

**OPHIOPINOTUS PINOTUS GEN. ET SP. NOV. (HYMENOPTERA:
TORYMIDAE)¹**

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(With seven text-figures)

Ophiopinotus has been proposed as a new genus with *Ophiopinotus pinotus* sp. nov. as the type-species in the family Torymidae.

***Ophiopinotus* gen. nov.**

FEMALE: Body coloration mostly black; head densely pubescent, toruli placed just below the middle of frons; scape short not reaching front ocellus; occipital carina absent; mandibles tridentate; maxillary and labial palpi 4 and 3-segmented respectively; antennae 13-segmented (11173); thorax with densely pubescence; propodeum with inverted 'V' shaped carinae; hind femora narrow with one tooth at subapex; gaster short, compact, tergites I-II glabrous, III-VII densely setose, exerted part of ovipositor as long as the length of gaster.

Female length: 5.00-5.80 mm.

Type-species: *Ophiopinotus pinotus* sp. nov. (Monotypic).

Comments: *Ophiopinotus* gen. nov. differs from closely related genus *Ditropinotus* Crawford, 1907 in the general coloration of the body, antennae with one annellus, propodeum with inverted 'V' shaped carinae, hind femora narrow with one tooth at subapex, exerted part of ovipositor as long as length of gaster.

***Ophiopinotus pinotus* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)**

FEMALE

Body colour mostly black except eyes, ocelli, apices of fore and mid femora, tibiae and tarsi of all legs pinkish yellow.

Head — Wider than long in facial view, unpitted with dense pubescence of silvery white

hairs; scrobe cavity shallowly excavated, unlimited; toruli situated just below middle of frons; ocelli in obtuse triangle, malar space shorter than major axis of eyes; occipital carina absent; pre-orbital carinae absent, post-orbital carinae distinct (Fig. 1); mandibles tridentate (Fig. 2); maxillary and labial palpi 4 and 3-segmented respectively. Antennae (Fig. 3) 13-segmented, scape short, not reaching front ocellus, 5 times as long as wide, as long as 2.5 preceding funicle segments combined; pedicel 1.5 as long as wide; annellus 2.0 wider than long; F1-3 wider than long, F4-6 as long as wide, F7 longer than wide; club 3-segmented, less than three times as long as wide, as long as preceding 2.5 funicle segments combined.

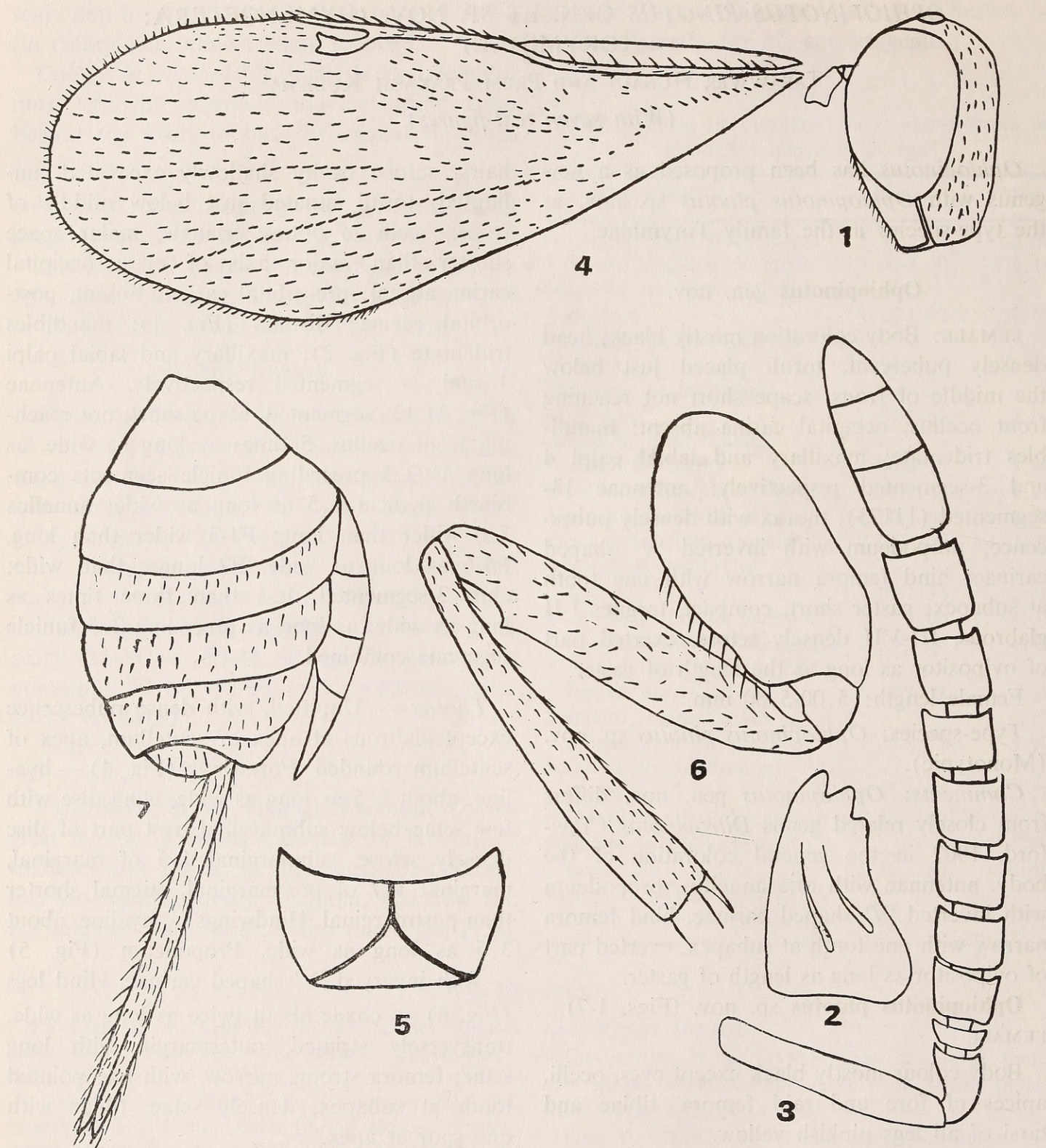
Thorax — Unpitted, with dense pubescence except glabrous at apex of scutellum, apex of scutellum rounded. Forewings (Fig. 4) — hyaline, about 2.5 as long as wide, wing disc with few setae below submarginal, rest part of disc densely setose, submarginal 1.5 of marginal, marginal 1.7 of postmarginal, stigmal shorter than postmarginal. Hindwings — hyaline, about 3.5 as long as wide. Propodeum (Fig. 5) — with inversed 'V' shaped carinae. Hind legs (Fig. 6) — coxae about twice as long as wide, transversely striated, outermargin with long setae; femora strong, narrow, with one pointed tooth at subapex, densely setae, tibiae with one spur at apex.

Gaster (Fig. 7) — Acuminate at apex, shorter than thorax, tergites short, I-II glabrous, III-IV densely setose, exerted part of ovipositor as long as length of gaster.

Female length: 5.00 mm.

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Figs. 1-7. *Ophiopinotus pinotus* sp. nov. ♀: 1. Head (lateral view); 2. Mandible; 3. Antenna; 4. Fore wing; 5. Propodeum; 6. Hind leg; 7. Gaster.

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TAXONOMIC STUDIES ON THE MARINE OSTRACODA FROM THE EAST COAST OF INDIA¹

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(With four plates)

INTRODUCTION

While investigating the systematics and ecology of benthic ostracods, 40 species belonging to 27 genera and 14 families were identified from the marginal marine/estuarine environments, namely Bimili backwaters (17°54'N; 83°28'E), Balacheruvu tidal stream (17°39'N; 83°15'E), and Vasishta Godavari estuary (16°18'N; 81°42'E).

Among the members of the family Cythereidae Baird 1850, *Cythere dentaculatum*, *Neomonoceratina indica*, *N. spinosa* and *Eopaijenborchella subcaudatum* are new to science; *Cythere darwinii* and *Hemicytheridea truncatula* were recorded for the first time from Indian waters. *Palmenella mckenziei* Annapurna and Rama Sarma 1985 was described earlier from the Bimili backwater, on the east coast of India (Annapurna & Rama Sarma 1985).

***Cythere darwinii* Brady, 1868**
(Pl. 1, Fig. A)

Lateral outline elongate-ovate. Anterior end evenly rounded, posterior end narrowly round-

ed below and compressed above. Dorsal margin straight. Ventral margin turns upwards towards the posterior end. Surface of the carapace ornamented with a larger pit with numerous small punctae in between the smaller arranged in rows behind the anterior and posterior margins. Hinge amphidont type. In the left valve the median hinge bar crenulate, smooth in the right valve. Normal pores numerous, central muscle scars in the form of vertical row of 4 adductor scars with one frontal scar. Eye spot absent. Left valve larger than right. Right valve dorsally higher than the left.

Length 0.88 mm; height 0.49 mm.

Occurrence: Backwaters of Bimili and Balacheruvu tidal stream.

Distribution: Northwestern Europe, North America, Japan.

***Cythere dentaculatum* sp. nov.**
(Pl. 1, Fig. B; Pl. 2, Fig. 1)

Carapace laterally compressed. Ventral margin sinuate, dorsal margin straight, maximum height approximately at the anterior end. Surface sculptured with strong ridges and fossae arranged parallel to the ridges. Anterior end rounded, bears marginal denticulations. Posterior end truncate, bears two marginal denti-

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