

*SUBFAMILY MESOSTENINAE*

GENUS GORYPHUS HOLMGREN (1868)

The genus Goryphus holmgren is one of the commonest and active member of subfamily Gelinae. It is abundant in tropical and subtropical parts of the Old world, Oriental and Ethiopian regions. These are parasitic upon various small to median sized cocoons, or some times naked pupae of host.

Goryphus has been described several times under different names. On the other hand several unrelated species have often been put under it by various authors. At present it includes a heterogenous assemblage of taxa.

Townes, Townes and Gupta (1961) placed Goryphus under the subfamily Gelinae, tribe Mesostenini and subtribe Mesostenina. Later, Townes (1969) placed it in the subtribe Goryphina of the same tribe and subfamily. Jonathan and Gupta (1973) revised this higher classification and treated it under the subfamily mesosteninae and the tribe Goryphini.

Morley (1914), Roman (1936), Townes et. al. (1961),

Townes (1969b) are the notable workers on the revision of Goryphus. Details of historical account of this genus has been given recently by Jonathan and Gupta (1973)

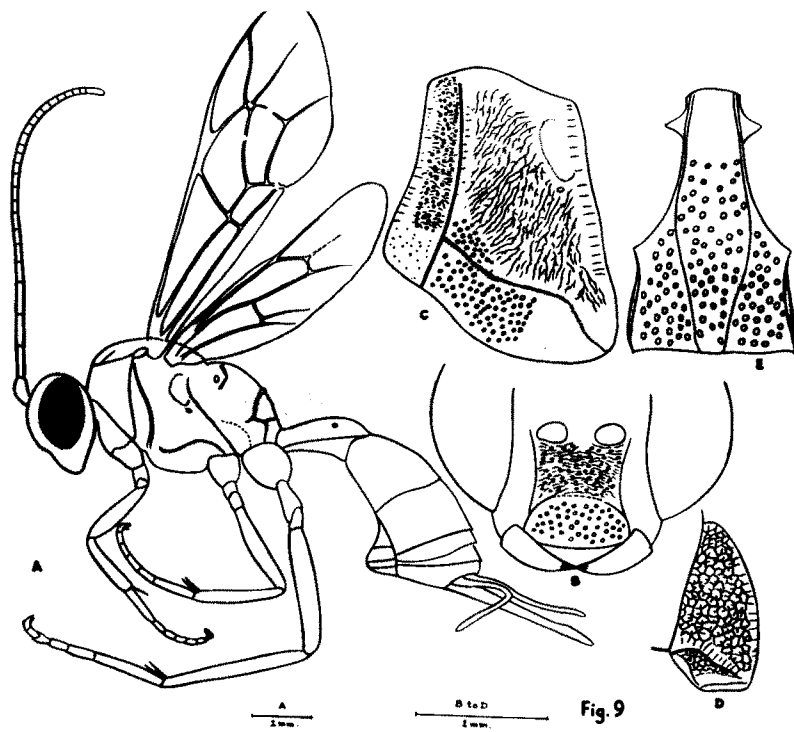
Goryphus miraiensis sp. nov. (Fig. 9)

♀ : 7.80 mm. Head 0.93 times as long as broad, in profile 1.89 times as long as high; vertex subpolished, without distinct punctures; ocellar triangle rugoso-punctate; lateral ocelli separated from eye by 2 times its diameter; inter ocellar distance equal to the ocelloocular distance; frons striato-wrinkled in the middle and at the sides of median ocellus with a median carina extending down from median ocellus; antenna 2 + 24 segmented; pedice 10.60 times as long as broad; first flagellar segment 4.40 times as long as broad; apical flagellar segment 3.25 times as long as broad; face transversely striatopunctate, 0.50 times as long as broad; clypeus sparsely punctate, 2 times as long as broad; mandible striatopunctate, teeth equal, 1.60 times as long as broad; cheek mat, 0.80 times as long as width of mandible; occiput shiny, impunctate; temple smooth and shiny; genal carina joining the base of mandible.

Thorax 2.12 times as long as broad; collar narrow and shiny; epomia strong ; reaching to the upper

FIGURE 9. GORYPHUS MIRAJENSIS SP.NOV.

- A. Lateral view, entire
- B. Head, front view, showing face and clypeus
- C. Mesopleurum
- D. Metapleurum
- E. First abdominal segment, dorsal view



mesopleurum then turned mesad; pronotum striate, striae tending to be oblique at upper margin, extreme upper margin with few punctures in between the striae; mesoscutum convex, trans-striatopunctate; notaulus distinct, reaching the line connecting tegulae; scutellum sparsely punctate, shiny, lateral carinae confined to its base, 1.10 times as long as broad; postscutellum smooth and shiny; propodeum with carinae, reticulate; areola hexagonal; apical carina arched; spiracle oval, 1.33 times as long as broad; propleurum sparsely punctate, shiny; mesopleurum striatorugose, clearly punctate anteroventrally; speculum smooth and shiny; sternaulus strong reaching upto base of middle coxa; prepectus rugosopunctate above; prepectal carina strong reaching upto tegular region; mesopleural suture in the form of prominent groove; mesoepimeron strong, raised; postpectal carina complete; metapleurum rugosoreticulate; juxta coxal carina present, strong and reaching base of hind coxa; hind claw strong, curved, 4 times as long as broad. Fore wing 5.40 mm long, 1.70 mm broad; stigma 3.50 times as long as broad; first abscissa of radius 0.62 times the length of its second abscissa; areolet squarish; first intercubitus 0.20 times the length of second recurrent vein; second recurrent vein with single bulla, 0.56 times the length of basal abscissa of subdiscoideus; basal abscissa of

subdiscoideus 1.76 times the length of apical abscissa of discocubitus; discocubitus arched with single bulla; nervulus basad by 0.30 times its length, 0.50 times the length of postnervulus; basal abscissa of the postnervulus 1.50 times the length of its apical abscissa; second discoidal cell 2.50 times as long as broad; hind wing 2 mm long, 0.84 mm broad, with 1 + 10 hamuli; basal abscissa of radiella 0.30 time the length of its apical abscissa; nervellus present, superior nervellar abscissa 3.22 times the length of inferior nervellar abscissa; brachiella present.

Abdomen 1.18 times the length of head and thorax combined; first tergite 1.58 times as long as wide at apex, smooth basally, sparsely punctate medially and moderately punctate apically; dorsal carinae strong and complete; ventrolateral carinae strong and complete; postpetiole curved; second tergite 0.75 times as long broad, strongly and closely punctate, punctures running into striations; third tergite strongly and closely striatopunctate; fourth tergite less strongly and closely punctate; fifth tergite punctate; sixth and seventh tergites subpolished; ovipositor long, its tip blunt, upper valve little convex.

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B

Black . Head and thorax reddish, 7 to 10 flagellar segments white above; face, frons along the eye margin, tegula, apices of first and fifth tergites, six and seventh tergites yellow; legs in general reddish; hind femur brown, hind tibia blackish with yellow basal band, tarsus blackish.

♂ : Essentially similar to the female, except in having smaller size.

Holotype : ♀, INDIA : Maharashtra : Sangli, 30 IX 1987, on wing, K.S.Heble Coll., Antenna, wings, legs mounted on slides and labelled as above.

Paratype : 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂, reared in lab. on Earias vittella (Fab.) Rest data same as above.

Host : Earias vittella (Fab.)

#### DISCUSSION

In accordance with the key to the Oriental species of Goryphus Holmgren given by Jonathan and Gupta (1973) G. mirajensis sp. nov. resembles with G. nursei (Cameron) in having characters of frons, mandible, malar



space, vertex, temple, epomia, scutellum, propodeal spiracle, prepectal carina, sternaulus, speculum, areolet, branchiella, apical abdominal tergites, ovipositor and colouration. But differs from the same in having 1. face transversely striatopunctate, 2. clypeus sparsely punctate, 3. mesopleurum striatorugose, punctate anteroventrally, 4. prepectus rugosopunctate above, 5. metapleurum rugosoreticulate, 6. nervellus broken at its lower 0.23 and 7. first abdominal tergite 1.58 times as long as wide at apex, smooth basally, sparsely punctate, medially and moderately punctate apically.