

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF  
*CALLOCLEONYMUS* MASI, WITH A NOTE ON  
THE GENUS *NOTANISUS* WALKER

(Hym., Chalcidoidea)

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(Lám. VI)

In connection with recent work on the European species of *Cleonymus* Latreille (Kerrich & Graham 1957), a study was made, for comparative purposes, of an undetermined species, which had been received many years ago by the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, which had been incorporated in the British Museum collection by Ch. Ferrière, and which was afterwards attributed by the present author to the genus *Callocleonymus* Masi 1940. It seems desirable to publish a description, so that the genus may be represented in the British Museum by a determined species, particularly as the cotypes of *C. pulcher* Masi cannot now be traced in the collections in Genoa or Naples. Moreover the new species was reared, and the host is known at least to family.

Masi (1940) gave a detailed description of genus and species, illustrated by twelve figures, and a key to separate *Cleonymus* and his two closely related genera. From these it is possible with confidence to place the species before me in the genus *Callocleonymus*. In addition to the key characters given, it should be mentioned that in *Cleonymus* the head, seen from above, is about two and a half times breadth of its median length and extremely sharply narrowed behind eyes (Kerrich & Graham 1957, fig. 1). In the new species of *Callocleonymus*, in the same view (fig. 1), it is reniform, less than twice breadth of its median



length, and strongly rounded behind eyes: from Masi's fig. 11 b. I deduce that it is similar in *C. pulcher* Masi, though this is not explicitly stated. The strong setae described by Masi as situated on the disc of the fore wing are, in the new species, to be found as a double row along the colourless cubital vein. The radial vein in the new species is emitted at a rather more acute angle than in *C. pulcher* (fig. 5, cf. Masi, fig. 11 l), but still much less acute than in *Cleonymus* (Kerrich & Graham, fig. 4). Other generic characters appear to be that the eyes, in side view, are very distinctly emarginate behind (fig. 4 and Masi, fig. 11 b), the strong spine or claw on the female antennal club, the narrow costal cell, and the pair of mirror-like areae on the propodeum, so nicely represented by Masi (fig. 11 e).

In this last character, *Callocleonymus* resembles the southern European *Notanisis* Walker, which it seems to connect with *Cleonymus*. In *Notanisis*, however, the propodeum is strongly produced between the hind coxae (fig. 7), the gaster is strongly petiolate, and there is no free labrum, so far as I can see from the British Museum specimen. Two other figures are given (figs. 6 and 8) to correct that given by Schmiedeknecht (1909, Pl. IV, fig. 10). The single female specimen in the British Museum collection appears to be the type, and has now been marked as such.

*Callocleonymus ferrierei* sp. n.

Head, seen from above (fig. 1), reniform, not twice breadth of its median length; very strongly rounded behind eyes which, in same view, are almost evenly divergent to behind level of lateral ocelli and in side view (fig. 4) are evenly emarginate behind: inner orbits below the angle which separates frontovertex from upper face strongly divergent and distinctly emarginate (fig. 3): ocelli in a slightly acute triangle, the median and lateral separated by about twice their own diameters: cheeks rather strongly rounded: malar space about equal to greatest width of eye in same view, with a keel that fades out before reaching lower corner of eye: toruli twice from oral margin and thrice from eyes the length of their own diameters. Frontovertex



finely and densely alutaceous: remainder of head finely reticulate.

Antennae (♀) much as described for *pulcher* Masi: finger-like projection of last funicle segment only about half length of club; club with claw-like spine arising on other side at about half its length, and almost reaching its apex.

Thorax flattened only on hinder part of mesoscutum, which in mid line is half the length of its greatest breadth (only two-fifths in *pulcher* as figured by Masi); with scutellum rather strongly convex anteriorly, and having a pronotal collar defined by an angulation; in greater part finely and sharply reticulate, but weakly sculptured on pronotum behind angulation and below, and on mesosternum; with mesopleura and metascutellum shining, and axillae finely alutaceous. Propodeum much as described and figured for *pulcher* Masi.

Gaster of female hardly depressed, ovate, only pointed behind the sixth large tergite: having third and fourth large tergites distinctly but weakly and transversely reticulate in about basal two-thirds (more weakly so than on second and third of *Cleonymus depressus* Fabr.), and fifth more weakly so on a transverse middle band: having remainder of upper surface polished, only seen as minutely reticulate in sharp illumination. Apical margins of tergites as follows: second, third and fifth weakly sinuate, first and fourth weakly bisinuate, and sixth rounded.

Fore wing almost hairless in about basal half, except for a stout row of hairs along submarginal and a double row along cubital vein; having postmarginal vein much shorter than marginal, and radial, which is not greatly longer than the stigma, arising at a rather acuter angle than in *pulcher* Masi (fig. 5): having a single, broad band of infuscation below marginal and radial veins.

Length 3 mm.

Head bright metallic green, with very extensive brassy to bronzy reflections: frontovertex reddish purple. Mouth-parts and antennae pale testaceous, the last funicle segment much darkened and the club almost black. Thorax, propodeum and gaster metallic green, with bronzy to brassy and, in places, violet reflections: mesoscutum excluding axillae, and scutellum above



dull bronzy. Legs having hind coxae metallic, mainly violet, above; otherwise mainly pale rufo-testaceous, with tibiae darkened and with tarsi stramineous, darkened at apex.

Material studied — China, unlocalized, 1 ♀ «ex Curculionid no. 611», Rev. O. Piel (presented 1936). Type in British Museum (Natural History).

#### KEY TO SPECIES OF CALLOCLEONYMUS MASI: FEMALES

- Head in side view more rounded above middle, with eye more deeply emarginate in lower half (Masi, fig. 11 b), in facial view longer, and with cheeks straighter (Masi, fig. 11 a): toruli described as about their own diameters from oral margin: mesoscutum two-fifths median length of its greatest breadth (Masi, fig. 11 e): radius emitted at a less acute angle (Masi, fig. 11 k, l) ... .. *pulcher* Masi.
- Head in side view more sharply angled above middle, with eye more weakly and regularly emarginate behind (fig. 4), in facial view shorter, with cheeks strongly rounded (figs. 2, 3): toruli twice their own diameters from oral margin (measured in the plane of this space): mesoscutum half median length of its greatest breadth; radius emitted at a rather acuter angle (fig. 5) ... .. *ferrierei* sp. n.

#### REFERENCES

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#### Legends to table VI

- Figs. 1-5. *Callocleonymus ferrierei* sp. n.  
1) head, seen from above;  
2 and 3) head in different facial views: (2 to compare with Masi, fig. 11 a; note position of ocelli in the two views)



- 4) head in sinistro-lateral view;
- 5) part of right fore-wing.

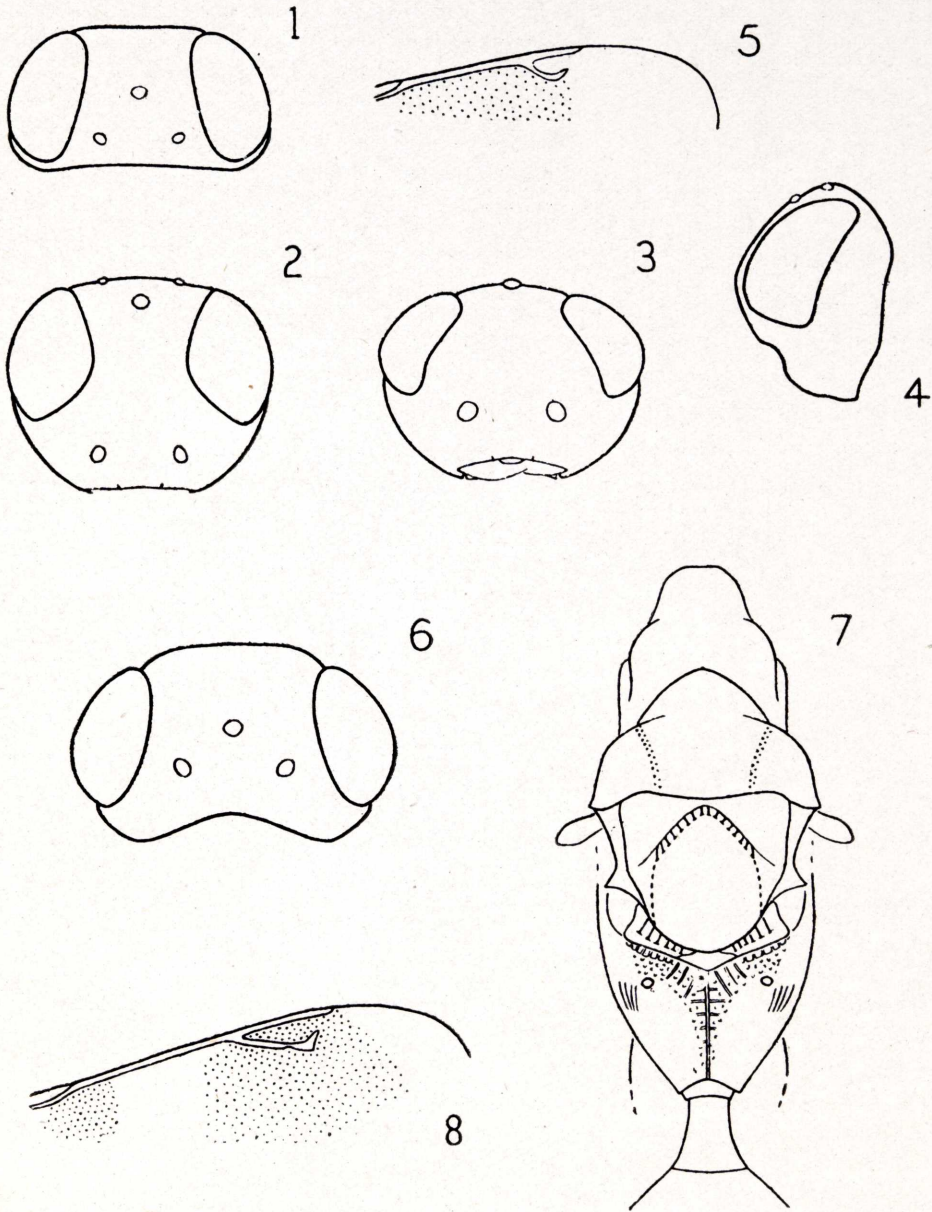
Figs. 6-8. *Notanisus versicolor* Walker.

- 6) head, seen from above;
- 7) thorax, propodeum and base of gaster;
- 8) part of right fore-wing.  
(The petiolar segment is somewhat forshortened in Fig. 7.)









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