DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS, *ANOMALENCYRTUS*, FROM INDIA (HYM. : ENCYRTIDAE)

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**Abstract.** A new genus, *Anomalencyrtus* (Type-species: *A. longicornis*, sp. nov.) is described in the family Encyrtidae, and is distinguished from *Alamella Agarwal* and *Anomalaricia Mercet*.

*Anomalencyrtus*, gen. nov.

**Female:** Head in dorsal view about 3.5× as wide as long; frontoverterx twice as wide as its median length; eyes small, dorsal width about 0.4 of frontoverterx width; ocelli arranged in a strong obtuse triangle, POL about thrice of OOL and 8× of OCL; occiput concave and sharply margined above (Fig. 1). Head in front view, about a sixth as wide as high; antennal sockets removed from facial margin by a distance equal to 1.6× the major diameter of a socket and with their upper margins above lower eye margins; intercrobal prominence convex; scrobes not distinct; facial impression broadly concave above, but not carinated, separated from front ocellus by about the diameter of the ocellus and laterally running very close to eye margins. Head in side view, with the eyes not over-reaching occiput behind; genae broad, slightly narrowed below, about two-thirds of eye length; subocular suture distinct (Fig. 2). Mandibles bidentate; maxillary and labial palpi 3-and 2-segmented respectively. Antennae, in card-mounted specimen, longer than body (43:37); scape slightly compressed but not expanded, reaching the top of vertex (Fig. 2); pedicel distinctly shorter than F1 (1:1.5); F1-6 elongated, none less than twice as long as wide; club elongated, slightly longer than preceding three segments combined, not wider than the preceding segment; in slide mounted antenna, club sutures not indicated (Figs. 3, 3a); flagellar segments with long rhinaria.

Thorax (Fig. 1) normally convex; pronotum dorsally narrow; mesoscutum slightly shorter than scutellum; axillae joined by their mesal angles; scutellum about as long as wide, slightly narrowed towards apex, the latter broadly rounded. Fore wings broad 2.33× as long as wide; venation reaching nearly the middle of anterior margin; costal cell moderately broad; marginal and postmarginal veins combined longer (about 1.5×) than stigmal vein; speculum distinct, closed behind by 5-6 rows of discal setae, the basal cut off portion open (Fig. 5, 6); marginal fringe short. Legs long and slender; basitarsus of middle leg almost as long as following three segments combined; tibial spur slightly shorter than basitarsus (Fig. 4).

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Figs. 1-7. *Anomalencyrtus longicornis*, gen. et. sp. nov., Holotype ♀: 1, Body dorsal, antennae, wings and legs omitted; 2, Head lateral; 3, Antenna; 3a, Pedicel, F1 and club enlarged; 4, Middle tibia and tarsus; 5, Fore wing, basal half (Setae below basal half of submarginal vein drawn from the left fore wing as the wing on the slide was broken at that point; 6, Distal venation of fore wing, enlarged; 7, Apex of gaster, lateral. Figures 2-4 and 7 (but not 3a) drawn to same scale. Figures 1, 2 and 7 were drawn when the holotype was in alcohol, prior to mounting it on card. Hence the gaster in figure 1 appears somewhat distended.
Gaster slightly longer than thorax (Fig. 1); eighth tergum with its median length equal to its basal width (measured at level of cercal plates); paratergites long, broader in middle and narrowed at both ends; ovipositor short, about 0.30 of gastral length, Anagyrine-type; hypopygium prominent, extending a little beyond apex of gaster (Figs. 1, 7).

Type-species: Anomalencyrtus longicornis, sp. nov.

Remarks: Anomalencyrtus, gen. nov. is related to Alamella Agarwal and Anomalicornia Mercet. It shares with these genera the following characters: Bidentate mandibles; 3-segmented maxillary and 2-segmented labial palpi; frontovertex distinctly broader than dorsal eye width; location of antennal sockets far above facial margin; long antennae with pedicel shorter than F1 and flagellar segments provided with numerous rhinaria; and short ovipositor. The antennae and genitalia are similar to those of Anomalicornia, but in general habitus it is closer to Alamella. The females of these three genera can be distinguished on the basis of the following characters:

Anomalicornia: Body elongated, somewhat depressed with the head subprognathous and gaster as long as head and thorax combined; width of frontovertex about three times the dorsal eye width; POL equal to OOL, slightly longer than OCL; genae almost as long as eye length; antennae $3 \times$ as long as middle tibia and as long as length of body, funicule 7-segmented, club 2-segmented; fore wings (in macrapterous forms) narrow, $2.75 \times$ as long as wide with the venation stopping far mesad of middle of anterior margin and with the costal cell reduced especially in basal half; marginal vein slightly longer than wide, postmarginal short and stigmal with a short neck and expanded apex; legs long and slender, tibial spur of middle leg about half the length of corresponding basitarsus; gaster with the eighth tergum $1.5 \times$ as long as wide; ovipositor short, $0.4 \times$ the length of middle tibia or about $0.17 \times$ longer than basitarsus of middle leg. (see Mercet, 1921; Hayat, 1978).

Anomalencyrtus: Body not elongated, normally convex, head hypognathous and gaster somewhat shorter than head and thorax combined; width of frontovertex $2.5 \times$ the dorsal eye width; POL about $3 \times$ of OOL, $8 \times$ of OCL; genae about $0.67 \times$ of eye length; antennae $2.5 \times$ as long as middle tibia and slightly longer than body; funicule 6-segmented, club apparently unsegmented; fore wings as in Alamella, $2.33 \times$ as long as wide with the venation reaching nearly the middle of anterior margin and with the costal cell well-developed; postmarginal and marginal veins combined longer than stigmal vein; legs long and slender, tibial spur of middle leg slightly shorter than basitarsus; gaster with the eighth tergum as long as wide; ovipositor short, $0.4 \times$ the length of middle tibia or slightly less than twice as long as basitarsus of middle leg.

Alamella: Differs from Anomalencyrtus as follows: Frontovertex $1.5 \times$ as wide as dorsal eye width; POL not less than $4 \times$ of both OOL and OCL; genae almost half of eye length; antennae slightly more than twice as long as middle tibia and shorter than body, funicule 7-segmented, club 2-segmented; fore wings with the marginal and postmarginal veins combined not longer than
stigmal vein; ovipositor a little over half of middle tibia and slightly less than twice as long as basitarsus of middle leg. (see Agarwal, 1966; Hayat et al., 1975)

Anomalencyrtus longicornis, sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

**Female**: Holotype length, 0.95 mm. Head blackish-brown, slightly shiny; thorax pale orange-yellow, pronotum except laterally and anterior 0.25 of mesoscutum blackish-brown; a spot near apex of scutellum, propodeum laterad and posterior to spiracles, and mesopleura posteriorly, brownish; metanotum, propodeum and mesopleura otherwise yellowish; gaster with distal 0.67 × and sides of basal 0.33, hypopygium and apex of ovipositor brownish. Antennae brownish-yellow with scape in basal half pale-brown. Wings hyaline, veins brown; postmarginal vein distally hyaline. Legs pale yellow with hind coxae dusky, hind femora and tibiae slightly yellowish-brown.

Head dorsum sparsely setose, the setae moderately long and pale brown, setae below sockets whitish; eyes with fine transparent hairs that are visible at higher magnifications; setae on thoracic dorsum brownish; antennal flagellum with brownish setae. Head dorsum finely reticulate; mesoscutum and axillae with fine hexagonal reticulations that are less pronounced than those on frontoverex; scutellum with dense but fine rectangular cells arranged in close longitudinal lines thus giving the impression of being longitudinally reticulate. Other characters as given in the description of the genus and the figures.

**Male**: Not known.

**Host**: Not known.


**Distribution**: India: Uttar Pradesh.

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**References**


