

NEW CHALCID-FLIES FROM CAPE COLONY.

BY CHARLES T. BRUES

The following seven new species of Hymenoptera of the superfamily Chalcidoidea were sent to me by Dr. Hans Brauns of Willomore, Cape Colony. The types are in the Milwaukee Public Museum.

They represent an interesting addition to the very small number of Chalcids so far described from South Africa. Two form the types of new genera, while the others add three genera not hitherto recorded from that region.

FAMILY TORYMIDÆ.

SUBFAMILY ORMYRINÆ.

Ormyrodes gen. nov.

Body coarsely punctate, nowhere striate, the punctures at the base of the middle abdominal segments scarcely coarser than elsewhere. Abdomen very long, subulate, nearly three times as long as the head and thorax, with a strong median dorsal carina extending from the base of the third abdominal segment to the tip of the abdomen. Ocelli large, the lateral ones equidistant from the median one and the eye-margin. Eyes thickly pilose. Prothorax one-half as long and considerably narrower than the mesonotum, the latter with a slight depression on each side to indicate obsolete parapsidal furrows. Legs slender, tibial spurs small and delicate. Tarsi all rather distinctly spinous beneath. Wings with a long marginal vein, two-fifths as long as the submarginal. Stigmal one-third the length of the marginal, clavate and unusually oblique; postmarginal as long or longer than the marginal, attenuated gradually at the tip and continued as a faint thickening as far as the wing tip.

Type *O. carinatus* sp. nov.

The extremely long, awl-shaped abdomen, uniformly punctate body, hairy eyes, and long postmarginal vein in the wings will serve to identify the genus which falls close to *Ormyrus*. In sculpture of the body it resembles Förster's *Tribæus*; the latter is how-

ever not recognized by Mayr as generically distinct from *Ormyrus*.

***Ormyrodes carinatus* sp. nov.**

Female. Length 10 mm., of body 7 mm. Head and thorax bronzed green, the thorax with a reddish cast; abdomen æneous, varied with bluish and greenish, sides of the third segment anteriorly whitish pubescent, anterior angles of the fourth and fifth segments much more strongly so, the spots appearing olive green in certain lights. Base of the sixth segment deep orange, seventh metallic blue. Legs light rufous; coxæ greenish black, thickened parts of the femora, especially the posterior pair, blue-black; base of tibiæ and tarsi except tips pale yellow. Wings hyaline, with a very indistinct cloud below the stigma. Head coarsely, almost confluent punctured, covered with a whitish pubescence. Antennæ black, the pedicel and second flagellar joint of equal length, first flagellar one-third shorter, no ring-joint, fourth and fifth equal, the following decreasing, tip of antennæ broken off in the type specimen. Occiput, especially on the sides, circularly striate. Thorax and scutellum punctured like the head, the scutellum broadly rounded at the tip. Metathorax very short, scarcely visible above. whitish hairy and punctured on the sides. First and second abdominal segments smooth, except for transverse bands of fine punctures at the middle. Third rather deeply pitted with punctures the size of those on the thorax. The abdomen is suddenly constricted at the tip of this segment, the tip of the fourth segment being only one-quarter as wide as the base of the third. Third segment longest, fourth to seventh about equal, each two-thirds the length of the third. Venter distinctly, but more finely punctate. Ovipositor projecting to a distance equal to one-half the length of the pygidium, blunt at tip.

Described from one female collected at Uitenhage, Cape Colony, November 15, 1896.

FAMILY ENCYRTIDÆ.

SUBFAMILY EUPELMINÆ.

***Charitopus albopalpis* sp. nov.**

Female. Length 3 mm. Head and thorax metallic green, abdomen beyond the first segment decidedly coppery. Legs brown or piceous; the anterior coxæ and trochanters, the spurs of the middle

and hind tibiæ, extreme base of first joint of middle tarsus, hind trochanters and a very decided stripe on the outer side of the posterior tibiæ, pale yellow or whitish. Antennæ piceous, the flagellar joints except the last, yellowish brown. Mandibles brown, with black tips. Palpi whitish, the last joint long, swollen and bent at the base. Body slender; head transverse, two and one-half times as wide as thick and about as broad as high; front microscopically rugose, face shagreened. Eyes hairy. Antennæ 11-jointed, the flagellum brown except the last joint, which is black. Scape piceous, thickened towards the middle, nearly one-half as long as the flagellum; pedicel a little shorter than the first and second flagellar joints together, ring joint wider than long. Third and following flagellar joints wider and shorter, the penultimate quadrate and one-half as long as the apical one. On the under side of the pedicel is a series of about ten very fine, long hooked hairs to be seen only under high magnification. Mesonotum shagreened, shining, the parapsidal elevations almost obsolete. Scutellum with a tolerably broad base on the mesonotum, its surface microscopically rugulose. Metanotum polished, the metapleuræ above with long white pubescence. Abdomen as long as the thorax, the posterior margins of the segments entire. Ovipositor projecting very slightly. Wings hyaline; submarginal vein two-fifths the length of the wing, twice as long as the marginal; postmarginal strongly developed, diminishing apically, but distinct to the apex of the wing; stigmal one-third the length of the marginal, knobbed at the tip.

One female, Algoa Bay Cape Colony, November 24, 1896.

The present species could be placed in no other described genus, but may possibly not be congeneric with the type of *Charitopus*. As it agrees in having no bristles on the middle metatarsi, scarcely any impression on the mesonotum, and long postmarginal vein, it seems to fall here. The spur of the middle tibia is well-developed but not especially long and I can not detect the "schildförmigen mittelbrustseiten" described by Förster (Hym. Stud. II, p. 31) in his generic diagnosis of *Charitopus*, as more evident than in other Eupelmines. The peculiar hooked hairs on the antennal pedicel are different from anything I have seen.

Parasolindenia gen. nov.

Female. Apterous, abdomen very strongly depressed, almost wafer-like; when seen from above oval, twice as wide as the thorax

and only one-half longer than wide. Ovipositor exerted. Head one and one-half times as high as wide and twice as wide as thick antero-posteriorly. Antennæ inserted low down on the face, very slender, with a white annulus on the flagellum. Face with a large, but very slight depression. Malar furrow present. Eyes bare, showing a faint pubescence only under a compound microscope; elongate-oval, convergent above. Ocelli in a rather small triangle, the lateral ones near to, but not contiguous with the eye-margin. Prothorax very much contracted in front. Mesonotum sloping very strongly in front, the parapsidal elevations very sharply defined, especially behind. Scutellum narrow, almost as long as the mesonotum, with a broad base against the mesonotum, the axillæ triangular, three times as long as wide in front, the outer edges of the two axillæ slightly converging behind. Scutellum narrowed behind the tips of the axillæ to a slightly rounded point. Posterior face of the metanotum with an irregular large anterior areola and a smaller posterior one. First to sixth abdominal segments of about equal length, the seventh short; posterior angles of the sixth and seventh roundly produced so as to make the tip of the abdomen quadridentate. Legs very short, the middle tibiæ with a large stout spur, their metatarsi spinose. Hind tibiæ with two very small, delicate spurs, one of them almost obsolete. Wings entirely absent. Type. *P. aptera*.

The type species is of very peculiar appearance due to its flattened abdomen and long, slender antennæ and legs. It falls near *Solindenia* Cameron, from which it differs by the complete absence of wings, very slender antennæ, and distinctly exerted ovipositor.

***Parasolindenia aptera* sp. nov.**

Female. Length 3.4 mm, width of abdomen 1.75 mm. Pale brown, the head bronzed black; the abdomen and pleuræ more or less bronzed. Head shining, but microscopically punctured or shagreened. Base of mandibles brownish. Antennæ 13-jointed, scape very slender, not at all thickened apically, rufous; flagellum slender, black, two and one-half times as long as the scape, its sixth and seventh joints pure white. Scutellum, axillæ, and anterior enclosure of the metanotum paler brown than the mesonotum. Abdomen fuscous, with indistinctly bronzed surface. Its surface has a silken appearance due to a thick appressed brownish pubescence over which are scattered

sparse, white appressed hairs; sides of the abdomen paler in color. Venter with a bluish cast, its pubescence sparse. Ovipositor as long as the apical two abdominal segments, pale with a black tip. Legs brownish, hind tibiæ lined above with pale yellow; first two joints of hind tarsi, except the extreme base of metatarsus, whitish. Tips of all the tarsi blackish.

A single female from Willomore, Cape Colony.

***Eupelminus robustus* sp. nov.**

Female. Length 4.5 mm. Sub-opaque, piceous black, antennal scape, except the apex, annulus on antennæ, middle coxæ and trochanters, and the base of four hind tarsi honey-yellow, the markings of the legs being somewhat paler, especially apically. Head three times as wide as thick when seen from above, and a trifle longer than wide when seen from in front, its surface microscopically rugulose. Front above the antennæ almost flat, scarcely impressed. Malar furrow distinct. Eyes oval, distinctly hairy, separated above by more than one-third the width of the head, the lateral ocelli near, but not contiguous with the eye-margin. Antennæ slender, inserted considerably below the level of the lower eye-margin; flagellum slightly thickened apically, not quite twice as long as the scape, the single ring-joint as long as thick. Thorax very short, the mesonotum sharply declivous, the parapsidal elevations sharp. Prothorax as wide as long, transversely aciculated; mesonotum scarcely as long as wide; the scutellum so sharply declivous behind that its surface forms a right angle with the surface of the mesonotum. Axillæ small, triangular, scutellum broad, finely rugulose, as is also the short, simple metathorax. Abdomen ovate, as wide as the thorax and two and one-half times as long as wide, subopaque and sparsely pale hairy; the upper surface and the venter both convex; six visible segments, the second to fifth of about equal length, their posterior margins not incised; sixth longer, rounded at the tip, and with a few scattered punctures, ovipositor slightly exerted. Venter more shining. Legs rather stout, the anterior femora slightly swollen; middle tibiæ with a strong black spine, the middle metatarsi spinose; posterior femora swollen near the base, their tibiæ of even width and distinctly arcuated. Wings very small and narrow, extending only to the tip of the metathorax; fuscous, with an oblique band near the apex. They are distinctly angled or broken near the middle.

One female from Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.

A species of rather remarkable aspect. The abdomen is convex above and shape and texture departs from the more typical Eupelminæ, recalling in superficial appearance certain Scelionidæ except that there is no lateral carina. It would seem similar in some ways to *Arachnophaga* Ashmead, which has no malar furrow; it is also fully winged.

Eupelmus nubifer sp. nov.

Female. Length 4 mm. Ovipositor 1 mm. Black, the head and the pleuræ strongly blue, the thoracic dorsum and abdomen less strongly bronzed. Scape of antennæ and legs varied with brownish yellow; ovipositor pale. Wings with a large fuscous cloud. Head two and one-half times as wide as thick, with a coarsely reticulate sculpture partially concealing a fine transverse aciculation. On the occiput and cavity of the face the reticulations disappear and the transverse aciculations show plainly; cheeks shagreened; clypeus with rugosities and punctures intermixed. Mandibles and palpi black. Flagellum of antennæ slender, a little more than twice as long as the scape, pedicel a trifle longer than the first flagellar joint; ring joint quadrate; flagellar joints gradually shortening, the penultimate quadrate, one-half as long as the apical joint. Prothorax evenly narrowed anteriorly, three-fifths as long as wide, obliquely aciculate on each side; mesonotum shagreened, with a trace of transverse aciculation anteriorly; parapsidal elevations parallel, very distinct but not sharp above, the posterior margin of the segment raised, then suddenly declivous and more or less distinctly trilobed. Anterior median elevation rounded in front and tapering to a point just behind the middle of the mesonotum. Scutellum rounded behind, with a moderately wide base against the mesonotum; scapulæ about two times as long as wide. Metathorax very short; pleuræ shagreened. Abdomen spatulate, the posterior margins of the basal segments strongly incised, not quite as long as the head and thorax together. Dorsal surface concave, except at the tip. Legs rather slender, blue-black; the middle and posterior trochanters, all knees, bases and tips of tibiæ, and tarsi except tips, honey-yellow or ligater. Marginal vein one-third longer than the submarginal; postmarginal and stigmal short, about equal, the stigmal curved and but slightly knobbed at the tip.

One female from Bothaville, Orange Free State, May 15, 1899.

The roughly sculptured head and clouded wings ought to make this species easily recognizable.

***Eupelmus volator* sp. nov.**

Female. Length 3.5 mm. Shining purplish black; trochanters, bases of femora, knees, base and tip of tibiae, and tarsi except tips, brownish testaceous. Wings hyaline, the venation pale. Head shining, the occiput finely transversely aciculate and the cheeks vertically aciculate; malar furrow very distinct. Antennæ short, distinctly thickened toward the tip. Pedicel as long as the first flagellar joint and the ring joint together, the joints thereafter shortening and thickening, the sixth flagellar being quadrate; penultimate joint only one-third as long as the apical one. Eyes without trace of any pubescence. The insertion of the antennæ is distinctly below the level of the lower eye-margin, and they are well separated at the base. Clypeus convexly elevated. Prothorax very short; mesonotum shagreened, with the parapsidal elevations broadly rounded above, slightly convergent behind, meeting the transverse posterior elevation in a curve; central elevation rounded, not acute behind. Metanotum with a large impression on each side, separated by a median carina. Pleuræ shagreened. Abdomen not quite as long as the head and thorax together, concave above, the posterior margins of the basal segments deeply incised. Venter subopaque toward the base. Ovipositor as long as the head height, pale except at the extreme base and tip. Marginal vein about as long as the submarginal; postmarginal and stigmal subequal, each one-fourth as long as the marginal, the stigmal distinctly curved and but little enlarged at the tip.

One female from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, October 1, 1895.

This is possibly not a true *Eupelmus* on account of the entirely bare eyes, low insertion of the antennæ, but it seems to belong nowhere else and I hesitate to erect a new genus for its reception.

***Eupelmus cursor* sp. nov.**

Female. Length 4.5 mm. Elongate, slender; apterous, except for very small wing pads which reach only to the tip of the scutellum. Black, more or less bronzed; the prothorax bright greenish-blue; antennal scape pale brown. Mesonotum brown, with metallic blue reflections behind; the elongate scapulae pale yellow; middle and pos-

terior legs with the trochanters, knees, tips of tibiae, and tarsi except tips pale yellowish. Head shining, shagreened, the facial depression with indications of transverse aciculation. Lower part of face golden or coppery, the clypeal margin slightly emarginate medially and edged with white hairs. Eyes faintly, but distinctly hairy. Prothorax twice as wide as long, concave above and polished. Parapsidal elevations very sharp, converging behind, the central portion longitudinally concave, without any indications of an anterior central elevation. Axillae rather approximated, the base of the scutellum therefore narrower than usual, as is also the entire scutellum. Metanotum shining, irregularly raised. Abdomen narrow, a little longer than the thorax, convex above and beneath; first dorsal segment incised behind, second only roundly emarginate, and third almost entire; surface shagreened. Ovipositor exerted only one-half the head height; stout, pale yellow. Legs slender, the spines of the middle metatarsi pale yellow, concolorous with the tarsal joint and not at all conspicuous, the metatarsus is enlarged in the usual way however. Middle tibial spur strong.

One female from Bothaville, Orange Free State, May 1, 1899.

This is a slender species much like the North American *E. dryorhizoxeni* Ashm. It differs from the *Eupelminus* described on a previous page by its very narrow body, aside from generic differences.

Public Museum,
Milwaukee, December 15, 1906.