

Notes on Chalcidoidea. I.

Two new genera of the family *Pteromalidae*.

By

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*Gothbergia*¹ n.gen.

Occiput not margined. Anterior margin of clypeus incised medially, with an obtuse tooth on either side of the incision. Genae narrowed towards mouth. Both mandibles with 4 teeth. Antennae inserted below middle of face but above ventral edge of eyes, joints 1-1-3-5-3.

Pronotum short, collar not margined. Mesoscutum with notaulices complete but weak posteriorly. Scutellum with frenal groove distinct, frenulum slightly reticulate. Propodeum medially long and much extended beyond insertions of hind coxae, strongly reticulate in the middle. Spiracles of moderate size, oval, separated by their own length from hind margin of metanotum. Legs of medium size, with hind femora enlarged as in *Chalcis*, hind tibia with 1 spur. Fore-wings with speculum postbasale well developed; marginal vein of same length as postmarginal but longer than stigmal, stigma small.

Abdomen ovate, nearly as long as thorax; petiole very small, transverse, smooth.

Genotype: *Gothbergia elymi* n.sp.

Gothbergia elymi n.sp.

Male. Head and thorax bronzy-black with reflections of blue and green; propodeum metallic blue. Thorax with sparse white hairs. Abdomen black, shiny. Antennae black, scapus and basal part of pedicellus rufo-testaceous. Legs black or dark brown, tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceous, tibia fuscous-tinged, tarsi fuscous at tips. Fore-wings slightly fulvous, with a fuscous patch in the middle of disc forming a transverse band touching base of marginal vein, and another fuscous patch extending from stigma to disc.

Head, in dorsal view (fig. 1A), broader than thorax (1.1:1), in frontal view (fig. 1B) the breadth of the head slightly exceeds the height, genae narrowing towards mouth.

¹ Named after a well-known wrecker, Gothberg, who lived during the first half of the 19th century on the island Gotska Sandön.

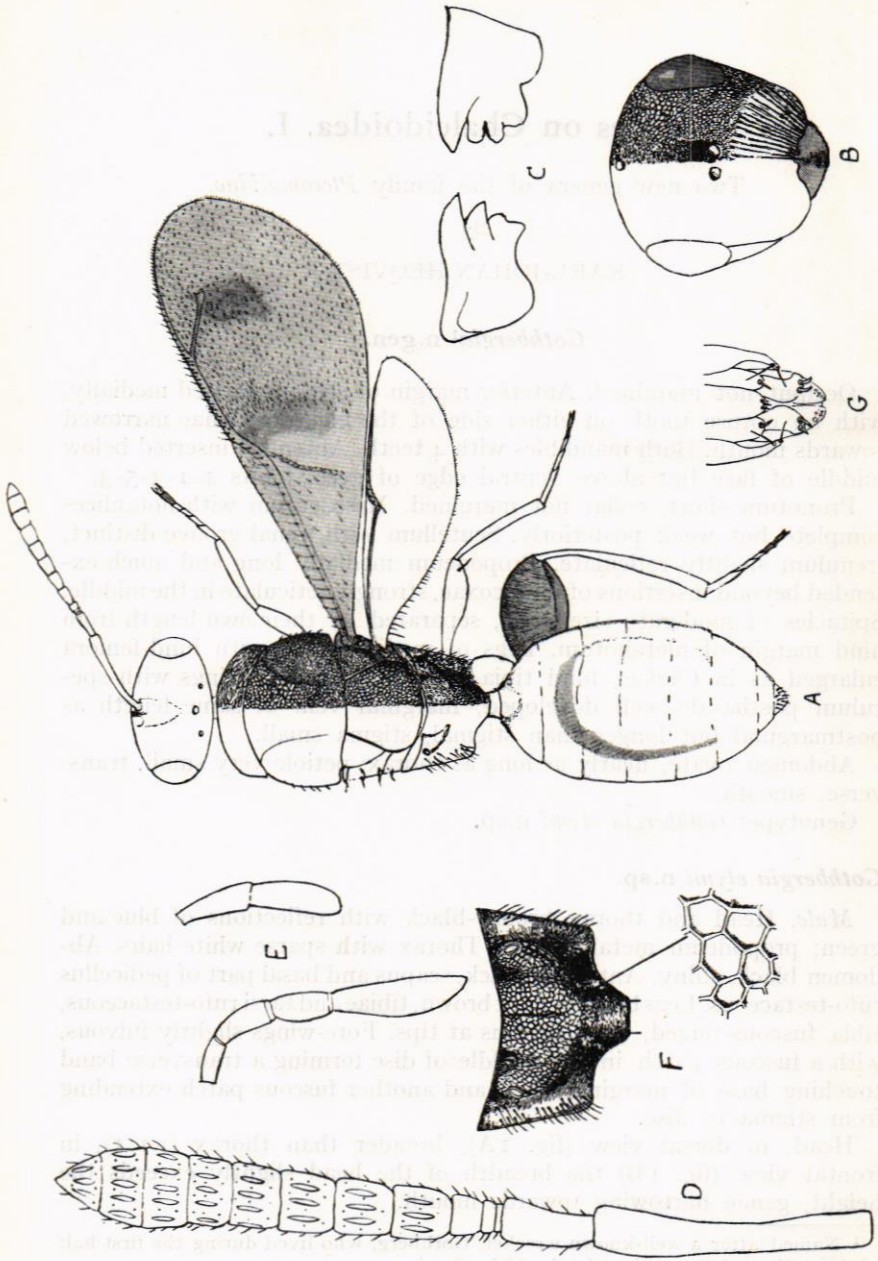


Fig. 1 (A) Male of *Gothbergia elymi* n. sp. (B) Frontal view of head. (C) Right and left mandibles. (D) Antennae. (E) Right labial palpus, left maxillar palpus. (F) Propodeum. (G) Phallus, ventral view.

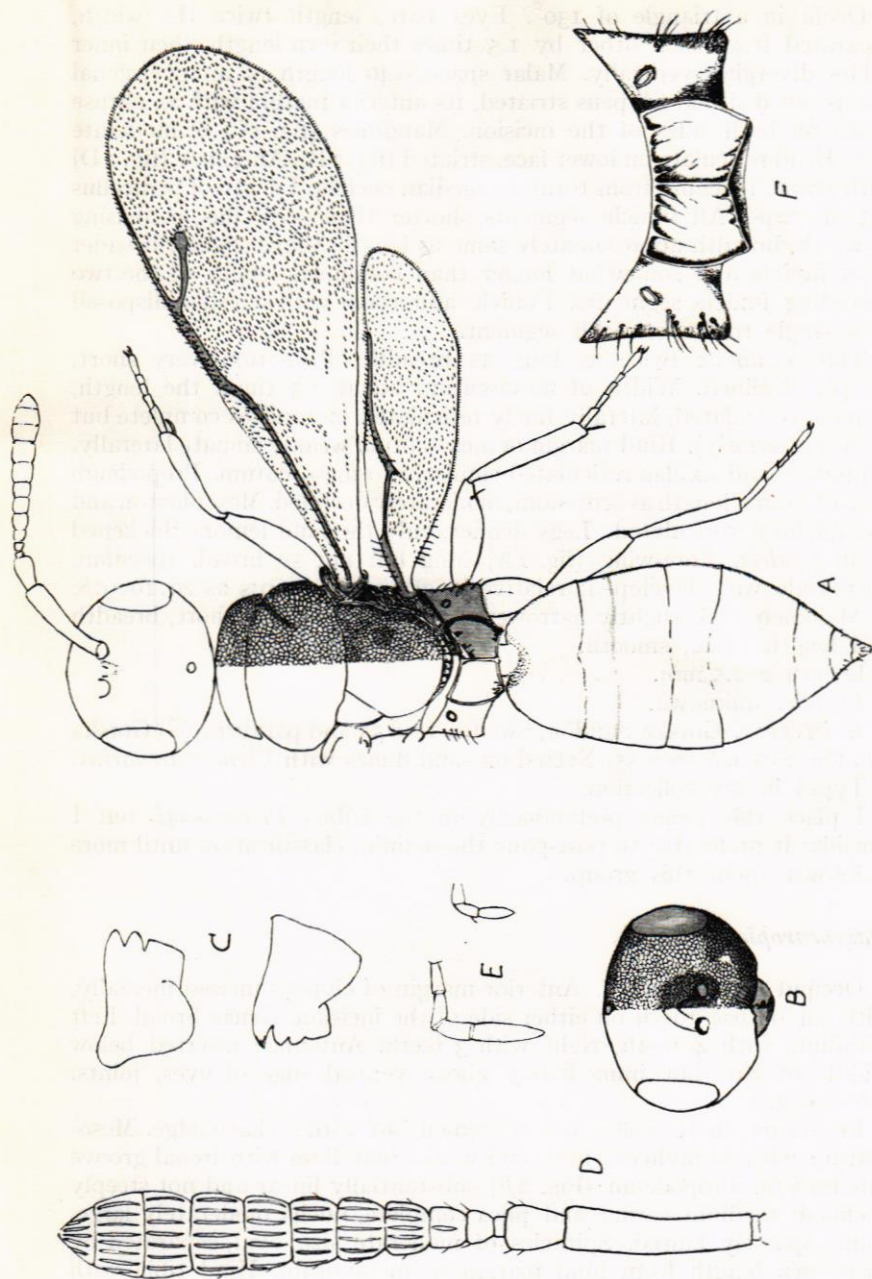


Fig. 2 (A) Female of *Dasyneurophaga japonica* n. sp. (B) Frontal view of the head. (C) Right and left mandibles. (D) Antennae. (E) Right labial palpus, left maxillary palpus. (F) Propodeum.

Ocelli in a triangle of 130° . Eyes bare, length twice the width, separated from each other by 1.5 times their own length, their inner orbits diverging ventrally. Malar space 0.40 length of an eye, genal sulcus not distinct. Clypeus striated, its anterior margin with an obtuse tooth on both sides of the incision. Mandibles (fig. 1C) of moderate size. Head reticulate on lower face, striated (fig. 1B). Antennae (fig. 1D) with scape, reaching from toruli to median ocellus. Length of pedicellus $\frac{1}{3}$ of scape. All funicle segments shorter than pedicellus, increasing in width, breadth approximately same as length. Clava slightly broader than funicle and somewhat longer than combined length of the two preceding funicle segments. Funicle and clava with sensillae disposed in a single row upon each segment.

Thorax about twice as long as breadth. Pronotum very short, steeply declined. Width of mesoscutum about 1.5 times the length, convex, reticulated, laterally finely reticulated (notaules complete but weak posteriorly). Hind margin of mesoscutum weakly sinuate laterally. Scutellum and axillae reticulated similarly to mesoscutum. Propodeum (fig. 1F) same length as scutellum, moderately declined. Mesopleuron and metapleuron reticulated. Legs slender, only the hind femora thickened as in *Chalcis*. Fore-wing (fig. 1A) long but not so broad, speculum postbasale well developed; relative length of sm:m:p:s as 20:10:9:8.

Abdomen oval, slightly narrower than thorax. Petiole short, breadth and length equal, smooth.

Length 2-2.5 mm.

Female: unknown.

Holotype: ♂ Gotska Sandön, Sweden 17/8 55 and paratype (♂) Gotska Sandön, Sweden 16/8 55. Netted on sand dunes with *Elymus arenarius*.

Types in my collection.

I place this genus preliminarily in the tribus *Pteromalini*, but I consider it preferable to post-pone the definite classification until more is known about this group.

Dasyneurophaga n. gen.

Occiput not margined. Anterior margin of clypeus incised medially, with an obtuse tooth on either side of the incision. Genae broad. Left mandible with 4 teeth, right with 3 teeth. Antennae inserted below middle of face but immediately above ventral edge of eyes, joints: 1-1-2-6-3.

Pronotum short, collar not margined but with a sharp edge. Mesoscutum with notaules short and weak. Scutellum with frenal groove subobsolete. Propodeum (Fig. 2F) substantially linear and not steeply declined; medium carina and plica complete, nucha moderately large, callus sparsely haired. Spiracles of moderate size, oval, separated by their own length from hind margin of metanotum. Hind tibia with

1 spur. Fore-wings with basal cell, hairy at least in distal half; speculum postbasale well developed. Marginal vein shorter than post-marginal and longer than stigmal, stigma small.

Abdomen shortly petiolate, oval, longer than thorax, petiolus very short, transverse, smooth.

Genotype: *Dasyneurophaga japonica* n.sp.

***Dasyneurophaga japonica* n.sp.**

Female. Head, thorax, and abdomen metallic blue. Antennae brown; scape rufous-yellow. Legs fuscous with metallic blue coxae, fore-tibia and all tarsi rufous-yellow. Fore-wing slightly yellow-infumated, venation rufous-yellow.

Head (Fig. 2A) not much broader than thorax in dorsal view, breadth 2.2 times the length. In frontal view, the breadth of head (Fig. 2B) exceeds the height (4:3). Ocelli in a triangle of 115° ; malar space 0.30 length of eye; genal sulcus distinct. Clypeus striated, its anterior margin with an obtuse tooth on either side of the incision. Mandibles (Fig. 2C) of moderate size. Head reticulated (Fig. 2B). Antennae (Fig. 2D) with scape, shorter than the distance between toruli and median ocellus. Pedicellus $1/3$ the length of scape. All funicle segments of the same length, but increasing in breadth. Clava slightly broader than the last funicle segment and longer than the two last funicle segments combined. Funicle and clava with many sensillae disposed in a single row upon each segment.

Pronotum very short and steeply declined. Mesoscutum nearly twice as broad as long, slightly convex, reticulated. Notaulices not complete. Scutellum and axillae reticulated, similar to mesoscutum. Propodeum (Fig. 2F) half the length of scutellum, moderately declined. Legs thick. Fore-wings (Fig. 2A) with basale cell closed, speculum postbasale open below, relative lengths of veins sm:m:p:s as 25:10:14:8.

Abdomen oval, broader than thorax. Petiolus very short.

Length 2.8-3.1 mm.

Male: unknown.

Holotype and 7 paratypes, Japan, Hokkaido 26/5 54. Bred from a gall-midge *Dasyneura ezomatsue* Uchida & Inouye. Professor M. Inouye has sent these specimens to me for identification.

This genus seems me to be related to *Cecidostiba* Thoms.