GENUS RHOGOGASTER KONOW WITH A NEW SPECIES FROM ORIENTAL REGION (HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE)

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Genus *Rhogogaster* is reported first time from Oriental region. A species *Rhogogaster indica* Konow n. sp. has been described and illustrated. The relevant data is also provided.

The genus *Rhogogaster* was erected by Konow, 1884 based on the type species *Tenthredo viridis* Linnaeus, 1758. So far it was reported from Holoarctic region only but now with the discovery of a new species from India it has extended its limit to Oriental region as well.

Rhogogaster indica n. sp. (Figs. 1 - 3)

Diagonstic features: Moss green. Antennae mostly filiform, rarely tapering towards apex; the 3rd joint longer that 4th. Anterior margin of clypeus roundly to subsequently incised and apex of its lateral teeth truncate and mostly with second teeth of irregular size. Supraclypeal furrow always sharp. Frontal area indistinctly limited. The supraantennal tubercles only faintly indicated. Mesopleura and mesonotum always rounded, never pyramidally produced or carinated, not or only slightly punctured.

Female: Average length 7 mm. Body light green in life. Black are 8th antennal segment partly and 9th one entirely, lateral stripe on antennal segment 1-5, stripes encircling each ocellus, two parallel stipes and spots on the extreme posterolateral aspects of mesonotal lateral lobes adjacent to scutellum, a nebulous irregular patch covering abdomen from 3rd tergite onwards, narrow posterolateral stripe starting from distal end of all femora and on rest of the legs, all claw joints entirely. Wings hyaline, stigma light green, venation light yellowish brown.

Antenna filiform, 2.7 x head width, segment 3rd slightly longer than 4th. Clypeus roundly to subsquarely incised up to 1/5 of its median length with truncate lateral teeth. Labrum subacuminate, broader than long as 4:3. Malar space almost equal to the diameter of median ocellus. LID: IDMO: EL = 2.5:1.0:1.75. Frontal area below the level of eyes. Supraantennal tubercles slightly elevated and merging into two lying frontal ridges. Median fovea circular in outline with a flat bottom. Circum and postocellar furrows distinct, interocellar one almost indistinct. Lateral furrows narrow, seam like, excurved, reaching hypothetical margin of head. Post ocellar area broader than long as 3:2.5. Head narrowing behind eyes. ITD: ICD = 3.5:1.0. Mesoscutellum slightly elevated into a low pyramid. Appendage without carina. Mesepisternum rounded. Mesosternum lacking thorns. Apical tooth of claw distinctly longer than subapical one. Metabasitarsus shorter than following 3 tarsal joints combined. IATS: MB: OATS = 1.2:2.0:1.0.

Head strongly shining, almost impunctate. Mesonotum uniformly and finely punctured; scutellum minutely and shallowly punctured. Mesoscutellar appendage almost impunctate. Mesepimeron and mesoepisternum hardly punctured. Mesonotum with few large punctures. Metepimeron impunctate, shining. Propodeum and remaining tergites subshining.

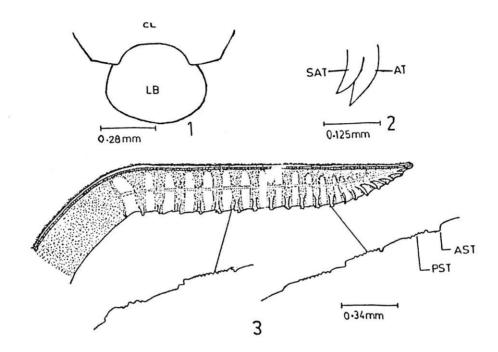


Fig. 1 - 3: Rhogogaster indica n. sp. 1. Clypeus; 2. Claw; 3. Lancet.

(AST=Anterior subdorsal teeth; AT=Apical tooth; CL=Clypeus; EL=Eye length; ICD=Intercenchri distance; IDMO=Interocular distance at level of median ocellus; ITD=Intertegular distance; LB=Labrum; LID=Lower interocular distance; OCL=Oculo-occipital line; OOL=Oculo-occllar line; POL=Post ocellar line; PST=Posterior subbasal teeth)

Female genitalia: Lancet as in Fig. 3 with 20 serrulae, with 1 AST and 8 - 10 PST.

Material examined: Holotype: Female, Uttar Pradesh, Chopta, 3000 m, 26. VI.95.

Paratype: Female with same data as of holotype.

Population variation: No

Discussion: With the discovery of a new species, genus Rhogogaster extends its limits from Holarctic to the Oriental region.

Etymology: The species is named after the name of country, India.

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