

TWO NEW RECORDS OF DRYINID WASPS (HYMENOPTERA: DRYINIDAE) FROM THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

Dicondylus indianus Olmi, 1984 and *Pseudogonaopus sarawaki* Moczar, 1979, parasitoids of the rice feeding delphacid planthopper, *Nilaparvata lugens* Stal, 1854 are described. The described specimens were reared from the host. The two species are new to Thailand.

INTRODUCTION

During a stay in Thailand 1985/86 as a fellowship student at the National Biological Control Research Center, Kasetsart University, the author identified a number of dryinid wasps present at the NBCRC. The specimens were reared from the Brown Planthopper, *Nilaparvata lugens*, the cause of planthopper burns (PATHAK, 1968). The planthoppers were been collected from rice fields of Chachoengsao Province and Bang Khen District of Bangkok. both dryinids are members of the subfamily Gonatoponinae.

Besides being larval ectoparasites, the females are known to be predators of planthoppers and therefore are possible controlling factors of planthopper populations (YASUMATSU et al., 1982). Microsculpture terminology used in the descriptions follows EADY (1968), and the terminology elsewhere follows that of RICHARDS (1939).

DESCRIPTIONS

Dicondylus indianus Olmi, 1984

One female, apterous, length 3.5 mm, tibial spurs 1 : 0 : 1. Black, except for ventral part of scapus, frontal part of vertex, occiput, gena, postgena, and mouth-parts which are yellow. The only black part of the head is a band across vertex and along margins of the compound eyes backwards across temples to gena. All coxae and trochanters are yellow except for distal part of hind trochanter. *Head*: Antennal joint proportions as seen from dorsal : 15:9:22:13:11:10:10:10:9:10. Vertex concave with a longitudinal

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keel originating from anterior ocellus, extending halfway to epistomal suture; surface shiny, punctulated, strigose along the vertex keel, apical part of clypeus setose, occipital carina absent. Mandibles with 4 teeth, anterior tooth large, other teeth progressively smaller posteriorly. Labial palps 2-segmented, maxillar palps 3-segmented. *Pronotum*: Shiny, with a weak transverse impression, anterior part of pronotal collar punctuated, disc shiny and punctuated. *Scutum*: Slightly longer than broad, longitudinally striate. *Etanotum* + *metathorax* + *propodeum* transversely striate, meso-metapleural suture absent. *Gaster*: Dull. *Foretarsal segments*: Tarsal proportions: 16:3:4:15:22, rudimentary claw present, subapical tooth present, enlarged claw with 6 lamellae, 5th segment broad at base with 2 rows of 8 and 10 lamellae.

Specimens examined: One female, Thailand, Chachoengsao Province, 6. xii. 1982. Somnuk coll. NBCRC, Kasetsart University, Bangkok.

Pseudogonatopus sarawaki Moczar 1979.

Five females, apterous, length 3.6 mm, tibial spurs 1:0:1. Colour of examined specimens varying from testaceous to black, except as follows; head reddish to black with face black, gena and postgena yellow, clypeus always yellow. First 2 segments of antennae yellow, segments 3-10 reddish to brown. Thorax reddish except mesonotum which is black with a median yellow area. Gaster reddish-brown to black but petiole always black. Legs yellow to reddish. *Head*: Broader than long, vertex excavated, with a longitudinal keel, originating from anterior ocellus, extending two-thirds of the distance to epistomal suture; no occipital carina; mandibles with 4 teeth, anterior large, the rest progressively smaller. Labial palps with 2 segments, maxillar palps with 4. Antennal proportions: 10:5:5:5.5:6:8:8:16:5:6. *Pronotum*: Shiny, feebly punctulated, with distinct transverse furrow, anterior part of disc more densely punctulated than other areas. *Scutum*: Anteriorly shiny and densely punctuated, posterior part with transverse wrinkles laterally. *Scutellum*: Small, rounded, almost square area, punctuated. *Metanotum*: Not clearly defined with distinct transverse wrinkles which continue on mesopleuron; meso-metapleural suture absent. *Propodeum*: Anterior part shiny; declining posterior part with transverse wrinkles medially continuing laterally. *Gaster*: Punctulated, dull. *Foretarsal segments*: Tarsal proportions: 14:3:4:13:19; rudimentary claw present; enlarged claw with subapical tooth and 6-7 lamellae; segment 5 with 2 rows of 13-14 lamellae; apex with 8-9 lamellae.

Specimens examined: One female, ex. *Nilaparvata lugens*, Philip., Laguna Prov., 5.xi. 1977, G. Chanra coll., M. Olmi det., British Museum. One female, Thailand, Bangkok Prov., 12. xii. 1984, no data; two females, Chachoengsao Prov., 6. xii. 1982, Somnuk coll., Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; two females, Thailand, Chachoengsao Prov., xi. 1984, coll. no data, probably from Bang Khen district, NBCRC Kasetsart University, Bangkok.

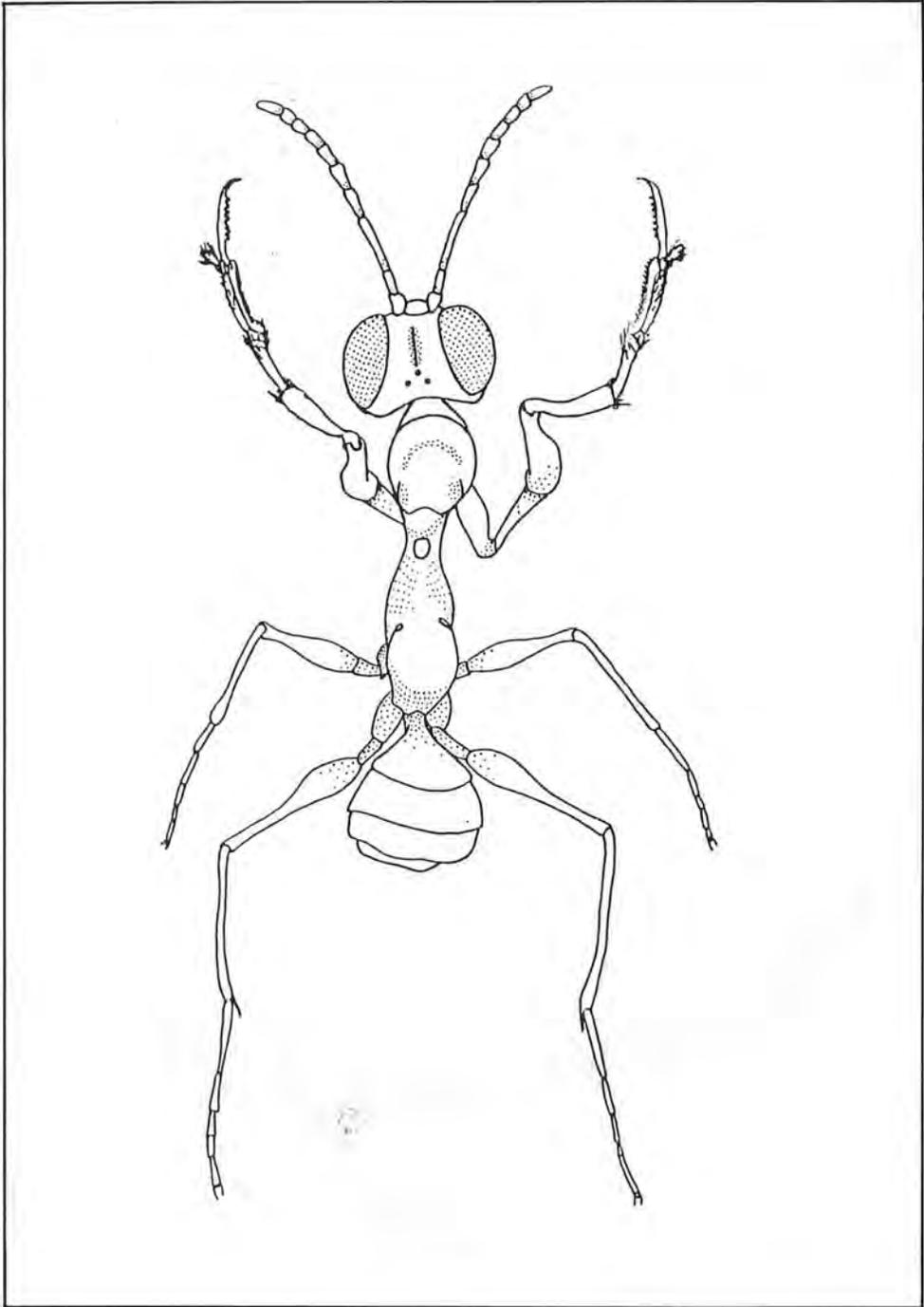


Figure 1. *Pseudogonatopus sarawaki*, female.

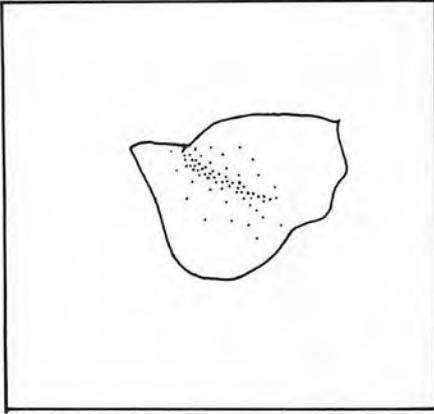


Figure 2. Lateral view of pronotum of *P. sarawaki*, female.

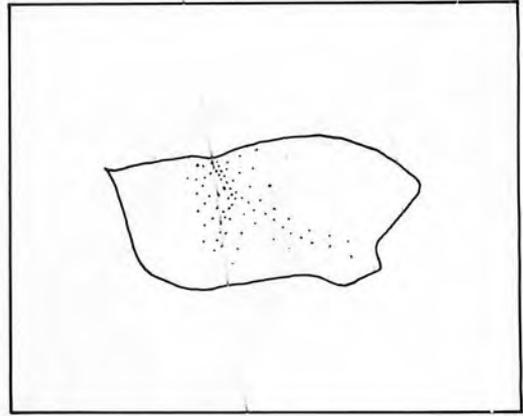


Figure 3. Lateral view of pronotum of *Dicondylus indianus*, female.

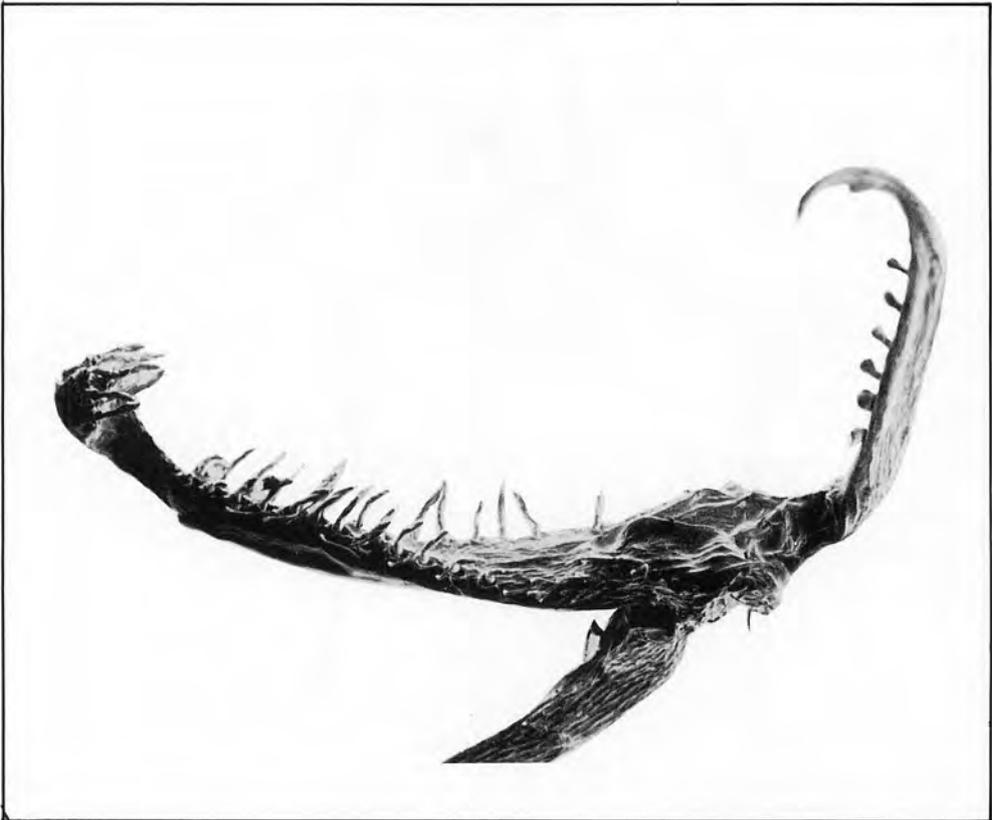


Figure 4. 5th tarsal segment of foreleg of *P. sarawaki*, female.

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