

INSECTS OF CAMPBELL ISLAND.
HYMENOPTERA : ICHNEUMONIDAE

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Abstract: Three new species of ichneumonids are described from Campbell Island: *Gelis campbellensis*, *Campoplex disjunctus* and *Diadegma agens*. *G. campbellensis* is not a true *Gelis*, but a wingless geline of problematic genus.

Recent insect collecting on Campbell I. has resulted in the capture of 3 species of Ichneumonidae, all new to science. These are described below.

KEY TO CAMPBELL I. SPECIES OF ICHNEUMONIDAE

1. Wingless; abdomen depressed, segments 4-6 being wider than deep...***Gelis campbellensis***
Winged; abdomen compressed, segments 4-6 being deeper than wide..... 2
2. Abdominal segment 1 without a pit (glymma) on the side; carinae of propodeum as in fig. 2c ***Campoplex disjunctus***
Abdominal segment 1 with a pit (glymma) on the side, in front of spiracle; carinae of propodeum as in fig. 3c ***Diadegma agens***

Gelis campbellensis Townes, n. sp. Fig. 1.

♂: Body 2.7-3.1 mm long, a little more slender than in ♀; antenna about 1.1× as long as body, not thickened apically, postmedian segments about 1.7× as long as wide; legs a little longer than ♀; hair sockets on tergite 2 separated by about 1.5× length of hairs, on tergite 3 separated by about the length of the hairs; epipleura of tergites 2 & 3 narrow, folded under. Structure otherwise as in ♀.

Black. Palpi blackish brown; apical 1/2 of mandible, tegula, extreme hind corner of pronotum, and often anterolateral part of mesoscutum reddish brown; legs fuscous brown, darkest basally and on tarsi, mid and hind coxae blackish

♀: Body 2.6-3.0 mm long; general proportions as in fig. 1a; apical margin of clypeus broadly truncate, narrowly reflexed; face (fig. 1b) frons, cheek, and clypeus mat, frons weakly mat; cheek with a distinct but very shallow groove between eye and mandible; mandible narrowed apically, its outer face flat near base, not at all swollen; temple weakly mat or subpolished, its hairs very sparse; thorax strongly mat; tegula small; wings represented by very small stubs; propodeum (fig. 1c) smooth except for well-developed api-

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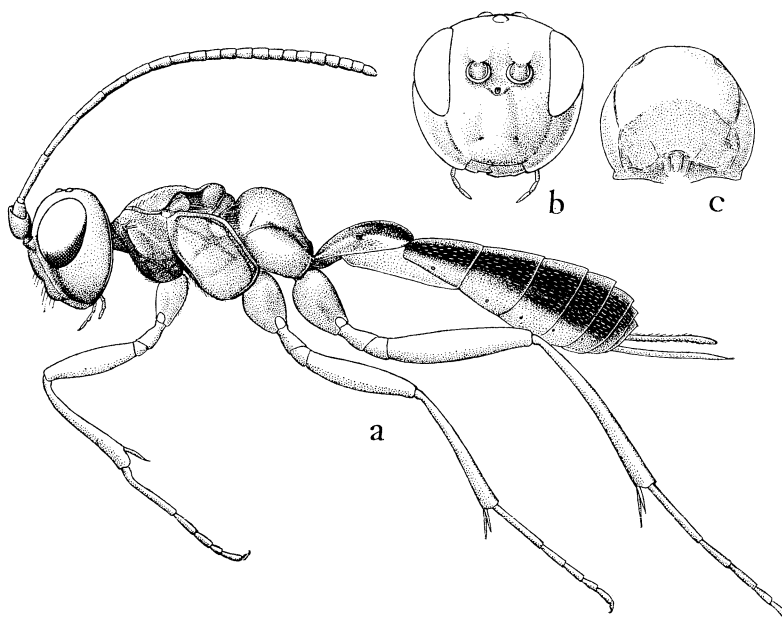


Fig. 1. *Gelis campbellensis* Townes. a, lateral view; b, head; c, propodeum.

cal transverse carina, this carina stronger and weakly bent forward at center and sublaterally; femora mat and weakly granular due to the raised hair sockets; tergite 1 strongly mat, weakly arched, its spiracle at middle, dorsolateral carina complete but blunt, and median dorsal carinae absent; tergites 2 & 3 mat, their apical $0.3 \pm$ subpolished; tergite 4 and following faintly mat; hair sockets on tergite 2 separated by about $3 \times$ the length of hairs, those on tergite 3 separated by about $2 \times$ the length of hairs; epipleura of tergites 2 & 3 narrow, not separated by a distinct crease; ovipositor $0.45 \times$ as long as body, tip weakly sagittate.

Black. Palpi, apical $1/2$ of mandible, collar, hind corner of pronotum, tegula, most of front $1/2$ of mesoscutum, front legs, and mid and hind legs beyond coxae, various shades of brown.

This species is not a true *Gelis* but a wingless member of some related genus. It differs from *Gelis* in lacking a swelling at base of mandible and in having spiracle of tergite 1 at mid-length. Its correct genus cannot be determined until the genera in this area are better understood.

Holotype ♀ (D.S.I.R., Nelson), Courrejolles Penin., ca. 220–230 m, in mollymawk colony on rock cliffs, 12.II.1963, Rennell.

Paratypes: 1♂, 3♀, same data as type except 13.II.1963, 1♂, 1♀ (*in copulo*), *ibid.*, Wise; 4♂♂, 1♀, beach of Lookout Bay, Campbell I., among *Poa*, 19.XII.1961, J. L. Gressitt (TOWNES); 1♂, beach of Lookout Bay, Campbell I., 16 or 19.XII.1961, Gressitt; ♂, Mt. Lyall, 200–400 m, Campbell I., 5.XII.1961, Gressitt; 2♂♂, on rocks, Mt. Lyall, 19. II. 1963, Rennell; ♂, Lyall-Beeman Saddle, 70 m, Campbell I., among *Pleurophyllum speciosum*,

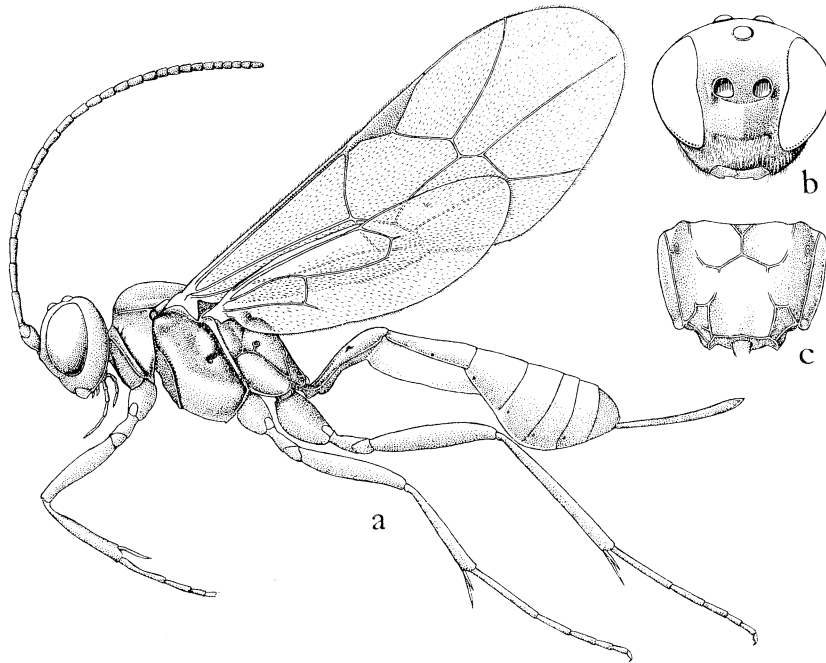


Fig. 2. *Campoplex disjunctus* Townes. a, lateral view; b, head; c, propodeum.

12. XII. 1961, Gressitt; ♂, Mt. Dumas, 400 m, 3. II. 1963, Wise. Paratypes in Bishop Mus., Dominion Mus. and Townes coll.

Unusual features of this species are the absence of the areolet and the fact that the discoidella does not connect with the nervellus.

***Campoplex disjunctus* Townes, n. sp.** Fig. 2.

♂: Unknown.

♀: Front wing 2.9–3.6 mm long; head in front view (fig. 2b) subcircular, clypeus rather small, its margin truncate; temple rather strongly convex; lateral ocellus separated from eye by about $1.3\times$ its diameter; flagellum with 25 or 26 segments; juncture of occipital and hypostomal carinae above base of mandible by about $0.33\times$ the basal width of the latter; thorax completely mat except that speculum is smoother or subpolished, its setiferous punctures hardly visible; propodeal carinae as in fig. 2c; tarsal claws pectinate at base; areolet absent, the part of cubitus between intercubitus and recurrent vein 2 about $1.3\times$ as long as intercubitus; nervellus vertical, not broken; discoidella represented by a weak furrow which is connected neither with nervellus nor wing margin; abdominal segment 1 mat, about $2.8\times$ as long as wide; tergite 2 about as long as wide; ovipositor sheath about $1.55\times$ as long as apical depth of abdomen; ovipositor of moderate thickness, its tip $1.35\times$ as deep as shaft.

Black. Mandible, palpi, and tegula stramineous; front and mid legs pale brown, tibiae somewhat darkened and tarsi brown; hind leg beyond coxa light brown, tarsi somewhat

infusate, trochanter 2, adjacent ends of hind femur, and hind trochanter 2 pale brown.

Holotype ♀ (D.S.I.R., Nelson), Tucker Cove, 4 m, Campbell I., in Malaise trap, 18–21. XII.1961, Gressitt.

Paratypes (BISHOP, TOWNES): 2 ♀♀ same data as type except dated 16–18. XII. 1961; 1 ♀, Beeman Hill, sweeping, 2. II. 1963, Wise.

Diadegma agens Townes, n. sp. Fig. 3.

Front wing 3.7–4.5 mm long; clypeus (fig. 3b) moderately small, its apical margin moderately convex, very narrowly and weakly reflexed; temple moderately convex; flagellum with about 28 segments in ♂, about 25 segments in ♀; thorax mat, its punctures very fine, weak, and inconspicuous; speculum subpolished; propodeal carinae as in fig. 3c; central part of propodeum strongly mat and with fine weak rugulosity; tarsal claws apparently simple; areolet present or absent, usually absent in ♂ and present in ♀, when present small, with a long stalk above and intercubital vein 2 weak; nervellus weakly arched, slightly inclivous; abdominal tergite 1 mat, about 2.8× as long as wide, its glymma moderately large and deep; tergite 2 about 1.05× as long as wide in ♂, about 0.90× as long as wide in ♀; ovipositor sheath about as long as apical depth of abdomen; ovipositor moderately stout.

Black. Mandible, palpi, and tegula pale yellow; apex of scape usually brown in front;

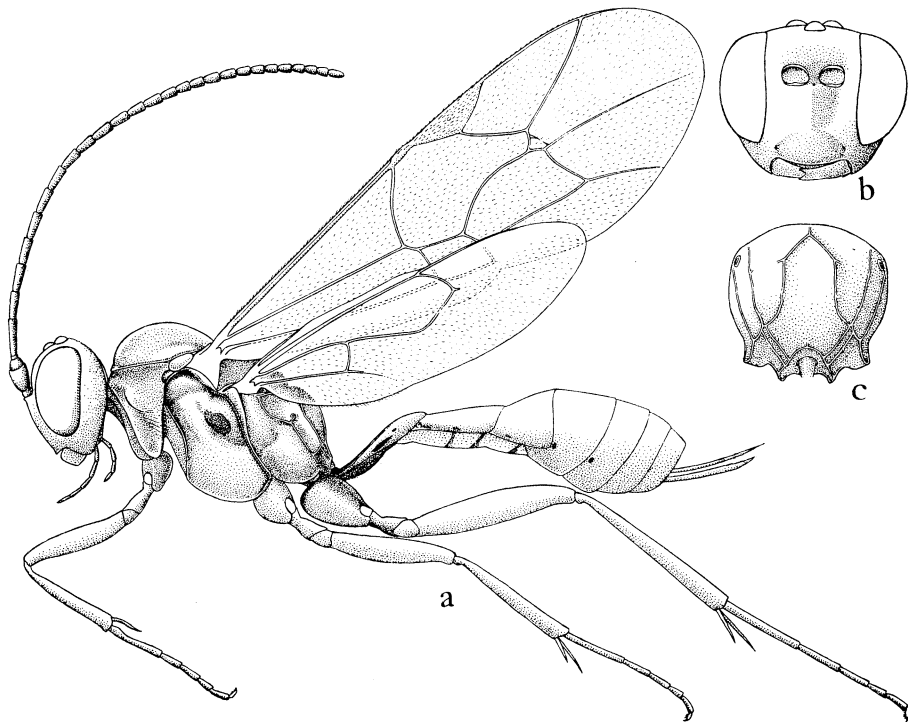


Fig. 3. *Diadema agens* Townes. a, lateral view; b, head; c, propodeum.

legs dull fulvous, the front trochanters and coxa largely yellowish, hind coxa and trochanter 1 black, and tarsi infusate.

This species is similar in general to such northern hemisphere species as *patens* and *obliterata*. It differs from these in the sporadic presence of the areolet, shorter, stouter ovipositor and minor differences in the propodeal carinae. Though similar to a number of species in the Holarctic area, it seems to be identical with none of them. Specimens were sent to Mr. Rolf Hinz and Dr. J. F. Perkins for examination. These gentlemen could find nothing like them in the European fauna. Dr. Perkins remarks (*in litt.*) that its real relations appear to be with some Australian—New Zealand species.

Holotype: ♀ (D.S.I.R., Nelson), Tucker Cove, 4 m, Campbell I., in Malaise trap, 5–8. XII. 1961, Gressitt.

Paratypes: 53♂♂, 11♀♀, same data as type except for dates as follows: 16♂♂, 3♀♀, 27.XI–1. XII. 1961; 11♂♂, 3♀♀, 1–3. XII. 1961; 2♂♂, 3–5.XII.1961; 9♂♂, 1♀, 5–8.XII. 1961; 14♂♂, 2♀♀, 16–18. XII. 1961; 1♂, 2♀♀, 18–21. XII. 1961, Gressitt. Paratypes in collections of BISHOP, TOWNES, HINZ, & LONDON.