



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

Vol. 90

Washington: 1941

No. 3119

A NEW GENUS OF PSAMMOCHARID WASP FROM CHINA

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WHEN looking through the undetermined Psammocharidae in the United States National Museum I found several specimens of an apparently undescribed form that drew my interest. I had already had a specimen of this species under scrutiny in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, but had hesitated to describe it from only one sex. In Washington I found both sexes represented. This is the first record of the subfamily Notocyphinae from the Asiatic continent. The general appearance is that of *Notocyphus*, but the labrum is not fully extended, a character that made me hesitate at first to attribute it to the subfamily.

Subfamily NOTOCYPHINAE

SINOTOCYPHUS, new genus

The labrum is broader than long and rounded below as in *Minotocyphus* Banks, the other genus of the subfamily, described from the Philippines. The malar space is exceedingly narrow; the eyes are not hairy. The antennae are slender. The head basis is more flattened than in *Notocyphus*. The tips of the mid and hind tibiae show the row of small subequal parallel spines—a character of the subfamily—but a dense pubescence makes them less conspicuous. In the male the abdomen is rather flattened. The male genitalia show a quite different construction from those of *Notocyphus*. Unfortunately no description of the male genitalia of *Minotocyphus* is available. The small spines in pits so prominently mentioned for *Minotocyphus* are present on the front coxae as well as the mid and hind legs. The

claws of the female are bifid; in the male there is a hairy plate where otherwise the inner tooth is situated.

*Genotype*.—*Sinotocyphus chinensis*, new species.

SINOTOCYPHUS CHINENSIS, new species

FIGURE 23

Black with extensive yellow markings on head and thorax; wings of female yellow with fuscous apical half, of male fuscous with hyaline base. The entire insect shows a brownish-golden appressed pubescence, with a few short hairs, which are pale on the head and lower pronotum and dark at the apex of the abdomen.

*Female*.—Head black, with yellow vertex, front, face above the antennae, and narrow outer orbits; a yellow line between the antennae as well as one on each side of base of antenna leading down to base of clypeus. Two small yellow spots on the base of the clypeus in two of the specimens show that a certain amount of variation in coloration is to be expected, indicated also by the more or less brownish tinge on clypeus and labrum. Mandibles brown; antennae chestnut-brown below, fuscous above. Pronotum on its upper surface yellow with exception of shoulders, one specimen showing considerable shrinkage of yellow area; on one specimen a prolonged rectangular yellow spot on mesonotum reaching from the hind border two-thirds of its length in front; scutellum and postscutellum in this case also partly yellow. In other specimens all those yellow spots gradually disappear, and one specimen shows no trace of them. Abdomen and legs black with traces of brown on the legs, the front legs especially on the inner side showing a light-brown coloring. Wings fuscous-yellow with brown veins, the darker part of the front wing fading into the yellow of the base gradually, reaching into the first cubital cell and the apical tip of the first discoidal cell and covering all the third discoidal cell. In the hind wing the darkening is less pronounced; it fills the apical half, merging very gradually with the yellowish base of the wing.

Face rather long and narrow; eyes slightly emarginate; vertex elevated behind ocelli, which are placed high up on front; hind ocelli nearer to eyes than to each other; front ocellus somewhat larger than the two others and separated from them by its diameter. Middle part of front above base of antennae elevated and cut by a deep narrow line, which reaches upward from between the antennae half the distance to lower ocellus. Clypeus twice as broad as high, truncate at apex; labrum more than twice as broad as long, rounded; mandibles with a very inconspicuous small tooth on their inner side far back. Pronotum moderately prolonged, curved forward with mesonotum; scutellum and postscutellum elevated; propodeum as long as pronotum,

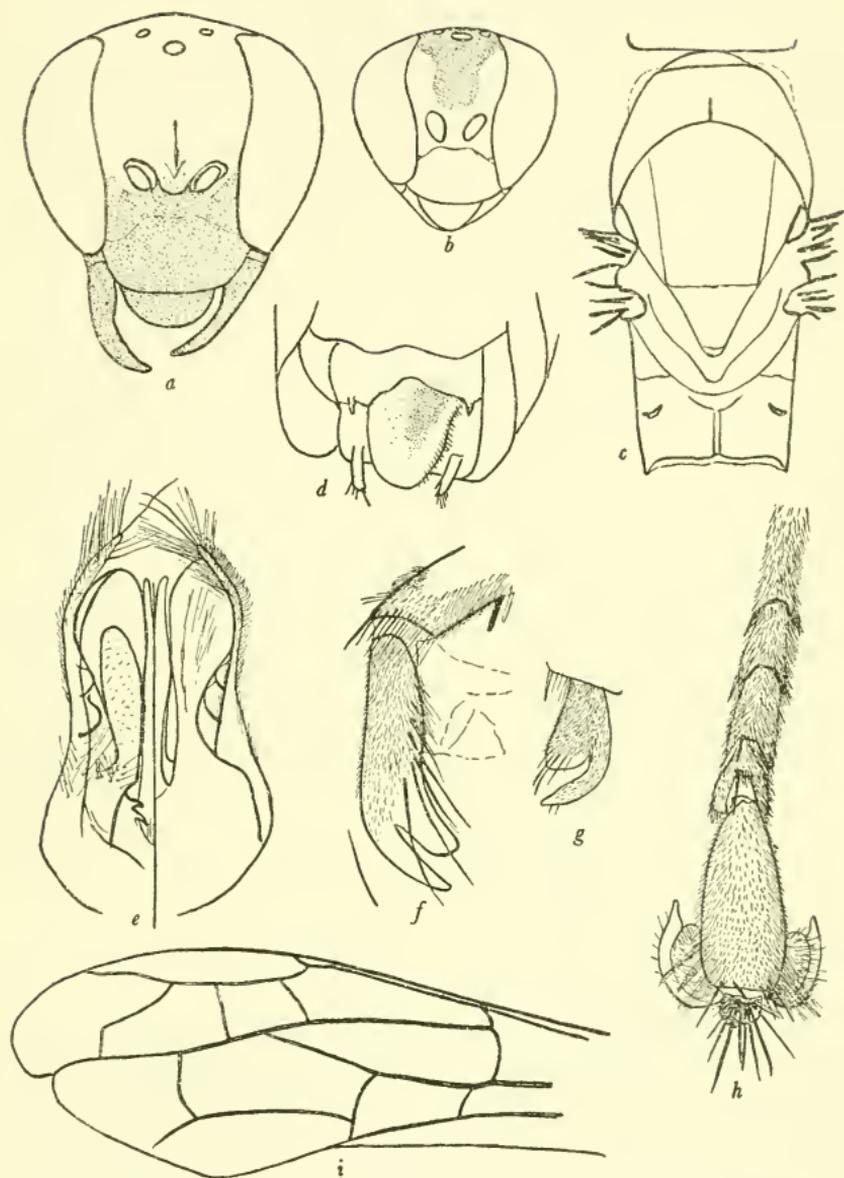


FIGURE 23.—*Sinotocyphus chinensis*, new species: *a*, Head of female; *b*, head of male; *c*, thorax of female from above; *d*, apical sternites of male; *e*, male genitalia (half each of dorsal and ventral views); *f*, claw from hind leg of female; *g*, claw from hind leg of male; *h*, tarsi of front leg of male; *i*, front wing of female.

horizontal, with a distinct median line, deeply cut out behind, the sides forming rounded vertical lobes; stigma situated at about half the length of propodeum. Abdomen rather long, longer than head and thorax together, distinctly compressed, strongly so on the apex; a slight trace of a depressed line on second sternite near its base. Front coxae as well as middle and hind tibiae and femora show small spines in pits; there are no other spines on the long and slender legs; long spur of hind tibia somewhat longer than half of the basitarsus. In the fore wing the radial cell conspicuously long and slender; other venation as the figure indicates. Anal vein in hind wing interstitial with cubital.

Length, 14–24 mm.; wing spread, 29–40 mm.; length of fore wing, 13–19 mm.

*Male*.—Head black; yellow areas: Face below and between antennae, clypeus, labrum, a triangular spot at base of mandible, broad inner orbits not reaching the vertex and narrow outer orbits, posterior border of pronotum and two large spots on its sides, seventh sternite, front coxae on their outer side, and front legs with exception of a black stripe on upper side. Fore wings fuscous with hyaline base; hind wings hyaline with fuscous apical half.

Head shorter and broader than in female; eyes more sinuous in the middle; labrum more tipped and vertex not elevated behind ocelli; distance between hind ocelli much greater than their distance from the eyes. Pronotum and propodeum less prolonged, propodeum showing a considerable amount of silvery pubescence. Abdomen flattened, especially at apex, where fourth and fifth sternite show some longer dark hairs. Fifth and sixth sternite emarginate in the middle. Subgenital plate prolonged and rounded with an elevation in the middle at the base, which gradually disappears against the apex. Genitalia as shown in figure.

Length, 12–12.5 mm.; wing spread, 23–24 mm.; length of fore wing, 11–12 mm.

*Type locality*.—Suifu, Szechwan, China.

*Holotype, allotype, and paratypes*.—U.S.N.M. No. 54066. Holotype: Female, Suifu, Szechwan, China, D. C. Graham, collector. Allotype: Male, Szechwan, China, September 12–22, 1934. Paratypes: Female, Maan Chi Shaon, China, October–December 1921, C. W. Howard, collector; female, Soochow, China, N. Gist Gee, collector; female, Kuanshien, Szechwan, China, August 6–7, 1934, 3,000 feet, D. C. Graham, collector; male, Kuanshien, Szechwan, China, September 12–22, 1934, 3,000 feet, D. C. Graham, collector; female, Yen-ping, China, July 26, 1917. The last paratype listed, from Yen-ping, is deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.