

**INSECTS OF CAMPBELL ISLAND.**  
**HYMENOPTERA : ENCYRTIDAE<sup>1</sup>**

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*Abstract:* *Antipodencyrtus procellosus* n. gen., n. sp. is described from 3♀♀, 3♂♂ in grass tussock collected on Campbell Island by K. P. Rennell on December 30, 1962.

The insect described below belongs to the Encyrtid tribe "Ectromatini" as defined by Compere & Annecke (1960); see also Compere (1947)<sup>2</sup>. The "Ectromatini" have typically the mandibles sharply bidentate, paratergites present in the ♀, and the ♀ hypopygium boat-shaped and covering the resting ovipositor, though each of these characters is lacking in some genera within the tribe. So far as is known, the mode of oviposition is similar, and the host insects are soft-bodied Coccids. The "Ectromatini" can be divided into several groups of genera, of which the *Anagyrtus* group was treated by Compere (1947)<sup>2</sup> and the *Aphycus* group by Compere & Annecke (1960)<sup>3</sup>. Two other groups are under study by the present author, and the new genus belongs to one of these.

As was noticed by Dr. Yoshimoto, the Campbell I. encyrtid most generally resembles *Xanthoencyrtus* Ashmead. Both are flattened insects, with the head tilted to some extent forward, especially in the ♀, and the antennae inserted very low, not far above the mouth. The genus compares best, however, with *Hungariella* Erdős (= *Tetracnemus* Timb. non Westwood) and *Anarhopus* Timberlake, in that all 3 have the antennal funicle 5-segmented in both sexes, ramose in the ♂. The 3 genera may be separated as follows:

1. Brachypterous forms unknown; thorax normally convex in both sexes; ♀ antennae moderately compressed and moderately clavate; ♂ antennae with 4 long rami and a vestige.....**Hungariella** Erdős
2. Brachypterous forms unknown; thorax in ♂ normally convex, in ♀ with scutellum flattened but still well raised above metanotum; ♀ antennae notably stout and compressed; ♂ antennae with 4 long rami and a small but distinct 5th ramus .....**Anarhopus** Timberlake
3. Brachypterous in both sexes; whole thorax flattened in both sexes, the scutellum very little raised above metanotum; ♀ antennae moderately compressed and rather strongly clavate; ♂ antennae with 3 very long rami.....**Antipodencyrtus** n. gen.

1. Results of field work supported by the National Science Foundation grant G-23720 from the U. S. Antarctic Research Program.
2. Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent. **8**: 3-5, 15-18.
3. J. Ent. Soc. S. Africa **23**: 376-80.

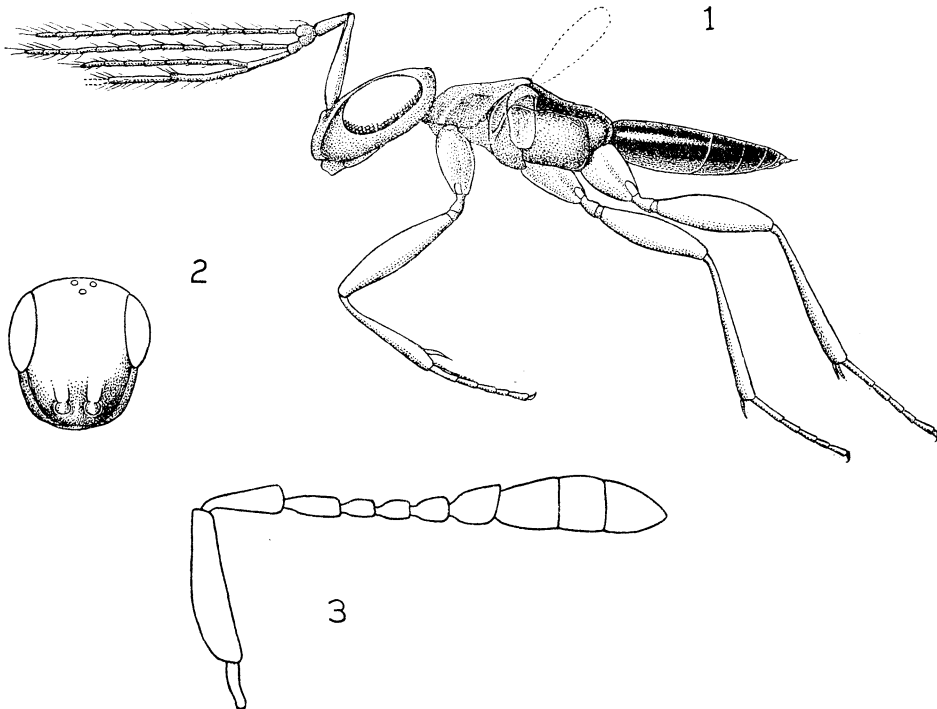
Genus *Antipodencyrtus* Kerrich, n. gen.

Affinities as stated above. ♀: Head from above biconcave, moderately emarginate anteriorly, rather strongly so posteriorly; with eyes nearly reaching occipital margin, pubescent; frontovertex very much wider than an eye, the lateral ocelli remote from eye margin; face elongate, with toruli separated from mouth by about their own breadth; common scrobal impression large, extending more than 1/2 way up orbiti. Mandibles bidentate. Antennae of moderate length, moderately compressed, very distinctly clavate, the funicle 5-segmented. Thorax flattened; axillae meeting in middle; propodeum distinctly reticulate on upper surface. Legs, notably hind femora, rather stout. Brachypterous.

Male differs as follows: toruli separated from mouth by about their own length. Antennae with rami on funicle segments 1-3, the rami all over-reaching base of club, long-hairy, and bearing longer and stronger hairs at apex. Sculpture somewhat stronger, and darker coloring more extensive than in ♀.

*Antipodencyrtus procellosus* Kerrich, n. sp.

♀: Face and cheeks finely reticulate: frontovertex, pro- and mesonota very delicately reticulate, rather sparsely and coarsely hairy. Eyes rather sparsely and coarsely hairy, very



Figs. 1-3. *Antipodencyrtus procellosus*, n. sp. 1, whole insect, ♂, in sinistrolateral view (lacking antennal club); 2, head of ♂, in facial view; 3, right antenna of ♀, in dextralateral view. (Figs. 1 and 2 are artist's (Nagatani) drawings, fig. 3 an author's text-figure.)

distinctly so  $\times 45$ . Antennae rather sparsely and coarsely hairy; scape  $4\times$  and pedicellus  $3\times$  as long as broad; funicle segment 1 cylindrical, more than  $2\times$  as long as broad, the 3 following gradually shorter and broadening; funicle segment 5 much larger and more strongly broadened, little longer than its apical breadth; club very distinctly enlarged,  $3\times$  as long as broad, and longer than the last 4 funicle segments combined. Fore wings extending just beyond metanotum, hind wings just beyond propodeum. Gaster delicately reticulate, the 1st large tergite about  $1/2$  its total length. Length 0.8–1.0 mm.

Head metallic green with bright reflections; thorax and propodeum pale testaceous, the pro- and mesonota except peripherally, and scutellum in greater part green with bright reflections, and the mesopleura lightly overspread with some darker coloring; tegulae, wings and legs except tarsal apices, stramineous; mandibles deep testaceous; antennae with scape, pedicellus and funicle below stramineous, the scape and pedicellus slightly, the funicle wholly above, and the club dusky, with some infusion of green metallic coloring. The ♂ differs in having the scutellum wholly, except for its lateral extensions, the propodeum in large part, and the mesopleura much more strongly and extensively, dark metallic colored.

♂: Differs in having sculpture on frontovertex much sharper and more outstanding, and on mesoscutum somewhat stronger. Antennal flagellum with hairs very much longer than in ♀; pedicellus  $2\times$  as long as broad; flagellar segment 1 much broader than pedicellus, broader than long; 2 shorter and much narrower; segment 3 a little longer than, 4 almost  $2\times$  as long as, and 5,  $1/3$  longer than, pedicellus and broader than 4; the undivided club still broader, and about as long as scape. Scutellum wholly, except for its lateral extensions, propodeum in large part, and mesopleura much more strongly and extensively, dark metallic colored.

Described from the following: 3 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂, Northwest Bay, Campbell I., in grass tussock, 30.XII.1962, K. Rennell. Holotype ♀ and allotype in D.S.I.R., Nelson, New Zealand; paratype ♀♂ in Bishop Museum; paratype ♀♂ in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

It seems probable that this species is a parasite of a soft-bodied coccid living on the roots of the tussock-grass.