

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF MESITINAE FROM EGYPT
(HYMENOPTERA: BETHYLIDAE)**

L. MÓCZÁR

Department of Zoology Attila József University Szeged

(Received December 10, 1977)

Abstract

Two new species: *Anaylax aegyptius* sp.n. ♀ and *Heterocoelia priesneri* sp.n. ♂ are described from Egypt.

A material originating from Egypt sent kindly to me by Dr. K. V. KROMBEIN (Washington) included two new species whose descriptions follow hereunder.

***Anaylax aegyptius* sp. n.**

♀. — Length 2.3 mm. Light yellowish brown; only flagellum, mesonotum, central areas of propodeum somewhat darker; abdomen black, base dark reddish translucent. Wings normal developed, reaching nearly to end of abdomen (Fig. 1), fore wings weakly brownish infuscated, with hyaline spot at base, outside of cells and at apex. Body sparsely covered with silvery hairs.

Head distinctly narrowing towards mouth parts, nearly as long as broad (19:22), remarkably broadened behind eyes, lateral sides nearly parallel, lateral corners rounded, posterior margin slightly arched with darker, narrow occipital carina, surface of head finely granulated only with few fine, shallow and hardly visible punctures, frontal sulcus developed only basally; ocelli forming an acute angle, POL:OOL=4:5, outer margins of ocelli with narrow grooves; anterior margin of clypeus protruding and rounded laterally, lateral sides parallel, surface raised into a high sharp keel medially; eyes small and moderately convex, elongated, its length and breadth ratio as 6:5, separated from mandibles by an equal distance of its length (6); antennae hardly thickened medially, joint 2 remarkably longer than 3, joints 4—9 quadrate, length (and breadth) proportions of antennal joints 1—13 = 9(3):4.5(1.8):3(2):2(2):2(2):2.5(2.5):2.5(2.5):2.5(2.5):2.2(2):2(1.5):2(1.5):4(1.5). Pronotum three-fourths as long as broad in front, anterior corner finely rounded, lateral sides parallel only in front and diverging before tegulae, posterior margin narrowly impressed (Fig. 1), longitudinal furrow only very weakly developed, hardly visible, surface finely shagreened, shining. Mesonotum and scutellum finely shagreened, shining, longitudinal furrow of mesonotum not developed, parapsidal furrow hardly distinct, notauli deep. Mesonotum well separated from scutellum by a transversal groove and by a pair of small pits at its base laterally. Scutellum smooth without a longitudinal furrow basally. Propodeum remarkably long, distinctly longer than its half diameter (8:7), lateral spines of propodeum short (Fig. 1), only one-quarter as long as propodeum medially (2:8), all carinae developed, sublateral

area finely transversally striated, breadth of central: sublateral: lateral carina = 3.5:2.5:1. Lateral side of propodeum transversally wrinkled. Episternum coarsely punctured, with a transversal deep groove below tegulae. Abdominal tergites polished, shining, tergite 2 alutaceous basally, with only some fine scattered punctures medially (Fig. 1), tergites 3—6 polished.

♂. — Unknown.

Specimen examined: "Meadi 14.6.33", "Coll. Alfieri Egypt", 1 ♀ holotype (Washington, USNM Type No. 75491).

The new species is related to *Anaylax pillaulti* MÓCZÁR, 1970 and to *A. helleni* MÓCZÁR, 1970, I give the differences in the modified key of MÓCZÁR (1970a:179):

1—5a Text remains unchanged (MÓCZÁR 1970a: 178—179).

- 5b Longitudinal furrow of pronotum also shallow but developed only distally. Abdominal tergite 2 with scattered distinct or fine punctures and only basally shagreened 6
- 6 Antennal joints 2—3 of equal length. Lateral spines of propodeum stout, broad basally and acute apically, lateral sides of propodeum distinctly diverging backwards. Half diameter of propodeal disc distinctly broader than long transversally (10:8). Head, thorax brownish red, abdominal segments yellowish brown translucent. 3.5 mm *pillaulti* MÓCZÁR
- Antennal joint 2 clearly longer than 3. Lateral spines of propodeum slender, with narrow basis. Half diameter of disc equal or shorter than its medial length 7
- 7 Wings short, reaching to segment 1. Abdominal tergite 2 with scattered and fine punctures. Antennal joint 2 twice longer than broad. Malar space narrower than eye (6:8). Half diameter of propodeal disc transversally nearly equal to its medial length (7.5:7). Head, thorax yellowish brown, face and propodeum darker. 2.5—3 mm *helleni* MÓCZÁR
- Wings normal developed, reaching nearly to end of abdomen (Fig. 1). Abdominal tergite 2 only with some fine scattered punctures. Antennal joint 2 more than twice longer than broad. Malar space equal to length of eye (6:6). Half diameter of propodeal disc shorter than its medial length (7:8). Head, thorax light yellowish brown. 2.3 mm *aegyptius* sp. n.

Heterocoelia priesneri sp. n.

♀. — Unknown.

♂. — Length 4.2 mm. Black; mandibles, mouth parts, clypeus, malar space, lower face, first joints of antennae, vertex with ocelli and temples yellowish brown, partly yellowish red, pronotum light yellowish brown, mesonotum, scutellum and tegulae yellowish red except narrow black stripe at base of mesonotum, legs dark brownish red, abdominal segment 1, lateral side of tergite 2 dark reddish, last segments brownish. Wings normal, fore wings slightly brownish infuscated, with hyaline base, with a spot outside of cells and at apex. Veins brown. Body sparsely covered with short white hairs, only antennae with extremely long erect hairs (Fig. 4).

Head round, as long as broad (35:35), strongly thickened and moderately convergent behind eyes (Fig. 2), occipital margin distinct, ocelli forming an acute angle, POL:OOP=7:8, outer margins of ocelli with deep grooves; frontal sulcus

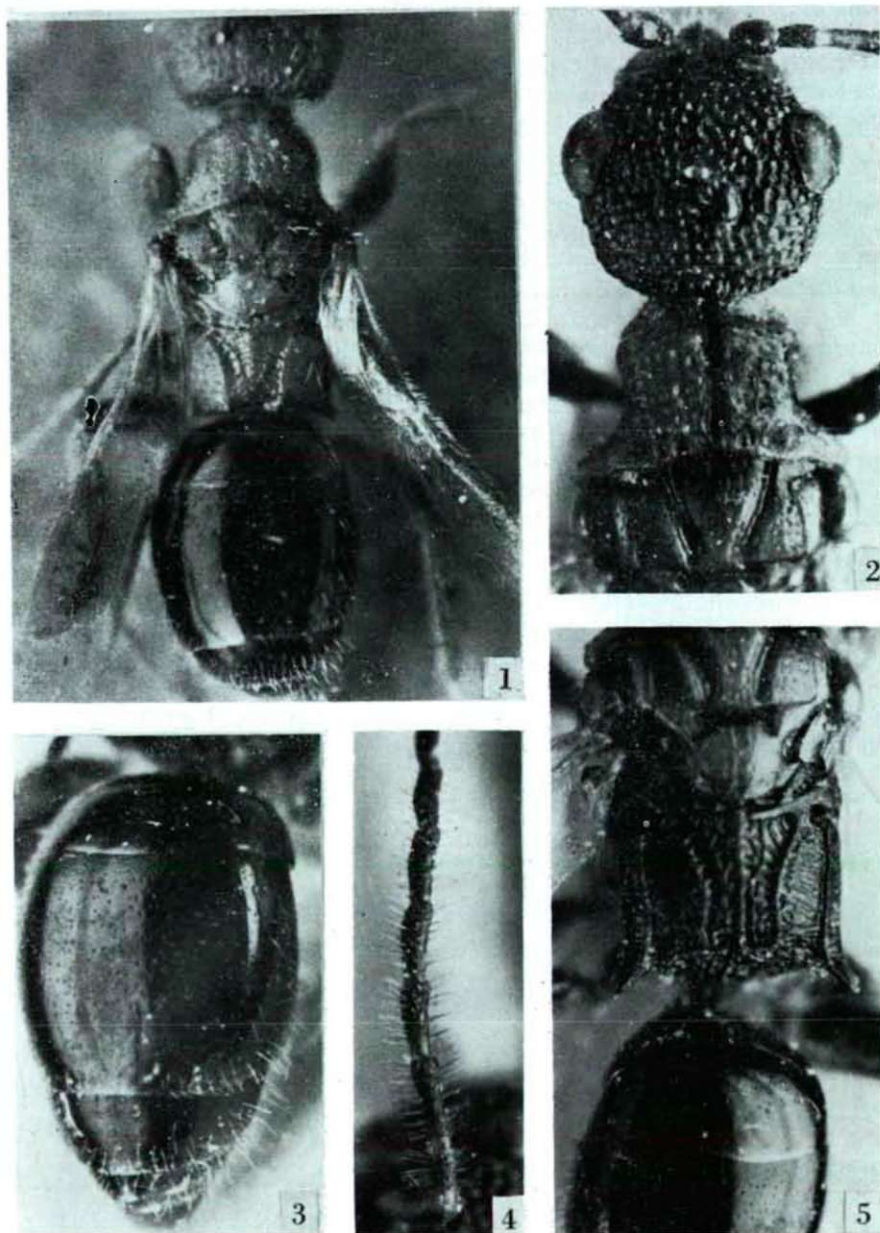


Fig. 1. *Anaylax aegyptius* sp. n. — Fig. 2—5. *Heterocoelia priesneri* sp. n., 2= head, pro- and mesonotum, 3=abdomen, 4=anterior antennal joints, 5=mesonotum, propodeum and anterior part of abdomen (Original).

present only basally, surface of head shagreened, densely and towards tempora and vertex gradually more deeply punctured; eye very convex, elongated, its length and breadth ratio as 13:11, separated from mandible by about two-thirds distance of its length (8:13); anterior margin of clypeus broadly rounded, surface raised longitudinally in a rather high sharp keel medially; antennae long and slender, joint 3 remarkably long, nearly twice as long as joint 2, antennal joints 1, 3—13 about three times longer than their diameter apically, joints 2—5 narrower proximally than distally, inner side of joints 4—8 concave, outer side of joints 4—9 convex, length (and breadth) proportions of joints 1—13 = 12(4):6(3):11(3):9(3):8(3):9(3):9(2.5):8(2):7(2):7(2):6(2):6(2):9(2). Pronotum shorter than its breadth (16:22), lateral corners sharp, lateral sides nearly parallel in front (Fig. 2), strongly divergent only before tegulae, posterior margin broadly emarginated with a row of larger punctures, longitudinal sulcus narrow, deep, ending in a large pit before posterior margin, surface with distinctly larger and deeper punctures than on head, only weakly shining; mesonotum finely alutaceous with scattered fine punctures, shining, parapsidal furrow only slightly developed, notauli very deep and broad, medio-longitudinal furrow not developed (Fig. 5). Mesonotum separated from scutellum by a deep and narrow groove and by deep pits laterally. Scutellum alutaceous, shining with some small punctures, mediolongitudinal furrow shallow. Half diameter of propodeum about three-fourths as broad as its length medially (12:16), all carinae distinct, lateral angles with short but acute spines (Fig. 5), spine slightly longer than one-third length of propodeum (6:16), sublateral area very finely transversally wrinkled, breadth proportions of central: sublateral: lateral areas = 4.5:6.5:3. Episternum roughly sculptured with a transversal groove below tegulae. Abdominal tergite 1 polished only with few very fine scattered punctures (Fig. 3), tergite 2 alutaceous basally, with fine and scattered punctures medially and polished posteriorly (Fig. 3), tergite 3—4 alutaceous.

Specimen examined: "Choubrah 25.5.12", "Coll. Alfieri Egypte", 1♂ holotype (Washington, USNM Type No. 75492).

This species is easily recognizable by the antennal joints with long erect hairs from all known *Heterocoelia* species.

Sulcomesitius africanus MÓCZÁR

Sulcomesitius africanus MÓCZÁR, 1970b, Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., 16:421, ♀

Specimen examined: Kerdasa, Sunt, 19.11.35, Egypt, Coll. R. MABROUK (Cairo Min. Agric.) 1♀ (without a head).

References

- MÓCZÁR, L. (1970a): Mesitinae of world with new genera and species I. (Hymenoptera: Bethyridae). — Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung. 16: 175—203, Figs. 1—16.
 MÓCZÁR, L. (1970b): Mesitinae of world, genera *Sulcomesitius* MÓCZÁR and *Metritonotus* MÓCZÁR II. (Hymenoptera: Bethyridae). — Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung. 16: 409—451, Figs. 1—8.
 MÓCZÁR, L. (1977): A review of the genus *Sulcomesitius* MÓCZÁR (Hymenoptera: Bethyridae, Mesitinae). — Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung. 23: 139—170, Figs. 1—63.

Address of the author:

Prof. Dr. L. MÓCZÁR
 Department of Zoology,
 A. J. University,
 H-6701 Szeged,
 P. O. Box 428,
 Hungary