

**ORICORUNA AND MANINEURA, NEW PTEROMALID  
GENERA (HYMENOPTERA) FROM THE ORIENTAL  
REGION**

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**ABSTRACT.** Two new genera are described : *Oricoruna* to accommodate three previously described species of Pteromalidae associated with coccids, and *Manineura* for another species developing as a parasite in heteropterous eggs. Both genera are erected in conjunction with a simultaneously published review of Pteromalidae of the Indian subcontinent (by Bouček, Subba Rao and Farooqi).

**Genus *Oricoruna*, nov.**

*General characters* : Vertex without occipital carina, strongly transverse; POL subequal to OOL; temples strongly receding behind elliptic bare eyes, rounded even in lowest part. Antennal toruli close to each other, situated slightly above middle of face; scrobes moderately shallow but reaching to median ocellus. Lower face regularly convex, densely reticulate including clypeus which is laterally delimited by broad depressions and has a distinctly produced lower margin; mouth margin forming a lobe on either side of clypeus, mesad of distinct malar depression (at mouth corner). Mandibles strong, sinuate, teeth 3 : 4. Antenna in both sexes 11353, in female all three anelli extremely short, in male third broader than others; scapus reaching or slightly exceeding vertex level; funicular segments stout-filiform, much broader than short pedicellus, its segments slightly elongate, subequal; clava short, subacuminate.

Thorax short and broad, dorsally densely reticulate and pubescent, apart from meso-caudal part of scutellum. Pronotum almost as broad as mesoscutum, collar well developed, medially and sublaterally of same length, bluntly carinate on anterior edge. Mesoscutum very short; notauli complete, deep and straight. Scutellum slightly transverse, its base broad; frenal groove distinct but shallow. Propodeum narrowing into distinct neck, dorsally reticulate, without median carina but with two submedian channels converging to base of nucha (neck), latter short and conically receding towards petiolar foramen; spiracles elongate; postspiracular depression short and steep towards the narrow and emarginate supracoxal flange; hairs of callus not dense. Prepectus rather small, with deep triangular depression. Fore wing : marginal vein widen-

ed, parallel-sided, not or hardly longer than the stigmal vein which is only moderately knobbed; postmarginal vein much longer than the marginal.

Gastral petiole : Dorsal (tergal) part subcylindrical, longer than broad, ventral part embracing it laterally and for fully half length ventrally. Gastral body short-lanceolate, margins of tergites almost straight; first tergite the largest, subtriangular, with large basal fovea; second tergite also rather large.

*Type-species* : *Pachycrepis orientalis* Crawford (1910 : 132)

*Pachycrepis* Foerster is now a junior synonym of *Coruna* Walker, with two known valid species, and *P. orientalis* was formally transferred to *Coruna* by Baltazar (1966 : 139). *Coruna* differs from *Oricoruna* in the following characters: antennae 11263; paraclypeal lobes subtriangular and similar to clypeal process; genae carinate posteriorly; eyes large but short-oval; pronotal collar very narrow medially, deeply emarginate, with sharp and smooth carina on anterior edge; base of scutellum very narrow (axillae approaching each other); propodeum very different from *Oricoruna*, especially without converging submedian channels; marginal vein at least slightly longer than the stigmal; petiolar tergum not embraced by the sternal part; second gastral tergite much shorter than large fourth tergite. Other known Oriental genera differ from *Oricoruna* mainly in the non-widened marginal vein or non-percurrent notauli and, in addition, each individually in several further characters described above.

In the type-species, *Oricoruna orientalis* (Crawford), comb. nov., described from the Philippines (Crawford, 1910 : 132), the clypeus is produced in form of a subquadrangular roof with three short teeth (or tubercles) on front margin. In another species, *Oricoruna arcotensis* (Mani & Kurian), comb. nov., described as *Pachycrepoides* (!, error for *Pachycrepoides*) *arcotensis* from India, reared from *Icerya* sp. on *Casuarina*, the produced part of clypeus is triangular, acuminate (Mani & Kurian, 1953 : 12, fig. 53). The two species are so close to each other in all other characters that I have no doubt that they belong to the same genus. In the same paper Mani & Kurian (1953 : 10-11) also described *Pachycrepoides* (!) *coorgensis*, reared from *Icerya aegyptiaca* (Douglas). It also belongs to *Oricoruna* and although I could not see any original material (probably lost), the description with illustrations suggests that it is the same species as *O. arcotensis* (syn. nov.). In *coorgensis* the clypeus is described as 'dentately produced' but shown rounded in fig. 37. Both names were established on material from southern India, *coorgensis* coming from Bangalore, *arcotensis* from North Arcot. I have compared the descriptions with a fresh female specimen from Bangalore and another reared from *Icerya aegyptiaca*, both agreeing completely with the description of *arcotensis*.

Dr. E.E. Grissell (USNM, Washington) kindly enabled me to examine the type material of *P. orientalis*, now the type-species of *Oricoruna*. It consists of 5 females and 2 males (plus 1 thorax); one of the two males, in good condition (parts of most other specimens are missing), has been labelled by me (and is here designated) as LECTOTYPE, the other specimens are paralectotypes. The lectotype male bears also Crawford's label '♂ type'.

Genus *Manineura*, nov.

*General characters* : Head with whole anterior part and vertex strongly convex, posterior side separated from vertex by distinct edge just behind ocelli and is deeply concave (Mani, 1939 : 82, fig.3); head in facial view almost as high as broad (about 44 : 47 in the type-species); lower face convex and long (as antennae are high above centre of face), more distinctly reticulate than frons and especially in lower part bearing long erect dark bristles. Mouth margin in anterior view broad-truncate though distinctly wavy, with clypeus slightly produced in middle, lateral angle with long gena about 120°; mandibles long and strong, with long lower tooth and two shorter teeth, mid tooth of right mandible doubled. Eyes rather small, almost round, bare; temples narrow along eyes. Antennae very slender but only of medium length, 11263 in both sexes; funicular segments elongate, more hairy in males than in females.

Thorax short and high, convex, in dorsal view with pronotum hardly visible; collar not developed. Mesonotum with notauli distinct only anteriorly, linear; axillae strongly advanced but their inner margins vague, almost fused with mid lobe, but both these parts separated by rather deep and broad slightly arched groove from the transversely oval scutellum. Propodeum transverse, short, almost smooth, rather strongly sloping except for narrow longitudinal convexity in median line (but without median carina); spiracles small, round, near to anterior margin. Fore wing with very characteristic venation: marginal vein unusually short and triangularly expanded, barely longer than bristles on its margin, about half as long as the clavate bent long stigmal vein. It is more unusual-looking than in Mani's figure, in a syntype with wing undistorted of following relative measurements: marginal vein length 12, maximum breadth at apex 6, stigmal vein length 24, postmarginal vein 25, breadth of fore wing 61, length 122, marginal fringe 6.

Gaster short-clavate, on distinct but short (transverse) petiole, in both sexes of similar shape.

*Type-species* : *Pachyneuron pentatomivorum* Mani

Mani's figure (1939 : 82; as *P. pentatomivora*!—*Pachyneuron* is of neuter gender) gives a relatively good impression of what the species looks like, except that the marginal vein should be still shorter, the stigmal vein narrower at base, the groove separating the scutellum broader, the ocelli slightly larger. I base my interpretation of the species on several paratypes kindly submitted for examination by Dr S.I. Farooqi from I.A.R.I., New Delhi (the holotype could not be located). The genus reminds one much of *Collessina pachyneura* which I described in 1975 from Australia and the similarity in morphology implies that the Australian species may have a similar biology (so far unknown) i.e. may be a parasite in eggs of some Heteroptera. At the same time it seems to suggest that inspite of the strongly advanced axillae the two genera may not belong to Eutrichosomatinae. *Collessina* differs otherwise from *Manineura* in many characters, including e.g. the 1-anellate short antennae inserted

in centre of face, the excised clypeal margin and the quite different venation (Bouček, 1975 : 136, figs 10-12), although the marginal vein is also broadened, wedge-like. The genae in *Manineura* remind me also of another genus which I recently described in two species from Africa (1976 : 28-30), *Klabonosa*. Incidentally, *Klabonosa watshami* Boucek also parasitizes heteropterous eggs : it was reared from a batch of reduviid eggs in SENEGAL, Bambey, before 1950 by J. Risbec (new record; material in BMNH, London) In *Klabonosa* the mandibles are similar to those of *Manineura* but the lower face is still much longer. The main difference is, however, in the rather normal form of the dorsal thorax and venation, i.e. without having axillae unusually shifted forwards and with long and slender marginal vein.

*Manineura* is named in honour of Prof. M.S. Mani of Agra. The species *M. pentatomivora* (Mani), comb. nov., was reared from eggs of the pentatomid bug *Urostylis punctigera* Westwood collected in North Bengal, Samsing near Kalimpong, India.

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