

Descriptions of three undescribed species of *Chalcididae*
from Borneo. (Hym.)

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Philomedes spinifrons sp. nov.

Black, the tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceous, middle of mandibles dark rufous, palpi dark brown, almost black; wings hyaline, the marginal vein thickened, the veins black. ♀.

Length 3 mm. — Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt).

Face sparsely, but distinctly punctured, covered with short, white pubescence, its central part raised, bounded by a curved furrow; the malar space minutely, closely punctured, the outer orbits smooth, bare. Frontal depression deep, narrowed towards the top, the sides raised into a keel; below is a distinct conical plate or tooth. Ocelli almost in a straight line, the middle one projecting very little beyond the lateral. Base of pronotum above roundly broadly dilated, the sides project; it is closely rugosely punctured; the mesonotum is more strongly punctured, the punctures mostly round and clearly separated; the parapsidal furrows are distinct on the apical half. Scutellum large, longer than the mesonotum, broad at the base, gradually narrowed from there to the apex, its length being more than the width at the base. Metanotum stoutly, irregularly transversely striated, the striae more or less curved, the sides somewhat stoutly keeled. Pleurae strongly punctured, the punctures deep, round, clearly separated. Abdomen shorter than the thorax, wider at the base than at the apex, which is bluntly rounded; the basal segments are smooth, the apical finely punctured.

The frontal spine is placed at the antennae, it is broadly flattened, narrowed towards the apex, longer than it is wide at the base. The 2 mandibular teeth stout, triangular, separated by a triangular wide incision.

Mr. Hewitt sends 5 specimens of this species, which is much smaller than the 2 described South European species.

Schizaspidia trimaculata sp. nov.

Basal 4 joints of antennae, the prothorax, the greater part of the mesonotum, a triangular mark on top of metapleurae, abdominal petiole and the legs, pale yellow, the rest of the antennae, except the apical joint (which is rufous) black; a large broad oval mark in the centre of the mesonotum at the base, a narrower longish oval mark on the sides, opposite the tegulae, a stripe across the base of scutellum, a small triangular mark at the base of the scutellum in the middle, the sternum,

mesopleurae, metathorax except for the triangular yellow mark on top of metapleurae, blue. Scutellum at the base blue and violaceous, the apical fork dark violaceous; the apex of the mesopleurae has the blue largely tinged with violaceous. There is a broad black band shortly beyond the middle of the abdominal petiole; its apex is blackish above; the rest of the abdomen is black, slightly tinged with blue; the centre of the ventral surface is brownish. Anterior coxae fuscous, black at the base, the others black. Wings hyaline, a small fuscous cloud at the end of the subcostal branch and a smaller one at the stigmal. ♀.

Length 4 mm. — Kuching, May (John Hewitt).

Face with 3 or 4 curved transverse striae in the centre of the top; the lateral upper half obliquely striated, the rest smooth. Malar space obliquely striated, the outer orbits more closely longitudinally striated. Mandibles and labrum testaceous, the former darker towards the apex. Mesonotum strongly closely reticulated; the lobes separated from the scutellum by a stoutly crenulated furrow. Scutellum longitudinally reticulated; there is a furrow down the middle; the basal part of the scutellum is irregularly, strongly longitudinally reticulated; the forks are smooth and are as long as the basal part. Metathorax strongly reticulated; the mesopleurae smooth, the base with a row of small, the apex with a row of larger foveae. The abdomen is smooth; its petiole is as long as the rest of it. Coxae smooth. Mandibles long, curved; between the middle and base is a stout, oblique, triangular tooth.

Metapelma compressipes sp. nov.

Dark green, the centre of the front, of the mesonotum and the underside of the antennal scape brassy, the lateral lobes of the mesonotum, the back of the abdomen and broad bands on the sides, violaceous, the apical half of the mesopleurae blue, tinged with violaceous; flagellum of antennae black; 4 anterior legs rufo-fulvous, their coxae green, the middle pair fulvous at the apex, the hinder black, their coxae blue, the basal half of femora whitish, tinged with fulvous, their apex narrowly, the base of the tibiae more broadly, the apex of the metatarsus narrowly and the whole of the other joints, white. Wings hyaline, with some fuscous streaks, the nervures black. ♀.

Length 7 mm; terebra 6 mm.

Kuching, October (John Hewitt).

Head with distinct, shallow, clearly separated punctures; the face broadly raised in the centre, the clypeus furrowed trans-

versely; the labrum light brown. Mandibles black, brown at the base; they are large, broad, bluntly tridentate, the inner tooth less distinct than the others. Eyes large, distinctly converging above; they are closely pilose; the malar space half the length of the antennal scape. Behind the head is quite transverse; the temples are absent above and are narrowed below. Prothorax large, nearly as long as it is wide at the apex, towards which it becomes gradually widened; it is smooth. Mesonotum finely, closely shagreened; the apical two-thirds are broadly depressed in the centre. Scutellum large, longish oval, rounded at the base and apex, widened gradually, but not much, towards the apex, the sides below with a narrow furrow; it has an oblique slope; on either side of the base is a stout semi-circular projection, bordered by a transverse furrow behind. Metanotum depressed in the middle, the apex bordered by a furrow; the spiracles large, oval; below them is a longitudinal furrow; the lower edge projects. The abdomen is hardly so long as the thorax; it is sessile and becomes gradually narrowed towards the apex; its back is rounded, the apices of the segments are transverse; the last dorsal segment projects over the ventral as a broad, bluntly rounded at the apex, spine. The 4 front legs are long and slender, the middle much longer than the anterior; the anterior spur short, the middle large, broad, three fourths of the length of the metatarsus; the posterior minute; the hind tibiae are narrowed at the base, becoming widened towards the apex; they are compressed, especially above, where they are narrower than they are below; the tarsi are also compressed above at the base; the metatarsus is thicker than the others and is as long as all of them united.

The antennae are rather slender, thicker towards the apex, the last joint is obliquely truncated; the basal two joints of the flagellum are much shorter than the 3rd, which is longer than them both united; they are equal in length. The head is a little wider than the thorax; the ocelli are in a triangle.

This species appears to be a *Metapelma*, as defined by the tables of Ashmead (Mem. of the Carnegie Museum, I, 288). According to this Author the *Halidea* of Foerster (= *Halidayella* D. T.) is the same genus (l. c. p. 376). Probably he is correct in this, but no mention is made by the German Author of the eyes being hairy.

Philopison carinigena Cam.

The systematic position of this genus has been unfortunately omitted in the description in Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1908, p. 560. It belongs to the *Eurytomidae* and to the *Eurytomini*.



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