

# THE PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF SCIENCE

VOL. 21

NOVEMBER, 1922

No. 5

## PHILIPPINE PARASITES OF THE FAMILY TRIGONALIDÆ

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In 1874 Westwood described a species of *Trigonalys* from Mindanao. Since then no other species has been recorded from any of the Philippine Islands. Recently Prof. C. F. Baker has forwarded three specimens of trigonalids for identification. These were collected at Surigao, Mindanao, and represent two species. One of them is the species that Westwood described, and the other two represent a curious new genus of the subfamily Nomadiniæ, which has been named after Professor Baker and is described herewith.

### Genus **BAKERONYMUS** novum

Genotype, *Bakeronymus typicus* sp. nov.

Belongs to the subfamily Nomadiniæ Schulz and may be separated from the only other genus of the group by the number of antennal joints, shape of the head, etc.

*Male (female unknown).*—Antenna 14-jointed, thickening apically, joints without tyloiden; head transverse, seen from in front more than two times as broad as high, smooth and shining; eyes very large, occupying the entire side of head, their inner margins distinctly converging below; antennæ inserted about one-fourth the distance from the lower margin of head, separated from each other by a distance twice as great as the distance from one antenna to inner eye margin; clypeus small, not defined dorsally, inserted between the antennæ, so if its dorsal

margin were defined it would about touch a line drawn tangent to the dorsal margin of the antennal fossæ; labial palpi 2-jointed, the joints long; maxillary palpi 4-jointed, the basal joint very small, the three following elongate; mandibles large, with four inner teeth, inserted much dorsad of a line drawn tangent to the lower margin of the eyes, their fossæ separated from the antennal fossæ by a narrow strip of chitin; thorax distinctly sculptured; notauli complete; mesepisternum divided by a transverse suture; propodeal spiracle short oval; legs slender; hind basitarsus subequal in length with the following joints; venation similar to *Nomadina* as figured by Schulz; abdomen depressed, flat dorsally, somewhat angulate ventrally; sternite without protuberances.

*Bakeronymus typicus* sp. nov.

*Male*.—Length, 7.75 millimeters. Third antennal joint distinctly shorter than the fourth, which is longer than the fifth or sixth; fifth and sixth subequal in length; head with a broad median impression, which extends from the clypeus to the occiput; on the vertex this impression forms a broad U-shaped area; impression narrowest at the anterior ocellus, which is situated in it and occupies most of the width of the impression; thorax coarsely coriaceous; suture in front of scutellum feebly foveolate; abdomen finely shagreened, especially apically, first two segments slender, the first nearly parallel-sided, the second gradually widening posteriorly. Black; scape, spot on mandibles, mark on clypeus, inner margins of eyes broadly and connected with an oblique line extending to lateral ocelli, an elongate spot above each antenna, posterior orbits, spot on occiput medianly, spot on dorsal angle of pronotum, spot on side of pronotum, anterior lateral angles of prescutum, scutellum except oblique lateral face, most of metanotum, posterior portion of propodeum, oblique line on mesepisternum, poorly defined bands of tergites 2 to 5 inclusive, poorly defined bands on sternites 2 to 4 inclusive yellow; legs yellowish, four posterior coxæ except lateral spot, most of four hind femora, apical two-thirds of hind tibiæ, and hind tarsi except base black; wings hyaline with a distinct cloud in the radial cell; venation pale brown.

The paratype has a lateral spot on the first sternite and the bands on the third and fourth sternites interrupted medianly. The paratype also differs in venation, but it agrees so perfectly in other important characters that I believe the venation is abnormal. The difference is: The presence of the second intercu-

bitus, thus forming a small second cubital cell instead of a large one as in the type and the complete absence of the third intercubitus.

*Type locality*.—Surigao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

*Type*.—Catalogue No. 24728, United States National Museum.

Described from two males (one type) received from C. F. Baker.

*Lycogaster lacrymosa* (Westwood).

*Trigonalya lacrymosa* Westwood, Thesaurus Ent. Oxoniensis (1874)  
123, pl. 23, fig. 5.

*Lycogaster lacrimosa* SCHULZ, Gen. Ins. fasc. 61 (1907) 12.

This species was originally described from material collected by Semper in Mindanao. Professor Baker has forwarded a female from Surigao, Mindanao, which agrees well with the original description.