

Table 1. Measurements of *Euphalangium martensi* sp. nov. legs I - IV (in mm)

Male	Trochanter	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Mt-tarsus	Tarsus	Total
Leg I	0.6	4.3	1.2	4.0	4.0	7.4	21.5
Leg II	0.6	9.1	1.5	7.3	2.8	20.0	41.3
Leg III	0.6	3.5	0.9	3.8	4.8	6.0	19.6
Leg IV	0.6	5.0	0.9	5.0	5.7	10.2	27.4
Female	Trochanter	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Mt-tarsus	Tarsus	Total
Leg I	0.6	3.1	1.1	3.0	2.7	5.5	16.0
Leg II	0.6	5.5	1.3	5.3	2.5	16.3	31.5
Leg III	0.6	2.7	1.0	2.8	3.2	5.7	16.0
Leg IV	0.6	4.8	1.0	3.5	2.3	8.5	20.7

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**NEW DESCRIPTION**

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FIRST RECORD OF GENUS *CALLIHORMIUS* ASHMEAD (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE) FROM INDIA, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

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ABSTRACT

A new hymenopteran of the family Braconidae, *Callihormius orientalis* sp. nov. has been described and illustrated. This represents the first record of this genus from India in Indo-Australian region.

KEYWORDS

Braconidae, *Callihormius orientalis* sp. nov., *Hymenoptera*, new description, new record

Ashmead (1900) erected the genus *Callihormius* with *Pambolus bifasciatus* Ashmead as its type species. Marsh (1966) revised this genus. This is a very small genus with only seven species described from Nearctic and Neotropical regions (Shenefelt & Marsh, 1976).

In the present work *Callihormius* is recorded for the first time from India in Indo-Australian region. The key to the Nearctic species of *Callihormius* by Marsh (1966) has been followed and the new species is compared with *Callihormius bajaensis* Marsh (1966).

Types of this species are presently retained in the Entomological collection of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

***Callihormius orientalis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-4)

Holotype: Female, 14.xi.1990, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India. On wing, coll. S.M. Kurhade, BAMU-SMK-101. Antenna, wings and legs mounted on slides and labelled as above.

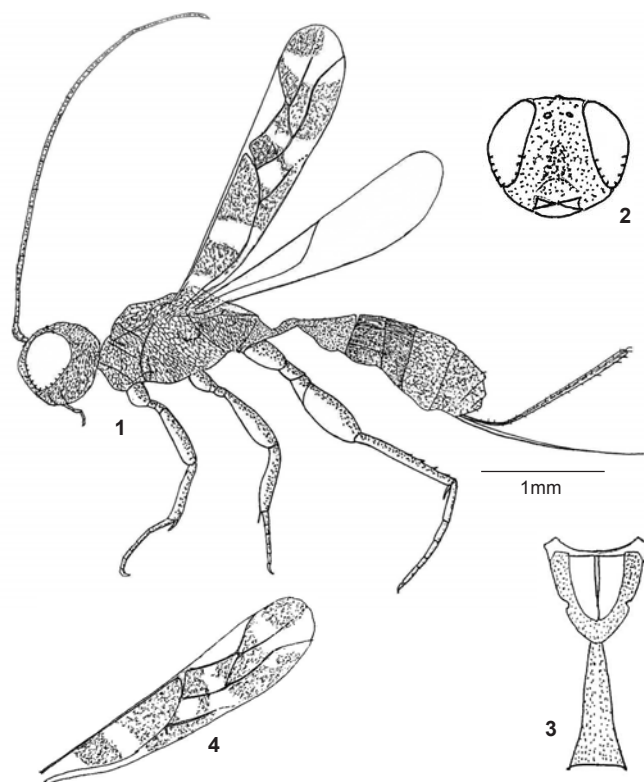
Paratypes: 6 females, 14.xi.1990, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India. On wing, coll. S.M. Kurhade, BAMU-SMK-102-107.

Etymology

The species name is derived from the name of the region of its occurrence.

Diagnosis

Female: 3.8mm. (Fig. 1). Head (Fig. 2) 0.9 times as long as wide; vertex coriaceous, with few shallow punctures; ocellar region not raised, coriaceous; inter-ocellar distance 0.7 times the ocellar distance; frons coriaceous, concave; face convex, closely punctate, pubescent, 0.55 times as long as wide; clypeus small, triangular, 0.4 times as long as wide, punctate, pubescent; malar space 1.75x as long as basal width of mandible, coriaceous and punctate; mandible bidentate, stout, 1.75x as long as wide, with bristles; temple broad, coriaceous, with a few punctures, 0.45 times as wide as height of eye; eye bare, 2.15x as long as wide; occipital carina distinct. Antenna 2+26 segmented, long,



Figures 1-4. *Callihormius orientalis* sp. nov. (Female)
1 - Adult, lateral view; 2 - Head, frontal view; 3 - Propodeum and Petiole; 4 - Fore wing

filiform; scape 1.5x as long as wide; pedicel as long as wide; penultimate segment 4x as long as wide; terminal segment 4x as long as wide.

Thorax: 2x as long as wide; pronotum coriaceous, epomia distinct; mesoscutum coriaceous; notauli absent; prescutellar depression transversely crenulated; scutellum convex, coriaceous; mesopleurum coriaceous; mesopleural fovea distinct; mesopleural groove extending to the length of mesopleurum; prepectal carina distinct; metapleurum coriaceous; propodeum (Fig. 3) without areola, median longitudinal carinae distinct, lateral area closely punctate, apical area with two longitudinal carinae; propodeal spiracle round; four lateral longitudinal carinae present. Fore wing (Fig. 4) 4.85x as long as broad; stigma 4.5x as long as wide; costa 2.5x as long as stigma; metacarpus as long as stigma; discoidal cell present; first abscissa of radius 1.3x as long as breadth of stigma; second abscissa of radius 5x as long as first abscissa; apical abscissa of radius 1.15x as long as second abscissa and meeting to the wing margin; basal vein 0.8 times as long as the stigma; medius 2.35x as long as basal vein; nervulus opposite, slightly reclivous; discoideus 1.35x as long as stigma; subdiscoideus 1.15x as long as discoideus; submedius as long as medius. Hind wing 5.35x as long as broad; subcostella 1.35x as long as one tacarpella; mediella 0.75 times as long as subcostella. Hind coxa 1.5x as long as wide; trochanter 0.8 times as long as coxa; 1st trochanter 1.25x as long as wide; second trochanter 1.25x as long as wide; femur 3.55x as long as

wide and 2x as long as coxa; tibia 1.4x as long as femur, tibial spur 0.35 times as long as basitarsus; basitarsus 0.4 times as long as tibia; claw bifid.

Gaster: 2.65x as long as wide, petiolated, wide in the middle; petiole 5x as long as basal width, 2.25x as long as wide apically as basally, closely punctate, pubescent; second tergite as long as basal width, longitudinally striate, closely punctate, pubescent; third tergite 0.4 times as long as basal width, longitudinally striate and closely punctate medially, finely coriaceous laterally; fourth tergite 0.35 times as long as basal width, smooth, coriaceous, pubescent; fifth tergite 0.55 times as long as basal width, smooth, coriaceous, weakly, shallowly punctate, pubescent; ovipositor 0.75 times as long as abdomen; ovipositor sheath as long as ovipositor, pubescent.

Colour: Black. Antennae, tarsomeres (except last), ovipositor redish-brown; stigma, veins blackish-brown; fore wing with blackish-brown bands; hind wing hyaline.

Male: Unknown.

Comments

Callihormius orientalis sp. nov. closely resembles the Nearctic species, *Callihormius bajaensis* Marsh (1966). However, the new species differs from the same in having the following characters: (i) body black (dark brown), (ii) vertex coriaceous, with a few shallow punctures (vertex granular), (iii) frons coriaceous (frons granular), (iv) temple coriaceous (temple smooth), (v) face closely punctate (face rugulose), (vi) scutellum convex, coriaceous (scutellar disc granular, convex), (vii) propodeum without areola, median longitudinal carina distinct, lateral area closely punctate (propodeum without definite carinae, rugose, slopping gradually to apex), (viii) mesopleurum coriaceous (mesopleurum granular), (ix) first tergite closely punctate (first abdominal tergum longitudinally rugose and granular), and (x) tergites 2 and 3 longitudinally striate (tergum 2+3 longitudinally rugose and granular); hence justifying the description of a new species.

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