

**A new Brazilian Chalcidoid parasite of *Gasterocercodes gossypii* Pierce
(Hymenoptera)**

by A. B. GAHAN, Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The species described herein was at first confused with a new species of *Neocatolaccus* which it closely resembles. A more careful examination, however, has shown that it differs from *Neocatolaccus* by having the occiput delicately but distinctly carinately margined, the parapsidal grooves complete, the abdomen longer and more slender, and the second and third tergites incised at middle of apical margins. Since it apparently agrees with the characters given by Girault for his genus *Eurydinoteloides*, the type of which is not available for comparison, it is being assigned to that genus.

Family Pteromalidae

Genus *Eurydinoteloides* Girault

As represented by this new species the generic characters of *Eurydinoteloides* are as follows:

Female. — Head transverse, broader than thorax, strongly alveolately sculptured; viewed from in front, a little broader than high, the cheeks rounded and approximately one-third as long as the eyes; scrobes rather narrow and moderately deep, the sides rounded and immargined; ocelli in a low triangle, the distance between posterior ocelli about one and one-half times the distance from lateral ocellus to eye margin; occiput weakly carinately margined, the carina much below the vertex; antennae 13-jointed, inserted a little above middle of head; scape cylindrical, extending above the vertex; pedicel as long as broad; ring joints three in number, transverse and quite distinct; funicle 5-jointed, the joints all much longer

than broad; club 3-jointed, not broader than funicle and about one and one-half times as long as fifth funicle joint; mandibles both distinctly quadridentate. Thorax about one-third longer than broad, sculptured like the head; pronotum strongly transverse, slightly narrower than mesoscutum at tegulae, abruptly truncate anteriorly, immargined; mesoscutum about twice as broad as long, rather convex, the parapsidal grooves complete but not deeply impressed; scutellum nearly as long as mesoscutum, without a transverse groove; axillae widely separated; propodeum less than half as long as scutellum, with complete lateral folds and a distinct transverse fold which joins the lateral folds about midway between base and apex of propodeum but which, at the median line of the propodeum, is much nearer its base than its apex; propodeal spiracles short, elliptical. Legs rather slender; posterior tibia with two spurs, the inner spur more than twice as long as the short outer one; basal joint of hind tarsus nearly as long as the other four joints combined. Forewings with marginal vein nearly three times as long as stigmal, postmarginal more than twice as long as stigmal, the stigmal knob less than twice as thick as the basal part of the vein; disk of wing bare behind the submarginal vein and for a short distance beyond, uniformly ciliated from near base of marginal vein to apex of wing. Abdomen subsessile, long, slender, and conical, nearly twice as long as head and thorax, narrower than thorax, sub-compressed, the second and third tergites distinctly incised at apical middle, the sixth and seventh tergites subequal and each much longer than the basal tergites. Head and thorax clothed with recurved grayish hairs; propodeum bare medially but rather densely clothed with recurved hairs laterad of the spiracles; abdomen dorsally nearly bare on the first four tergites, the segments beyond the fourth clothed with short dark cilia, all tergites laterally and beneath with conspicuous white hairs, which are sparse on the basal tergites but become rather dense on the apical ones.

Male — Antennae 13-jointed, with only 2 ring joints, funicle 6-jointed, club 3-jointed; flagellar joints with the hairs a little longer than in the female; abdomen shortly petiolate, narrowly elliptical, about as long as thorax, the apical tergites not elongate and none of the tergites incised medially. Other characters as in the female.

Eurydinoteloides longiventris, n. sp.

Differs from the description of *E. americana* Girault by being much larger, by having the last ring joint of the antennae very little longer than the preceding, by having the first funicle joint much longer than the pedicel, and by some slight details of color.

Female. — Length 5.9 mm. Antennal ring joints subequal; first funicle joint twice as long as pedicel and about thrice as long as broad, following funicle joints shorter, the fifth about twice as long as broad; clypeal area convergently striated, rest of head with nearly uniform alveolate sculpture, the alveolae somewhat irregular in shape and slightly coarser on frons than on vertex; lateral ocellus about twice its own diameter from the eye margin. Pronotum, mesoscutum, and scutellum with deep and rather coarse alveolate sculpture; propodeum with shallow shagreening; coxae shagreened; abdomen dorsally with anterior four tergites polished, the apical three shallowly shagreened, all tergites with some sculpturing laterally.

Head aeneous black; mandibles dark reddish with the teeth black; antennal scape and pedicel reddish testaceous, flagellum black; pronotum slightly greenish; mesoscutum distinctly aeneous; scutellum and axillae black; pleura and all coxae more or less metallic green; propodeum dark metallic green; abdomen for the most part bright copper colored, the first tergite mostly bright metallic green, the second to sixth tergites each with a bright metallic green area on its ventral flap, the seventh tergite black; wings hyaline, venation dark brown; all femora usually brownish testaceous, occasionally dark brown with the bases and apices testaceous; tibiae pale yellowish testaceous, tarsi usually somewhat darker testaceous than tibiae.

Male. — Length 3 mm. Antennal pedicel as long as broad; first funicle joint only a little more than twice as long as broad, and not much longer than the other joints, the sixth funicle joint about twice as long as broad. Scutellum as well as mesoscutum slightly tinged with aeneous; abdomen mostly black, but with a broad yellowish band embracing apical two-thirds of first tergite (not counting the petiole) and base of second. Otherwise like the female.

Type locality: Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil.

Type No. 51905. U. S. National Museum.

Described from eight females and six males reared from *Gasterocercodes gossypii* Pierce by E. J. Hambleton at Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil. According to the collector, the species is a primary external parasite of its Curculionid host.
