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ON ANOTHER NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS METRIONOTUS MÓCZÁR (HYMENOPTERA: BETHYLIDAE: MESITINAE)

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Abstract

The author describes *Metrionotus egypticus* a new species (female) from Egypt and *M. hongkongensis* another one (male) from Hong Kong; with regard to the morphological characters and the proclinate type of (male) antennae transfers five species described by him in the genus *Heterocoelia* in the genus *Metrionotus*. The species are segregated by means of a key.

In the genus *Metrionotus* were originally included 18 species (MÓCZÁR 1970a, b). While treating the reach material of the Washington Museum send to the author kindly by K. KROMBEIN deemed it necessary to distinguish besides the "erect" and "proclinate" types of male antennae a "suberect" type, too. The males belonging here show on the antennae hairs which are always shorter than the breadth of the respective joint and are similarly as in the "erect" type, tolerably sticking, the hairs, however, strikingly longer than those on the antennae of "proclinate" type. Relying on these findings as well as on the basis of other morphological characters (head, sculpture of prothorax) it was indispensable to transfer five species classified (MÓCZÁR 1971) in the genus *Heterocoelia* in the genus *Metrionotus*. These species as well as the new ones from Egypt and Hong Kong are treated for the sake of a better understanding in a key.

Metrionotus MÓCZÁR

Metrionotus MÓCZÁR, 1970a, Acta Zool. Hung., *16*:201—202 ♀♂

The diagnosis may be completed by the followings: Mesonotum and scutellum usually finely shagreened. Antennal joints with erect or suberect hairs ("proclinate, in acute angle (Fig. 16)" to be deleted). Instead of flagellar joints "2—6" write: "3 or 2—6". To be replaced: Antennal joint 2 of "suberect" males always distinctly longer than half length of joint 3.

In accordance with this will be the key of Mesitinae genera (MÓCZÁR 1971:326) modified.

Key of females

1—7 remains unchanged (MÓCZÁR 1970b:436)

8 Head brownish black, lower face yellowish red along occipital margin, mesonotum dark reddish brown, pronotum yellowish brown, mesonotum, scutellum brownish black. Head distinctly longer than broad (25:22). Wings only sligtly

infuscated. Pronotum shagreened, hardly punctured. Eye separated from mandible by about half distance of its length (7:13). Smaller species 2.7 mm *yarrowi* MÓCZÁR

— Head, thorax, legs uniformly yellowish red. Wings brownish infuscated, base, band below stigma and apex white ..... 9.

9 Lateral spine of propodeum about one-third as long as length of propodeum medially (6:17). Antennal joint 2 two-thirds as broad as long (4:6), joint 3 half as broad as long (4:8). Eye separated from mandible by third-fourths distance of its lengthy (11:14). Head rectangular, as long as broad (36:36), narrow behind eyes. Half diameter of propodeal disc transversally shorter than length of propodeum medially (15:17). 4.5 mm *brevispinosus* (BENIOT)

— Lateral spine of propodeum longer, nearly as long as two-thirds of length of propodeum medially (7:11). Antennal joint 2 half as broad as long (2.4:5), joint 3 slender, its breadth shorter than its half length (2.5:6). Eye separated from mandible by about half of its length (7:6.5). Head distinctly longer than broad (34:30). Half diameter of propodeum transversally as broad as length of propodeum medially (11:11)3.7 mm *egypticus* sp. n.

Key of males

1 Antennae with extremely long, sparse and erect hairs, hairs distinctly longer than width of the joints; joints 2—6 usually narrower proximally than apically (distally); inner side of joints often concave, joint 2 about only half as long as joint 3 ..... 2.

— Antennae with long suberect hairs, hairs at most as long as width of joints or on last joints shorter; antennal joints 2—3 or 2—6 narrowed basally and apically and with convex sides, joint 2 always distinctly longer than half length of joint 3 ..... 6 respectively 8.

Point 2—7 remains unchanged with species *brevispinosus* (BENOIT), *africanus* MÓCZÁR, *szelenyii* MÓCZÁR, *wolfi* MÓCZÁR and *mocsaryi* MÓCZÁR (MÓCZÁR, 1970b:437).

8 Each of central area of propodeum (also distally) as broad as sublateral area or broader. Antennal joints 2—4 equal in length ..... 9.

— Each of central area of propodeum remarkably narrower than sublateral area. 10.

9 Lateral angles of propodeum reactangular, lying remarkably deeper than middle of hind margin, sides of propodeum parallel central, area as broad as sublateral one (4:4 viewed from above). Tergite 2 finely alutaceous basally and polished, 3—5 finely alutaceous and partly polished. Propodeum relative long, half breadth of disc shorter than length of propodeum (1:14).1.9 mm *minutissima* (MÓCZÁR)

— Lateral angles of propodeum with distinct short spine. But lyng only slightly deeper than middle of propodeum Central area distinctly broader than sublateral area (6: 5 viewed from above). Tergite 2 only basally shagreened, medially and distally polished and with very fine and scattered punctures, tergites 3—5 finely alutaceous. Propodeum relatively shorter, half breadth of disc shorter than length of propodeum (13:15). Mesonotum, scutellum remarkably shagreened. 2.5 mm *parvulus* (KIEFFER)

10 Tergite 2 only alutaceous, shagreened-granulated or partly polished and not punctured ..... 11.

— Tergite 2 finely or very finely punctured, sometimes alutaceous or finely shagreened baselly ..... 13.

11 Tergites 2—6 entirely shagreened. Head, thorax shagreened, head, pronotum with scattered and superficial, mesonotum without punctures. Head as long as broad. Anterior ocellus with a distinct, shining pit, outer sides of hind ocelli with narrow, shallow groaves. Clypeus with slightly curved anterior margin. 2.5—3 mm *alutaceus* (BENOIT)

— Tergites only basally shagreened, polished distally ..... 12.

12 Posterior angles of propodeum with distinct, but minute spines. Antennal joint 2 slightly shorter than 3 (4:5). Half breadth of propodeal disc narrower than length of propodeum medially (9:11). Head circular as broad as long (24:24), Longitudinal furrow of pronotum narrow. 2.8 mm *bouceki* (MÓCZÁR)

— Posterior angles of propodeum rectangular without separated spines. Antennal joints 2—3 equal in length. Propodeum rather long, half diameter of disc transversally nearly as broad as length of propodeum medially (8:9). Head slightly longer than broad (18:16). Longitudinal furrow of pronotum very narrow. 2.1 mm *carbonarius* MÓCZÁR

13 Pronotum and half disc of propodeum as long as broad, rectangular. Lateral spine of propodeum distinct nearly as long as half length of propodeum medially (3:4). Longitudinal furrow of pronotum very narrow. Tergite 2 alutaceous — shagreened basally, polished and very finely and very scatteredly punctured, tergite 3—5 alutaceous. 2.9 mm *hongkongensis* sp. n.

— Pronotum, half disc of propodeum not rectangular, remarkably broader than long ..... 14.

14 Tergite 2 only with very fine and very scattered punctures. Spine of propodeum short, rather, stout. Antennae brown. Pronotum distinctly shagreened with scattered and deeper punctures than in *biroi* (MÓCZÁR), margin of longitudinal furrow more in distinct. Propodeum distinctly longer than half breadth of disc (11:8). 2.6 mm *zuluensis* (MÓCZÁR)

— Tergite 2 finely and scatteredly punctured ..... 15.

15 Posterior angles of propodeum with remarkably slender spines, lateral sides slightly convex, spine about twice as long as broad basally and about one-third as long as length of propodeum (3:10). Brownish antennal joints 2 and 3 of equal length, joint 2 slightly broader than 3. 2.5 mm *biroi* (MÓCZÁR)

— Posterior angles or propodeum stumpy without distinct spine, lateral sides parallel. Antennae brownish, joint 2 only hardly shorter than 3, is joint 2 not broader than 3.2.8 mm *nigropicea* (MÓCZÁR)

Metrionotus egypticus sp. n.

♀. — Length 3.7 mm. Head, thorax, legs, antennae yellowish-red, antennal joints 4—13 black only ventral side of joints brownish red, abdomen black and especially segment 1 dark redish translucent, last tergite with small yellowish streaks laterally. Wings normal, brownish infuscated, with lighter basis, narrow apex and a lerge streak outside of cells. Body sparsely covered with short white hairs.

Head oval, slightly longer than broad (34 across clypeus and vertex: 30 across eyes), distinctly rounded towards occipital carina, surface shangreened and only superficially punctured, weakly shining, frontal sulcus only basally distinct, POL:

OOL = 5:4, hind ocelli separated from eyes by a distinctly longer distance than from each other (7:5), ocelli with a minute groove outside; eye oval and convex, longer than broad (13:10), separated from mandible by about half of its length (7:13); anterior margin of clypeus protruding in an arch with a narrow translucent margin, surface raised into a high and sharp, longitudinal keel medially; antennal joints 1—3 slender, remarkably longer than broad, flagellum only thickened in joints 6—8, flagellar joint 2 is the longest, flagellar joints 1 and 3, 4 gradually shorter, flagellar joint 2 more than twice longer than broad, antennal joints 4—11 only slightly longer than broad, length (and breadth) proportions of antennal joints 1—13 = 13 (4):5 (2.4):6 (2.5):4 (2.5):3.5 (2.5):3.5 (3):3.5 (3):3.5 (3):3.5 (3):3 (2.5):3 (2.5):3 (2):4 (2).

Pronotum only three-quarters as long as broad (12 medially:19 in front), anterior angles rounden, lateral sides parallel and diverging before tegulae, posterior margin emarginated, surface shagreened and only superficially punctured, hardly shining, longitudinal furrow narrow. Mesonotum, scutellum shagreened, only weakly shining, parapsidal furrows only slightly distinct notauli deep, arched, longitudinal furrow of mesonotum not present. Mesonotum separated from scutellum by a transversal groove and by a pair of pits laterally. Half diameter of propodeal disc as broad as its length medially (11:11), lateral sides hardly diverging, posterior margin with acute spine laterally, this nearly as long as two-thirds of length of propodeum medially (7:11), all carinae and areas distinct, sublateral areas finely and sparsely wrinkled transversally, with proportions of central: sublateral: lateral areas = 4:5:2 (distally). Tergite 1 polished with some fine punctures, tergite 2 polished, shagreened baselly with distinct but scattered punctures, 3—6 shining and partly finely alutaceous.

♂. — Unknown.

Specimen examined: "Wadi Feran 4.3.35 Sinai W. Wittmer", "Col. Alfieri Egypte", Anastase Alfieri collection 1965", "No 442" 1 ♀ holotype, Mus. Washington Cat. No. 73279.

Similar to *Sulcomesitius africanus* MÓCZÁR (1970b) but differs chiefly by following characters: mesonotum without longitudinal furrow, abdominal tergite 2 remarkably scatteredly and more finely punctured.

Metrionotus hongkongensis sp. n.

♀. — Unknown.

♂. — Length 2.9 mm. Black, mandibles, tengulae brown, tarsi light brown, antennae and legs partly dark brownish. Wings normal, only weakly infuscated across radial cell to the hind margin of fore wing. Veins light brown. Body, especially head behind eyes and abdomen covered with white hairs. Antennae with long subrect hairs, hairs at most as long as width of joint only on last joints distinctly shorter.

Head only slightly longer than broad in front (24 together with clypeus : 21 across the eyes), strongly thickened behind eyes lateral sides distinctly convergent, posterior angles obtuse, occipital carina distinct; surface shagreened with larger but superficial punctures, frontal sulcus indistinct. POL: OOL = 4:3.5, hind ocelli separated by equal length from each other hand from eyes, outer sides of hind ocelli only with narrow grooves; eye very convex, short, about as long as broad (8:7), eye separated from mandible by about one-third of its length (3:8); anterior

margin of clypeus rounded, surface raised longitudinally in a sharp keel medially; antennae very long, reaching to abdominal segments, antennal joint 1 as long as joint 3 but remarkably thicker, joint 2 remarkably long nearly as long as joint 3 distinctly thickened medially and narrowed basally and apically, with convex sides, joint 2, 4—7 equalin length, length (and breadth) proportions of antennal joints 1—13=6 (2.5):5 (2):6 (2.5):5 (2.5):5 (2.5):5:5:4:4:4;4 (2):5.5 (1.5):6 (1.5). Pronotum rectangular as long as broad (12:12), lateral sides slightly concave on its three-quarters length before diverging to tegulae laterally, posterior margin nearly straight only slightly emarginated, longitudinal furrow very narrow, surface shagreened and superficially punctured. Mesonotum and scutellum shining, finely shagreened. Parapsidal furrows absent notauli of mesonotum deep, remarkably converging distally, medial longitudinal furrow not developed. Mesonotum separated from scutellum by a deep groove and by a deep pit on both sides. Propodeum as long as half bradth of disc (8:8), lateral sides slightly, posterior angles with distinctly projected acute spines, spine nearly as long as half length of propodeum medially (3:8), all carinae and areas distinct, sublateral area weakly shining, finely transversally striated. Abdomen smooth, shining, tergite 1 polished, base of tergite 2 and tergite 3 alutaceous-shagreened, tergite 2 only with few very fine and very scattered punctures, tergites 4—5 aluceous.

Specimen examined: "Hong Kong: N. T. Yuen Long District Castle Pk. For. Sta area, 5. VIII. 1964", "V. J. Voss Collector Bishop" 1 ♂ holotype, Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Honolulu Cat. No. 10,267.

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