

Redescription of *Eutomostethus laticarinatus* comb. nov. (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae, Blennocampinae)

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Abstract: This study deals with the correct taxonomic placement, detailed systematic redescription and illustrations of *Monophadnus laticarinatus*. This species is now shifted to the genus *Eutomostethus*. The characters distinguishing *E. laticarinatus* from its allied species *E. orbicarinatus* are commented on.

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Introduction

Prior to the work by Saini & Vasu (1996a), only two species of *Eutomostethus* Enslin were known from India. These species were described by Rohwer (1913) under the genus *Tomostethus* Konow and later on shifted by the same author (Rohwer, 1915) to *Eutomostethus* Enslin. Saini & Vasu (1996a, 1996b) added 20 new species from various parts of India to this genus.

In this paper we propose to transfer *Monophadnus laticarinatus* Cameron to the genus *Eutomostethus* with which it shares a combination of characters such as: epicnemium distinctly raised, shoulder-like in *Eutomostethus* (absent or barely indicated in *Monophadnus*), malar space linear in *Eutomostethus* (at least of diameter of median ocellus in *Monophadnus*), forewing vein 2A furcated and curved up in *Eutomostethus* (straight stub-like in *Monophadnus*), and veins M and 1m-cu parallel in *Eutomostethus* (subparallel in *Monophadnus*). With the transfer, the genus *Eutomostethus* is now represented by 23 species on the Indian subcontinent. The characters distinguishing this species from the closely related *E. orbicarinatus* Saini & Vasu are also discussed.

Eutomostethus laticarinatus (Cameron) comb. nov. (figs 1-6)

Monophadnus laticarinatus Cameron, 1899: 48.

Type material

Holotype (borrowed from NHM, London) appended with labels as: B.M. Type, HYM, 1.412, *Monophadnus laticarinatus* Cameron, Khasia Hills, Coll. Cameron, 99-200, Female.

Specimens: India, Nagaland, Zunheboto, 1874 m, 1 ♀, 10.ix.1992, Coll. V. Vasu; Wokha, 1300 m, 2 ♀, 15.ix.1992, Coll. V. Vasu.

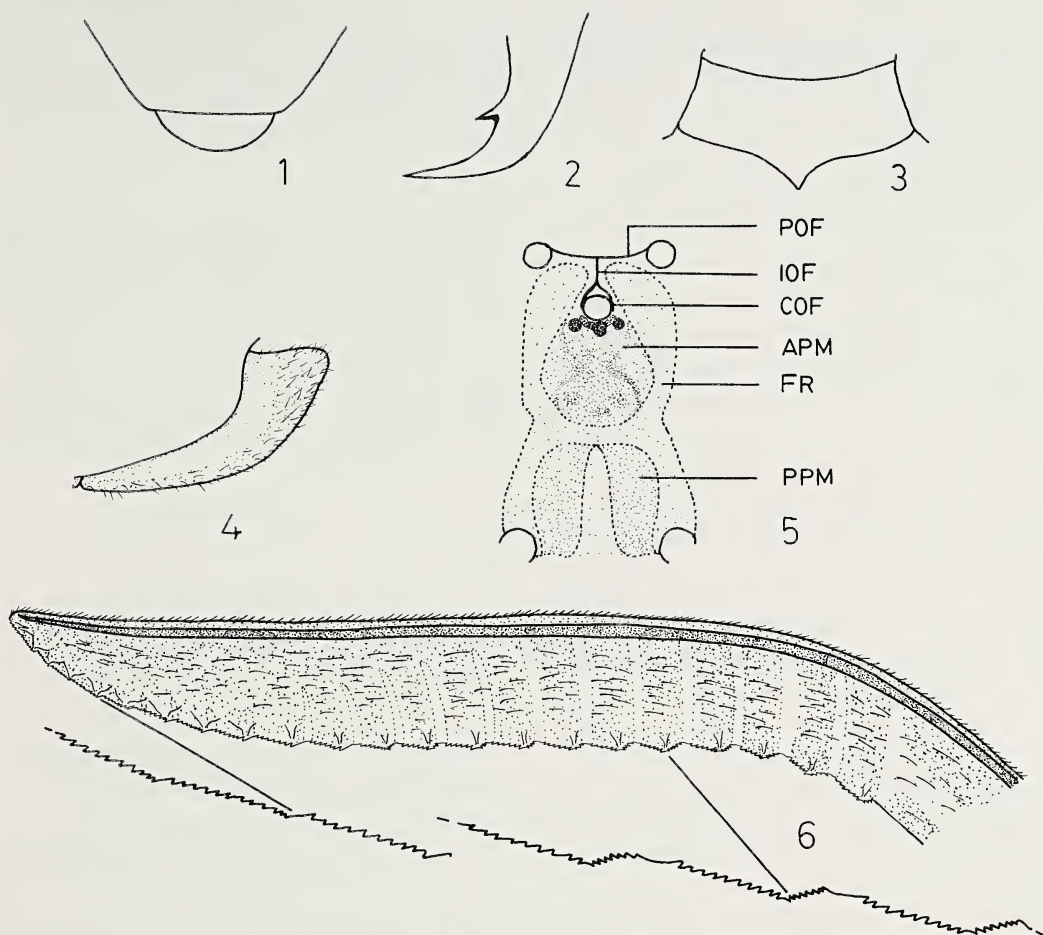
Depository: Type returned to NHM, London. Specimens (det. Vasu & Saini) housed at Pusa National Collection, Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India.

Description

Female: Average length 5 mm.

Colour: Body black, rufous are: pronotum, mesonotum, tegula, scutellum and its post-tergite, upper 3/4 of mesopleuron. Whitish are: extreme apex of coxa II, outside of coxa III, trochanter III, extreme apex of femur III and adjoining part of tibia; rest of legs piceous. Wings faintly infusate, venation including costa, subcosta and stigma piceous.

Head: Antenna aequiform, short, 1.5 x head width; pedicel 1.3 x its apical width, segment 3 1.5 times as long as segment 4. Clypeus (fig. 1) truncate; labrum (fig. 1) 2 times as broad as long, with deflexed rounded anterior margin;



Figs 1-6. *Eutomostethus laticarinatus* (Cameron); 1, clypeus and labrum; 2, tarsal claw; 3, hypopygium; 4, ovipositor sheath (lateral view); 5, median fovea (front view); 6, lancet.

supraclypeal area flat; LID:IDMO:EL = 2:3:2; hind orbits faintly carinate; supraantennal pit deep, crescent-shaped in outline; frontal area almost at level of eyes; supraantennal tubercles moderate and confluent with similarly raised frontal ridges; median fovea (fig. 5) distinct, divided into two parts by a transverse horizontal ridge of magnitude of supraantennal tubercles; anterior part of median fovea almost square, shallow and with blunt medial longitudinal carina; posterior part of median fovea shallow, having uneven surface and with a shallow pit just anterior to median ocellus; postocellar area convex, 2 times as broad as long; postocellar furrow shallow, inter- and circumocellar furrows sharp and distinct; lateral furrows quite distinct, deep, excurved

(bulging in middle) and almost reaching hypothetical hind margin of head; head narrowing behind eyes; POL:OCL:UOL:UCL = 1:1:1.5:0.75. Head with fine, sparse, inconspicuous punctation concentrated on frontal area, surface shining. Pubescence fuscous.

Thorax: Scutellum subconvex, its post-tergite neither carinated nor grooved; ICD:ITD = 1:5. Tarsal claw on all legs (fig. 2) with a sub-apical tooth distinctly shorter than apical one; basitarsus III longer than following 3 joints combined as 6:5; IATS:AWMT:OATS = 1:1.25:0.9. Thorax impunctate, surface smooth and shining with general oily lustre. Pubescence fuscous except for the rufous parts where it is golden.

Abdomen: Impunctate, surface subshining.

Lancet (fig. 6) having 22 serrulae. Hypopygium as in fig. 3. Ovipositor sheath as in fig. 4 (lateral view).

Male: Unknown.

Individual variations: None noted.

Distribution: India: Meghalaya, Nagaland.

Discussion

The type complies well with the generic description of *Eutomostethus* Enslin, and due to significant differences, it does not fit into the definition of *Monophadnus* Hartig. The other studied specimens also agree well with the borrowed type. This species is allied to *E. orbicarinatus* Saini & Vasu from which it can be distinguished as follows: upper 3/4 of mesopleura rufous (upper 1/2 in latter), antenna aequiform (subincrassate towards apex in latter), pedicel 1.3 x its apical width (1 x in latter), postocellar area 2 times as broad as long (1.5 times as broad as long in latter), length of antennal segments 3 and 4 as 3:2 (4:3 in latter), POL:OCL = 1:1 (1:0.75 in latter), anterior part of median fovea shallow, squarish and carinate (deep, almost circular and not carinate in latter), and lancet with anterior teeth in anterior 10 serrulae prominent and numerous i.e. 6-8 (anterior teeth moderate and few i.e. 3-4, in latter).

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Abbreviations

AWMT: apical width of metatibia; APM: anterior part of median fovea; COF: circumocellar furrow; EL: eye length; FR: frontal ridge; IATS: inner apical tibial spur; ICD: intercenchri distance; IDMO: interocular distance at level of median ocellus; IOF: interocellar furrow; ITD: intertegular distance; LID: lower interocular distance; OATS: outer apical tibial spur; OCL: ocello-occipital line; POF: postocellar furrow; POL: postocellar line; PPM: posterior part of median fovea; UCL: oculo-occipital line; UOL: oculo-ocellar line.

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