

Two new sawfly species from India (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae)

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HARIS, A.: *Two new sawfly species from India (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae)*.

Abstract: Two new sawfly species are described from India: *Eusunoxa flavoindiana* spec. nov. and *Corrugia indoanthracina* spec. nov. and compared to *Eusunoxa formosana* Enslin, 1911, *E. buchi* Togashi, 1981, *Corrugia anthracina* (Malaise, 1944) and *Corrugia sulciceps* (Malaise, 1944).

Keywords: Hymenoptera, Symphyta, Tenthredinidae, India, new species

Introduction

The indian sawfly fauna was listed and keyed in several monographs (SAINI 2006a,b, SAINI et al., 2006). The known number of sawfly species from India amounts the 750 species (SAINI et al., 2006). This is our fourth contribution to the knowledge of sawflies of India (HARIS 2000, 2004 and HARIS and ROLLER 2007).

Methods and material

Few specimes from India were found in the extensive collection of Oriental sawflies of the Landesmuzeum Linz collected by P. Pacholátko, Z. Kejval and M. Tryzna in 1999 and 2005 from Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu states of India, 2 opposite states (Northern and Southern) of the subcontinent. Two of them proved to be new species for the science. For the identification of these species we consulted SAINI 2006a,b, SMITH and SAINI 2003, MALAISE 1944, WEI 1997a,b, WEI and NIE 2002). Due to the extremely fragile condition of types, we did not dissected their genitalia. Types are deposited in the collection of Landesmuzeum Linz.

Description of the new species

Eusunoxa flavoindiana spec. nov.

(Figs. 1 and 3)

Holotype: female, NE-India, Meghalaya, SW of Cerrapunjee, 25° 14' N, 91° 40' E, 05-24. 05. 2005, 900 m, P. Pacholátko leg.

Body pale brownish yellow. Antenna tricolour: antennal segments 3, 4 and base of 5 black, apical segments white, scape and pedicell yellow, apical third of hind femur black, hind basitarsus dark brown, 2-4th hind tarsal segments white. Wings hyaline, costa, subcosta and stigma yellow, venation brown. Head including frontal area densely and deeply punctured hardly shiny, only vertex and proximal half of temples with few sporadic and deep punctures, shiny. OOL : POL : OCL: 10 : 5 : 9. Head behind eyes strongly contracted and extremely narrow. Ratios of antennal segments: 10 : 7 : 23 : 25 : 23 : 15 : 14 : 10 : 15. Antenna about as long as head, thorax and half of propodeum combined. Postoscapital carina missing. Gena linear, clypeus subtruncate. Pentagonal frontal area and supraclypeal pit missing. Supraantennal pits large, about as large as middle ocellus and shallow. Hind wing with one closed middle cell. Anal cell of hind wing with long petiole. Mesonotal lobes uniformly, densely and moderately deeply punctured, shiny. Mesoscutellum flat. Mesoscutellum, mesoscutellar appendae and metascutellum smooth and shiny. Hind margin of mesoscutellum with few sporadic punctures. Mesopleuron, mesepisternum and mesosternum smooth and shiny, prepectus missing. Abdominal tergites shiny without surface sculpture (only sporadic basal pits of hairs take place). Hind coxa strongly lengthened. Hind basitarsus strongly flattened. Claws with subapical tooth little shorter than apical, basal lobe absent. Length: 8.5 mm.

In SAINI 2006, this species runs to *Eusunoxa formosana* Enslin, 1911. The differences: in *E. formosana* antenna black except base and claws with basal lobe. In the new species antenna black but apical apical 4 joints white and claws without basal lobe. In SMITH and SAINI (2003), the new species runs to *E. buchi* Togashi, 1981, but head of *E. buchi* most of hind femur and tibia are black, and smaller, only 6.0 mm.

Corrugia indoanthracina spec. nov.

(Fig. 2)

Holotype: female, S. India, Tamil Nadu state, Nilgiri Hills, 10 km SW of Manjoor, 76° 35' N, 11° 12' E, Thiashola reserved forest near Carrington, estate c. 2100 m, 14-19. 06. 1999, Z. Kejval and M. Tryzna leg.

Body black, dirty white: apical palpal segments, all trochanters, basal half of all tibiae, anterior tarsi, basal third of middle and hind basitarsi; fuscous: apical parts of tibiae and middle and hind tarsi. Antenna short, as long as head and thorax combined till mesoscutellar appendage. Ratios of antennal segments: 5 : 5 : 20 : 15 : 12 : 8 : 6 : 5 : 7. OOL : POL : OCL: 11 : 5 : 4 (ocelli very close to hypothetic hind margin of head). Penatgonal frontal area not marked, frontal area smooth. Vertex without groove. Lateral supraantennal pits connected by a belt with 3-4 long wrinkles (similarly to *C. anthracina*). Gena linear, postoccipital carina missing, inner margin of eyes convergent. Head behind eyes contracted. Head smooth and shiny with slight metallic lustre. Central supraantennal pit missing. Clypeus very slightly and widely emarginated about 0.1x as deep as clypeal



Fig. 1: *Eusunoxa flavoindiana* spec. nov. holotype



Fig. 2: *Corrugia indoanthracina* spec. nov.

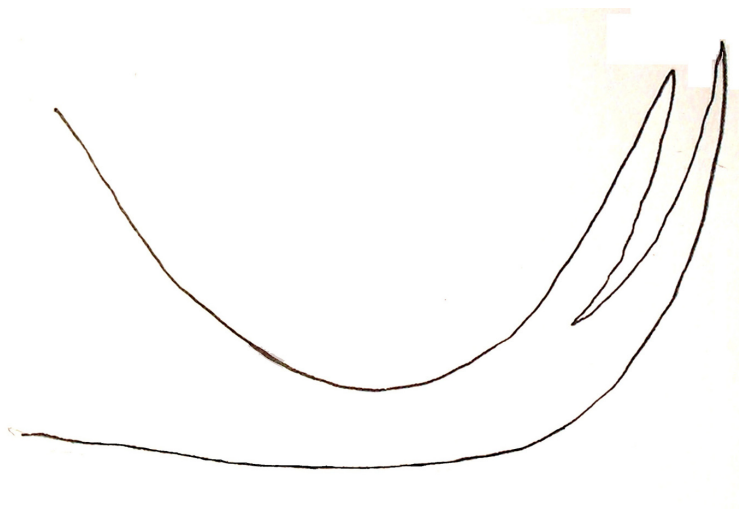


Fig. 3: Claw of *Eusunoxa flavoindiana* spec. nov.

median length. Thorax smooth and shiny. Mesoscutellum flat. Prepectus missing. Cenchri dirty white. Wings hyaline, apical half of anterior wing slightly infuscate. Stigma, costa, subcosta and venation brownish black. Anal cell of hind wing petiolate. Subapical tooth of claw well developed but shorter than apical. Length: 7.0 mm.

The new species related to *Corrugia anthracina* (Malaise, 1944) in (SMITH 1982, SAINI 2006 and MALAISE 1944). The differences: *C. anthracina* completely black including legs, the new species has dominantly white tibiae, white coxae and partly white basitarsi. Also larger species. *C. anthracina* (Malaise, 1944) does not exceed the 6.0 mm, the holotype of the new species is 7.0 mm.

In SAINI 2006, it runs to *Corrugia sulciceps* (Malaise, 1944). However, the pseudocarina on postocellar area is missing in the new species, but present in *Corrugia sulciceps* (Malaise, 1944), also the new species is much larger: 7.0 mm instead of the 4.5 mm maximal length of *Corrugia sulciceps* Malaise.

Acknowledgement

I express my grateful thanks to Dr. Fritz Gusenleitner for loaning me to study the material."

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Submitted: 17. 05. 2015

Accepted: 01. 06. 2015

Published: 31. 08. 2015

