

STEFFANISA RUBROCINCTA, N. G., N. SP., AND NOTES OF SOME
OTHER SPECIES (CHALCIDIDAE, HYM.)

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Steffanisa, n. gen.

Antennae with undivided club, therefore of eleven segments, with an annellus. Labrum large, clypeus narrow, ribbon-like. Forehead not vaulted, vertex narrow. Pronotum posteriorly broadly emarginated, collar in the middle not separated, anterior corners rectangular. Scutellum with two triangular lobular dents. Propodeum on costa lateralis with one, indistinct small dent, without distinct keels. Posterior femur with three equally developed dents. Inner spur of posterior tibia slightly longer than the outer one. Abdomen ♀ ovoid, shorter than thorax, without marked sculpture. First tergite large, posteriorly broadly rounded, margin in the middle straight, fovea small, smooth. Epipygium short (figs. 2, 6).

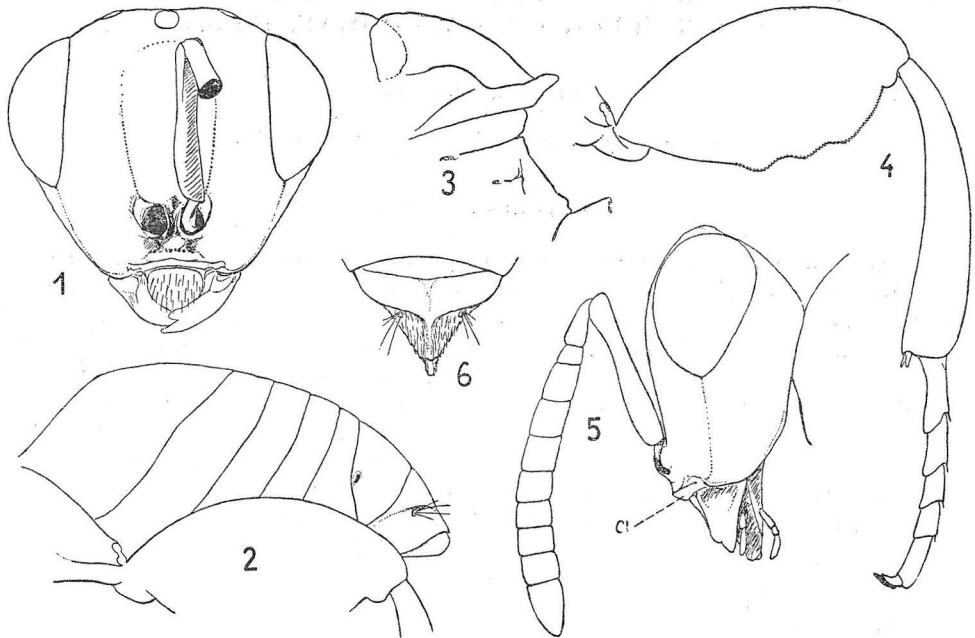
Generotype: *Steffanisa rubrocincta* n. sp.

Description: ♀: 4.2 mm.

Black; mesoscutum red except for a small spot at the anterior margin of the praescutum. Mandibulae, tegulae, tarsi of all legs and tip of the epipygium reddish brown.

Antennae relatively short (fig. 5), with a very short and appressed indistinct pubescence (apparently bare), mat. Scape slender, slightly thickened in the basal half, shorter than half the flagellum. Pedicel longer than the first segment of the funicle, at the end as wide as the annellus, which is by about one third wider than long. Segments of the funicle: 11 : 8; 10.5 : 8.5; 10 : 9.5; 8 : 10; 7.3 : 10; 7.5 : 10; clava 16.5 : 10. Antennae jointed below the eye level. Scrobe undeeep, just as the scape not reaching the ocellus. Callus interantennalis little prominent, low and not narrow, but narrower than the antennal pit, shallowly canaliculated. Tentorial pits distinct. Clypeus narrow, ribbon-like, turned obliquely downwards, its upper edge distinctly raised (fig. 5). Left mandible with 2, right with 3 teeth. Labrum pubescent, semicircular, slightly transverse. Frontogenal suture distinct, below turned in the direction towards the clypeus. Cheeks pos-

teriorly and temples to the height of half the eye ridge-like framed. Compound eyes very shortly and sparsely ciliated, almost bare. Vertex in an anterodorsal direction relatively narrow. Head slightly broader than thorax (30 : 28), both parts very closely punctured, the narrow interspaces brilliant especially on the mesoscutum and scutellum. Pubescences very short, light brown. Pronotum narrow (with a width of 60 collar in the middle about 12, at the sides 20). Scutellum vaulted, by the dents longer than wide, its marginal ridge on the sides anteriorly elevated (fig. 3),



Steffanisa rubrocincta, n. g. n. sp. 1. Head anteriorly. 2. Abdomen from the side. 3. Scutellum from the side. 4. Hind leg. 5. Head with the feeler from the side. 6. Detail of the propodeum.

running out posteriorly in two triangular dents raised obliquely backwards. Rugous propodeum without striking dents or keels, only behind the stigma a raised transverse keel connected with the weak costa lateralis which projects as a small dent. Of the other keels can be distinguished only the carinae submediae, with a slightly indicated median keel between them. Fig. 3 shows the length and sloping of the propodeum. Facies femoralis mesopleurae only faintly delimited, slightly transversally wrinkled. Epicnemium slightly nearer the median coxae than their length.

Anterior and median legs without striking characters, posterior legs see fig. 4. Wings with a length of 130 of a width of 50, submarginal vein 57, marginal vein 13, postmarginal vein 11, stigmal vein 3.5. Marginal vein about twice as thick as the postmarginal vein, wholly merging with the dark brown transverse spot, petering out beyond half the width of

the wing. Basal part as far as to the praestigma subhyaline. Beyond the stigmal vein a hyaline oval spot covered with a white pubescence (similarly as in some species of the genus *Hockeria* WALK.). Beyond the end of the postmarginal vein and beyond the hyaline spot a further smoking of the wing is indicated, which tapers out in the direction towards the tip.

Abdomen above ovoid, with a width of 50 length 85 (thorax 90), first tergite 40. Bare above, on the sides and posteriorly shortly and indistinctly pubescent, here with squamous structure. First tergite except on the sides smooth, brilliant, fovea small. Second to fifth tergites with squamous sculpture, only in the middle at the posterior margin smooth. Epipygium (fig. 6) very short, median keel about as long as the distance between the pygostyles.

♂ unknown, biology unknown.

The only ♀, *holotype*, Hammam bou Hadjar, Oran (Schmiedeknecht leg.), in coll. N. Mus. Praha.

This genus shows the closest affinity to the genus *Neochalcis* on the one hand and to the genus *Hockeria* (sensu BOUČEK 1951) on the other hand. It differs from both by the equally developed three dents on the posterior femora and by the configuration of the abdomen, especially of the epipygium. The antennae are more reminiscent of *Neochalcis*, the smoking of the wings more of *Hockeria*, but the nervation is more similar to the species of *Neochalcis*. The head is reminiscent more of the genus *Hockeria*, but the callus interantennalis is relatively wide, not prominent. Among the species of the genera *Hockeria* as well as *Neochalcis* the species described is a very foreign element, and therefore I consider it right to separate it from them into a separate genus, which I designate in honour of my friend, J. R. Steffan in Paris, who has recently contributed so much to our knowledge of the family of the *Chalcididae*.

Lasiochalcidia indescripta BČK., 1952

Is conspecific with *Anoplochalcidia guineensis* STEFFAN [Mémoires Mus. Nat. d'Hist. nat. Zool., IV (n. s.): 79—81, 1951], as stated by Mr. Steffan (according to his letter) by studying the French specimens. It is strange that the species described from French West Africa is distributed as far as Central Europe. Specifically the specimens are indistinguishable from each other. It is a psammophile species or rather the parasite of a psammophile host, which is — according to STEFFAN's observations in West Africa — some species of the genus *Myrmeleon*. In Central Europe it lives only in the warmest places with sandy soil.

According to the nomenclatoric rules Steffan's name is valid. But the characters given as the generic ones are very weak. I regard the species *A. guineensis* STEFF. (*L. indescripta* BČK.) as a typical *Lasiochalcidia*, distinguished from the other species only by the more slender tarsi, the shortened outer spur of the posterior tibia, and by the posterior femora being distinctly narrowed towards the apex. These characters are relatively weak for a genus, just as similarly *Parinvreia* STEFF. of the genus *Invreia* is a weak subgenus.

Neophasganophora MASI 1942

Is preoccupied by *Neophasganophora* LESTAGE 1922 (*Perlidae*; Soc. Ent. Belg. Bull. 4 : 102) as Steffan (i. l.) was the first to ascertain. We propose the use of the name *Phasganogastra* MASI 1942* (so for a nomen nudum). To the genus *Phasganogastra* MASI belong the species *P. gallica* (SICH.), *P. punica* (MASI), *P. palestiniensis* (BČK.), *P. armeniaca* (BČK.).

Anachalcis STEFF.

Is a valid genus, and it is a new genus for the territory of Europe. According to affinity it stands between the genera *Neochalcis* KBY. and *Phasganogastra* MS. This characteristic genus with its species *A. rubra* STEFFAN was described after one female from Greece (Bull. Mus. 23: 376 to 378, 1951). I give here the description of another species belonging to this genus, and the differentiating key of the two species.

Supplement to the description of the genus: Carinae of the propodeum developed only in the anterior half, areola media open at the back. Posterior tibiae outside without longitudinal carina (in contradistinction to the species of the genus *Neochalcis* KBY.). Anterior smooth part of the epipygium separated from the posterior part by a shallow furrow which runs laterally only as far as the pygostyles.

Key to the females of the two species (males unknown):

- 1 (2) Size 4,7—5,4 mm; first segment of the funicle barely twice as long as wide; stigmal vein head-shaped, with a beak-shaped rudiment; on the propodeum areola media with a weak carina media; abdomen as long as the thorax; pygostyles on the epipygium directly at the transverse furrow separating the anterior smooth part
A. rubra STEFF.
- 2 (1) size 9 mm; first segment of the funicle at least twice as long as wide; stigmal vein not thickened, without beak-shaped rudiment; carina media lacking; abdomen as long as the thorax with the head; pygostyles shifted almost to the middle of the posterior punctate part of the epipygium
A. major n. sp.

Anachalcis rubra STEFF. I have seen 1 ♀ from Anatolia, Tarsus, J. Sahlberg leg.; coll. Mus. Univ. Helsinki. This specimen has the antennae somewhat more thickened towards the end than Steffan's figure (l. c., p. 377) shows, the first segment of the funicle is shorter (10 : 6). For the rest it is not possible to find any essential deviations which would distinguish the specimen specifically.

*) During the printing of this paper issued a work on *Chalcidoidea* in Moscow, NIKOLSKAJA: Chalcidy fauny SSSR (1052, in Russian), where this genus is named *Aphasganophora* n. g. The author of this name is, however, MASI 1942 (l. c.). *Phasganogastra* becomes as synonyme.

Anachalcis major n. sp.

♀: 9 mm. Black; pronotum, mesonotum, tegulae, upper part of the mesopleurae, and metanotum in the middle rusty red. Wings slightly brown smoky, only at the marginal vein the smokiness is stronger.

Antennae more slender than in *A. rubra*. Flagellum in relation to the width of the head as 60 : 53. First segment of the funicle more than twice as long as wide (18 : 8), preclava slightly transverse (9 : 11). Club as long as the preceding 2 segments together. Head seen in front as in *A. rubra*, but the eyes more prominent, therefore more reminiscent of the genus *Phasganogastra* Ms.; triangular, width to height as 52 : 45.

Punctuation on the cheeks sparser and shallower than on the other parts of the head. Frontogenal suture weak, but distinct. Clypeus similarly projecting as in the other species, smooth, only with a few punctuations in front, but the margins unclearly delimited. Labrum as wide as long, roundedly triangular, punctate, at the base concave. Pterygia as projecting as the low and canaliculated callus interantennalis.

Thorax closely punctate, interspaces between the punctuations not brilliant. Scutellum strongly vaulted, the triangular dents subhorizontal. Metanotum in the middle with two dents indicated. Propodeum at the back without carinae, areola media not closed, but with two transverse wrinkles in the anterior half. The transverse secondary carina, beginning at the carina submedia and forming together with the costa lateralis posteriorly to the stigma a small thorn-shaped dent, is less projecting than in *A. rubra*. Postmarginal vein indistinctly delimited, a little longer than the marginal one. The stigmal vein stands off under a more acute angle than in *A. rubra*, is hardly cuneiform, without a beak-shaped process. Posterior femur slender (116 : 55), with three dents, the proximal dent is somewhat broader and more rounded than the middle dent. The outer spur of the posterior tibia is stronger but shorter than the inner one.

Abdomen as long as the head with the thorax, conical. The first two tergites smooth above, the following ones with very shallow coarse punctuations, between these a microscopic punctuation. Pubescence very short. First tergite posteriorly straight. Pygostyles on the epipygium shifted strongly backwards, to the middle of the punctate posterior half. A shallow furrow runs from each pygostyle backwards, parallel to the median carina.

Male unknown. One female, the *holotype*, with the label "Asia min. Pavel 1870" in coll. N. Mus. Praha.