

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

By J. C. CRAWFORD.

Assistant Curator, Division of Insects, U. S. National Museum.

In this paper three new genera and four new species are described. The new genus in the Monodontomerinæ is remarkable in the location of the spurs on the hind tibiæ, while the one in the Perilampidæ adds a fourth genus to the group of gall-making chalcids.

The term propodeum is used in this paper for the true first abdominal segment, usually called the "metathorax," and the latter term is applied to the real metathorax.

Family TORYMIDÆ.

Subfamily MONODONTOMERINÆ.

PERISSOCENTRUS, new genus.

Type.—*P. chilensis* Crawford.

Related to *Monodontomerus*, but the spurs on the hind tibiæ not apical, situated about two-thirds the length of the tibiæ, from the base (fig. 1); spurs very long, projecting beyond the apex of the tibiæ; hind femora with a large tooth and basad of this a smaller triangular one; occipital foraminal depression margined; eyes hairy; scutellum with a transverse furrow; first segment of abdomen with the apical margin straight.

This genus is readily separated from all the others in the subfamily by the location of the spurs on the hind tibiæ.

PERISSOCENTRUS CHILENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length about 3.5 mm.; ovipositor about 0.6 mm. Dark bronzy or purplish, with green in varying lights, the head more brassy and the abdomen æneous; face finely rugulose, below insertion of antennæ with scattered fine punctures; occiput finely reticulately lineolate; antennæ dark brown, the scape metallic; thorax finely reticulately striate, back of the transverse furrow on scutellum finely longitudinally striate; the row of pits on the depressed apical margin of scutellum complete; propodeum with a strong median carina, the surface on each side of this finely irregularly longitudinally

rugulose; femora and hind tibiae metallic-purplish; front and middle tibiae within, knees, bases and apices of all tibiae, and tarsi entirely, reddish-testaceous; outer side of front and middle tibiae deep brown with slight purplish reflections; spurs on hind tibiae light colored; wings subhyaline, veins dark brown, the stigmal vein short, the postmarginal somewhat longer; abdomen beyond the basal segment finely transversely lineolate.

Male.—Length about 3 mm. Similar to the female except in secondary sexual characters, but more greenish, the tibiae mostly reddish.

Bred from *Ormiscodes crinita*, at Santiago, Chile, by Prof. M. J. Rivera.

Type.—Cat. No. 13349, U.S.N.M.

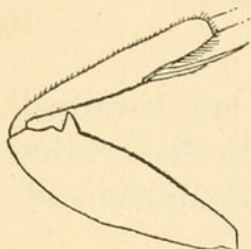


FIG. 1. — PERISSOCENTRUS CHILENSIS, FEMALE. HIND FEMUR AND TIBIA, INNER SIDE.

PERISSOCENTRUS ARGENTINÆ, new species.

Female.—Length about 3.5 mm.; ovipositor about 1 mm. Dark olive green, the head bright green; head finely reticulately rugulose; antennae reddish-brown, the scape testaceous; thorax finely reticulately striate; scutellum back of transverse furrow longitudinally striate; propodeum with a strong median carina, excavated on each side of this, and the surface finely reticulately rugose; basad on each side of the median carina is a fovea formed by two short carinae; legs reddish testaceous, hind tibiae and femora metallic, front femora suffused with brown; abdomen beyond the basal segment faintly transversely lineolate.

Male.—Length about 2.5 mm. Very similar to the female except in secondary sexual characters; scape metallic.

Three females and one male from Ceres, Argentina.

Type.—Cat. No. 13350, U.S.N.M.

This is the species identified for Dr. J. Künckel d'Herculais by Doctor Ashmead as *Monodontomerus phormio* Walker, but that species is said to have all the femora green and Walker in the original description mentions long apical spurs on the tibiae while in the species now described the spurs are not apical.

Family EURYTOMIDÆ.

Tribe RILEYINI.

CALORILEYA, new genus.

Type.—*C. cearæ* Crawford.

Belongs to the tribe Rileyini; antennae thirteen jointed, with three ring joints, inserted about as high as the middle of the eyes; eyes almost round; mandibles four toothed; face concave, with a deep antennal fossa extending to the vertex, the middle ocellus situated at the head of the fossa; head and thorax umbilicately punctured; parap-

sidal furrows complete; stigmal knob enlarged, stigma with a distinct tooth pointing obliquely toward front of wing; wing with a small stigmal cloud; propodeal spiracles oval, situated basad; segments one to three of abdomen short, the fourth much the longest.

This genus differs from *Rileya* by the enlarged stigmal knob and the umbilicate punctures, and from *Neorileya* and *Macrorileya* by having three ring joints in the antennæ. Doctor Ashmead, in his classification of the Chalcid flies, has erroneously stated that *Macrorileya* has three ring joints, but the type material shows only two, these each longer than wide.

CALORILEYA CEARÆ, new species.

Female.—Length about 4 mm. Light yellow, translucent, with darker stains; head umbilicately punctured; mandibles yellow, the teeth dark brown; antennæ brownish-yellow, pedicel longer than the first joint of the funicle; pronotum over twice as wide as long; pronotum, mesonotum, and metathorax umbilicately punctured; middle lobe of mesonotum with a median stripe of dark brown; propodeum with several longitudinal carinæ and a transverse one, making it appear areolated; stigmal cloud reaching about halfway across wing; legs

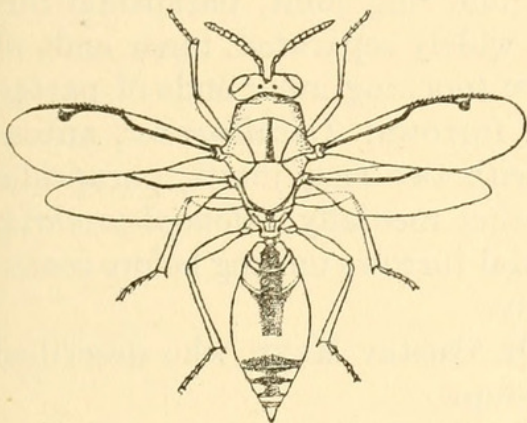


FIG. 2.—*CALORILEYA CEARÆ*, FEMALE.

light yellow; abdomen finely reticulated, with a median stripe of dark brown reaching about the middle of fourth segment; following segments medially stained brown.

Male.—Length about 4 mm. Similar to the female, but the stigmal knob much more enlarged, median stripe on abdomen wider, complete, that on mesonotum continues on the postscutellum.

Habitat.—Ceara, Brazil, bred from galls of *Mayrellus mirabilis*.

Described from 12 specimens.

Type.—Cat. No. 13351, U.S.N.M.

Family PERILAMPIDÆ.

MAYRELLUS, new genus.

Type.—*M. mirabilis* Crawford.

Mandibles two toothed; antennæ inserted on the middle of the face, thirteen jointed, with four ring joints, the funicle four-jointed, (fig. 3) joints of club fused; antennæ of male similar to female; clypeus medially deeply notched; head antero-posteriorly very thin, the lateral ocelli on the vertex, the eyes above touching the vertex; pronotum transverse; parapsidal furrows complete, deep; scutellum

elongate, as long as the mesonotum and prothorax together and extending over the metathorax and propodeum to the base of the abdomen; axillæ widely separated but nearer together than the parapsidal furrows; propodeal spiracles large, round; stigmal joined to marginal by a triangular infuscated area making the marginal vein appear enlarged apically; claws with a tooth beneath near base; hind

tibiæ with two apical spurs; abdomen flattened above.

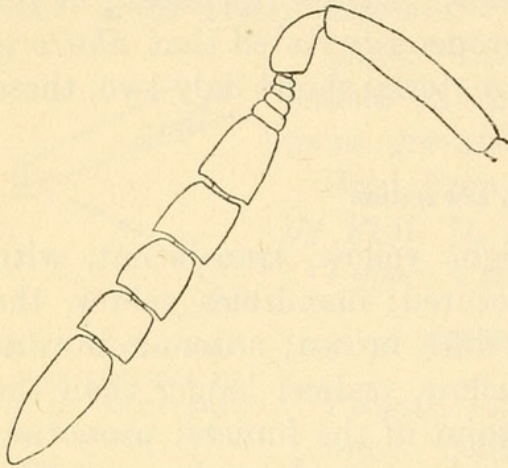


FIG. 3.—MAYRELLUS MIRABILIS, ANTENNA OF FEMALE.

This genus belongs to the group of *Asparagobius*, *Trichilogaster*, and *Monopleurothrix*, all being gall makers. To show the relationships these genera may be briefly characterized as follows: *Asparagobius*, antennæ with one ring joint, parapsidal furrows widely separated, inner ends of axillæ touching inner ends of parapsidal furrows; *Trichilogaster*, antennæ with two ring joints, parapsidal

furrows widely separated, axillæ meeting medially; *Monopleurothrix*, antennæ with two ring joints, parapsidal furrows uniting before reaching scutellum, axillæ meeting medially.

This genus is named in honor of Dr. Gustav Mayr, who described the other genera belonging to this group.

The placing of this series of genera in the Perilampidæ is subject to much doubt. They will probably form an independent group.

MAYRELLUS MIRABILIS, new species.

Female.—Length about 3 mm. Form stout, head and thorax black, finely rugulose; face above sparsely, umbilicately punctured down to a point about one-half way from the ocelli to the insertion of the antennæ; below with sparse, shallow punctures; antennæ brown, scape and pedicel, yellowish, fourth ring joint about twice as long as third; mesonotum, except middle of parapsidal areas at rear, closely umbilicately punctured; axillæ with umbilicate punctures only at inner ends; scutellum with a median furrow extending back from base about two-thirds its length; this furrow with more or less distinct longitudinal rugæ and at times with a median longitudinal carina; scutellum rugoso-umbilicately punctured, except area at end of furrow, which is finely rugulose with a few longitudinal rugæ; front wings on anterior half

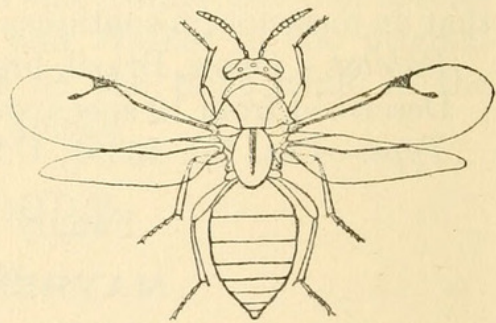


FIG. 4.—MAYRELLUS MIRABILIS, FEMALE.

slightly dusky from base of marginal vein to end of stigmal; veins yellowish, triangular area at base of stigmal vein and stigmal knob dark brown; femora stout, especially hind, brown; tibiæ and tarsi yellowish; abdomen brown, dorsal plates closely punctured, viewed laterally, the abdomen is shaped very like that of a cynipid.

Male.—Length about 2.5 mm. Similar to female except in secondary sexual characters.

Ceara, Brazil. Bred from galls on unknown plant. F. D. da Rocha collector.

Type.—Cat. no. 13352, U.S.N.M.

This species is probably the author of the galls from which it was collected.



Crawford, J. C. 1910. "New south American parasitic Hymenoptera."
Proceedings of the United States National Museum 39, 235–239.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/53443>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/51978>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.