

## A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

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The following genus belongs to the Chætostrichini:

### **Pseudobrachysticha**, new genus.

*Female*.—In my table of genera runs to *Brachysticha* Mayr, but differs from that genus in that there is only one-ring joint and the fore wings are naked, the marginal ciliation at the apex but moderately long and the club is 2-jointed, the antennæ 6-jointed. Moreover, in the male the club is solid. Because the single funicle joint is connected rather closely with the club, sometimes making the latter appear 3-jointed, this genus may be confused with *Pteryogramma* Perkins, but the male is different from the female, the discal ciliation of the fore wing is absent, excepting a single line of it along the cephalic margin from venation to apex, the funicle is really present and the ovipositor is inserted in the middle of the abdomen. Marginal vein as long as the submarginal, the stigmal with a short neck and a rounded knob. Mandibles tridentate. Male the same, except the shape of the abdomen and the 5-jointed antennæ. A short, distinct postmarginal vein.

#### 1. **Pseudobrachysticha semiaurea**, new species.

*Female*.—Length, 0.60 mm.

Bright golden yellow, the abdomen black (the incisions of the segments sometimes showing through as yellow cross-stripes), the venation dusky black, the fore wing smoky from base to slightly beyond the apex of the venation, but subhyaline at base to the break of the submarginal vein and along under the marginal vein, the infuscation accented across from base of the marginal vein and less so across from the apex of the stigmal (thus more or less bifasciate). Caudal wings slightly dusky to some little distance beyond the venation. Two to four isolated cilia on the fore wing in a line longitudinally between apex of stigmal vein and apex of the wing. Marginal cilia at apex of the fore wing about between a fourth and a third of the greatest wing width, distinctly shorter the caudal marginal cilia of the caudal wing. The latter rather broad, but distinctly narrower than the length of its marginal



cilia, naked discally, excepting for a pair of isolated cilia in a line longitudinally, central and somewhat proximad of the middle between the apex of the venation and the apex of the blade. Antennal club dusky. Cephalic face of the pronotum black. Hind femora sometimes dusky. Scape and legs nearly white.

The male is similarly coloured.

Described from a large number of specimens of both sexes reared from the eggs of *Hilda breviceps* Stal, Los Banos, Philippine Islands, February, 1915, C. F. Baker.

*Types*.—Catalogue No. 19300, U. S. N. M., four males, four females on a slide. A large number of paratypes on another slide.

## A NEW SPECIES OF *PSEUDOMPHALE* FROM CHILE.

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The genus *Pseudomphale* Schrottky is the same as *Horismenus* in the North American sense. It may be *Horismenus* in the European sense, yet doubtfully. There are three ring-joints. The single Australian species of *Horismenus* represents a new genus which may be named *Horismenopsis*, new genus. The genotype is *Horismenus antiopa* Girault. The following new species of *Horismenus* was found in the collections of the United States National Museum when reviewing the North American Entedoninae.

### 1. *Pseudomphale hypatia*, new species.

*Female*.—Length, 2.50 mm.

Differs from *lixivorus* Crawford in that the tibiae are not dark, but merely embrowned centrally or brown except at tips; the stripe of scaliness across near apex of segment 2 of the abdomen is not so wide nor so produced proximad at lateral margin, the petiole is distinctly shorter and vertical, the abdomen subsessile, the median carina of the propodeum longer and broader. From *floridanus* Ashmead in the same particulars except the tibiae, which are darker than in that species, brown, not white; also in *floridanus*, segment 2 of the abdomen is longer, slightly over half the length of that region (somewhat less than half in this new species); also the thorax is blue, not black. Differs from *microgaster* Ashmead in the shorter segment 2 of the abdomen. Runs close to *brasiliensis* Ashmead, but differs in the shorter abdominal



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