

New Oriental Trogini (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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Neofacydes, new genus

Type.—*Neofacydes sinensis* n.sp.

Flagellum.—Female flagellum moderately long, lanceolate, widened beyond the middle and strongly attenuated at the apex; basal segments of the male flagellum cylindrical, at the apex however obliquely cut and overlapping, becoming gradually more distinct nodose beyond the seventh segment.

Head.—Occiput hardly emarginate, sloping down steeply behind the ocelli and eyes; cheek profile strongly narrowed with straight outline; median field of the face well defined; clypeus normal with straight apical border; frons concave; mandibles normal with small teeth.

Thorax.—Mesoscutum moderately convex, a little longer than wide; scutellum pyramidal; propodeum as in *Trogus* Panzer, the area posteromedial wide, parallel-sided, the upper border arched; areae posteroexternae with strong lateral carinae.

Legs.—Relatively long and slender.

Abdomen.—Female abdomen oxygygous, similar in appearance to a *Coelichneumon* abdomen; surface of tergites 1-5 strongly aciculated, tergites 1-5 strongly separated, sometimes with sharp lateral edges, but not bulging laterally; postpetiolus with aciculate median field; gastrocoeli deep, transverse.

Distribution

Evidently confined to the oriental tropics; replaced in the Neotropics by the genus *Macrojoppa*.

Neofacydes sinensis, new species

Facydes purpureomaculatus Heinrich (nec Cameron), 1931, Zeitschr. Angew. Entom., 18: 398, ♀ ♂.

Facydes purpureomaculatus Mell. loc. cit., pp. 372, 377, 379, 386, 388, 390, 394, 395. (Biological notes).

Holotype.—♀, Formosa, Taiheiran, 9. 7. 1934, leg. L. Gressitt, in Collection H. Townes.

Female and male

Very similar in color to *Facydes purpureomaculatus* Cameron, except that the apical tergites lack the metallic purplish tint characteristic for Cameron's species.

Fulvous-ferruginous; tergites 4-7 black; apex of tibiae III and the tarsi III black; flagellum black, without annulus; yellowish are sides of the face and indistinctly the orbits; length 15 mm.

Flagellum.—Distinctly widened beyond the middle, strongly attenuated at the apex, with 36-37 segments, the widest about twice wider than long, the eleventh square. Black, scape ferruginous.

Abdomen.—Not widened, rather slender, the second tergite not wider than long, the third about twice wider than long; tergites laterally rounded, without indication of the formation of a lateral edge.

Hosts

Known only of the type of the genus: the sphingid *Oxyambulyx sericipennis* Btl.

Remark

The genus is related to *Trogus* Panzer, differing from the latter in the female sex mainly in the oxygygous abdomen and the lanceolate flagellum, also in the laterally not bulging tergites. The male flagellum differs from *Trogus* in that its basal segments are not nodose.

More closely allied to the Neotropical genus *Macrojoppa* Kriechbaumer. Both genera agree in the morphology of the oxygygous abdomen. *Neofacydes* differs from *Macrojoppa* in the pyramidal scutellum and in the arcolation of the declivous part of the propodeum.

Neofacydes marlisae, new species

Holotype.—♀, North East Burma, Maymyo, 800 m. Akadamja Nauk, Instytut Zoologiczny, Warsaw; collection Gerd Heinrich.

Distribution

North Burma (Chin Hills) and North East Burma (Shan Plateau), 800-1400 m.

Female

Smaller and more slender than *nigrolineata* Cameron; tricolored; head and abdomen black with extended white pattern, thorax blood-red; wings strongly infuscated except basal part; flagellum black; length 11-15 mm.

Flagellum.—Lanceolate, moderately long and widened beyond the middle, strongly attenuated at the apex, with 36 segments, the widest not quite twice as wide as long, the eleventh square. Black, scape below and at the base white.

Color.—Black; thorax red, reddish white below; white are base of the mandibles, cheeks, face entirely or laterally, apical margin of clypeus, orbits around the eye (more or less narrowly interrupted at the vertex), scape below, legs I and II below, narrow base of tibiae I and II, basal half of tibiae III, lateral fields of the postpetiolus and third tergite except base. Wings purplish-gray infuscated, becoming gradually clear toward the base.

Male

Face and clypeus more extended white colored than in the female, usually entirely white or sometimes with a small black median mark on the clypeus,

rarely also the middle of the face infuscated; white orbits interrupted broadly at the temples.

Remark

Dedicated to Mrs. Marlis Wolff, who in 1937 collected this and many other rare species in Burma.

Neofacydes townesi, new species

Holotype.—♀, Philippines, Los Banos, Laguna Provinces, Philippines, 3.X.1951, leg. Townes Family, in collection H. Townes.

Female

An aberrant, striking species, distinguished by abbreviation of mesoscutum, scutellum, propodeum and abdomen and by presence of an infuscated cloud in the anterior part of the apex of the forewings; tergites 2-5 black, the second with broad, whitish, the third to fifth with narrow, brownish apical bands; tergites 6 and 7 entirely yellowish-brown; length 14 mm.

Flagellum.—Bristleshaped, unusually slender, with 38 segments, distinctly widened beyond the middle, tapering apically into an extremely long and fine tip, the basal segments strongly elongate. Blackish above, scape and the nine basal segments ventrally yellowish.

Head.—Mainly yellowish; mandibles black; middle of face and clypeus somewhat infuscated; the following are blackish: middle of frons broadly, ocellar region, occipital region up to the vertex (except a yellowish central mark behind the ocelli) and the apex of cheeks.

Thorax.—Mesoscutum short, of equal longitudinal and transversal diameter, very densely rugously punctured; scutellum abbreviated, relatively low, pyramidal, with a very wide, plain apical slope; propodeum abbreviated with unusually short anterior slope. Black, variegated with yellowish white and obscure reddish. The following are yellowish white: collar, upper and lower border of pronotum, median crossband of scutellum, prosternum, irregular pattern of mesosternum and lower half of mesopleura. prepectus in part and anterior border of area posteromedial. The following are obscure reddish: indistinct longitudinal bands of the three lobes of mesoscutum, speculum of mesopleura, sutures of propodeum and irregular patches of mesopleura and mesosternum.

Legs.—Slender, blackish brown; the following are yellowish: femora and tibiae I and II internally, tibiae III at the base and ventrally in the basal half, all metatarsi ventrally, coxae I and II and coxae III ventrally in part.

Abdomen.—Relatively short and wide, second tergite a little wider than long, the third more than three times as wide as long; petiolus pale yellowish, postpetiolus obscure brownish, tergites 2-5 black, the second with broad, white, the third to fifth with narrow obscure ferruginous apical band; tergites 6 and 7 entirely yellowish brown.

Pedinojoppa, new genus

Type.—*Pedinopelte orientalis* Szeplogeti.

Szeplogeti's species can not be included in the Neotropical genus *Pedinopelte* Kriechbaumer because it differs from the latter by an important character: the vertex is strongly elevated behind the ocelli as in the Oriental genus *Holcojoppa* Cameron. Although more closely related to *Holcojoppa* than to *Pedinopelte*, the species *orientalis* can not be placed in *Holcojoppa* either on account of its flat scutellum.

The distribution of *Pedinojoppa*, new genus, seems to be restricted to the Indo-Malayan region, where it was recorded from Celebes (holotype), Java (Zool. Mus. Berlin) and Sumatra (Col. G. Heinrich in Warsaw).

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