

3.

Two new Strepsiptera from materials of National Museum of Natural History in Prague.

By A. A. Ogloblin.

(Fig. 6—8.)

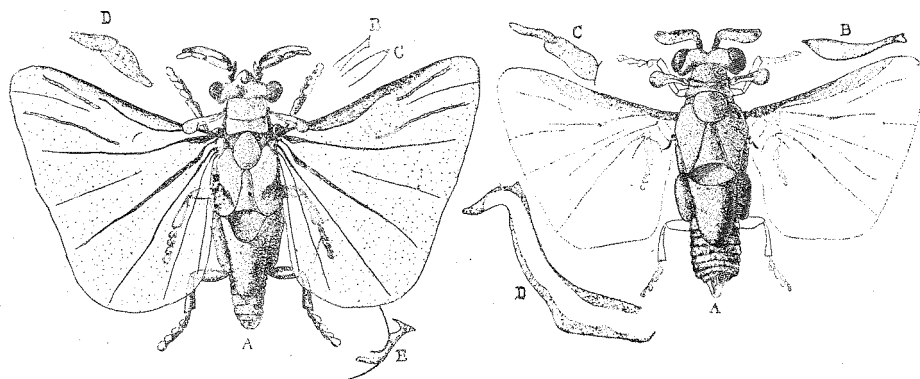


Fig. 6. *Stylops Obenbergeri* n. sp.
♂: A. male. B. C. mandibula, dorsal and lateral view. D. maxilla E. oedeagus.

Fig. 7. *Paragio Xenos brachypterus*
n. g. n. sp. A. male B. mandibula C.
maxilla D. oedeagus.

1. ***Stylops Obenbergeri*** m. n. sp. (Fig. 6.) Described from one male collected at Praha 12. III. 1922 (Stromovka Park) by Dr. J. Obenberger, Prague.

Length 3,6 mm. Black. Mandibulae and oedeagus yellowish, tarsal pads externally with creamy yellow spot. Head triangular produced in front; upon the base of antennae a half-moon impression with a few short reddish hairs. L. of head 0,4 mm, Br. 1,06 mm. Antennae six jointed L. 0,84 mm. First joint long and broad, cupped at apex with internally angle produced forward L. 0,36 mm. Second ringshaped, inconspicuous. Third ring-like with long flabellum reaching beyond the middle of sixth, L 0,72 mm. Fourth slightly shorter than sixth L. 0,22 mm and 0,25 mm. Mandibulae (fig. 6 BC) symmetrically shaped (left and right), transparent, yellowish, acute ensiform above. L. 0,4 mm. Maxillae two jointed. First joint shorter than the second L. 0,32 mm and 0,36 mm. (Fig. 6. D.) Thorax L. 2,6 mm. Pronotum transversal, twice broad as long L. 0,272 mm, Br. 0,544 mm. Mesonotum shorter than pronotum, largely emargined in front. L. 0,176 mm. The elytra L. 0,692 mm with inferior edge small transparent, without a rounded flap at base. Metathorax with praescutum oblong L. 0,528 mm, Br. 0,368; scuta separated by scutellum, with obsolete carinae. Scutellum L. 0,672 mm gradually narrowed in front. Postlumbium L. 0,520 mm, Br. 0,64 mm broadly rounded at base. Postscutellum shorter than anterior parts of metathorax L. 1,28 mm; breadth between the stigmata 0,68 mm. Wings with radial area strongly infumated, a stout vein

next the apex of radius and a similar one in front and median vein; between them is a short translucent line and another one between media and cubitus. Superior edge of wing 3,6 mm breadth of wing 4,1 mm. Abdomen with ninth segment brownish, oedeagus yellowish L. 0,184; breadth of superior edge 0,096 mm. (fig. 6. E.)

This species is similar to *Stylops championi* Pierce, and to insufficiently described *Stylops childreni* Gray. From the former easily distinguished by length relation of antennal joints and another shape of mesonotum, praescutum, scutum, scutellum, post-scutellum, elytra and maxillae. From *St. childreni* Gray differs by legs not pubescent and by first antennal joint distinctly longer than sixth and sixth longer than fifth.

2. *Paragiozenos* n. gen.

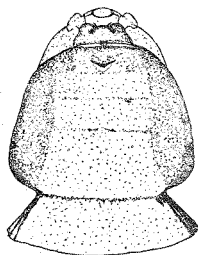
Male. Pronotum not so broad as mesothorax at the base. Scutellum of metathorax not pedunculate anteriorly, its anterior edges convergent. Oedeagus (Fig. 7. D) inflated at basal angle. Wings with seven primary veins from base, third anal lacking.

Female: cephalothorax as long as broad with spiracles discernible, not prominent. The transversal slit, which separates front part of cephalothorax not curved, but simply rounded. Base of cephalothorax with a few ribs on each side. Parasit of gen. *Paragia*, subfamily Masaridae (Vespoidea). Type of the genus: *Paragiozenos brachypterus* n. sp.

Paragiozenos brachypterus m. n. sp. (Fig. 7—8).

Described from 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ bred from *Paragia* sp. (? *decipiens* Shuck) from Gowler, South Australia, (Odewahn collector) Collection prof. Dr. O. Nickerl, National Museum, Prague.

Male. (Fig. 7. A.) Length 4 mm. Colour brown, antennae and maxillae light brown; mandibulae, legs and oedeagus yellow. Length of head 0,38 mm, breadth 1,04 mm. Front impressed in the middle,



A



B

Fig. 8. *Paragiozenos brachypterus* n. g. n. sp. Female.
A. head B. mandibula.

antennae shorter than width of head, not pubescent. First joint 0,12 mm, second 0,285 mm, third 0,817 mm, fourth 0,76 mm. Mandibulae (Fig. 7. B.) very wide at middle L. 0,36 mm, Br. 0,1 Maxillae (Fig. 7. C) two-jointed with the first joint longest and obliquely truncate, twice broader than second L. 0,30 mm and L. 0,23 mm. Pronotum oblong L. 0,316 mm. Br. 0,627 mm. Mesonotum transverse L. 0,19 mm at middle 0,095 mm, Br. 0,836 mm. Elytra L. 0,57 mm. Breadth of balancer 0,247 mm. Metathorax with praescutum nearly quadratic, L. 0,551 mm, Br. 0,637 mm. Scutum without distinct carina, L. 1,236 mm. Scutellum triangular, not pedunculate anteriorly, broadly rounded in front. L. 0,760 Br. at base 0,886 mm. Postlumbium transversal L. 0,38 mm Br. 0,798 mm. Post-scutellum large L. 1,25 mm, Br. 0,886 mm, Wing L. 3 mm, Br. 3,14 mm transparent with yellowish costal, subcostal and radial areas. One detached vein between radius and media and a similar one between media and cubitus. (Fig. 7 A).

One detached vein between radius and media and a similar one between media and cubitus. (Fig. 7 A).

Female. Width at the spiracles of cephalothorax 1,71 mm. Breadth at base of head 1,298 mm. Width near the base of mandibulae 0,57 mm. Breadth of cephalothorax at base 1,178 mm. Length from the front edge of the spiracle to the apex of head 1,045 mm. Length of cephalothorax 1,71 mm. Light, brownish, laterally convexed from base to apex, spiracles not prominent. Mandibulae (Fig. 8. B.) less distant from the head, margin — oblong, inner angle armed with a large acute tooth. Behind them are discernible rudiments of another pair of mouth parts. (Fig. 8. A.)
