

Anopediella nov. gen.

(Hymenoptera, Proctotrupoidea, Platygasteridae)

By

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When investigating the genus *Anopedias* in Thomson's collection of Hymenoptera at the Zoological Institute of Lund I could not find any specimen that agrees with his description of the species *transversus*. But at the Riksmuseum, Stockholm, in Boheman's collection under the right name there was a specimen, which agreed fairly well with the description. The only difference is that the antennae and legs are paler. I think they have been bleached, as the specimen was caught about a hundred years ago. This specimen is labelled "Sc", "Gli", "Thoms", "24", "Typ". "Gli" is an abbreviation of Glimåkra, the place in Scania, where Thomson found the species. As to the label "Typ" Thomson did not use this for any of his typical specimens, but in Boheman's collection such a label is put on several needles, and it is probable that he himself has put them on. I do not think he meant by this label the real type but only a typical specimen. As the needle, however, also bears the label "Thoms", I am convinced that at his description Thomson had in front of him the same species, if not the same specimen. Therefore I think I am at liberty to mark the specimen as the lectotype of *Anopedias transversus* Th. ♀.

Thomson's original description in Öfvers. Vet. Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 79 runs as follows:

"*Anopedias transversus*: Niger, subglaber, pedibus fuscis, antennis clava abrupta, 3-articulata; abdomine picescenti, oblongo, ♀. Long $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Funnen vid Glimåkra i nordöstra Skåne i Juni månad.

Från föregående [*A. tritonus*] skild genom sina mörka ben, svarta antenner, hvilkas 3-ledade klubba är starkt afsatt, 3-7 lederna starkt transversella, längre abdomen, hvilkens 2:a segment ej är längre än de följande tillhopatagne."

The specimen was gummed on a triangle with the wings right over the abdomen. After preparation on a slide with the wings stretched out along the sides, a distinct clavate subcostal vein on the forewing was fairly easily seen. Thomson has evidently overseen this subcosta, otherwise he would have placed the species near *Inostemma* Haliday. Later the whole family *Platygasteridae* was divided into two great subfamilies, *Inostemminae* (with a distinct clavate submarginal vein or a basal cell of the fore-

wing) and *Platygasterinae* (without distinct veins). *Anopedias* Förster belongs to *Platygasterinae*, but *A. transversus* should be placed among *Inostemminae*. In this subfamily I have not found any genus agreeing with the characters of *A. transversus*, so I prefer to bring it in a new genus. I should like to call this *Anopediella*, not because of its near relation to *Anopedias*, but because the genotype is removed from this genus to the new genus. Further I am going to describe two new species of the same genus.

***Anopediella* nov. gen.:** Resembles a small *Anopedias* in shape, with flattened body, but it distinguishes itself from this genus by the presence of a clavate subcostal vein, sharp parapsoidal furrows on mesonotum and by the maxillary palps, which are 1-jointed in the new genus but 2-jointed in *Anopedias*. Antennae 10-jointed, in the female with a well-marked 3-jointed club. Spines of the fore-tibiae with two short teeth. Tarsi 5-jointed. Wings without fringes, closely provided with fine and very short hairs. Abdomen consists of 6 tergites in the female, 7 in the male. From the basal foveae of the second tergite the striation diverges also laterally, which is very characteristic. Propodeum on each side bordered with an upturned list.

I think *Anopediella* is nearest related to *Fidiobia* Ashmead, which after Anton Jansson's investigation in another place in this number of the review also belongs to the same subfamily. But I want to spare the question of the systematical position, till I can perform a survey of the whole subfamily of *Inostemminae*.

Genotype: *Anopediella transversa* Thoms. ♀ (Fig. 1).

Anopedias transversus Thoms. in Öfvers. Vet. Ak. Förh. 1859, p. 79.

Colour brownish black, abdomen a little paler, antennae brown, scapus at the base and the pedicell yellow, femora, especially the posterior ones, brown. Wings very faintly yellow.

Head viewed from above transverse, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as long, in front view a fourth broader than high. Frons faintly vaulted, eyes scarcely produced. Frons and vertex shining, weakly reticulated with wide polygonal meshes, which are nearly invisible in the middle. Frons and eyes without visible pubescence. Frons smoothly passing on to the occiput, without a carina. Ocelli in a low triangle, the lateral ones as far from the eyes as their own breadth. Mandibles with two pointed teeth. Maxillary and labial palps 1-jointed (Fig. 2). Scapus (Fig. 3) as long as the 6 following joints, provided with two longitudinal lists, which run nearly to the base. Pedicell more than twice the breadth, as long as the 3 following joints. 3rd joint as long as broad, 4th rectangular, more than twice as broad as long, the length a third of the previous one. 5th, 6th, and 7th joints triangular, as long as the 4th, of equal breadth. 8-10th joints form a distinct club, 8th and 9th as long as broad, 10th a little longer, ovate.

Entomol. Ts. Arg. 77. H. 1, 1956

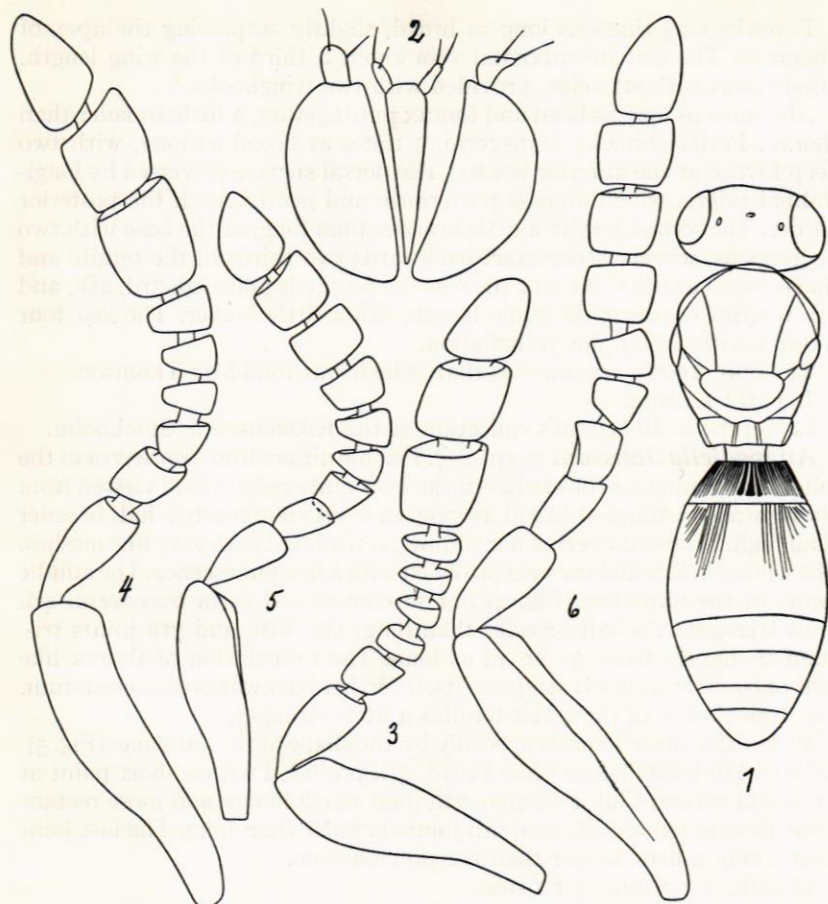


Fig. 1-6. *Anopediella* nov. gen. — 1-3. *A. transversa* Thoms. ♀. — 1. Body from above. — 2. Mouthparts. — 3. Antenna. — 4. *A. Janssoni* n. sp. ♀. Antenna. — 5. *A. Janssoni* n. sp. ♂. Antenna. — 6. *A. antennata* n. sp. ♂. Antenna.

Thorax as broad as the head, a little longer than broad. Pronotum only at the sides visible from above. Mesonotum broader than long with two fine, sharp parapsoidal furrows, nearly parallel posteriorly, forwards diverged, lying in a shallow depression. Mesonotum with faint reticulation, the hind half between the parapsoidal furrows polished. Scutellum twice as broad as long, flattened and with very fine reticulation at the sides, in the middle nearly polished. Metanotum a third as long as scutellum, finely reticulated at the sides. Propodeum with two nearly parallel lists, between them a shining square, at the sides a fine pubescence. Each side bordered with an upturned list.

Forewings $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, slightly surpassing the apex of abdomen. The clavate subcostal vein about a third of the wing length. Hind wings without veins, provided with two winghooks.

Abdomen as long as head and thorax put together, a little broader than thorax. Petiole broadly transverse, 3 times as broad as long, with two deep foveae at the anterior border. The dorsal surface traversed by longitudinal ridges, which diverge posteriorly and nearly reach the posterior border. The second tergite a little broader than long, at the base with two depressions, whence striae start backwards two thirds of the tergite and shorter ones at the sides. For the rest the tergite is polished. 3rd, 4th, and 5th tergites of about the same length, 6th a little longer. The last four tergites with a very fine reticulation.

The only known specimen is that, which was found by Thomson.

Length: 1.1 mm.

Lectotype in Boheman's collection at the Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

Anopediella Janssoni n. sp. ♀ ♂. Female differs from *transversa* in the following manners: Frons between the eyes quite right. Head viewed from above nearly 3 times as broad as long, in front view nearly a half broader than high. Frons and vertex not shining, reticulated with very fine meshes. The whole surface and the eyes provided with a fine pubescence. The middle joints of the antennae (Fig. 4) not so compressed as in *transversa*. 4th joint triangular, a half broader than long, 5th, 6th, and 7th joints triangular, hardly twice as broad as long. The reticulation of thorax like that of *transversa*, but it stretches itself further backwards on mesonotum. The reticulation of the 4 last tergites a little stronger.

Male differs from female especially by the shape of the antennae (Fig. 5). 3rd and 4th joints longer than broad, 4th provided with a short point at the distal corner. Club 4-jointed, 7th joint much longer and more rectangular than in female. 8th and 9th joints broader than long. The last joint ovate, only a little longer than the previous one.

Length: ♀ 1.3 mm, ♂ 1.1 mm.

♀ (holotype) Öl. Glömminge 26.vii. 1938 (leg. A. Jansson).

♂ (allotype) Upl. Fiby urskog, Vänge 10.viii. 1946 (leg. O. Lundblad).

Holotype in Jansson's collection, Örebro. Allotype in the modern collection at the Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

I want to call this species after my friend Dr. Anton Jansson, who has informed me in the study of Microchymenoptera. After Thomson he is the only earnest student of these interesting animals in our country. Always ready to help he has also looked through this article and given me important hints.

Anopediella antennata n. sp. ♂. Like the male of *Janssoni* but differs in the following manners: Frons faintly vaulted. Head viewed from above more than twice as broad as long, in front view $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as high. Frons and vertex a little shining with a reticulation, consisting of fine meshes. A faint and sparse punctuation and pubescence on the whole sur-

face of the head and the eyes. Antennae (Fig. 6) relatively long, 3rd joint more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, 4th joint longer than broad, provided with a small point at the distal corner, 5th joint triangular, broader than long, 6th joint nearly quadrate, broader than long, as long as the previous one. The club consists of 4 joints, 7th, 8th, and 9th joints a little broader than long. The last joint ovate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad.

Mesonotum forwards faintly vaulted, backwards flattened. The reticulation of mesonotum leaves the hind border polished. No depression on mesonotum.

A. antennata differs from *transversa* among other things by the absence of a depression on mesonotum.

Length: 1.3 mm.

2 ♂ Sk. Skärälid. Hatched 16.iii. 1949 (holotype) and 10.iii. 1949 (paratype) (leg. O. Lundblad).

1 ♂ Jtl. Fors 7.vii. 1945 (leg. O. Lundblad). This specimen is only 1.2 mm in length. It differs from the other specimens by a little shorter 4th and 5th joints of the antennae and a still finer reticulation on mesonotum. Yet I hold it for the same species, at least till I can get more material for examination.

All mentioned specimens in the modern collection of Hymenoptera at the Riksmuseum, Stockholm.

I am much obliged to Professor Olov Lundblad, who has permitted me to describe his finds and also given me information about them.

Key to the species:

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| 1. Parapsoidal furrows in depressions on mesonotum | 2 |
| Parapsoidal furrows not in depressions on mesonotum | <i>antennata</i> n. sp. |
| 2. Frons flattened, reticulation consisting of fine meshes | <i>Janssoni</i> n. sp. |
| Frons a little vaulted, reticulation consisting of wide meshes | <i>transversa</i> Th. |