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A new species of *Encarsia* (Hym. Aphelinidae)
from Papua New Guinea and redescription of *Coccophagus*
pulliclavus Girault, 1917

Through Dr Mary Carver, CSIRO, Division of Entomology, Canberra, I received some interesting aphelinids, which are described in this paper.

Encarsia praegrands n. sp.

Female. Body yellowish, only oral margin of clypeus brown. Length: 1.0-1.2 mm.

Head normal; clypeus with two median teeth; mandible tridentate; maxillary palpi unisegmented, about as long as hind tibial spur; labial palpi rudimentary. Frontovortex with about 40 strong setae. Antenna (Fig. I,1) with scape one-third longer than first funicular segment; latter cylindrical, three times as long as wide, longer than pedicel (11:6), subequal to F4; F2 longer than F1 (14:11) and subequal to F3; club slightly differentiated from funicle, two-segmented, about 1.5 times as long as F4, with distal segment shorter than basal one (10:8); funicle and club provided with 2-3 linear sensilla on each segment.

Thorax shorter than gaster (25:35); mid lobe of mesoscutum with 4+2+2+2 setae, axilla with 1 and scutellum with 2+2. Forewing rather large, 2.7 times as long as wide, with 2 long setae on submarginal vein and 4-5 rows of setae on basal cell (Fig. I,2); about 12 primary setae on marginal vein; stigmal vein as in figure I,3; fringe short, about one-sixth to one-seventh of wing width. Legs rather long; middle tibial spur about 0.7 the length of basitarsus, latter as long as subsequent 3 combined and provided with a row of 7 strong spines; hind tibial spur about half the basitarsus.

Gaster conical; ovipositor taking up distal two-thirds of gaster, slightly extruded, longer than hind tibia (25:16); third valvulae narrow, about one third of the entire ovipositor.

Male. Unknown.

Material examined. Holotype ♀ (on slide), Papua New Guinea: Daulo Pass, associated with *Aleuroplatus* sp. on *Nothophagus*, 31.X.1970; coll. K. P. Lamb; M. Carver 1066. Paratype, 1 ♀, same data.

The holotype will be deposited at the Australian National Insect Collection; the paratype at the Institute of Agricultural Entomology in Portici.

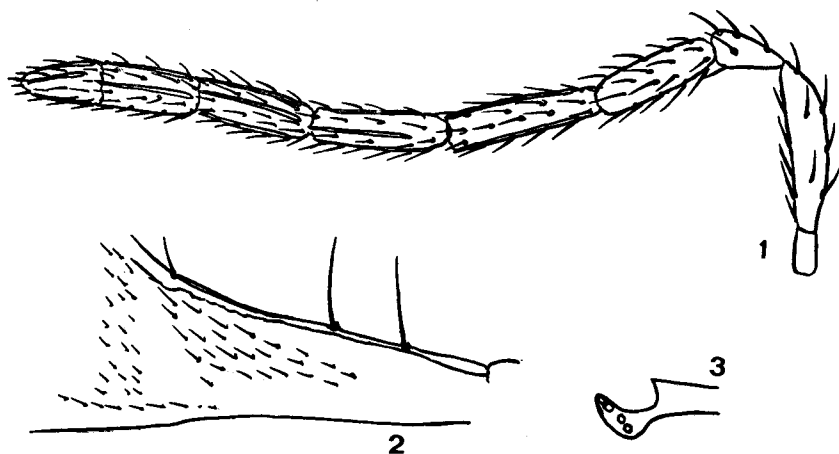


Fig. I - *Encarsia praegrandis*, n. sp., female. 1. Antenna. 2. Basal part of forewing. 3. Stigmal vein.

Comment. This species differs from all other species by the combination of characters of the antenna and forewing.

Coccophagus pulliclavus Girault

Coccophagus pulliclavus Girault, 1917. Insec. Inscit. Menstruus 5:93.

Encarsia pulliclava, Compere, 1931. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 78:11.

Female. Body yellowish, but brown on pronotum, on anterior margin of scutellum and on lateral margins (distal half) of the mid lob of mesoscutum. Length: about 0.60 mm.

Head about as wide as thorax. Mandible (Fig. II,1) distally with two teeth and a truncation; maxillary palpus two-segmented; labial palpus one-segmented (Fig. II,2). Antenna (Fig. II,3) with scape four times as long as wide; pedicel as long as F1; F2 twice as long as wide, subequal to F1; F3 slightly shorter than F2; club very distinct, shorter than funicle (21:26); each segment a little shorter than F3; funicle and club segments provided with linear sensilla as follows: 1-2-3-4-5-4.

Thorax a little shorter than gaster (Fig. II,4); mesoscutum with about 20 setae on mid lobe, 3 on each side lobe, 1 on each axilla and 2 pairs on scutellum. Metanotum and propodeum very short in the middle. Forewing (Fig. II,5) with marginal vein shorter than costal cell (40:45);

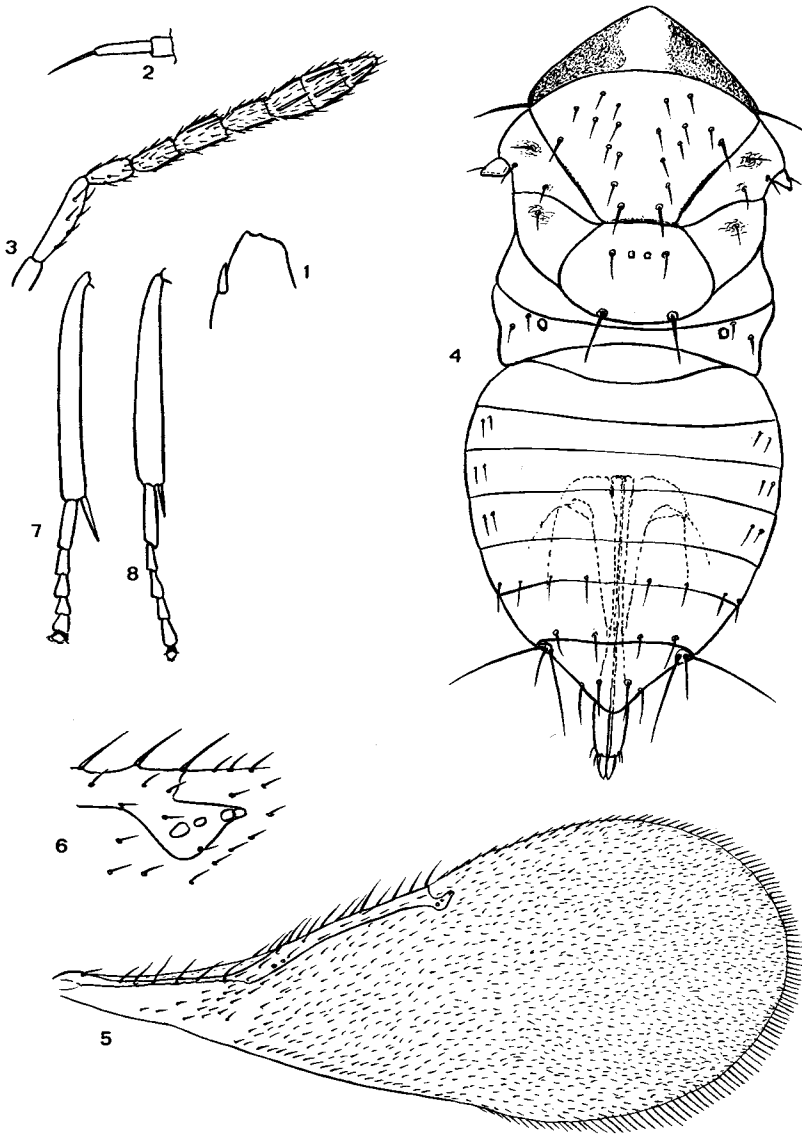


Fig. II - *Coccophagus pulliclavus* Girault, female. 1. Distal part of mandible. 2. Maxillary palpus. 3. Antenna. 4. Thorax and gaster. 5. Forewing. 6. Stigmal vein. 7. Middle tibia and tarsus. 8. Hind tibia and tarsus.

submarginal vein with 6 setae below submarginal vein a group of about 20 setae; stigmal vein short (Fig. II,6); marginal fringe very short, about as long as stigmal vein; discal ciliation rather dense and uniform. Legs normal; middle tibial spur as long as basitarsus (Fig. II,7); hind tibial spur about half the basitarsus.

Gaster a little longer than wide; ovipositor situated in the distal two-thirds of the gaster and slightly extruded.

Material examined. West Australia, Perth, 1 ♀ type, coll. G. Compere, USNM cat. n. 20669; S. Australia, Morphett Vale, 2 ♀ ex ? *Aleuroclava* on *Eucalyptus globosus*, 1.III.1976, coll. P. Borrett, M. Carver 1064.

Comment. I did not find reliable difference between the two females obtained from ? *Aleuroclava* and the type of *C. pulliclavus*. The redescription of the latter species is based mainly on the new material.

C. pulliclavus differs from the known species of *Coccophagus* by the presence of only two pairs of scutellar setae and a rather reduced number of setae on the middle lobe of mesoscutum. It appears to be a transitional form between the genera *Coccophagus* and *Encarsia*, with prevailing characters of *Coccophagus*.

The female of *C. pulliclavus* is an internal parasite of a white-fly. Its pupa is blackish.

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SUMMARY

A new species of *Encarsia* Foerster (*Encarsia praegrands* n. sp.), probably parasitic on white-flies on *Nothophagus pullei*, is described from Papua New Guinea. *Coccophagus pulliclavus* Girault is redescribed from new material obtained from a white-fly (? *Aleuroclava* sp.) on *Eucalyptus globosus* in Australia.

RIASSUNTO

Una nuova specie di *Encarsia* Foerster (*Encarsia praegrands* n. sp.), probabile parassita di aleirodidi su *Nothophagus pullei*, è descritta per la Papua Nuova Guinea. *Coccophagus pulliclavus* Girault è ridescritto su nuovo materiale ottenuto da un aleirodide (? *Aleuroclava* sp.) su *Eucalyptus globosus* in Australia.