

Figure 2. *Meliola alangii* Sydow var. *salvifolii* var. nov. a - Appressorium; b - Phialide; c - Apical portion of the mycelial setae; d - Ascospores

appressoria, alternate to opposite, ampulliform, 12-24 x 6-8µm. Mycelial setae numerous, scattered, simple, straight, acute to obtuse at the tip, up to 500µm long. Perithecia globose, scattered, up to 140µm in diam.; ascospores cylindrical to oblong, 4-septate, constricted at the septa, 33-37 x 12-16µm.

Remarks

Meliola alangii Sydow is the only *Meliola* species known on the members of the family Alangiaceae (Hansford, 1961; Hosagoudar, 1996; Hosagoudar *et al.*, 1997). However, new variety *salvifolii* differs from the var. *alangii* in having 30% opposite appressoria.

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NEW DESCRIPTION

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *ODOPOIA* WALKER FROM INDIA AND RECORD OF TWO SPECIES OF TORYMIDAE FROM ORISSA (HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA)

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Odoipoia* Walker, Torymidae (Chalcidoidea) is described and illustrated from India. Affinities of the new species with related species discussed. Two species of Torymidae are also reported for the first time from Orissa, India.

KEYWORDS

Chalcidoidea, Hymenoptera, India, new records, new species, *Odoipoia*, Torymidae

ABBREVIATIONS

F1-F7 - Funicular segments 1 to 7; OOL - Ocellocular distance; POL - Postocellar distance; SMV - Sub marginal vein; MV - Marginal vein; PMV - Post marginal vein; STV - Stigmal vein; T1-T3 - Gastral tergites 1 to 3.

During the faunal exploration of south Orissa state by the Zoological Survey of India, Estuarine Biological Station, Gopalpur-on-Sea, interesting torymid species were collected from the coastline habitats and the foot hills of Eastern Ghats in Puri and Kurda districts and the present account is based on the study of the same material. It deals with the description of a new species and two new records from Orissa.

Odoipoia Walker is the sole representative of the tribe Odoipoini of the subfamily Toryminae. Walker (1871) erected the genus *Odoipoia* with type species *O. atra* Walker from Sri Lanka. *Odoipoia* is represented by four species, viz. the type species from Sri Lanka, *O. philippiae* (Risbec) from Madagascar, *O. dentatinota* (Girault) and *O. josephinae* Boucek from Australia. Biological information on only one species, *O. philippiae* (Risbec)

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is available. It was reared from flower galls on *Philippia* sp. (Ericaceae) (Boucek, 1988). One new species of *Odopoa* is described here based on two female specimens collected from the coastline habitat in Puri district of Orissa, the east coast of India.

Two other Torymidae (Toryminae) species viz. *Torymoides anamalaianus* (Mani & Kaul) (Torymoidini) and *Palmon orchesticus* (Masi) (Podagrionini) are reported for the first time from Northern Eastern Ghats, Orissa with a note on some variation.

The specimens of the present study are in the Zoological Survey of India, Estuarine Biological Station, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Orissa and eventually will be deposited in the National Zoological collections of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, India.

***Odopoa reticulata* sp.nov.**
(Figs. 1-4)

Material examined

Holotype: 24.xi.2005, female, from scrub jungle near a brackish water lagoon India, Baligaro, Puri district, Orissa, India, coll. P.M. Sureshan, (Reg.No. EBS/ZSI/ENT.5693).

Paratype: 1 female, data same as holotype except (Reg.No. EBS/ZSI/ENT.5694) (in Zoological Survey of India, Estuarine Biological Station, Gopalpur, Orissa).

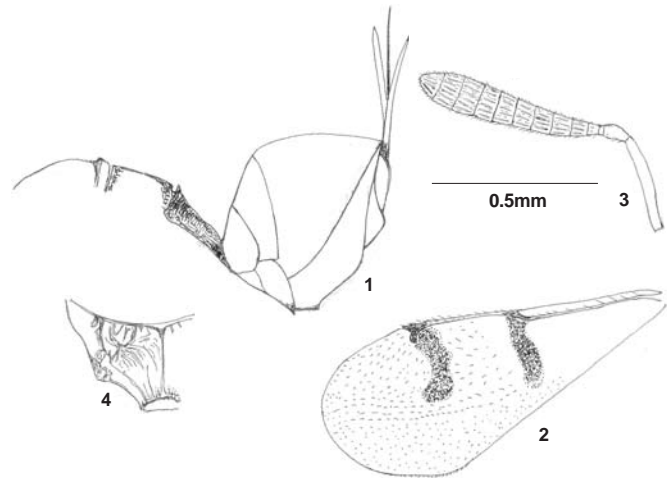
Etymology

The species name refers to the reticulate thorax especially pronotum and scutellum

Description

Female: Length body 2.35mm, ovipositor 0.6mm. Colour Black, with bright metallic greenish blue reflection on face and bluish gloss on thorax, more brighter on propodeum; gaster brownish black (including petiole and ovipositor sheath), ovipositor yellowish brown; all coxae concolorous with thorax, hind coxae with metallic blue gloss, all femora and hind tibiae blackish brown, mid and fore femora and rest of legs yellowish brown with tips of tarsi black; antennae with scape testaceous, remainder blackish brown with flagellum almost black; eyes cupreous red, ocelli yellowish white; mandible yellowish brown. Tegulae blackish brown, wings hyaline with two blackish brown cross bands, one at parastigma and other at stigmal area, venation brown.

Head: in dorsal view 2.4x as long as broad and 1.13x as broad as thorax, uniformly and finely reticulate, more regularly on upper face, with very small and inconspicuous hairs on lower face; temples finely striate; POL 3x OOL; occipital carina fine, reaching vertex. In front view head 1.22x as broad as high; anterior margin of clypeus slightly projecting, almost straight; tentorial pits small; scrobe shallow and broad, reaching front ocellus; eyes (in profile) 1.5 x as long as broad; malar space 0.4x as long as eye. Antenna (Fig.3) with scape 0.9x as long as eye, pedicellus plus flagellum 0.9x width of head, anelli transverse, pedicel little less than 2x as long as broad, F1 shortest, half as long as F2, which is as long as F3, F4-F6 transverse, almost equal, F7 slightly longer; funicular segments



Figures 1-4. *Odopoa reticulata* sp.nov. Female
1 - dorsum of thorax (part) and gaster; 2 - forewing;
3 - antenna; 4 - propodeum (part) dorsal view

each with one row of long sensillae, sensillae on F1 less distinct.

Thorax: highly convex, bare. Pronotum distinctly raised reticulate, lateral panel with distinct transverse groove, anterior edge of collar not carinate but sharp edged with a small notch dorsomedially, posterior margin deeply emarginate. Mesoscutum moderately reticulate, 1.6x as broad as long; reticulation on axillae obliterated. Scutellum almost as wide as long, moderately reticulate, except on a central oval shiny area, meshes small. Propodeum (Fig.4) smooth, median area raised, convex, with distinct median carina and several irregular longitudinal carinulae on either side, lateral portion shiny, spiracles touching hind margin of metanotum, spiracular sulcus indicated, shallow; petiolar foramen semicircular. Mesepimeron convex, shiny. Mesepisternum moderately reticulate. Metapleuron narrow, shiny. All coxae finely to moderately reticulate. Forewing (Fig. 2) with PMV shorter than stout STV.

Gaster: Petiole as long as scutellum, tapering caudad, distinctly transversely striate reticulate, laterally carinate, medially with a longitudinal shallow groove formed by two carinate edges, gastral body very high, 0.74x as long as thorax, T3 largest, hind margins of T1 and T2 distinctly incised in the middle, T3 straight; exerted part of ovipositor 0.87x as long as gastral body.

Remarks

This species closely resembles *Odopoa atra* in general morphology but differs from it in having pronotum distinctly raised reticulate, mesoscutum, whole of scutellum (except for a central oval shiny spot posteriorly) moderately reticulate, the groove separating epimeron from mesepisternum shallow, gaster with hind margin of T1 and T2 distinctly incised in the middle and forewing with narrow cross band at stigmal area. (in *atra*, pronotum finely reticulate, posterior half of scutellum shiny, reticulation obliterated, the groove separating epimeron from mesepisternum deep, T1 and T2 of gaster with straight hind margins and forewing with wider cross band at stigmal area).

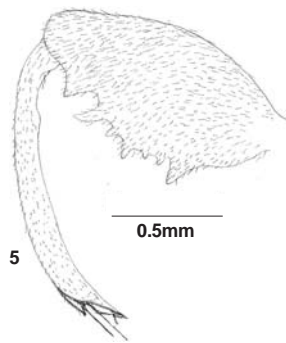


Figure 5. *Palmon orchesticus* (Masi) Female hind femur and tibia

***Palmon orchesticus* (Masi)**

(Fig.5)

Pachytomoides orchesticus Masi, 1926, *Konowia*, 5: 1-20, 264-279.
Podagrion iago Fernando, 1957, *Ceylon J. Science (Biol. Sci.)*, 1: 7-18. (Narendran, 1994 synonymised)
Palmon orchesticus (Masi): Grissell, 1995, *Memoirs Ent. Int.*, 2: 158-160.

Material examined

13.x.2006, 1 female, Andhori Nallo (Moist deciduous forest patch), Rajin Reserve Forest, Balugaon range forest, Kurda district, Orissa, India, coll. P.M. Sureshan.

Distribution

India: Kerala, Andhra Pradesh (Narendran, 1994), Orissa (present record). Sri Lanka, Taiwan.

Remarks

Narendran (1994) reported this species as *Pachytomoides orchesticus* Masi from Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and provided a detailed redescription based on the plesiotype collected from Kerala. Sureshan (2003) also reported the species from Kerala. One female specimen is collected from the forested foot hills of northern Eastern Ghats, Orissa which forms a new record of the species from Orissa and Eastern Ghats. The present specimen has only 7 teeth on the hind femora with four large primary teeth and 3 smaller teeth (Fig. 5) which is different from 8 to 9 teeth mentioned by Narendran (1994).

3. *Torymoides anamalaianus* (Mani & Kaul)

Holaspis anamalaianus Mani & Kaul, 1972, *Oriental Insects*, 6(3): 313.

Torymoides anamalaianus (Mani & Kaul), Narendran, 1994: 47. (new combination)

Material examined

15.x.2006, 6 females, 2 males, Kiapalla-Dhani south (moist deciduous forest patch), Tangi Reserve Forest, Kurda district, Orissa, India, coll. P.M. Sureshan.

Distribution

India: Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu (Narendran,

1994), Orissa (present study).

Remarks

The species is reported for the first time from Orissa.

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