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A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF LAMPROTATINAE

(HYMENOPTERA: PTEROMALIDAE)

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Genus *Xestognathus* nov.

Head large, much wider than thorax, with occiput not margined; eyes bare, with inner orbits subparallel; genae narrowed towards mouth; anterior margin of clypeus deeply incised medially, with a pair of symmetrical teeth; both mandibles with three, obtuse teeth; lower margin of mandibles evenly emarginate. Antennae inserted at or very slightly below middle of face, thirteen-segmented (11263); scape linear, not broadened; pedicel slightly shorter than first funicle segment; flagellum nearly filiform; club with apex of second segment distinctly oblique; sensillae rather sparse.

Thorax strongly convex dorsally in lateral aspect. Pronotum short; collar not margined; mesoscutum with hind margin strongly sinuate; notaulices weak anteriorly, very superficial posteriorly; scutellum strongly convex with frenal furrow distinct. Propodeum medially not produced beyond insertions of hind coxae, nearly smooth, shining; median carina irregular; plicae distinct in posterior three-fourths of propodeum; nucha well developed, smooth; spiracles small, short-oval, separated from posterior margin of metanotum by less than their own diameter; spiracular sulci rather deep. Prosternum with a median sulcus distinct in posterior half; prepectus with a upper triangular area delimited by a sharp oblique carina; mesopleuron ventrally with precoxal suture superficial but more or less distinct, and with mesolcus complete. Hind tibia with two spurs. Fore wing: speculum of moderate size on upper surface; marginal vein much shorter than postmarginal, longer than stigmal, which curves slightly; stigma large. Costal cell of hind wing bare.

Abdomen petiolate; petiolar segment much longer than wide; first tergite with fovea elongate, its hind margin weakly incised medially.

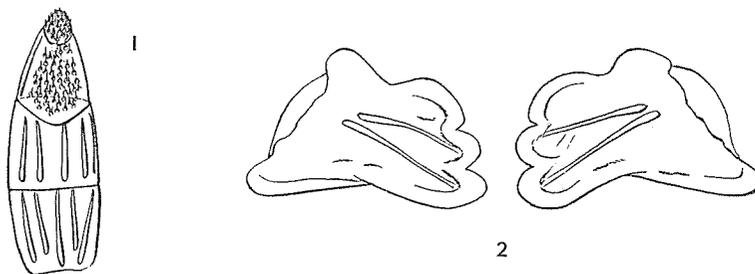
Type species.—*Xestognathus sinuatus* sp. nov.

This genus is very close to *Glyphognathus* Graham, from which it differs only by the form of the mandibles.

Xestognathus sinuatus sp. nov.

Female. Length 1.8 mm. Head seen from above 2.1 times width of its median length, with face moderately gibbous between eyes; temples rounded off behind eyes; occiput

deeply emarginate. Vertex weakly convex; postocellar line a little longer than ocellular line (8.2:6). Eyes 1.4 times as long as wide, separated by 1.5 times their own length. Malar space 0.42 length of eye. Head in front view 1.3 times as wide as high. Genae narrowed towards mouth in a slightly curved line. Clypeus slightly wider than high, weakly reticulate or smooth. Mandibles with lower margin normal, without a tooth, rather strongly emarginate. Distance between centers of antennal toruli slightly shorter than distance between one of them and adjacent eye (7:8.5). Antennal scrobe shallow; scape hardly reaching anterior ocellus, as long as first to one-third length of third funicle segments combined; pedicel slightly shorter than first funicle segment. Flagellum 1.2 times as long as width of head, hardly increasing in width distally; first anellus thicker and narrower than second; first funicle segment about 1.7 times as long as wide, sixth slightly shorter than first, 1.3 times as long as wide; club as long as scape, a little shorter than three preceding segments combined; apex of second segment distinctly oblique; third segment with a rather large tuft of micropilosity, which touches a smaller one at apex. Sensillae rather sparse, irregularly disposed in a single row upon each funicle segment.



Figs. 1-2. *Xestognathus sinuatus* gen. et sp. nov., female.
1, antennal club; 2, mandibles.

Thorax about 1.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum 2.3 times as wide as long, steeply declived anteriorly, with anterior margin rather deeply emarginate medially; collar strongly transverse, with a smooth strip along its hind margin. Mesoscutum twice as long as pronotum, 1.5 times as wide as long, rather coarsely reticulate, with hind margin very strongly sinuate. Scutellum a little shorter than mesoscutum (16:20), 1.3 times as long as wide, strongly convex, more finely reticulate than mesoscutum; frenum reticulate. Metascutellum a little shorter than frenum (4:5.5), smooth. Propodeum about two-thirds length of scutellum, 2.5 times as long as metascutellum, almost smooth and shining; median carina interrupted by a small \wedge -shaped carina anteriorly; plicae rather strong posteriorly, extending anterior one-fourth of propodeum; nucha occupying nearly one-third length of propodeum, crescent-shaped, smooth. Prosternum weakly reticulate anteriorly, nearly smooth posteriorly, with a median sulcus distinct in posterior half. Prepectus with a feebly sculptured upper triangle delimited by a sharp oblique carina. Ventral area of mesopleuron with precoxal suture superficial but more or less distinct; area between precoxal suture and mesolcus feebly reticulate, shining. Fore wing about twice as long as wide; basal cell with hairs anteriorly and distally, entirely closed below by a row of

hairs on cubital vein; upper surface of costal cell with a row of hairs in apical two-thirds, lower surface with one or two rows in basal one-third at middle, sparsely hairy beyond; speculum of moderate size and closed below on upper surface of the wing, more reduced on lower surface; relative lengths of sm:m:p:s as 38:22:28:14.5; stigma large.

Petiolar segment slightly longer than propodeum (12:10.5), 1.6 times as long as wide, finely reticulate, its sides subparallel in posterior half. Gaster (not including petiole) much shorter than thorax (38:48), about 1.2 times as long as wide, convex dorsally, more strongly so ventrally; first tergite occupying more than half length of gaster, with fovea elongate, nearly reaching the hind margin which is widely curved and weakly incised at middle.

Dark green with faint bronzy reflections: flagellum blackish. Legs brownish yellow: coxae dark green, last segment of tarsi darker.

Male.—unknown.

Holotype (♀).—Hikosan, Kyushu, 20. V. 1959, K. Kamijo. Paratypes (2♀♀).—with same data as holotype.

Types in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo. Host.—unknown.

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