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Dr. A. A. Ogloblin, Santa Anna, Misiones, Argentina:

A NEW SPECIES OF LOXOTROPA FOERST. (Hymen., Diapriidae.)
(FROM CARPATHIAN RUSSIA IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.)

Plate III.

NOVÝ DRUH RODU LOXOTROPA Z PODKARPATSKÉ RUSI
V ČESKOSLOVENSKU. (Hymen., Diapriidae.)

Tab. III.

V této práci popisuji nový druh tohoto vzácného rodu *Hymenopter*, který jsem našel během svého pobytu v Bílkách v Podkarpatské Rusi. Druh tento jest velmi význačným. Pojmenoval jsem jej k počtě pana rady O. Šustery, známého odborníka v čeledi *Pompilidae* (*Psammocharidae*) v Praze.

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Loxotropa Šusterai *n. sp.* Described from a single male specimen collected by author at Bilky, Podkarpathian Russia, May 1925. Named after Mr. O. Šustera, the well known hymenopterologist studying a very difficult family of *Psammocharidae*.

Male. Length of the body 0.768 m. m. The general colour brownish black, head darker. Antennae, legs, trophi and legs lighter; scapus at both ends, trochanters, knees, distal ends of tibiae and basis of first tarsal joints of legs I and II — yellow.

Head. L. 0.197 mm., The max. breadth at the eyes 0.183 mm. The eyes large, the max. diameter 0.07 mm.; sparsely hairy, the hairs tw times as long, as the diameter of the ommatidium. The occiput large, marginated. The ocelli in triangle with the angle at the summit nearly 100°; the fore-ocellum distant at 0.048 m. m. from the anterior margin of the frontal process. The frontal process distinctly narrower, than the fore-head before it. Br. 0.068 mm. The space between toruli 0.007 mm. The general shape of the head and is chaetotaxy, unsymmetrical are shown on the fig. 1. Toruli nearly round, 0.017 by 0.017 mm. with slightly elevated borders. The distance from the anterior border of the frontal process to the clypeus 0.102 mm.

The clypeus transversal, 0.044 by 0.071 mm., with slightly thickened, straight anterior border. Cheek very narrow 0.0013 mm., with sulcus genalis. The mouth-orifice at the mandibular basis deeply emarginated, with reflexed borders opposite to maxillae.

The mandible 0.054 m. m. by 0.027 m. m., with two blunt teeth, the superior of which is longer. The palpus of maxilla 1st. of four joints, the ratio of lengths as follows: 4, 5, 5, 5, 9. The palpus of maxilla 2nd of two joints, the ratio 4:5. The occipito-buccal margin of the head elevated and densely covered with short bent hairs.

Antenna. Fig. 3. L. 0.58 m. m. The measurements of joints 1—14 th. respectively: L. 0.143, 0.068, 0.048, 0.041, 0.024, 0.031, 0.034, 0.034, 0.034, 0.037, 0.037, 0.037, 0.037, 0.065 m. m. Br. 0.024, 0.031, 0.02, 0.024, 0.024, 0.024, 0.027, 0.03, 0.03, 0.032, 0.034, 0.034, 0.034, 0.031 m. m.

The bent trichoidal sensoria from the third antennal joint increased in number toward the distal end of antenna. The fourth joint slightly bent and externo-ventrally with two elevated longitudinal lines.

Thorax. L. 0.33, br. 0.19 m.m. Pronotum: l. 0.129 br. 0.19 m.m. with large collum 0.054 by 0.054; latero-anteriorly with dense pilosity of bent white hairs; propectus smooth, only at the base of coxae I st with hairs directed orally. Tegula 0.065 by 0.041 m.m.

Mesoscutum 0.102 by 0.115 m.m, broadly rounded anteriorly, with short notauli; l. 0.034 mm. polite, bare, with only four bristles shown, on the fig. 2.; the postero-lateral margin opposite to tegulae, nearly strigh, scutellar suture slightly curved.

Scutellum 0.085 by 0.146 m.m. with the single transversal groove at the base; its chaetotaxy and arrangement of pustulae are shown on the fig. 2. Mesosternopleurae smooth, diagonally divided, the sternal part with a small groove at the base of coxae II.

Metanotum 0.047 by 0.119 m.m., with the length at the middle 0.02 m.m. the median part elevated, br. 0.58 m.m.; with three longitudinal keels, ends of which form three blunt teeth, directed toward the propodeum; this part bears two bristles and some minute hairs; the posterolateral angles form equally two blunt teeth.

Propoden 0.108 by 0.119 m.m.; L. at the middle 0.075 m.m, the medial part elevated with longitudinal crest formed by two close convergent keels, the confluent oral ends of which make a short blunt tooth. Two another longitudinal keels bordred the slightly elevated medial part of propodeon. This part is broadly carved posteriorly forming two posterior teeth bears two round pustulae with sparse minute pilosity. Spiracles latero-dorsal, elliptical 1:2., slightly elevated.

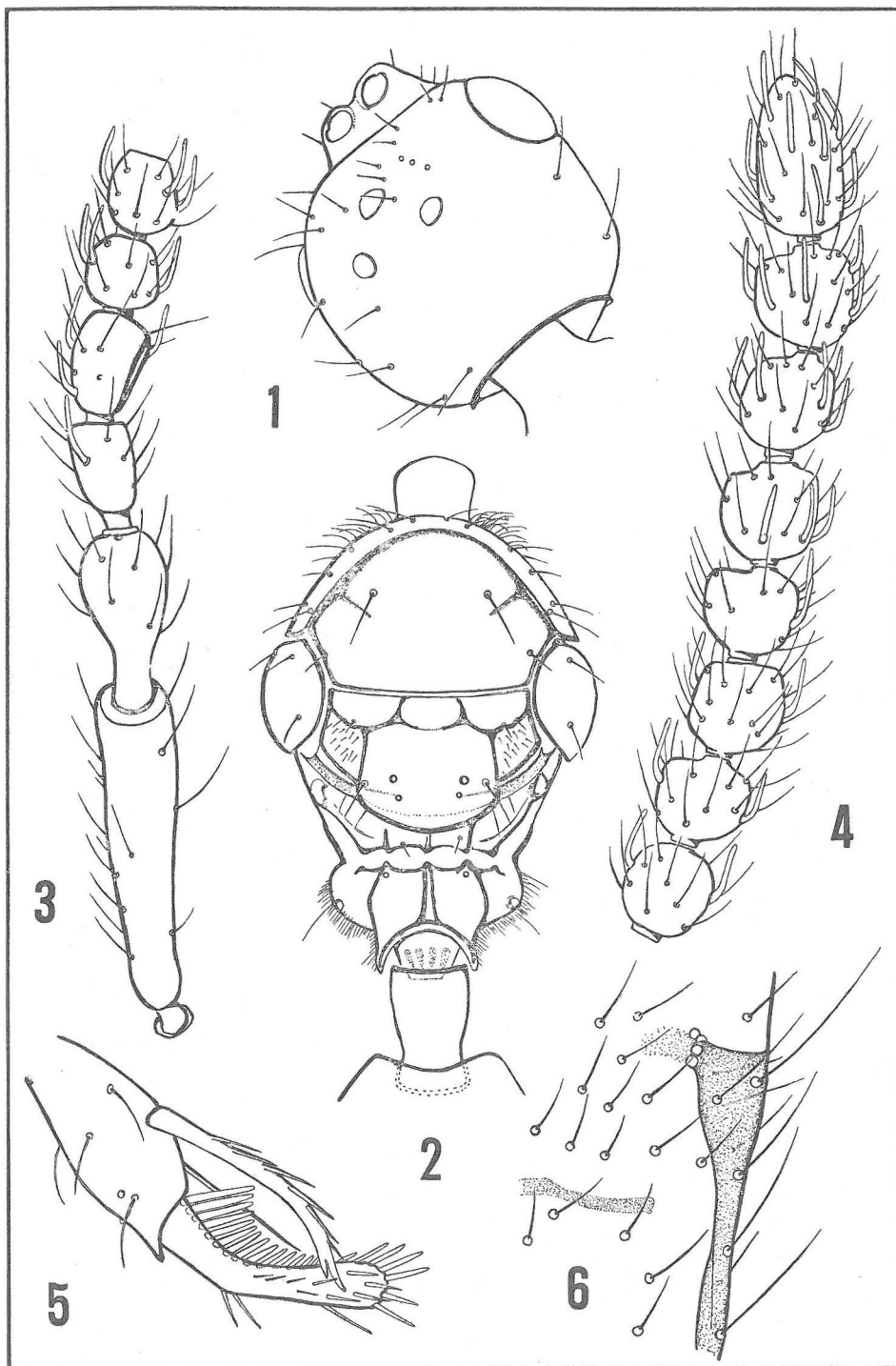
Legs. I—III femora with sparse pilosity, externally with 4, 5, 7 longer bristles respectively. Tibiae I—III with sparse pilosity, tibia I externally with four longer bristles; tibiae II and III ventro-distally with fine, short spines; tibia III with a crown of 6 stronger spines at the distal end. First tarsal joint of leg. I-st is bent at the middle. Fig. 5.

The measurements of the legs I—III are shown on the following table:

	Fore-leg:		Mid-leg:		Hind-leg:	
	L.	Br.	L.	Br.	L.	Br.
Coxa	0,051	0,037	0,039	0,041	0,092	0,041 mm
Trochanter	0,051	0,024	0,068	0,02	0,068	0,024 mm
Femur	0,119	0,037	0,115	0,037	0,126	0,04 mm
Tibia	0,112	0,037	0,119	0,027	0,194	0,03 mm
Spur	0,071	0,003	0,02			
Tar. J. I.	0,071	0,017	0,04	0,017	0,068	0,014 mm
T. J. II d.	0,024	0,014	0,027	0,017	0,04	0,014 mm
T. J. III d.	0,024	0,014	0,027	0,017	0,034	0,014 mm
T. J. IV th.	0,024	0,017	0,027	0,017	0,03	0,014 mm
T. J. V th.	0,037	0,017	0,044	0,017	0,044	0,017 mm
Pulvillus	0,03		0,03		0,03	
Claw	0,02		0,02		0,02	

Wings hyaline with light brownish veins.

Fore wing a little shorter than the length of the body 0,746 mm, br. 0,272 mm. The long hairs of the fringe 0,085 mm; the covering hairs of



Tab. III.

dorsal side 0,02, of ventral c. a. 0,01 mm. The marginal vein 1. 0,27 mm equal to the max. breadth of the wing, subtriangularly swollen distally with a small loop under the distal end; fig. VI., the basal vein subdistinct with a very short branch at the middle.

The posterior wing 1. 0,19 mm, br. 0,058 mm, with the short marginal vein bearing hooklets 1. 0,027 mm, two hooklets and one bristle.

The longest hair of the fringe 0,054 mm.

Abdomen 1. 0,028 mm with contracted last segments, the petiole elongate 0,071 by 0,05 mm; dorsally with short, laterally with long and dense pilosity.

The second (third) abdominal tergite the longest 0,197 by 0,163 mm, with two lateral bristles at the anterior $\frac{1}{7}$ th. The remainder segments telescoped into its posterior end, measuring together 0,03 mm.

This species can be easily distinguished from remaining species of this genus by the median crest of propodeum consisting of two keels, by the ratio of antennal joints and by the characteristic chaetotaxy of mesoscutum as well, as by many other characters.

Explication of the tab. III.

- Loxotropa Šusterai** n. sp. 1. Dorsal view of the head. (ob. 6 oc. 2) — 2. Thorax, (ob. 6 oc. 2). — 3. and 4. Antenna. (ob. 6 oc. 3). — 5. First tarsal joint of the leg. (ob. 6 oc. 6). — 6. Marginal vein. (ob. 6 oc. 4).