DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF SCHIZASPIDIA
WESTWOOD (HYMENOPTERA: EUCARITIDAE) WITH A KEY
AND A CHECK-LIST TO THE SPECIES OF INDIAN SUBCONTINENT.

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(With eighteen text-figures)

Three new species of Schizaspidia Westwood, viz. S. brevifuniculata, S. starami and
S. malabarica are described. Key to the species of Indian subcontinent is provided.
A check-list of species of Schizaspidia of this subcontinent is also given.

The study of Eucharitidae of Indian subcontinent was perhaps started by Westwood
(1835). Since then Walker (1860), Enderlein (1912), Aiyar (1925), Clausen (1928), Mani
(1935, 1942), Gahan (1940), Fernando (1957), Mani et al. (1974), Hedqvist (1978),
Husain and Agarwal (1983) and Narendran (in press) contributed to our knowledge of
Eucharitidae of this region. During the course of my studies on Indian chalcid wasps I came
across three distinct species of the genus Schizaspidia from the Malabar region. These
three species neither fit to the keys of Hedqvist (1978) nor to the descriptions of any of
the species known from the Indo-Australian regions. Apart from the descriptions of these
new species I have also provided below a revised key and a check-list of the Schizaspidia
species of Indian subcontinent.

The types of the new species described in this paper are with the author for the time
being but eventually will be deposited in an
International Museum.

Schizaspidia brevifuniculata sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-6)

Female: Length: 2.79 mm. Head and body
blackish metallic green; antennae dark brown

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with scape and pedicel yellowish brown; eyes
greyish; coxae concolorous with thorax, femora
and middle portions of tibiae brown; apices
of femora, bases and apices of tibiae and tarsi
pale yellow; tegulae brownish yellow; wings
hyaline without any distinct infumation.

Head width subequal to thoracic width when
measured from dorsal side. Frons smooth and
polished with very weak striations on dorsal
half as in figure 1; POL: 9; OOL: 5; tentorial
pits deep. Antenna relatively short and as in
figure 2. Thoracic notum characteristically
sculptured as in figure 3; sculpture of meso-
pleuron as in figure 4. Gasteral petiole a trifle
longer than hind coxa (distinctly less than 1.5
times hind coxa length), dorsal side almost
smooth without distinct sculptures, sides weakly
carinate; gasteral tergites smooth and shiny
without distinct sculptures.

Remarks: This new species comes to the
couplet number 10 of the key by Hedqvist
(1978) but differs from S. fasciatipennis
(Girault) (Girault 1928) in not having a trans-
verse band on the forewing, in having differ-
ent colour of the body (not blue-green as in
fasciatipennis) and in having differences in
the shape and size of the antennal segments.
It differs from the various species of Indian
subcontinent as mentioned in the key below.

Holotype ♀. INDIA: Kerala, S. Malabar,
Chettiyarmad, 15.i.1984, T. C. Narendran.
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Figs. 1-6. *Schizaspidia brevifuniculata* sp. nov. ♀
Figs. 7-12. *Schizaspidia sitarami* sp. nov. ♂

Figs. 13-18. *Schizaspidia malabarica* sp. nov. ♂
Schizaspidia sitarami sp. nov.
(Figs. 7-12)

Male: Length: 3.69 mm. Head and thorax greenish black; antennae blackish brown; coxae and gasteral petiole concolorous with thorax, rest of legs and gaster brownish yellow. Wings hyaline without infuscation, veins brownish.

Head width a little less than the maximum thoracic width when measured from dorsal side. Frons smooth and polished with somewhat strong striations on upper part; POL: 10; OOL: 8; tentorial pits deep. Antennae as in figure 8; thoracic sculpture of scutellum as in figure 9; mesopleura as in figure 10. Gasteral petiole a little over two times the length of hind coxa, dorsal and lateral sides distinctly punctate, sides ecarinate, ventral surface with irregular weak carinæ; gasteral tergites smooth and shiny.

Remarks: This new species comes near S. batuensis Hedqvist (Hedqvist 1978) but differs from it in having much broader scutellar forks, in having different scutellar sculptures, and in having a number of other minor characters. From the various species of Indian Subcontinent it can be easily separated by the characters mentioned in the key of this paper.


Schizaspidia malabarica sp. nov.
(Figs. 13-18)

Male: Length 2.27 mm. Head and body generally blackish green; Antennæe pale brown; eyes blackish yellow; coxae blackish brown, remaining parts of legs brownish yellow; petiole blackish green; gaster yellowish brown, wings hyaline without infuscation anywhere, veins pale brown.

Head from above width 35; thorax width 35 (measured from dorsal side at its maximum width); frons smooth and polished on lower half, upper half rugose and very sparsely striate; tentorial pits deep. Sculpture on the thoracic notum as in figure 15; mesopleuron as in figure 16; gasteral petiole a trifle longer than twice the length of hind coxa, dorsal side with distinct reticulate punctures, ventral side shallowly grooved longitudinally; gasteral tergites smooth and shiny.

Remarks: This new species comes to the couplet number 11 of the key of Hedqvist (1978) but differs from the Philippine species S. batuensis Hedqvist in having entirely different type of scutellum; in having different type of antennae, in having different coloration of head and body and in several other features. It differs from all the other species of Indian subcontinent by the characters mentioned in the key below.


Key to species of Schizaspidia westwood of Indian subcontinent
(Males or Females of some species are unknown)
1. Antennae with very long branches (Fig. 14) ...
   = Antennae without long branches (Fig. 2) ...
   2. First flagellar segment without a tooth or branch ...
   3. First flagellar segment with a tooth or branch ...
   4. Mesopleuron with distinct punctures and pits and without a distinct smooth area; scutellar arms short (similar to Fig. 15 or shorter) ...
   = Mesopleuron smooth at extreme anterodorsal angle followed by obscure transverse striations; scutellar arms long and prominent (Fig. 24G of Mani et al. 1974) ...
   = S. sabariensis (Walker) ...
   (Mani & Dobey)
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4. Flagellar segments with cylindrical branches; head and body dark metallic green in colour
   S. travancorense (Mani)

5. Mesopleuron rugoso-punctate without a smooth area
   Mesopleuron anteriorly with a more or less smooth area as in figures 4 & 10.

6. Scutellum with very large and broad forkes (Fig. 9)
   S. sitarami sp. nov.
   Scutellum with smaller and narrower forkes.
   S. andamanensis (Mani)

7. Scutellum with short & broad apical branches (as in Fig. 24 of Hedqvist, 1978)
   S. fijiensis Westwood

8. Gaster subglobose (Fig. 26G of Mani et al. 1974); Petiole smooth without any striae; forewing with a diffuse faint infumation.
   S. coromandelica (Mani & Dubey)

9. Scutellar arms very short (as in Fig. 12 of Hedqvist 1978) with longitudinal striations; forewing with a transverse band from stigmal vein, extending towards posterior wing margin.
   S. fijiensis Westwood

10. Scutellum with large pits, umbicately punctate (as in Fig. 25F of Mani et al. 1974); upper part of fossae with strong striations; forewing with a distinct conspicuous infumation around the stigmal vein.
    S. sabaraniens (Mani & Dubey)

11. Scutellum with more or less longitudinal carinae with regular transverse wrinkles (as in Fig. 15 of Hedqvist 1978); gaster green; Head & body metallic yellowish green.
    S. convergens (Walker)

= Scutellum with more or less irregular longitudinal carinae with irregular wrinkles (Fig. 3); gaster ferrugineous brown; head & body blackish metallic green.
   S. brevifuniculata sp. nov.

CHECK-LIST OF SCHIZASPIDA SPECIES OF INDIAN SUBCONTINENT
   (Invalid names are in italics)

ANDAMANENSIS (Mani, 1942) (Kapaloidea) India: Andaman Islands.

BREVIFUNCULATA sp. nov.; India: Kerala.

CONVERGENS (Walker, 1860) (Eucharis) Sri Lanka (= Ceylon).

DEYONICA (Endlerlein, 1912) (Psylmatocera) Sri Lanka (= Ceylon).

COROMANDELCICA (Mani & Dubey, 1974) (Kapaloidea) India: Coromandel Coast, (Tamil Nadu).

FRUGIFERA Westwood, 1835, India: Bengal.

MALABARICA sp. nov. India: Kerala.

SABARANENS (Mani & Dubey, 1974) (Kapaloidea) India: Kerala, cardamom hills.

SITARAMI sp. nov. India: Kerala.

TANJORENSIS (Mani, 1935) (Kapaloidea) India: Trichinopoly.

The species atkinsoni (Mani & Dubey, 1974), indicata (Mani, 1935), manipurense (Clausen, 1928), mysorensis (Mani & Dubey, 1974) and tanjorensis (Mani & Dubey, 1974) which are all described originally under Schizaspida Westwood actually belong to another genus viz. Stibula Spinola.

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