

Neosystopsecula (p. 133) = *Tapinoma* !
(see Brown, W.L. 1958)

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BETHYLOIDEA (HYMENOPTERA) FROM INDIA*

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This paper summarizes the results of my four years' study of the Bethyloidea from India. The type specimens of the new forms described here are being deposited in the collections of the Department of Entomology, Indian Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

I thank Prof. Dr. M.S.Mani, Professor of Zoology and Entomology, School of Entomology, for suggesting me the line of work, for guidance and facilities for work.

Superfamily BETHYLOIDEA

Family DRYINIDAE

Subfamily Dryininae

***Lestodryinus guptai*, sp. nov.**

Female.—Length 4.9 mm. Colour reddish-yellowish-brown. Head reddish-brown, viewed from above length somewhat more than half the width; interorbital very slightly over half the width of the head; eyes dark brown, bare; ocelli same colour as the head, arranged in a nearly equilateral triangle; interocellar half the ocellocular which latter is slightly more than twice the front ocellar; vertex faintly and irregularly coriaceously sculptured, posteriorly margined; viewed in front length four-fifths the width; interorbital distance at the middle of eye slightly less than half the width of the head; length of gena one-third the length of eye; clypeus convex, bulging, brown, apically truncate with a bilipped appearance; frons rugoso-carinately sculptured; face nearly smooth and shiny, on face just above clypeus there is a carina running upto the front ocellus; mandible brown, with reddish-brown apex, 4-toothed. Antennae inserted just above the clypeus on an imaginary line joining the lower orbital borders; 10-segmented; scape slightly less than twice the pedicel; first flagellar three times the scape, 2nd three-fifths the first; third very slightly more than half the first; fourth to seventh tergites become gradually shorter; terminal one and one-third the penultimate, of nearly the same length as the scape and somewhat less than twice the pedicel (Fig. 3).

Thorax: Length thrice the width at the region of the tegulae, pronotum irregularly rugoso-sculptured anteriorly and posteriorly finely coriaceously sculptured; pronotal expansions large with longitudinal carinae towards the base; mesonotum equal to pronotum, irregularly rugoso-carinately sculptured;

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propodeal spiracles large and lanceolate. Legs reddish-brown. Fore coxa slightly over twice the trochanter; femur over four times the trochanter; tibia five-sixths the femur; tibial spur somewhat less than one-third the tibia; metatarsus half the tibia (Fig. 247). Hind coxa three times the trochanter; femur seven times the trochanter; tibia somewhat longer than femur; tibial spur one-fifth the tibia; metatarsus slightly less than half the tibia and a little more than two-thirds the rest of tarsi combined; claw bifid (Fig. 245 & 248). Fore wing length thrice the breadth; hyaline except for slightly dusky area around radius. Radius very slightly less than one-sixth the length of the wing; very finely curved basally and somewhat abruptly apically; basal somewhat less than half the radius; transversal nearly four-fifths the basal; pterostigma length nearly one and one-third the breadth; radius arising from apex of pterostigma; rest of details and hind wings as in fig. 243 and 244. Abdomen one and one-fourth the length of thorax; dark reddish-brown; dorsally arched, apically pointed; basally constricted into a very short petiole; seven tergites visible; nearly smooth and shiny, with very few, fine punctae; ovipositor somewhat exerted, one-sixth the length of abdomen.

Holotype female partly dissected on slide No. 69/B and rest on pin, labelled: "Parasitising *Cirphis* larvae, Pusa, T.B.F., 17-7-1914."

***Neoclystopenella*, gen. nov.**

Head viewed in front broadly oval; eyes bare, bulging; vertex broad, emarginate; ocelli large, arranged in a broad triangle; anterior ocellus situated on the frons at a position, just above the face; antennae 13-jointed; inserted just above the clypeus; scape long, cylindrical, as long as the length of head viewed in front and five times or more than the pedicel; mandible large, pincer-shaped with only one tooth apically and numerous very small serrations ventrally; maxillary palpi long, 6-jointed. Pronotum very short; mesonotum large; parapsidal furrows finely indicated; scutellum convex. Abdomen oval, dorsoventrally somewhat flattened; first tergite much longer than the rest and cover one-third the whole length of thorax; male genitalia pincer-like and prominent. Fore wings hyaline; pterostigma and subcosta light brown, rest of veins clear and indistinct; two closed basal cells; radial cell closed, apex of radial vein indistinct; radial arises in the middle of somewhat elliptical pterostigma; basal joining the subcosta far ahead of the joining of the subcosta to pterostigma; cubital cell appears closed; hind wing with seven frenular hooks. Legs normal, fore and hind femur not unusually swollen; claw simple. Genotype *Neoclystopenella luffae*, sp. nov.

This genus runs close to *Clystopenella* in couplet No. 102 in Kieffer's key to genera of Bethyridae¹, but is easily distinguished in having simple claw and the basal ending before the distal end of subcosta.

***Neoclystopenella luffae*, sp. nov.**

Male.—Length 2.4 mm. Colour reddish-brown. Head reddish-brown to black; viewed from above nearly rectangular; length two-thirds the width;

¹KIEFFER, 1914. *Das Tierreich*, 41 : 1-595.

interorbital somewhat more than half the width of the head; eyes somewhat large, bulging, dark brown, bare; width of eye nearly equal to post-orbital length; vertex broad, irregularly transversely rugoso-carinate; ocelli large, reddish-brown interocellar space equal to ocellocular and both are slightly more than one and a half times the front ocellar; viewed in front (Fig. 255) length somewhat more than three-fourths the width of the head; interorbital space slightly more than half the width of the head; length of eye eight or nine times that of the very short gena; frons and face irregularly rugoso-carinately sculptured as on the vertex; clypeus more faintly and finely sculptured, somewhat prominent, broad and truncate; mandible brown, large, pincer-shaped, with only one tooth apically and numerous very small serrations ventrally; maxillary palpi long, 6-jointed. Antennae long, brown, inserted below the middle of face, slightly above an imaginary line joining the lower orbital borders; somewhat shorter than the length of the body; scape long, cylindrical, as long as the length of head viewed in front; six times the pedicel, first flagellar joint nearly as long as the pedicel; second flagellar one and one-fourth the first; third and succeeding joints subequal and slightly shorter than the second; the terminal joint one and a half times the penultimate and slightly less than one-third the scape (Fig. 253).

Thorax reddish-brown; somewhat less than twice the width of thorax at the region of the tegulae; mesothorax very slightly over half the length of the whole thorax; reddish-brown; with a dark longitudinal band medially and two such but fainter bands laterally; faintly, irregularly, rugosely sculptured; scutellum very slightly more than one-third the mesothorax and sculptured as on the latter; metathorax one-fourth the scutellum; propodeum slightly more than the scutellum and metathorax combined; faintly irregularly coriaceously sculptured. Legs normal, light-brown; fore coxa very slightly over twice the trochanter; femur twice the coxa and three and three-fourths the trochanter; tibia very slightly over five-sixths the femur; tibial spur nearly two-fifths the tibia and two-thirds the metatarsus; metatarsus three-fifths the tibia and equal to rest of tarsi combined (Fig. 252). Hind coxa slightly less than two and a half times the trochanter; femur five and three-fourths the trochanter; tibia five-sixths the femur; tibial spur one-third the tibia and slightly less than half the metatarsus; metatarsus more than two-thirds the tibia (Fig. 254). Fore wing length somewhat more than two and three-fourths the breadth; hyaline; pterostigma and subcosta light brown, rest of veins clear or indistinct; two closed basal cells; radial cell closed; radial vein arising in the middle of somewhat elliptical pterostigma, long, reaching the margin, apex of vein indistinct; radial less than one-third the whole length of wing; basal joins subcosta far ahead of the latter joining pterostigma, slightly more than one-third the radius and nearly twice the transversal; pterostigma length nearly thrice the breadth; very slightly less than half the length of radius; rest of details and hind wing as in fig. 249 and 250. Abdomen oval, with a very short petiole; six tergites clearly visible; first tergite one-third the whole length of abdomen; rest of tergites short and gradually become shorter; male genitalia pincer-like and about one-fifth the length of abdomen (Fig. 251).

Holotype male, completely dissected and mounted on slide No. 92/B; paratypes 2 males, 77/B, and 79/B, all labelled: "Delhi, Kapoor Coll.; 2-7-1938, on Luffa, Imperial Entomologist" and 1 male, 55/B labelled: "Delhi, Kapoor Coll.; 5-7-1938, on cowpea, Imperial Entomologist."

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[This parasite is recorded by Ramakrishna Iyer as the host of one species of *Pleurotropis* (Chalcidoidea) which he bred].

