

Guadalia vissali nov. gen., nov. spec., a new fig wasp from the Solomon Islands (Hymenoptera, Torymidae, Otitesellini)

by

J. T. WIEBES

Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden

The Otitesellini form a tribe in the subfamily Sycophaginae of the Chalcidoidea Torymidae. Most species are known to be associated with banyans, or strangling figs, of the *Ficus* subgenus *Urostigma*, or with trees of *Pharmacosycea*. Two species were recorded from figs of section *Sycidium* of the subgenus *Ficus*. The present description of an Otiteselline wasp from *Ficus theophrastoides* Seem., a pachycaul treelet belonging to the *Ficus* section *Sycocarpus*, unexpectedly extends the host range of the tribe.

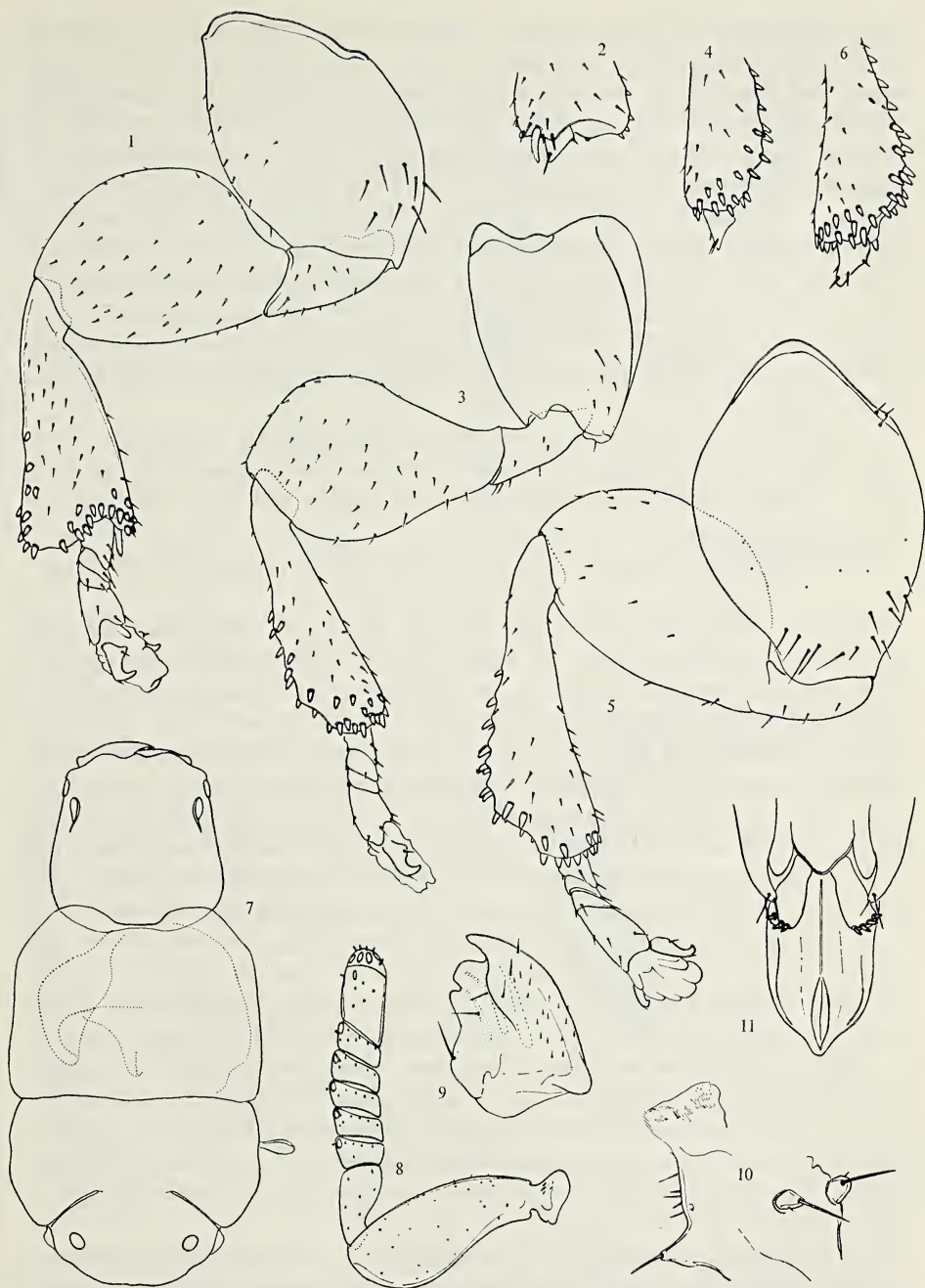
Attention is drawn to a peculiar morphological feature of the female, viz. a forked appendage situated in the cibarium, and projecting over the mouthparts (figs. 13, 14).

Guadalia vissali nov. gen., nov. spec.

MATERIAL. — 33 ♀, 14 ♂, coll. Museum Leiden, nos. 956, 958; Solomon Isl. Guadalcanal, Vissali, ex *Ficus theophrastoides* Seem. (leg. et det. E. J. H. Corner, 1965); holotype, ♂, slide no. 956a, paratype, ♂, slide no. 956b, paratypes, ♀, slides nos. 956c-f.

MALE. — Head (fig. 7) as long as wide posteriorly; one-fifth longer than the anterior width. Dorsal surface with many small setae pointing backwards, the ventral surface subglabrous. The epistomal margin has a median lobe. The small eyes are lateral in position, close to the place of insertion of the mandibles. The antennal toruli are large, distinctly produced behind, situated just posterior to the compound eyes. No ocelli. The antenna (fig. 8) has eight free segments, no anelli; the scape is but little expanded, distinctly bent ventrad, approximately thrice as long as the pedicel; the third to seventh segments are transverse, subequal, with sensilla in the antiaxial, lateral angles; the club is as long as the scape, and bears one dorsal sensillum and a whorl of sensilla in the apical portion; all segments bear microtrichae, and some have larger sensillar rods. The hypostomal margin is deeply emarginate. The mandible (fig. 9) is small, tridentate, with three glands. The labium and maxillae have large membraneous expansions, and in none of the slides I could observe them in total ventral aspect; fig. 10 shows the lateral portion of one maxilla in ventral aspect, with the remnant of the maxillary palpus bearing one long seta, and a latero-ventral aspect of part of the labium, with the two palpi each with one long apical seta and a shorter seta at the side.

Thorax (fig. 7) with many microtrichae and a faint reticulate sculpture. The pronotum is distinctly wider than long, the lateral margin is hyaline (indicated in the right half of the figure; the dotted lines in the left half show the sterna by transparency). The combined mesonotum, metanotum and propodeum are about as large as the pronotum; the propodeum is incompletely separated from the remainder, and has small hyaline lateral margins; the spiracular peritremata are



Figs. 1—11. *Guadalia vissali* nov. gen., nov. spec., male. 1—2, fore leg, anti-axial aspect, and detail in axial aspect; 3—4, mid leg, axial aspect, and detail in anti-axial aspect; 5—6, hind leg, axial aspect, and detail in anti-axial aspect; 7, head and thorax, dorsal aspect (pubescence omitted); 8, antenna, dorsal aspect (slightly flattened); 9, mandible, ventral aspect; 10, labium and maxilla, partial latero-ventral aspect; 11, genitalia, dorsal aspect.

Figs. 1—6, 8, 9, 11, $\times 100$; 7, $\times 40$; 10, $\times 250$.

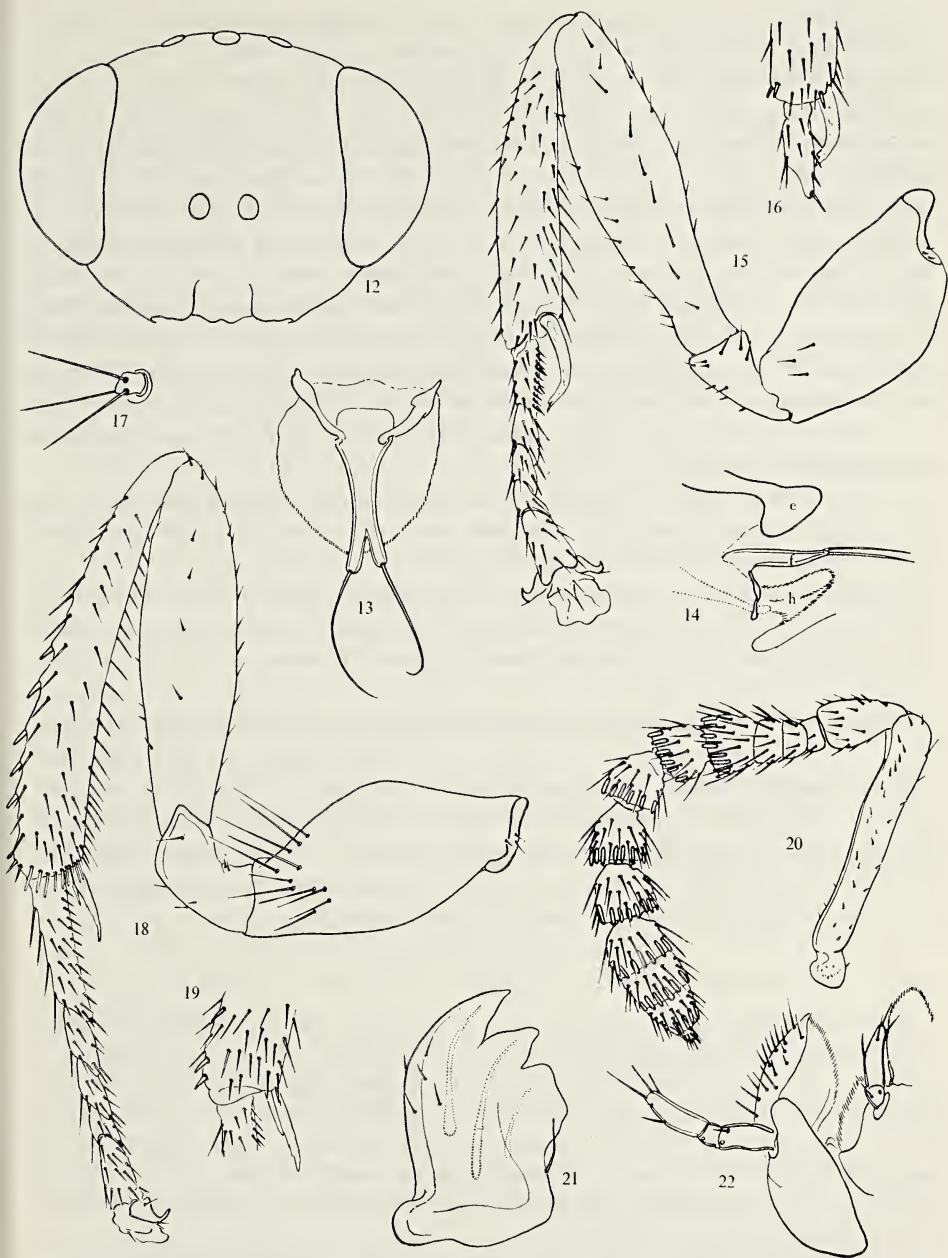
large, subcircular. The wing remnant is small, though rather wide. The legs are robust, and bear small, scattered setae; the coxae have larger setae in the ventral angle. Fore leg (fig. 1): the coxa and tibia subequal in length, the femur slightly shorter; the apical part of the tibia bears small spines, all of which are visible in antiaxial aspect, and one short, simple spur (fig. 2); the tarsus tetramerous, the segments approximately in ratio 6 : 3 : 3 : 8. The femur of the mid leg (figs. 3—4) is subequal in length to the tibia, and about as long as the coxa and trochanter combined; the tibial spines are found on both axial and antiaxial surfaces, and there is no distinct spur; the four tarsal segments approximately in ratio 5 : 4 : 2 : 9. In the hind leg (figs. 5—6), the tibia is as long as the coxa, and the femur is distinctly shorter; tibial spines are visible in both axial and antiaxial aspects, and there is no spur; the four tarsal segments approximately in ratio 5 : 2 : 3 : 11.

The gaster is about as long as the thorax. The spiracular peritremata of the eighth tergite are very large, and circular in outline. The claspers of the genitalia (fig. 11) bear three or four slender claws, the number varying in both sides of one of the specimens.

Length (head and thorax), 1.8 mm. Colour rather uniform yellowish brown.

FEMALE. — Head (fig. 12) wider than the thorax, its width across the compound eyes one-and-a-half times its length; with reticulate sculpture and scattered short setae. The epistomal margin has two small lobes and a median emargination, from under which a forked appendage (figs. 13—14) projects over the mouthparts. The homology of this appendage is still enigmatic. It is borne on two weakly sclerotized apodemes, which connect it with the membranous hinder part of what seems to be a postoral lobe (presumably the hypopharynx). It might represent the labrum, or some modification of the hypopharynx. The distance between the toruli of the antennae is rather short, less than one-third of their distance to the inner margin of the eye. Compound eyes large, the longitudinal diameter more than twice as long as the cheek; three ocelli. The antenna (fig. 20) has thirteen segments, three of which are anuliform; the scape is six times as long as wide, and more than thrice as long as the pedicel; the anelli are large, one-and-a-half to two times as wide as long; the funicular segments have a somewhat irregular shape; the club consists of three segments; all segments of the funicle and club bear small apical sensilla in one whorl, and many scattered setae. Mandible (fig. 21) tridentate, the inner tooth truncate; three glands. Labium and maxilla (fig. 22): the labial palpus has two segments approximately in ratio 1 : 3; the basal three segments of the maxillary palpus may be more or less fused, their combined length is equal to that of the apical segment.

Thorax with reticulate sculpture and scattered setae. The pronotum is transverse, distinctly visible from above; the scutum rapidly narrows posteriad, and the parapsides are rather wide; the scutellum is subcircular in outline; the propodeum is only slightly constricted in the middle, and bears about ten large setae laterad of the spiracular peritremata. Fore wing (7 : 3), 1.8 mm long; the marginal, submarginal, and stigmal veins approximately in ratio 16 : 7 : 4, the postmarginal very short; the wing membrane with bare patches in the proximal half, but with a



Figs. 12—22. *Guadalia vissali* nov. gen., nov. spec., female. 12, head, frontal aspect (pubescence omitted); 13, hypopharynx and forked appendage, dorsal aspect; 14, longitudinal section through oral part of head, from top to bottom: e, epistomal ridge, f, forked appendage connected by apodemes with h, hypopharynx; 15—16, fore leg, axial aspect, and detail in anti-axial aspect; 17, pygostyle; 18—19, hind leg, axial aspect, and detail in anti-axial aspect; 20, antenna, axial aspect; 21, mandible, ventral aspect; 22, labium and maxilla, ventral aspect.

Figs. 12, $\times 60$; 13, $\times 250$; 14, 17, 21, 22, $\times 150$; 15, 16, 18—20, $\times 100$.

close vestiture of short setae in the distal half; the fringe starting from two-thirds of the length of the hind margin, with short setae. Hind wing (7 : 2), 1.4 mm long; the membrane with setae as in the fore wing; the fringe longer. The legs have dark coxae and brownish femora. Fore leg (fig. 15): the femur about as long as the coxa and trochanter combined, and as long as the tibia; the femur and tibia with scattered setae, the tibia moreover with one ventral spur, and three small spines (one ventral, two dorsal) visible in antiaxial aspect (fig. 16); the five tarsal segments approximately in ratio 12 : 6 : 6 : 4 : 11. Mid leg slender, with sparse setae; the tibia as long as the femur and trochanter combined, with one ventral spur and two accompanying, antiaxial spines; the tarsal segments approximately in ratio 10 : 3 : 2 : 2 : 4. Hind leg (figs. 18—19) with about the same relative proportions of the segments as in the mid leg, but for the longer tarsus; the tibia with several stout spines along the distal half of the dorsal margin, the usual blunt setae along the axial, apical edge, and with two ventral spurs; the tarsal segments approximately in ratio 11 : 4 : 4 : 2 : 6.

The gaster is as long as the head and thorax combined; the pygostyles (fig. 17) are small, and have three long, subapical setae; the ovipositor and its valves scarcely project beyond the apex of the gaster.

Length (head, thorax, and gaster), 2.3—2.6 mm. Colour of head and thorax, and the valves of the ovipositor, black-brown, the gaster lighter brown, the antennae and legs, but for the coxae and femora, yellowish brown.

REMARKS. — The female of *Guadalia vissali* has some resemblance to *Grandidiana* Wiebes, 1961 (antenna 13-segmented, three anelli, mandible tridentate, postmarginal vein short), but it is different in the shape of the head, with the antennal toruli closely approximated. Moreover, the presence of the forked appendage dorsad of the hypopharynx distinguishes it from all other genera. The male is aberrant in the tribe in having no anelli in the antenna, and the shape of the wing remnant is different from the usual type in the group.



Trekt *Celastrina argiolus* L. soms? (Lep., Lycaenidae). De heer PENNERS te Sittard schreef me een paar waarnemingen over *Cel. argiolus*, die wel de moeite waard zijn om te vermelden. Op 30 april (1966) zag hij diverse exemplaren in zijn tuin, die alle bij zachte oostenwind zuidwaarts vlogen. De volgende dag zag hij weer een aantal exemplaren van deze soort, eveneens alle snel zuidwaarts vliegend, terwijl andere soorten, zoals de drie witjes, in tegengestelde richting of dwars op de vliegrichting van *argiolus* vlogen. Ook in de straten van Sittard was het verschijnsel op te merken. Een zelfde waarneming deden zijn huisgenoten en zijn plaatsgenoot, de heer DELNOYE.

In de literatuur is niets over trek van *argiolus* te vinden, maar dat zegt natuurlijk weinig. Misschien willen anderen ook eens op deze vlinder letten. Wat mij persoonlijk al verscheidene jaren opgevallen is, is het volkomen verdwijnen van het dier uit Amsterdam, althans uit het gedeelte, dat ik vrijwel elke dag doorkruis. Dertig jaar geleden kon ik er elke lente zeker van zijn *argiolus* in het Vondelpark en omgeving op zonnige dagen te zien vliegen. Al jaren lang zie ik hier geen enkel exemplaar meer. — LPK.