

NEW EUCOILINAE

(HYMENOPTERA, CYNIPOIDEA)

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Two new genera are here proposed in the group with carinae on the mesoscutum, also one new subgeneric name, together with some changes in preoccupied specific names.

Lopheucoila, new genus

This genus differs from *Tropideucoila* and *Dettmeria* in having the wing clear, without a basal cloud and in having a short tooth on the upper surface of the cup overhanging the central pit. The cup is not as large as in *Rhabdeucoela* but is well-elevated and ridges radiate from its base out on to the disk which is truncate and quadrangular behind. The truncation of prothorax is two-thirds the width of the head with (from in front) three emarginations; in dorsal view the pronotum shows two prominent smooth areas back of the wide, shallow, lateral emarginations. Mesoscutum high-arched in profile, the median and lateral ridges bare as are the two ridges above each wing seen in side view. Head as broad as thorax, cheeks narrowed behind eyes and sharply margined. Malar groove present. Antenna of female moniliform, 13-segmented, the flagellum gradually stouter to last which is conical, the apical nine segments finely ridged, almost bare and slightly compressed. Mesopleuron bare and shining. Scutellum almost as long as mesoscutum, quadrangular, lateral bars smooth, extending back half-way, foveae longer than broad, cup not reaching back as far as the disk. Wing hyaline bare, ciliate only on outer margin, veins colorless, radial cell open on margin and partly so at base, cubitus wanting. Carinae on propodeum strongly angled. Abdomen longer than high, tergite II occupying almost the whole of abdomen, punctate posteriorly with a girdle of hairs at base. Species black with mandibles and legs red, antennae darker. Name from the Greek word *lophos*, a ridge, referring to the median dorsal carina.

Type. Diglyphosema anastrephae Rohwer.

1. Cup truncate behind, .42 the width of the disk
truncicola, new species
- Cup rounded behind, narrower _____ 2
2. Abdomen of female 1.6 times as long as high, the lower half of tergite II punctate behind and with a longitudinally ridged groove at base on each side _____ *anastrephae* (Rohwer)
- Abdomen of female 1.4 times as long as high, the lower posterior third of tergite II punctate and its base smooth
mexicana, new species

Lopheucoila truncicola, new species

Female. Abdomen 1.7 times as long as high in side view, the lower posterior half punctate. Tergite II with a broad, longitudinally ridged

groove on each side at base. Last two segments of antenna as 14:24. Length 2.65 mm.

Type. U.S.N.M. No. 60980.

Described from one specimen taken November 16, 1931 ovipositing in a hole in a pear-shaped Valencia orange on the Oliveara Estate, Nova Iguassu, Brazil (Kisliuk and Cooley).

***Lopheucoila anastrephae* (Rohwer), new combination**

Diglyphosema anastrephae Rohwer, 1919. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 21: 156.

The types of *anastrephae* are in the U. S. National Museum (fig. 1). The median carina on mesoscutum does not quite reach the scutellum, the parapsidal ridges are incomplete, hardly more than distinct changes in slope. Cup .4 the width of the disk. Last two segments of antenna of female as 13:21. In the male the third is longest and strongly bent.

Determined as this species are: one male reared March 3, 1930 from *Lonchaea* in guava, Casa Vouk, São Paulo, Brazil (M. Carvalho); one female from Balboa Heights, C.Z., reared June 1928 from *Anastrepha fraterculus* (J. Zetek-3080); one male Dept. Piura, Peru (C. H. Townsend); one male S. Lucrecia, Vera Cruz, Mexico (Crawford).

***Lopheucoila mexicana*, new species**

Female. Differs from *anastrephae* in that the median carina on mesoscutum reaches the scutellum, there is a group of punctures between the median and each lateral ocellus and the last two segments of the antenna are as 9:13. The posterior third of tergite II is punctate and it is smooth anteriorly without a sulcate depression. Using the width of the head as a base the length of mesonotum ratio is 1.22; antenna 1.8; wing 3.1. Length 1.9 mm.

Type. U.S.N.M. No. 60981.

Described from one specimen from Cordoba, Mexico (Crawford). Male unknown. Host unknown.

***Penteucoila*, new genus**

Head broader than thorax. Cheeks sharply margined. Antenna of female 13-segmented, last seven of flagellum forming a club, last segment longest. Truncation of pronotum broad, with three shallow emarginations. Mesoscutum with a percurrent median carina between two deep, smooth grooves closed anteriorly. Parapsidal ridges broad, pubescent, percurrent; lateral ridges bare with smooth grooves above and below each. Scutellum quadrate, disk reticulate, truncate with a short blunt tooth at each corner behind as in *Dicerataspis*; cup reaching back almost as far as disk, a short tooth overhanging the pit on depressed rear portion. Mesopleuron bare and polished. Wing dusky at base, sparingly pubescent, ciliate, radial cell open, veins distinct, cubitus wanting. Carinae on propodeum angled. Abdomen truncate, slightly longer than high. Differs from *Rhabdeucoila* and *Lopheucoila* in having

the wing dusky at the base; from *Dettmeria* and *Tropideucoila* in having a tooth on the cup of the scutellum overhanging the little pit. Male unknown.

Type. *Penteucoila triloris*, new species.

***Penteucoila triloris*, new species**

Female. (Fig. 2). Robust. Black with mandibles and legs light brown, antennae darker brown. Cheeks narrowed behind eyes. Occiput smooth. Head from in front broader than high, front polished, almost bare, a fine groove close to eye margin from antennae to malar groove. Malar space the .23 eye height. Pubescent areas between and below lateral ocelli. Antennae 13-segmented, twice as long as width of head, segments 7-13 forming a slight club. Truncation of pronotum .57 the width of the head, with a median and two broader shallow emarginations. Mesoscutum smooth with a bare percurrent median carina on each side of which is a deep smooth groove and a pubescent parapsidal ridge; the lateral ridges are shorter, bare and have broader smooth grooves above and below each. Scutellum .8 as long as mesoscutum, disk reticulate, truncate, with a short blunt tooth at each posterior angle. Cup well-elevated, broadly rounded behind; tapering in front into a carina between the two deep smooth foveae, a short sharp tooth overhanging the central pit on the sloping rear portion, lateral bars smooth. Mesopleuron bare, smooth. Wing hyaline beyond the dusky base, pubescent and ciliate, veins clear, radial cell open on margin and partially so at base, cubitus absent. Area on either side of and between the angled carinae pubescent, neck of propodeum short, sulcate. Abdomen slightly longer than high, truncate behind, only tergite II visible, faintly punctate behind, with a ring of hairs at base. Described from three specimens measuring 1.6, 1.6, and 1.8 mm. Host unknown.

Types. U.S.N.M. No. 60982. Type, Jalapa, Mexico (Crawford). Paratypes in British Museum: Trinidad, February 22, 1929, J. G. Meyers, No. 1199; British Guiana, 3.8.46, H. C. James, No. 801. The paratypes were loaned through the kindness of Mr. G. J. Kerrich of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology.

***Tropideucoila rufipedata*, new name**

Trisseucoela rufipes Kieffer (1908 Ann. Soc. sci. Bruxelles 32: 45) from Nicaragua is transferred to *Tropideucoila*, where the name *rufipes* is preoccupied by *rufipes* Ashmead 1903, so *rufipedata* is here proposed.

***Kleidotoma* subgenus *Pentakleidota*, new subgenus**

As the species of *Kleidotoma* with a 5-segmented club were left without a name when *Pentacrita* Foerster was found to be a synonym of *Rhynchacis* Foerster, the name *Pentakleidota* is here proposed with *Kleidotoma elegans* Cameron as the type.

Kleidotoma pilosalis, new name

Kleidotoma pilosa Dettmer (1926, Zool. Anz. 66: 85), is preoccupied by *Kleidotoma pilosum* Kieffer (1907, Ent. Ztschr. Stuttgart, 21: 131) and *pilosalis* is here proposed for Dettmer's species.

Trybliographa subgenus **Pentaplastidia** Weld

As the genotype of *Pentarhoptra* Kieffer possesses a striate disk, a narrow cup and abbreviated wings, it is now regarded as a synonym of *Aphiloptera* Foerster. This left the species of *Trybliographa* with a 5-segmented club without a subgeneric name and *Pentaplastidia* was proposed with *Cothonaspis* (*Pentarhoptra*) *clarimontis* Kieffer as the type in the Synoptic Catalog of North American Hymenoptera (U. S. Dept. Agr. Monogr. 2: 603, 1951).

Pseudeucoila brasiliانا, new name

Eucoila (*Eucoila*) *brasiliensis*, Kieffer (1909, Bull. Soc. Hist. Metz 26: 75) from Para, Brazil is preoccupied in *Pseudeucoila* by *Hexamerocera brasiliensis* R. v. Ihering, 1905, and *brasiliانا* is here proposed for Kieffer's species.

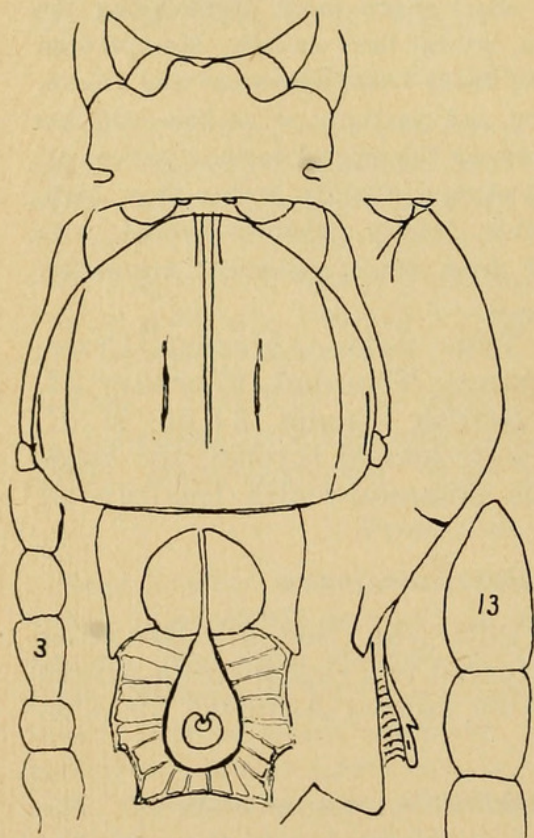


Fig. 1

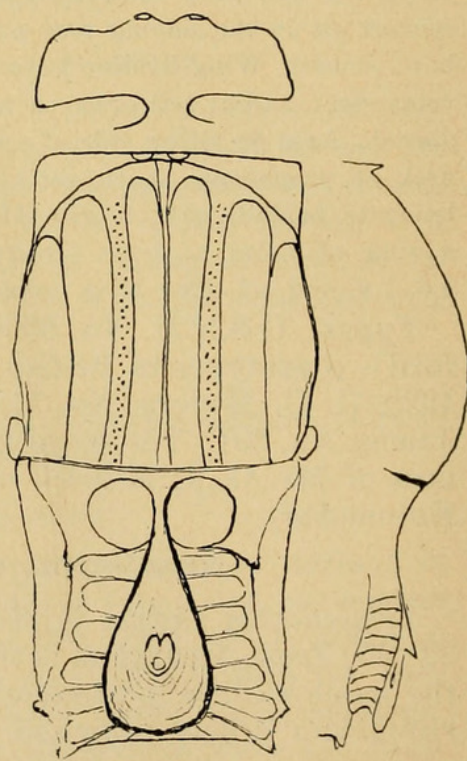


Fig. 2

Fig. 1, *Lopheucoila anastrephae* (Rohwer): Mesonotum, dorsal and profile views; pronotum from in front and segments of antenna of female. Fig. 2, *Penteucoila triloris*, new species: Mesonotum, dorsal and profile views, and pronotum from in front.



1951. "New Eucoilinae (Hymenoptera, Cynipoidea)." *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 53, 223–226.

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