the others are broken off. Sheath of ovipositor sparsely covered with long fuscous hair.

***Aclisis? cilipennis* sp. nov.**

Black, smooth and shining, the legs rufo-testaceous, the apex of the hind tibiae and the hind tarsi infuscated, wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous; mandibles rufous, the palpi pale testaceous; wings highly iridescent, the fore pair closely ciliated, the posterior behind with a longer fringe. ♀.

Length 1.5 mm.; ovipositor as long as the abdomen.

Darjiling. June. (Fruhstorfer).

The antennae are 14-jointed, the joints rather elongated. Temples wide, rounded; the occiput not transverse, but rounded inwardly. The 1st abscissa of radius is shorter than the 2nd and is a little longer than the 2nd transverse cubital nervure; the recurrent nervure is received near the apex of the 1st cubital cellule, almost interstitial; transverse basal nervure interstitial.

Aclisis Foer. is treated by Szépligeti as a subgenus of *Phaenocarpa* Foer.; cf. Gen. Brac. 210. The Genera in the *Alysiidae* appear to be founded on very minute characters.

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