

ON A NEW SPECIES OF *ORASEMA* CAMERON (HYMENOPTERA: EUCHARITIDAE), WITH A KEY TO INDIAN SPECIES¹

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(With nine text-figures)

A new species, viz. *Orasema indica* from Kerala, is described. A dichotomous key to Indian species of *Orasema* Cameron is provided.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years we have collected considerable material belonging to the chalcidoid family Eucharitidae. Among these we came across an interesting new species of *Orasema* Cameron from Kerala. The new species is described below with a key for separation of Indian species of the genus. So far only two species are known from the Indian subcontinent (Das 1963, Kerrich 1964, Narendran 1985, 1986).

Orasema indica sp. nov.

FEMALE: Length 2.38 mm. Head and thorax dark green with metallic reflections; mandibles yellow with dark brown tips; eye yellowish white; scape, anellus and pedicel very pale yellow, flagellar segments brownish yellow, club yellowish brown; ocellus pale yellow; fore and mid coxae dark brown, hind coxa concolorous with thorax with its apex being dark brown; trochanter and femur dark brown except the apices of femur being pale yellow; tibia and tarsus pale yellow; claws dark brown; petiole concolorous with thorax; gaster dark brown; wing hyaline, veins yellow.

Head convex, transverse, slightly broader; head emarginate when viewed from dorsal side (Fig. 2) with lateral ocellus very near to occipital margin; head clearly smooth without any punctures or reticulations; supra-clypeal area rather rectangular, delimited by distinct furrows on sides, below and upper region (Fig. 1); antenna 11/7/3 (Fig. 5), elongate with funicle segments

well separated, scape 1.9 x length of first flagellar segment; POL 1.3 x OOL; POL 1.9 x LOL.

Dorsum of thorax highly reticulate; scapulae with slight transverse reticulations, axilla broadly meeting in middle, scutellum acuminate; propodeum alveolate on sides with striation in middle; mesopleuron smooth except in middle, with sculptures more or less in an inverted Y-shaped form (Fig. 4); sm:m:pm = 8.6:5.8:2.8 (Figs. 6-7).

Petiole elongate with longitudinal striations, more or less 4.8 x its breadth.

Gaster globose, smooth and shiny (Fig. 8).

MALE: Length 2.35 mm.

Male differs from female in having more elongated antenna (Fig. 9) and petiole; scape is almost equal in length to first flagellar segment.

Host: Unknown.

Holotype: Female. INDIA: Kerala, Trichur, April 1986, T.C. Narendran (DZCU). Deposited in Dept. of Zoology, University of Calicut, Regd. No. SL 151.

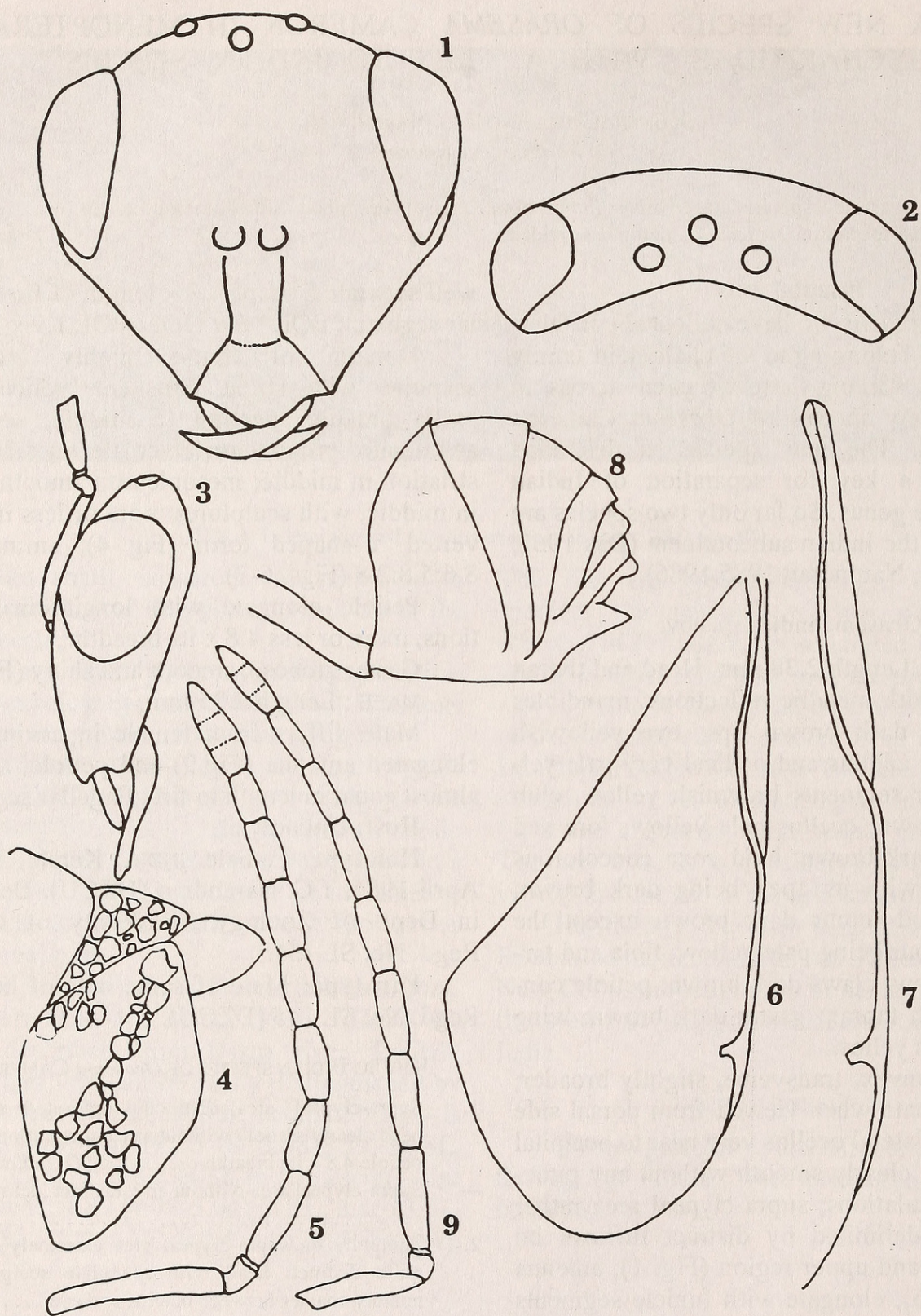
Paratype: Male of same data of holotype Regd. No. SL 145 (DZCU).

KEY TO INDIAN SPECIES OF *Orasema* CAMERON

1. Supra-clypeal area distinctly delimited at sides; head clearly smooth without any punctations above; petiole 4.8 x its breadth *O. indica* sp. nov.
- Supra-clypeal area without any distinct delimitations 2.
2. Sculpture on supra-clypeal area extremely fine and quite distinct; head with reticulate sculpture not notably coarser between ocellus and eye *O. assectator* Kerrich
- Supra-clypeal area smooth and shining; head with reticulate sculpture notably coarser between ocellus and eye *O. initiator* Kerrich

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Figs. 1-9. *Orasema indica* sp. nov.

1. Head, frontal view; 2. Head, dorsal view; 3. Head, lateral view; 4. Mesopleuron; 5. Antenna; 6. Forewing; 7. Forewing venation enlarged; 8. Gaster; 9. Male antenna.

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A NEW FISH OF THE GENUS *PUNTIOUS* HAMILTON (OSTARIOPHYSI : CYPRINIDAE) FROM GOA¹

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(With two plates)

Among the live fish exported from India for the pet trade is one popularly called indigo barb (*Barbus narayani*). It is conjectured that this fish may have been identified as such due to its colour resemblance to *Puntius narayani*, recorded by Hora in 1937 from the Cauvery river in Coorg. On closer inspection, it was found that the indigo barb is actually a new species. We are naming it *Puntius setnai*. [Raj Tilak (1969) did not come across this species in Goa.]

Puntius setnai sp. nov.

Specimens studied: Holotype; total length 47 mm, standard length 35.5 mm, from Sanguem, Goa. Paratypes; 24 exs. 40 to 57 mm total length, from clear streams in Sanguem and Ponda, Goa. The holotype and some of the paratypes will be deposited with the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Diagnosis: This species can be distinguished by (1) absence of barbels, (2) last undivided ray of dorsal fin osseous and serrated, (3) complete lateral line, (4) 20 scales along

lateral line and (5) two vertical dark bands on the body (during life).

DESCRIPTION

D. 3/8, P.1/12-14, V. 1/8, A. 2/5, C. 19.
L.1. 20 (17-22); l. tr. 5/3-4.

Head and body compressed, belly rounded. Dorsal and ventral profiles greatly arched, the former more so than the latter. Head short, conical. Eyes lateral. No tubercles on cheek and snout. Barbels absent. Dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer tip of snout than caudal base. Last unbranched ray of dorsal fin osseous and serrated. Caudal fin forked, lobes more or less equal, slightly pointed, about twice longer than median rays. Lateral line complete, typically perforating 20 scales. It runs horizontally up to the posterior border of the first dark band, then dips down and, at the seventh scale, again runs horizontally in a gentle arc to the tail. PDS 7, circumpeduncular $1\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Morphometry: (of holotype, all measurements in millimetres) Total length 47, standard length 35.5, body depth 15.33, head length 9.67, head depth 8.33, predorsal length 19.95, post-dorsal length 20.84, pre-pelvic length 20.40, preanal length 28.0, length of caudal

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