

## TWO CHALCIDOIDS DESCRIBED BY PHILIPPI

BY

A. B. GAHAN

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology

The specimens upon which the following descriptions are based were turned over to the writer by Prof. J. C. Bradley for study and are believed to be part of the original type material.

*Syntomaspis laetus* PHILIPPI.

*Misocampus laetus* Philippi, Stettin Entom. Zeit. xxxiv, 1873, p. 298, n. 2.

*Torymus laetus* (Philippi), Dalla Torre, Cat. Hym. v, 1898, p. 308.

This species as represented by the specimen at hand agrees in every way with the genus *Syntomaspis* as treated by Ashmead. The spimeron is distinctly emarginate dorsally; the antennae have a single ring-joint and a seven-jointed funicle; the parapsidal grooves are complete; the scutellum has a distinct crossfurrow; the marginal vein is sessile; and the basal tergites are distinctly emarginate.

*Female*.—Length 4.3 mm. Head viewed from in front approximately as broad as long, narrowing below; malar space equal to about one-third the eye height; viewed from above the head is strongly transverse, the temples narrow and sharply receding; ocelli moderately large, in a very obtuse triangle, the ocellocular line about equal to the diameter of an ocellus; vertex, temples, frons and face distinctly finely shagreened and hairy, the sculpture of vertex slightly stronger than elsewhere; face with a distinct low median ridge from antennal depression to clypeus; occiput weakly sculptured; antennae

inserted at middle of head; scape subcylindrical, somewhat flattened on the outer side, moderately thick and reaching to the front ocellus; pedicel a little less than one and one-half times as long as thick; ring-joint distinct, approximately one-half as long as broad; funicle thicker than pedicel, cylindrical, seven-jointed; first funicle joint one and one-half times as long as thick, following joints very gradually decreasing in length, the seventh quadrate or very nearly so; club mostly missing. Pronotum and mesoscutum irregularly transversely rugulose, the parapsidal grooves complete and distinct; scutellum finely reticulate-punctate, with a sharply defined crossfurrow a little more than two-thirds the length of scutellum from its base; area behind crossfurrow not quite as strongly sculptured as before; base of scutellum with a shallow median longitudinal groove which extends posteriorly approximately one-third the length of scutellum; axillae above sculptured like the scutellum, laterally finely longitudinally aciculate-striate; postscutellum polished; propodeum with a transverse row of coarse foveae along the anterior margin, laterad of spiracle with distinct rugae which converge toward the spiracle, elsewhere very weakly sculptured and shining; metapleurae polished; mesepimeron also polished; mesepisternum distinctly reticulate-punctate; hind coxae outwardly strongly reticulate-punctate; marginal vein of forewing slightly more than two-thirds as long as submarginal; stigmal short, sessile; postmarginal slightly more than twice as long as stigmal; abdomen as long as thorax, subcompressed, very faintly reticulated, nearly smooth; first and second tergites marginate at apex; ovipositor broken off at base.

Scape testaceous, its extreme apex brown above; pedicel aeneous; flagellum black; mandibles testaceous at base, brown at apex; head bluegreen with strong coppery lustre on face and temples, the vertex entirely cupreus; thorax above bright cupreus with beautiful violaceous reflections; beneath similiary colored but with less of the cupreus; front legs, except coxae, and the abdomen testaceous, the apical tergites blotched with brown above; middle legs entirely and hind legs except

right coxae missing; wings hyaline, venation and tegulae brownish testaceous.

*Locality.*—CHILE

Redescribed from one female specimen believed to be from the type series. This specimen bears the name label in Philippi's hand writing and is without other labelling. It lacks the middle legs entirely, the hind legs except right coxae are gone, the thorax on the left side is badly eaten away and both antennae are broken, the left at the pedicel and the right at the base of club. According to the original description all of the coxae are concolorous with the thorax; the hind legs have the bases of their femora and the apical half of their tibiae bronze colored and their tarsi yellow. The ovipositor is said to be subequal in length to the body.

*Tetrastichus colliguayae* PHILIPPI

*Exurus conigunyahae* Philippi, Stett. Ent. Zeit. XXXIV, 1873, p. 296; T. 1., fig. 1 a-c.

*Trichoporus coniguayae* (Philippi) Ashmead, Mem. Carn. Mus. 1, 1904, p. 512.

As represented by the single male specimen examined by the writer this species does not conform to the original description of the genus *Trichoporus* Foerster. The scutellum shows two longitudinal grooved lines, whereas *Trichoporus* is said to be without such grooves. In the opinion of the writer the species is best placed in the genus *Tetrastichus* Haliday. It is not quite typical because of the absence of a median groove on the mesoscutum but the writer concurs with Kurdjumoff, Waterston and others in considering the presence or absence of this groove impracticable for generic separation because of its variability.

*Male.*—Length 2.4 mm. Head as broad as the thorax finely reticulate-punctate; malar space rather long, equal to approximately two-thirds the eye-height; cheeks convexly rounded in outline; ocelli in an obtuse triangle. Antennal scape flattened and slightly expanded beneath,

approximately two and two-thirds times as long as broad, subelliptical in outline, with the sensory organ on the ventral margin extending from about the basal one-fourth almost to apex; pedicel three-fifths as broad as long and about one-fourth as long as the scape; ring-joints very small, apparently two in number (impossible to be sure of this); funicle four-jointed, club three-jointed, the latter no broader than the funicle and poorly differentiated from it; funicle joints each swollen basad of middle, with a whorl of long hairs arising from the thickest portion of the segment and reaching to the apex of the following segment or a little beyond, the segments narrowing rather rapidly apicad of this whorl of hairs so that the apical half, more or less, of each segment is cylindrical and about half as thick as the swollen basal portion; first funicle joint one and three-fifths times as long as pedicel; second, third and fourth funicle joints subequal in length and each twice as long as pedicel; first club joint not distinguishable from a funicle joint except that it is a little more closely joined to the following than to the preceding joint, equal in length to the first funicle joint and almost exactly similar in shape with a similar whorl of long hairs; second club joint equal in length to the first with a similar whorl of slightly shorter hairs but with its apical half only slightly narrower than its basal half; apical joint of club conical without a whorl of long hairs and about two-thirds the length of preceding joint. Pronotum reticulate punctate, moderately large, transverse, rounded anteriorly, its posterior margin straight; mesoscutum with complete parapsidal grooves but without a median groove, reticulate-punctate like the pronotum; scutellum more weakly sculptured than the mesoscutum and with two distinct longitudinal grooves dorsally; propodeum short, very faintly sculptured, nearly smooth, without carinae; mesopleura and prepectus very faintly reticulated; marginal vein about one and one-half times the submarginal and attaining a little beyond the middle of forewing; postmarginal absent; stigmal clavate and about one-fourth as long as marginal; submarginal vein apparently with but one stiff bristle above; marginal fringe of forewing short, of hind wing

longer. Abdomen as long as head and thorax, depressed above; approximately parallel-sided nearly to apex; first tergite the longest, constituting less than one-third the total length; segments beyond the first subequal, the sixth and seventh narrower and somewhat shorter; all tergites faintly sculptured. Legs moderately long and slender with the tarsi four-jointed, the fourth joint of hind tarsi about equal in length to metatarsus. Brownish black; mouth, scape, tegula, angle of mesepimeron below tegula, submarginal vein and all legs excepting their coxae testaceous; the median and hind femora basally infuscated; antennal flagellum brownish black; wings hyaline, the marginal vein brownish.

*Locality.*—CHILE.

Redescribed from a single male specimen bearing the name label «*Exurus colliguallae* Ph.» in Philippi's hand writing. This specimen is complete but very dirty, and rendered more difficult to study satisfactorily by having the pin thrust through the thorax. In order to see the antennal characters, the writer was compelled to remove the left antenna and mount it in balsam.

In several important details the above description is at variance with the original description and figures, e. g. in the four jointed tarsi, the presence of parapsidal grooves and grooves on the scutellum, and in the number of antennal joints. The Philippi description and especially the figures are so obviously inaccurate in some details that it is perfectly safe to assume they are in others. The agreement of the specimen at hand with the more obvious characters mentioned by Philippi, is complete, and this taken in conjunction with the presence of the label in Philippi's and writing leave very little doubt in the writer's mind that it is the same species and probably one of the original type specimens.

