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AGANASPIS, A NEW GENUS OF EUCOILIDAE (HYMENOPTERA: CYNIPOIDEA)[1]

by
K. S. Lin[2]

Abstract: The new genus *Aganaspis* is erected for the reception of *Trybliographa daci* Weld, 1951 and its relatives. *A. contracta*, *A. ocellata* and *A. major* from Taiwan are described as new; a synoptic key and a number of SEM illustrations for the four species are presented along with the redescription/descriptions.

INTRODUCTION

While reviewing the genus *Trybliographa* Förster, 1869, Kerrich & Quinlan (1960) and Nordlander (1981) found *T. daci* not a typical member and suggested that it might justified to be placed in an independent genus. They pointed out that the third segment of male antenna in *daci* was bent and distinctly longer than the fourth, and the scutellar cup, in both sexes, was unusually large and overhanging behind the scutellum proper. A study on a pair of paratypes of *daci* together with its three related species (all undescribed) in the collection of the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute verified the findings by those three authors. Consequently a new genus is erected herewith, and the three new species are described along with the redescription of *A. daci* Weld (comb. nov.).

The present report is base on the collection of the Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung. It includes 3 new species, which are fully described and illustrated and are compared with both sexes of *A. daci* (Weld) of Malaya.

The Taiwanese specimens used in the study were collected mostly from the central parts of the Island. They were obtained largely by sweepings amongst vegetation and by using of malaise traps. The involved collectors are: K. C. Chou (KCC), L. Y. Chou (LYC), S. P. Huang (SPH), C. J. Lee (CJL), K. S. Lin (KSL), S. C. Lin (SCL), T. Lin (TL), C. C. Pan (CCP), W. S. Tang (WST), C. H. Wang (CHW), C. Y. Wong (CYW), C. H. Yang (CHY), F. L. Yu (FLY). The involved localities (and their altitudes) are as follows. TAIPEI Hsien: Paomenszu 50 m, 2 km S. of Keelung City; Hsintien 50 m, 20 km S. of Taipei City; Chingtan 50 m, near Hsintien. Taipei City 50 m. TAICHUNG Hsien: Chiapaotai 750 m; Wangfeng 50 m. NANTOU Hsien: Meifeng 2,150 m; Tungpu 1,200 m; Chitou 1,150 m; Wushe 1,150 m; Hoshe 1,000 m; Lushan 1,000 m; Lienhuachih 650 m. HUALIEN

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[2] Retired Entomologist of TARI. c/o Department of Applied Zoology, TARI, Wufeng, Taichung, Taiwan 41301, R. O. C.

Hsien: Fuli to Tungho (TAITUNG Hsien) 100–500 m.

The terminology follows Weld (1952), Nordlander (1982a) and Quinlan (1986). The relative mensurements throughout the paper were made under an ocular micrometer at same magnification, 40 units = 1 mm.

Genus **AGANASPIS** nov.

Type-species: *Aganaspis ocellata* Lin, sp. nov. present designation.

Body compressed bilaterally, smooth and polished. Eye large, more or less prominent, covered with scattered hairs. Vertex and occiput also with scattered hairs. Head in facial view longer than wide; malar suture present, gena convex, rounded off posteriorly. Antenna of female 13-segmented, short, moniliform, with hairs, segment 3 markedly longer than 4, club 8 or 9-segmented, with rhinaria. Antenna of male 15-segmented, filiform, flagellomeres somewhat elliptical, segment 3 very long, bent, dilated distally, distinctly longer than 4, the rest subequal in length, segments 3–15 with rhinaria.

Pronotal plate large, with median bridge and a large fovea on each side, open laterally; dorsal margin of posterior part broadly concave; side of pronotum anteriorly with a tuft of vertical pubescence, posteriorly with scattered hairs. Mesoscutum moderately convex, anterior parallel lines very weak or absent, notauli entirely absent, but with scattered notaulic hairy lines, lateral lines present. Lateral bar long, reaching almost 0.5 of scutellum, smooth, divergent posteriorly, posterior portion depressed and broad in lateral view; lateral depression well-defined posteriorly. Scutellar fovea large, deep, smooth, almost as long as wide; with a fenestra under lateral bar. Scutellar cup very large, moderately elevated, overhanging behind rounded disc, tapering and declious anteriorly, with thin rim, dorsal surface smooth and weakly longitudinally convex, both lateral submargin with 2 or 3 hairs; posterior fovea large, nearly circular, its bottom weakly sculptured. Disc of scutellum foveate-rugose, virtually prependicular laterally and posteriorly, with uniseriate curved hairs dorsally. Metanotum entirely concealed under scutellum. Mesopleuron moderately convex or flattened, subalar pit absent, mesopleural suture weakly curved. Metapleuron smooth, with a large anteroventral cavity, metapleural suture depressed posteriorly, posterior margin raised, virtually straight, with a small cleft just at posterior end of metapleural suture, area behind posteroventral corner of metapleuron with pubescence. Propodeum short, rather densely pubescent, submedian ridges divergent and rather broadened posteriorly, acutly bulged outer sides; nucha rugose or smooth. Fore wing of normal shape or extremely long, surface moderately pubsescent and ciliate along margin; radial cell large, open on front margin. Legs of normal shape, relatively short, mid and hind coxae each with a tuft of dense uniseriate hairs on posterodorsal margin. Gaster compressed bilaterally, almost as long as thorax. Base of tergite 2 with a broad ring of dense hairs, which in dorsally complete in female, but incomplete in male; surface of tergite with some scattered hairs behind the ring. Base of tergite 3 broad in female and narrow in male.

Aganaspis is a member of the *Ganaspis*-group (as defined by Nordlander, 1982b) and the chief distinguishing characters are as memtioned above, the shape of the male antenna and of the scutellar cup. In addition, it may be noted that the radial cell in *Aganaspis* is entirely open on the anterior margin of the fore wing. The geographical range of the genus is probably very extensive in the Oriental Region but at present it is known only from Malaya, Hawaii (introduced) and Taiwan, and the only recorded host is *Dacus dorsalis* (Hendel) (Tephritidae).

Key to species of *Aganaspis*

1. Scutellar cup elliptical. Body in female strongly compressed bilaterally, in male weakly so. Head in dorsal view longer than wide in female, almost as long as wide in male. Club of female antenna 8-segmented. Fore wing with longest cilia on apical margin at least about 0.25 or 0.14 as greater width of wing in female and male. . . . . ***contracta*** sp. nov.
– Scutellar cup ovate or oblongo-ovate. Body in both sexes weakly compressed bilaterally. Head in dorsal view distinctly wider than long in both sexes. Club of female antenna 9-segmented. Fore wing with longest cilia on apical margin at most about 0.16 or 0.12 as greater width of wing in female and male. 2
2. Pronotal plate with anterior part distinctly narrower than posterior part, and the median bridge at most about 0.19 as wide as posterior part. Scutellar cup ovate. Of female, head in dorsal view about 1.36 as wide as long, weakly convergent behind eyes; ocelli arranged in near triangle. Of male, head in dorsal view about 1.5 as wide as long, convergent behind eyes; ocelli arranged in a lower triangle. . . . . ***ocellata*** sp. nov.
– Pronotal plate with both parts subequal wide, median bridge at least about 0.26 as wide as posterior part. Scutellar cup oblongo-ovate. Head in dorsal view distinctly wider than long, and ocelli always arranged in a broad triangle of both sexes. 3
3. Pronotal plate with its median bridge narrower, about 0.26–0.28 as wide as its posterior part. Antenna of female relatively long, segments 8–12 each distinctly longer than wide; of male, segment 4 distinctly shorter than 5. . . . . ***major*** sp. nov.
– Pronotal plate with its median bridge broader, about 0.31–0.33 as wide as its posterior part. Antenna of female relatively short, with segments 8–12 each strikingly shorter than wide; of male, segment 4 almost as long as 5. . . . . ***daci*** (Weld)

Aganaspis contracta Lin, sp. nov.
(Figs. 1–10, 39–40)

Female. Body length 1.7 mm, fore wing 1.5 mm. Very strongly compressed bilaterally. Head in dorsal view almost as wide as mesoscutum, distinctly longer than wide, 1.2 times as long as wide. Ocelli arranged an elongate triangle; diameter of anterior ocellus about 2 micrometric units, LOL: POL:OOL about as 3.5:3:5. Eye about 1.5 times as high as broad, weakly prominent, temple (in lateral view of head) 0.9 as long as eye; malar space 0.33 as long as height of eye. Antenna relatively short, about 2 times as long as height of head, club 8-segmented, with rhinaria; relative lengths and width of segments about as 4:1.9; 2.5:1.8; 2.5:1.6; 1.7:1.5; 1.8:1.6; 2.9:2.3; 2.9:2.4; 2.9:2.4; 2.9:2.4; 2.9:2.5; 2.9:2.5; 2.9:2.5; 4:2.7.

Ratio of dimensions of thorax as 3:1:2. Pronotal plate with its posterior part in profile forming an 95° angle with mesopleural suture; median bridge narrower than anterior ocellus, about 0.11 as wide as posterior part, the latter broader than anterior part, dorsal margin broadly concave. Mesoscutum longer than broad, about 1.6 times as long as wide. Scutellum 1.76 times as long as wide; lateral bar as long as width of scutellum, smooth; scutellar fovea as long as wide, smooth; scutellar cup elongate-elliptical, posterior fovea large, circular; with 4 hairs on posterior portion; scutellar disc with lateral margin. Mesopleuron flattened. Fore wing extremely long, about 3.8 times as long as maximum width; with longest cilia on apical margin about 0.25 as greater width of wing; radial cell 4.7 times as long as deep. Hind femur distinctly bilaterally compressed. Ratio of dimensions of gaster about 3.9:1:2.4, strongly compressed bilaterally; ring of dense hairs at base of tergite

2 slightly narrowed at upper lateral part; posterior 0.2 of tergite 2 with minute punctures.

Male. Body length 1.2 mm, fore wing 1.4 mm. Head slightly shorter than borad when viewed dorsally, about 0.7 as wide as long, vertex strongly elevated; diameter of anterior ocellus about 1.8 micrometric units, LOL:POL:OOL about 2:3.7:3.8; eye about 1.45 times as high as broad, moderately prominent, temple (in lateral view of head) about 0.66 as long as eye; malar space 0.2 as long as height of eye. Relative lengths and widths of antennal segments 1–8 and 14–15 about as 4:2; 2:2; 5:2; 3.7:2; 3.7:2; 3.7:2; 3.7:2; 3.8:2; 3.7:2; 3.5:2; segments 3–15 with rhinaria.

Pronotal plate with posterior part in profile forming an 95° angle with mesopleural suture and about 5 times as median bridge. Fore wing 2.7 times as long as greatest width; its longest cilia on apical margin about 0.14 as greatest width of wing; radial cell 3 times as long as deep. Hairy ring at base of tergite 2 narrow, incomplete dorsally; posterior 0.25 of the same tergite minutely punctate.

Head and thorax brown black; gaster ferruginous; antenna fuscous, legs fuscescent, venter of femora and tarsomeres 1–4 more or less fulvous fuscescent; hairs on body fulvous.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Holotype ♀, Central Taiwan: Nantou Hsien, Tungpu 1,200 m, 20–24. VI. 1983 (KCC & CYW).

Topotype: ♂, same data but X. 1985, Malaise trap (KSL).

As shown in the key, this new species can easily be distinguished from other ones of the genus in having the elliptical scutellar cup, the strongly compressed female body, the exceedingly narrow fore wing and its exceedingly long cilia.

Aganaspis ocellata Lin, sp. nov.
(Figs. 11–19, 41–42)

Female. Body 1.7–2.1 mm, fore wing 1.7–2.1 mm. Superficially similar to *major* and *daci*, but distinguishable in having smaller and laterally compressed body. Head in dorsal view thick, 1.36 times as wide as long, weakly narrowed behind eyes; ocelli arranged in a near triangle, diameter of anterior ocellus about 2.4 micrometric units, LOL:POL:OOL about as 2.8:5:3.5; temple (in lateral view of head) 0.8 as long as eye; eye 1.6 times as high as broad, malar space 0.3 as long as height of eye. Antenna with 9-segmented club, with rhinaria; relative lengths and widths of segments about as 4:2.5; 3:2.3; 3.8:1.9; 3:1.8; 3.6:2.3; 4:2.7; 4:2.8; 4:2.8; 3.5:2.8; 3.5:2.8; 3.6:3; 3.5:3; 5:3.

Ratio of dimensions of thorax about 1.7:1:1.3. Pronotal plate with posterior part in profile forming an angle 85° with mesopleural suture; median bridge of the plate 0.19 as wide as posterior part; anterior part with transverse wrinkles; posterior part distinctly wider than anterior part, with blunt angle laterally, median 0.3 of dorsal margin broadly concave. Mesoscutum as long as wide. Lateral bar smooth, outer margin rather sigmoid; scutellar cup ovate, posterior fovea 0.33 as wide as cup. Fore wing about 2.3 times as long as maximum width, its longest cilia on apical margin about 0.16 as long as greatest width of wing; radial cell 2.9 times as long as deep. Ratio of dimensions of gaster about 2.8:1:1.9; tergite 2 with minute punctures at posterior 0.2.

Male. Body 1.6–2.2 mm, fore wing 1.6–2.4 mm. Head in dorsal view wider than thorax (18:16), shorter than wide (12 x 18); ocelli arranged in a broad triangle, diameter of anterior ocellus 2.4 micrometric units, LOL:POL:OOL about as 2.5:4:4; eye about 11 x 8, temple about 0.53 as long as eye, malar space about 0.18 as long as height of eye. Relative lengths and widths of antennal segments 1–8 and 14–15 about 4.5:2.5; 2.5:2.5; 8:2.5; 4.5:2.4; 5:2.3; 5:2.3; 5:2.3; 5:2.2; 4.5:2; 5.5:2; segments 3–15 with rhinaria.

Posterior part of pronotal plate in profile forming an 85° angle with mesopleural suture; median bridge of the plate 0.28 as wide as posterior part, which is distinctly wider than anterior part. Mesoscutum as long as wide. Fore wing 2.4 times as long as greatest width, its longest cilia on apical margin about 0.12 as long as greatest width of wing; radial cell 2.7 times as long as deep. Gaster 1.35 times as long as deep; hairy ring at base of tergite 2 narrow and incompleted dorsally, posterior 0.3 of tergite 2 minutely punctate.

Black; antenna, tegula, mid and hind coxae fuscous, mandible and legs ferruginous, wings hyaline, vein fuscous. Body covered with rufous hairs, hairy ring at base of tergite 2 also rufous.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Holotype ♀, Contral Taiwan: Nantou Hsien, Lienhuachih 650 m, IX. 1984, Malaise trap (KSL & KCC).

Paratypes: ♀, Paomenszu, 16. VIII. 1958. Taipei, ♀, 15–19. IV; ♀, 1–12. VII; ♀, 26–31. VII; 5♀♀, VIII; ♀, 2–7. IX. 1963; ♀, 4. XI. 1974. Hsintien, ♀, VI. 1972. Chingtan, ♀, IX. 1968 (all above collected by author). Chiapaotai, 2♂♂, 14–18. X. 1980 (KSL & CHW). Wanfeng, ♀, VI. 1984, Malaise trap (KSL & KCC); 2♀♀, VIII. 1984, Malaise trap (KSL & KCC). Tungpu, ♀, 20–24. IV. 1980 (TL & KCC); 3♂♂, 28. VI-2. V. 1981 (TL & CJL); 6♂♂, 5–8. X. 1981 (TL & WST); ♂, 18–23. XI. 1981 (TL & WST); 2♂♂, 20–24. IV. 1982 (TL & KCC); ♂, 19–23. VII. 1982 (LYC & TL); ♂, 18–21. X. 1982 (KCC & SCL); ♀, 2♂♂, 20–24. VI. 1983 (KCC & CYW); ♀, ♂, 16–20. IV. 1984 (KCC & CHY); 6♀♀, 7♂♂, 23–27. VII. 1984 (KCC & CHY); ♀, IX. 1985, Malaise trap (KSL). Chitou, ♂, 13. X. 1957 (KSL). Wushe, ♂, 23–28. VI. 1981 (KSL & WST); ♀, 30. VIII-2. IX. 1982 (LYC & KCC); ♂, 7. V. 1984 (KCC & CCP); ♂, 17. VIII. 1984 (KCC). Lienhuachih, ♀, VIII. 1984, ♀, IX. 1984, Malaise trap (KSL & KCC). Fuli to Tungho, ♀, 9–11. XI. 1982 (KCC & SPH).

This species is separable from *major* in the shape of the scutellar cup and the posterior part of pronotal plate.

Aganaspis major Lin, sp. nov.

(Figs. 20–29, 43–44)

Female. Body length 2.3–3.0 mm, fore wing 2.5–3.1 mm. Head narrower than thorax (30:34), in dorsal view about 1.8 times as wide as long; ocelli arranged in a broad triangle, diameter of anterior ocellus about 4 micrometric units, LOL:POL:OOL about 3.5:7:5; eye large, 1.5 times as high as broad, distinctly prominent, temple (in lateral view of head) as long as eye, malar space 0.47 as long as height of eye. Antenna 2.5 times as wide of head, segments 5–13 with rhinaria and jointly forming the club, relative lengths and widths of segments about as 7:3.8; 3.5:3.5; 7:2.8; 5.3:3.4; 6:4; 6:4; 5.5:4; 5.3:4; 5:4; 5.5:4; 5.5:4; 5.5:4; 8:4.2.

Ratio of dimensions of thorax about 1.6:1:1.2. Posterior part of pronotal plate in profile forming an 85° angle with mesopleural suture; median bridge of the plate about 0.28 as wide as posterior part, which is almost as wide as anterior part, anterior part with transverse winkles; lateral margin of posterior part broadly rounded, dorsal margin broadly concave. Mesoscutum as long as wide, longitudinal convex, anterior parallel lines and notauli absent, with scattered notaulic hairs, lateral lines present. Scutellum about 1.5 times as long as wide, lateral bar smooth, bent; lateral depresion definable posteriorly; anterior fovea large, deep, smooth, almost as long as wide; cup very large, overhanging behind disc, weakly convex, with distinct rim, with 4–5 hairs situated on posterior portion; posterior fovea large, circular, its bottem finely sculptured; disc rounded laterally and posteriorly, foveolate-rugose, with long curved hairs. Propodeum with submediam ridges divergent posterior part and acutly bulged outer sides; nucha rugose. Mesopleuron convex, smooth, with

3 hairs below tegula. Metapleuron bare, anteroventral cavity large, transverse; metapleural suture distinct; posterior margin thin, raised, with a small notch just at posterior end of metapleural suture, submarginal area depressed, with 2 short upper medial ridges. Fore wing 3.2 times as long as greatest width, its longest cilia on apical margin about 0.08 as long as greatest width of wing, radial cell 2.3 times as long as deep. Legs normally shaped, mid and hind coxae each with pubescent patches about 0.54 and 0.62 on posterodorsal surface, respectively. Ratio of dimensions of gaster about 2.4:1:1.9; gastral petiole very short; with ring of thick hairs at base of tergite 2, hairy ring complete or incomplete dorsally, some scattered hairs behind ring; minute punctures on posterior 0.33 of tergite 2.

Male. Body length 1.6–2.6 mm, fore wing 1.8–2.3 mm. Essentially similar to female. Head in dorsal view broader, 1.9 times as wide as long, equal in width to thorax. Ocelli arranged as a broad triangle, diameter of anterior ocellus 3 micrometric units, LOL:POL:OOL about as 3:6.5:4.5; temple (in lateral view of head) 0.6 as long as eye; eye 1.54 times as high as broad, prominent; malar space 0.24 as long as height of eye. Antenna filiform, relative lengths and widths of segments 1–8 and 14–15 about as 6:3.5; 3.6:3.2; 12.5:3.8; 7:2.4; 8:3; 8:3.2; 8:3.2; 8:3; 7:2.5; 8:2.5; segments 3–15 with rhinaria.

Posterior part of pronotal plate in profile forming an 85° angle with mesopleural suture; median bridge of pronotal plate 0.2 as wide as posterior part, which is slightly wider than anterior part, blunt angle laterally, dorsal margin broadly concave. Fore wing 2.5 times as long as maximum width, its longest cilia on apical margin about 0.09 as long as greatest width of wing, radial cell 2.5 times as long as deep. Gaster 1.5 times as long as deep, ring of thick hairs at base of tergite 2 incomplete dorsally; posterior 0.3 of tergite 2 with minute punctures.

Black. Antenna and hind coxa fuscous ferruginous, mandible, tegula, legs and base of tergite 2 ferruginous; wings hyaline, veins fulvous ferruginous; body covered with fulvous hairs, hairs on legs fulvous yellow, those on wings fulvous.

Distribution: Taiwan.

Holotype ♀, Central Taiwan: Nantou Hsien, Meifeng 2,150 m, 24–26. VI. 1981 (KSL & WST).

Paratypes: Meifeng, ♀, 26. VIII. 1980 (KSL & CHW); ♀, VI; 2♀♀, VIII. 1984, Malaise trap (KSL & KCC). Tungpu, ♀, 28. X. 1957 (FLY); ♀, 28. IV.-2. V. 1981 (TL & CJL); 10♀♀, 18–23. XI. 1981 (TL & WST); ♀, 20–24, IV. 1982 (TL & KCC); 11♀♀, 19–23. VII. 1982 (LYC & TL); ♀, 22–25. XI. 1982 (KCC & SPH); 3♀♀, 20–24. VI. 1983 (KCC & CYW); ♀, 16–20. IV. 1984 (KCC & CHY); 3♀♀, 23–27. VII. 1984 (KCC & CHY); ♀, XI. 1985, Malaise trap (KSL). Wushe, ♀, 23–28. VI. 1981 (KSL & WST); ♀, 7. V. 1984 (KCC). Hoshe, ♀, 22. VII. 1982 (LYC & TL). Lushan, ♂, 27–31. V. 1980 (KSL & LYC).

This species is closely related to *daci* (Weld) but can be distinguished from the latter by the elongate flagellomeres and the narrow median bridge of pronotal plate.

Aganaspis daci (Weld) comb. nov.
(Figs. 30–38)

Trybliographa (*Trybliographa*) *daci* Weld, 1951. Proc. Hawaii. ent. Soc. 14:331, ♀ ♂. Type-locality: Malaya: Kuala Lumpur. Holotype (No. 60940) in U. S. National Museum.

Female. Ocelli arranged in a rather broad triangle; dismeter of anterior ocellus 3 micrometric units, LOL:POL:OOL about as 3.6:5.2:4; temple (in lateral view of head) 0.6 as long as eye; eye about 1.5 times as high as broad, malar space about 0.34 as long as height of eye. Antenna relatively short, club of 9 segments, each with rahinaria; segments 8–12 each distinctly shorter than wide;

relative lengths and widths of segments about as 5:3; 3:2.6; 4.5:2.1; 3:2.4; 4:3; 4:3.3; 4:3.5; 3.5:3.8; 3.5:3.8; 3.5:3.8; 3.5:3.8; 3.5:3.9; 5.5:3.8.

Ratio of dimensions of thorax about 1.7:1:1.2. Posterior part of pronotal plate in profile forming an 85° angle with mesopleural suture; anterior part of the plate with transverse wrinkles; median bridge about 0.31 as wide as posterior part, dorsal margin of posterior part weakly broadly concave. Fore wing with longest cilia on apical margin about 0.12 as long as its greatest width, radial cell relatively short, about 2.4 times as long as deep. Ratio of dimensions of gaster about 2.7:1:1.9. Gastral tergite 2 with minute punctures at posterior 0.3.

Male. Anterior ocellus with a diameter of 3.5 micrometric units, LOL:POL:OOL about as 3:6:3.5; temple (in lateral view of head) 0.46 as long as eye; eye about 1.39 times as high as broad, malar space 0.22 as long as height of eye. Relative lengths and widths of antennal segments 1–8 and 14–15 about as 6:3.5; 3:3; 13:4; 7:3.2; 7:3; 7:3; 7:3; 6.5:3; 6.5:2.7; 7.2:2.5; segments 3–15 with rhinaria.

Posterior part of pronotal plate in profile forming an 85° angle with mesopleural suture; posterolateral margin of posterior part weakly rounded. Fore wing with longest cilia on apical margin about 0.08 as long as greatest width, radial cell about 2.4 times as long as deep. Gastral tergite 2 with ring of thick hairs which is incomplete dorsally, and with minute punctures on posterior 0.23.

Host: *Dacus dorsalis* (Hendel), the Oriental fruit fly.

Distribution: Malaya.

Specimen examined: Paratypes ♀ and ♂, Hawaii: Honolulu (Plant Pest Control Branch, Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture), I–III. 1949. Reared from *Dacus dorsalis* in insectary condition.

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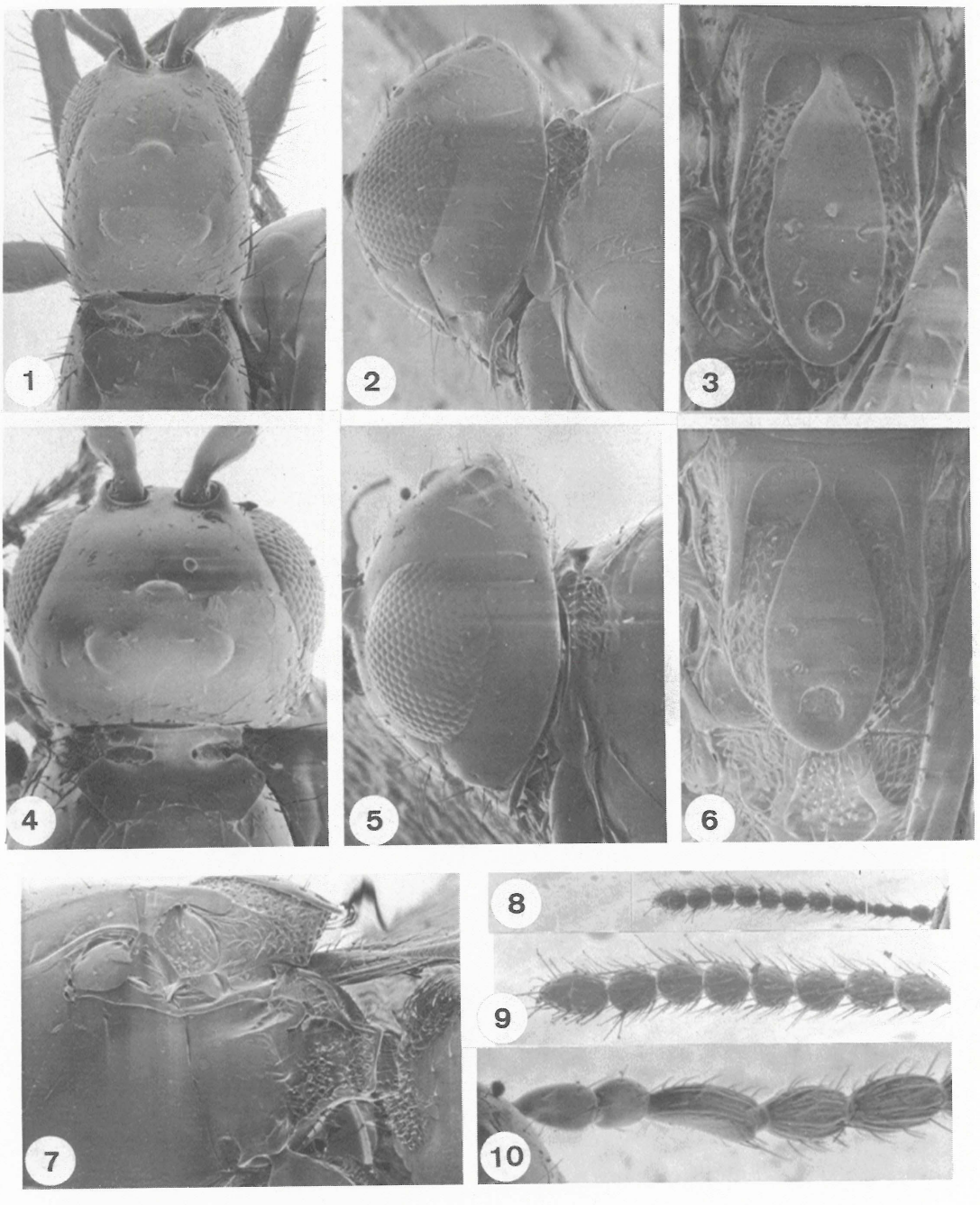
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釉瘿蜂科之一新屬 —— *Aganaspis*

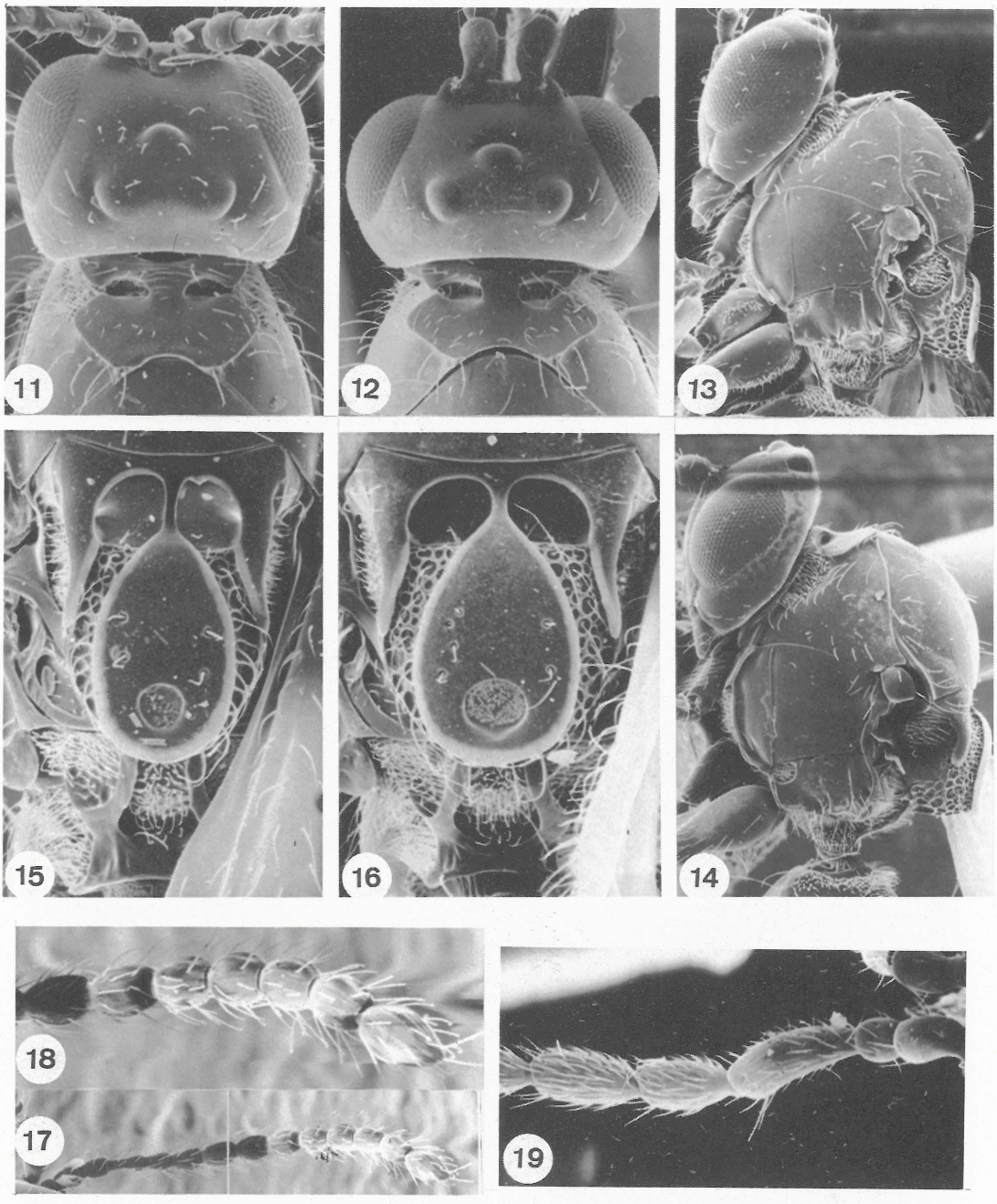
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中文摘要

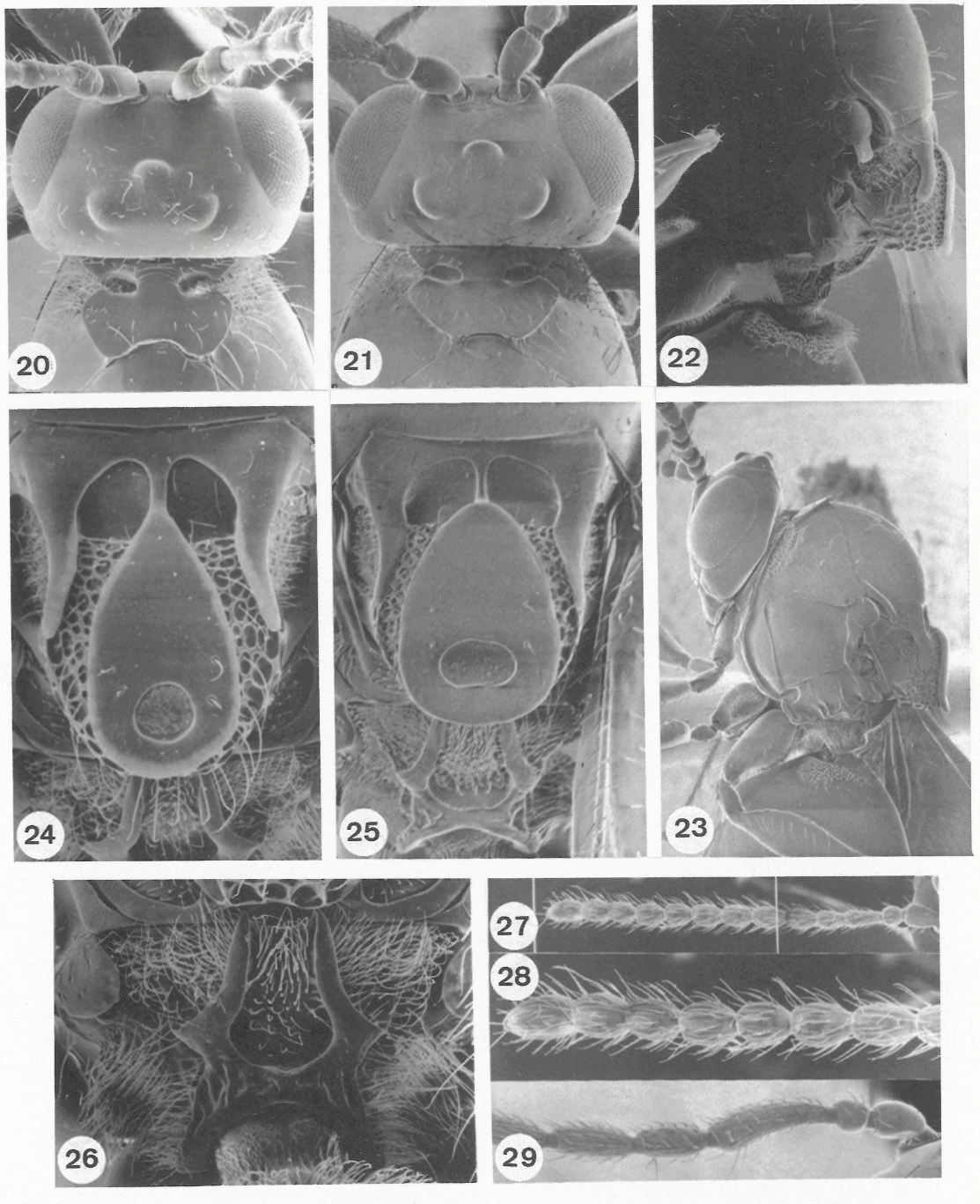
本文創立genus *Aganaspis* nov. 新屬，依據形態特徵可歸於 *Ganaspis*-group 屬群。包括 *A. daci* (Weld) comb. nov.寄生於東方果蠅，從馬來亞引入夏威夷，及臺灣發現之窄釉瘿蜂 *A. contracta*，單眼釉瘿蜂*A. ocellata*，巨釉瘿蜂*A. major* spp. nov.等 4 種。經詳加記載及重新記載，各主要分類特徵以掃描電子顯微鏡(SEM)觀察照相，並附該屬分種檢索表。



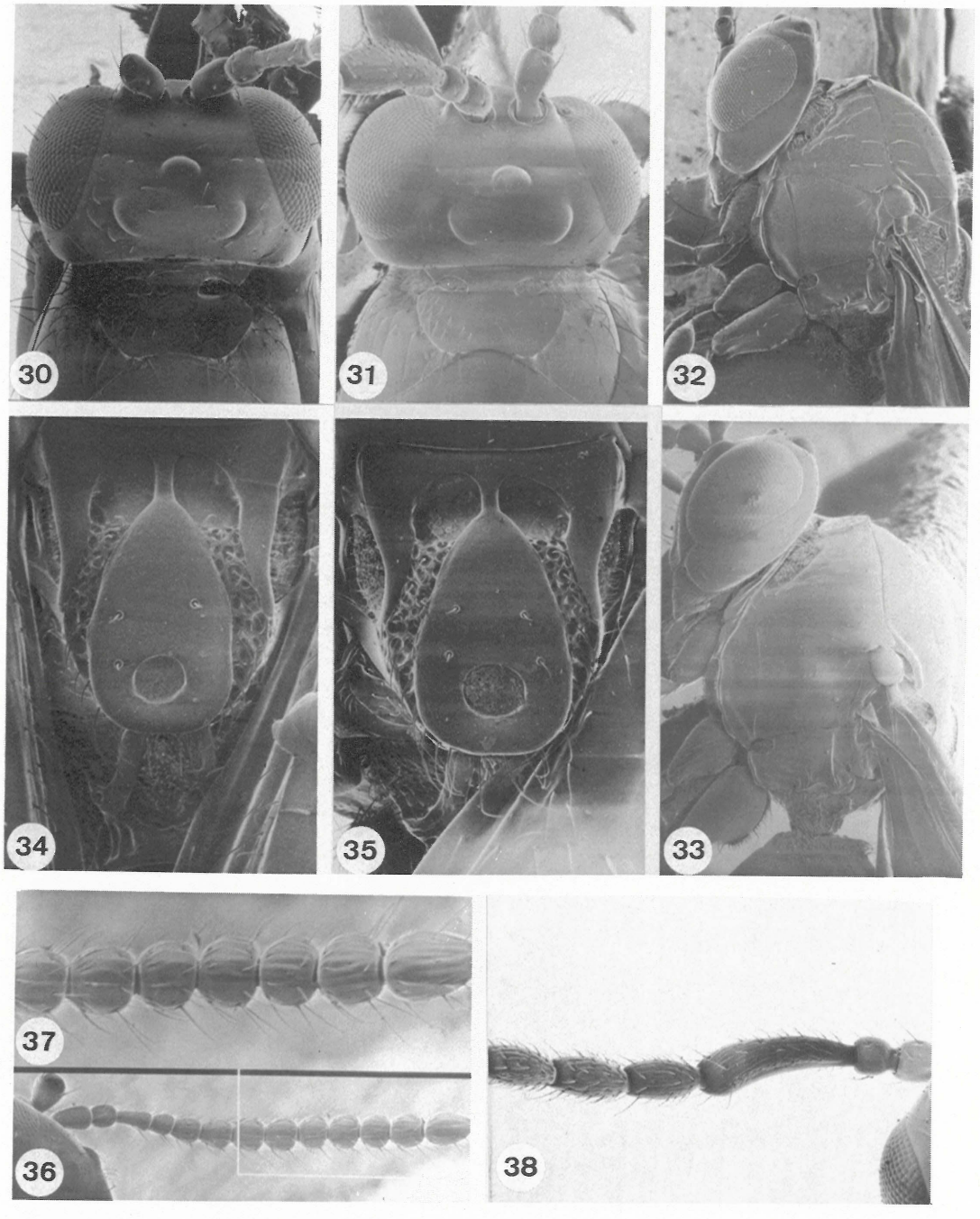
Figs. 1–10. *Aganaspis contracta* sp. nov. Holotype and paratype. 1–3, 7–9, female; 4–6, 10, male. 1, 4 heads and pronotal plates in dorsal view; 2, 5, heads in lateral view; 3, 6, scutella; 7, scutellum, metapleuron, propodeum and base of tergite 2 in lateral view; 8, female antenna; 9, same, segments 6–13, more enlarged; 10, male antenna, segments 1–5. (All specimens SEM, uncoated 1 kv)



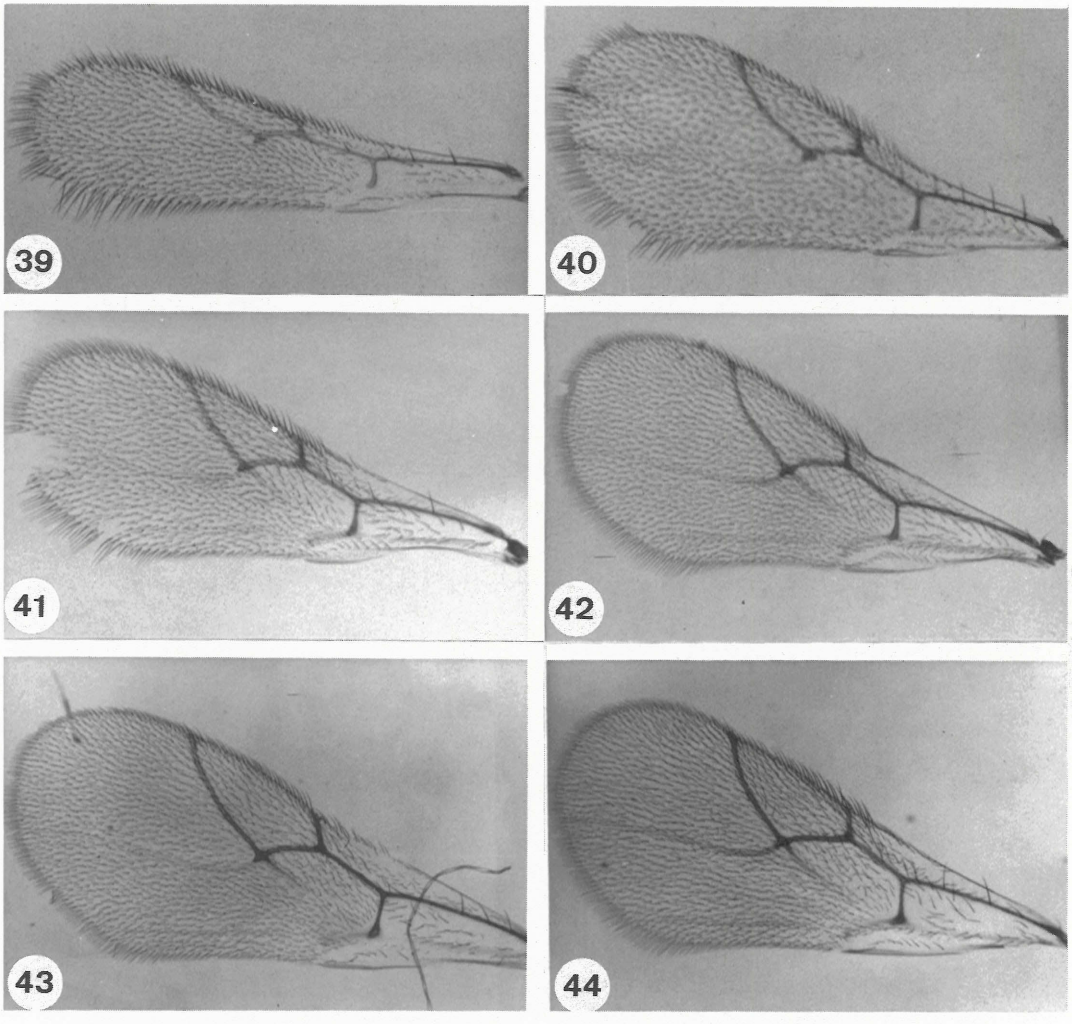
Figs. 11–19. *Aganaspis ocellata* sp. nov. Paratypes. 11, 13, 15, 17–18, females; 12, 14, 16, 19, male. 12, 12, heads and pronotal plates in dorsal view; 13, 14, heads, thoraces and bases of tergite 2 in lateral view; 15, 16, scutella; 17, female antenna; 18, same, segments 7–13, more enlarged; 19, male antenna, segments 1–5. (All specimens SEM, gold coated 15 kv)



Figs. 20–29. *Aganaspis major* sp. nov. Paratypes. 20, 22, 24, 26–28, female; 21, 23, 25, 29, male. 20, 21, heads and pronotal plates in dorsal view; 22, 23, head, thoraces and bases of tergite 2 in lateral view; 24, 25, scutella; 26, propodeum in dorsoposterior view; 27, female antenna; 28, same, segments 7–13, more enlarged; 29, male antenna, segments 1–5. (All specimens SEM, female gold coated 15 kv, male uncoated 1 kv)



Figs. 30–38. *Aganaspis daci* (Weld), Paratypes. 30, 32, 34, 36, 37, female; 31, 33, 35, 38, male. 30, 31, heads and pronotal plates in dorsal view; 32, 33, heads, thoraces and bases of tergite 2 in lateral view; 34, 35, scutella; 36, female antenna; 37, same, segments 7–13, more enlarged; 38, male antenna, segments 1–6. (All specimens SEM, uncoated 1 kv)



Figs. 39–44. Fore wings of *Aganaspis* spp. 39, 41, 43, female; 40, 42, 44, male. 39, 40, *A. contracta* sp. nov.; 41, 42, *A. ocellata* sp. nov.; 43, 44, *A major* sp. nov.