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# DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW *TROPIMERIS* AND A NEW *TANYCORYPHUS* (CHALCIDIDAE, HYM.).

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The genus *Tropimeris* Steffan was monospecific as yet, being known only from West Africa. Another species is described here from South Asia. The genus *Tanycoryphus* Cameron was recently revised by Steffan (1957). The new species *Tanycoryphus baumi* n. sp., described below, comes from West Africa.

## *Tropimeris monodon*, n. sp.

Description: ♀: 2.5—2.7 mm. Black; antennal scape towards tip, knees and tips of tibiae more or less yellowish brown, tarsi except claw segment light brown yellow, first tergite except hind margin reddish brown as well as ventral side of gaster. Wings white, veins brown.

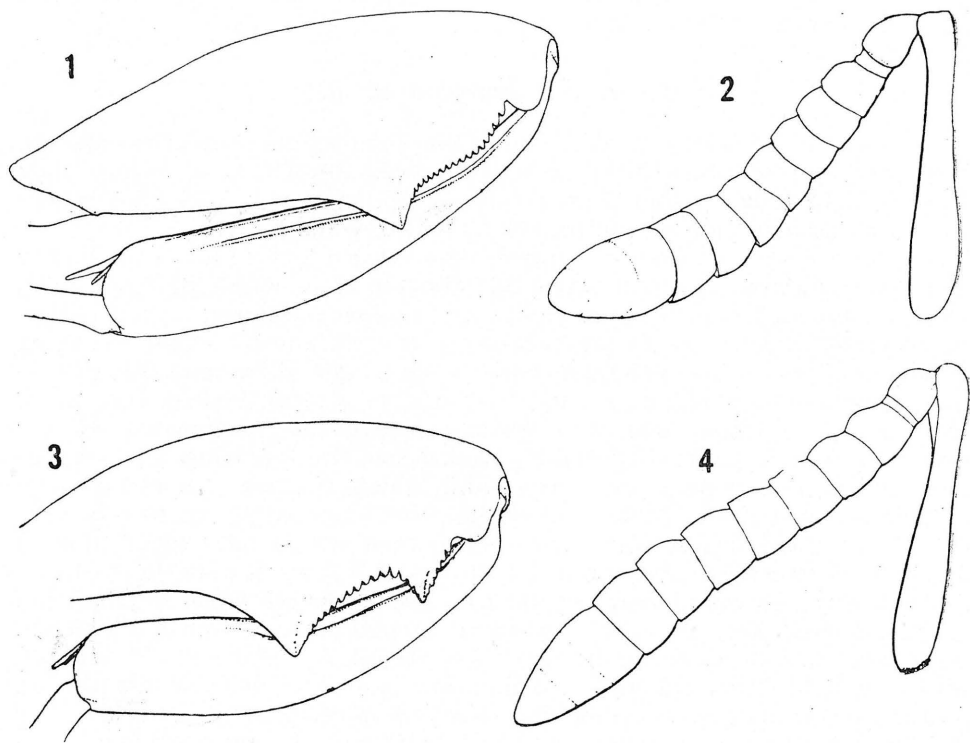
Antennae shorter than in *Tropimeris excavata* Steffan, and thicker (Fig. 2). Flagellum (including pedicel) shorter than width of frons with one eye combined seen from in front, 32:34 when measured in half height on antennal scrobe (33:31 in *excavata*), in relation to scape as 31:19 (*excavata* 33:18). Scape as long as pedicel, annellus and five and half funicle joints combined (*excavata*: ... and four funicle joints). Pedicel seen from above distinctly longer than wide (globose in *excavata*), somewhat shorter than first funicle joint, this slightly transverse, the following joints about 1.5 times as wide as long and increasing in width, the last ones about twice as wide as long, club a little shorter than three preceding joints together. Face with rather coarse punctures and clothed with longer hairs than in *excavata*. Between eye and anterior ocellus 4 to 5 rows of punctures (6 to 7 in *excavata*), individual hairs as long as one puncture wide. Punctuation of thorax shallower and coarser than in *excavata*. Scutellum with lateral ridge not raised posterior to axillulae, regularly globose. Propodeum anteriorly with either one inner, smaller, and one large, more or less divided (in two) outer area between median area and spiracle. Hind femora rather slender, with one sharp dent in distal half (Fig. 1), hind tibia on side against femoral dent slightly regularly curved, not sinuate, its both inner and outer sides each with two subparallel carinae (as well as in *excavata* — a generic character!).

Basal keels and raised anterior border of first tergite weaker and finer than in *excavata*, disk of first tergite slightly but nearly regularly vaulted everywhere (more distinctly depressed in *excavata*), rather shiny. Sixth tergite nearly twice as high as wide between centres of his spiracles (seen from behind; as high as distance between centres of spiracles in *excavata*), its surface not dull but rather shiny as well as the densely punctured zones of preceding tergites.

♂: 2.9 mm. Very similar to female but scape brownish yellow, funicle segments only very slightly transverse, more distinctly clothed with sub-distant hairs. Depressed postorbital groove from level of  $\frac{2}{3}$  height of eye up to dilated genal part of groove fulfilled by densely crowded brown scales forming a brownish transparent mass. This feature is described as "... large zone déprimée, à structure finement ponctulée, se prolongeant sur la joue, cette zone séparée..." (p. 118) in *excavata* by Steffan, then evidently without any scales in the African species.

Biology not known.

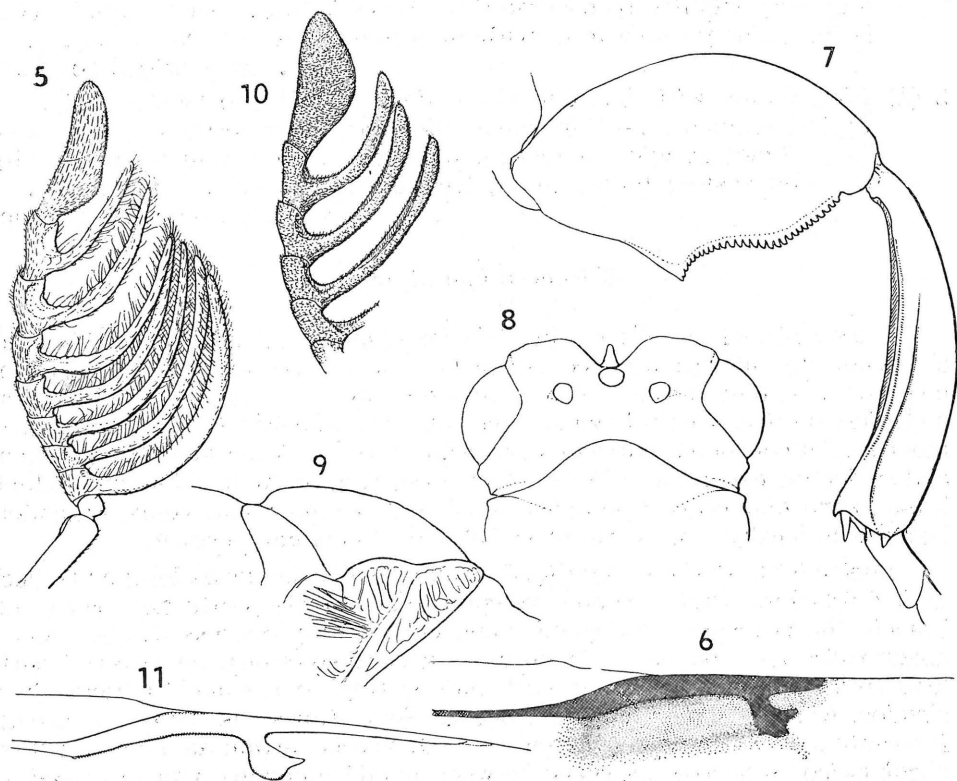
Distribution: India, Sumatra, Sumbawa (Sunda Islands).



Figs. 1, 2, *Tropimeris monoclon*, n. sp.: 1, hind femur and tibia of the female from Sumbawa; 2, antenna of female, inned side. — Figs. 3, 4, *Tropimeris excavata* Steffan: 3, hind femur and tibia of female; 4, antenna of female, outer side.



Head and thorax covered with white hairs, these mostly appressed and slightly dilated, therefore argenteously shiny and more distinct than, e. g., in *Chirocera pectinicornis* (L a t r.), where they are very thin. Collar bordered on sides only, depressed in the middle anteriorly but strongly vaulted in front of hind margin, here subcarinaceously bordered. Scutellum depressed towards apex (Fig. 9), lateral margin weakly raised and touching metanotum in the middle. Tuft of white hairs on either side below outer axillar margin (*axillule* S t e f a n, not *axillula* T h o m s o n). Propodeum with highly and regularly raised grate-like septa, second transversal row of areolae either with three equal 5 to 6 sided areolae between spiracle and median area. Wings with marginal vein more than twice as long as postmarginal one, radial vein subsessile, with distinct hook directed towards end of postmarginal vein (Fig. 6). Brown spot nearly parallel-sided, situated below prestigma, marginal vein and between radial and postmarginal veins. Legs normal in the genus, for hind femur and tibia



Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, *Tanycoryphus baumi*, n. sp., male: 5, antenna, outer side; 6, veins of fore wing; 7, hind femur and tibia, outer side; 8, head from above; 9, scutellum in side view. — Figs. 10, 11, *Chirocera pectinicornis* (Latreille): 10, apex of male antenna; 11, veins of fore wing.

see Fig. 7, tibia with outer posterior carina bent backwards to the outer spur which is also shifted backwards.

First tergite above up to hind margin and a transversal zone at hind margin of tergites 2—5 very densely and finely punctulated. Sixth tergite coarsely punctured, fifth one with scattered coarse punctures on the finely punctulated zone. Each tergite on sides, tergites 3—6 at hind margin and epipygium on whole surface with white pubescence.

♀ and biology not known.

Distribution: West Africa.

Described from one male (holotype, Cat. No. 3030 Nat. Mus. Praha), collected by J. Baum at Dakar, Senegal, in 1926. Named in remembrance of the collector, Dr. Jiří Baum, Czech zoologist, who died in a concentration camp of the Nazis in the second world war.

Note: Twelve species of *Tanycoryphus* Cameron are known from Africa and Asia, but only two of them in both sexes and two others in males only. In many groups of chalcids there is often very difficult to identify accurately the other sex. But since there are many characters which are not influenced by the sexual dimorphism in *Tanycoryphus*, and the described species were so excellently revised recently by Steffan (*Ann. Soc. ent. France*, 126: 139—158, 1957), it is possible to recognize even the male when but the female is described. In Steffan's key to the males (p. 145) the new species runs to 4 (1) but is clearly different from the two species there (*micans* Steff. and *clavicornis* Steff.) e. g. by the branch of the seventh funicle joint which is nearly twice as long as the segment itself in *baumi*, then by the form of hind tibia keels, etc. *T. baumi* differs from *T. cilicornis* (Cam.) as well as from *T. ater* (Masi) mainly by the distinct, deep frontal scrobe, from *T. micans* Steffan by the funicle joints each with one branch only, from *T. clavicornis* Steffan by the marginal vein which is much longer in *baumi*, etc. The species *T. conglobatus* Steffan, *sericatus* Steffan, *criniger* Steffan, *merisicornis* (Masi.), *planifrons* Stefan, *sulcifrons* Cameron and *occultus* Steffan are known in female sex only. *T. baumi* n. sp. belongs to the first group in Steffan's key to females (p. 142) being furthermore different from the second group species as follows: from *T. merisicornis* by the weakly developed collar keels, by the completely and densely punctulated first tergite, shorter collar, etc., from *planifrons* by the form of head (Fig. 8; head of *planifrons* in Steffan 1957, p. 150), from *planifrons*, *sulcifrons* and *occultus* mainly by the form of hind femur with two dents only on lower margin (Fig. 7), whereas there are three dents in the named three species already known. As said above the new species belongs to the *conglobatus* group, together with *Tanycoryphus conglobatus* Steffan from Madagascar, *T. sericatus* Steffan from Central Africa, and *T. criniger* Steffan from South Africa. The hind tibia of *T. baumi* n. sp. has the outer posterior carina abruptly curved backwards at tip similarly as in *conglobatus*, and not as in *sericatus* or *criniger*. Also the marginal vein is shorter and very similar in *baumi* and *conglobatus*. The

latter species, known from Madagascar as a parasite of *Apate* sp. (*Bostrychidae*), differs, however, from *baumi* by the frons which is more vaulted (see Fig. 21, Steffan 1951, *Bull. Mus. Paris*, 2e s., 22: 750), by the strongly vaulted scutellum (see Fig. 18, p. 150, Steffan 1957), and its different habitat.