NEW DESCRIPTIONS

ON A NEW SPECIES OF ORASEMA CAMERON (HYMENOPTERA:
EUCHARIIDAE), WITH A KEY TO INDIAN SPECIES1

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(With nine text-figures)

A new species, viz. Orasema indica from Kerala, is described. A dichotomous key to In-
dian species of Orasema Cameron is provided.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years we have collected considerable material belonging to the chalcidoid family
Eucharitidae. Among these we came across an interesting new species of Orasema Cameron
from Kerala. The new species is described below with a key for separation of Indian species
of the genus. So far only two species are known from the Indian subcontinent (Das 1963,

Orasema indica sp. nov.

FEMALE: Length 2.38 mm. Head and thorax
dark green with metallic reflections; mandibles
yellow with dark brown tips; eye yellowish
white; scape, antennae and pedicel very pale yel-
low, flagellar segments brownish yellow, club
yellowish brown; ocellus pale yellow; fore and
mid coxae dark brown, hind coxa concolorous
with thorax with its apex being dark brown;
trochanters and femur dark brown except the
apices of femur being pale yellow; tibia and tar-
sus pale yellow; claws dark brown; petiole con-
colorous with thorax; gaster dark brown; wing
hyaline, veins yellow.

Head convex, transverse, slightly broader;
head emarginate when viewed from dorsal side
(Fig. 2) with lateral ocellus very near to occipital
margin; head clearly smooth without any punctu-
tures or reticulations; supra-epigastric area rather
rectangular, delimited by distinct furrows on
sides, below and upper region (Fig. 1); antenna
11173 (Fig. 5), elongate with funicle segments

well separated, scape 1.9 x length of first flagellar
segment; FOL 1.3 x OOL; POL 1.9 x LOL.

Dorsum of thorax highly reticulate; scapulae with slight transverse reticulations,
axilla broadly meeting in middle, scutellum
acuminate; propodeal alveolate on sides with
striation in middle; mesopleuron smooth except
in middle, with sculptures more or less in an in-
verted Y-shaped form (Fig 4); smm:mpm =
8.6:5.8:2.8 (Figs. 6-7).

Petiole elongate with longitudinal stria-
tions, more or less 4.8 x its breadth.

Gaster globose, smooth and shiny (Fig. 8).

MALE: Length 2.35 mm.

Male differs from female in having more
elongated antenna (Fig. 9) and petiole; scape is
almost equal in length to first flagellar segment.

Host: Unknown.

Holotype: Female. INDIA: Kerala, Trichur,
April 1986, T.C. Narendran (DZCU). Deposited
in Dept. of Zoology, University of Calicut,
Regd. No. SL 151.

Paratype: Male of same data of holotype
Regd. No. SL 145 (DZCU).

KEY TO INDIAN SPECIES OF ORASEMA CAMERON

1. Supra-epigastric area distinctly delimited at sides;
   head clearly smooth without any punctuations above;
   petiole 4.8 x its breadth ............... O. indica sp. nov.
   — Supra-epigastric area without any distinct delimitations
   .................................................. 2

2. Sculpture on supra-epigastric area extremely fine and
   quite distinct; head with reticulate sculpture not
   notably coarser between ocellus and eye ............... O. assectator Kerrich
   — Supra-epigastric area smooth and shining; head with
     reticulate sculpture notably coarser between ocellus
     and eye .................. O. initiat Kerrich

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Figs. 1-9. *Oraema indica* sp. nov.
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REFERENCES


A NEW FISH OF THE GENUS PUNTUS HAMILTON (OSTARIOPHYysi : CYPRINIDAE) FROM GOA

B.F. CHOPGAR and S.R. SANE

(With two plates)

Among the live fish exported from India for the pet trade is one popularly called indigo barb (Barbus narayani). It is conjectured that this fish may have been identified as such due to its colour resemblance to Puntius narayani, recorded by Hora in 1937 from the Cauvery river in Coorg. On closer inspection, it was found that the indigo barb is actually a new species. We are naming it Puntius setnai. [Raj Tilak (1969) did not come across this species in Goa.]

Puntius setnai sp. nov.

Specimens studied: Holotype; total length 47 mm, standard length 35.5 mm, from Sanguem, Goa. Paratypes; 24 exs. 40 to 57 mm total length, from clear streams in Sanguem and Ponda, Goa. The holotype and some of the paratypes will be deposited with the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Diagnosis: This species can be distinguished by (1) absence of barbels, (2) last undivided ray of dorsal fin osseous and serrated, (3) complete lateral line, (4) 20 scales along lateral line and (5) two vertical dark bands on the body (during life).

DESCRIPTION

D. 3/8, P.1/12-14, V. 1/8, A. 2/5, C. 19. L. 1. 20 (17-22); l. tr. 5/3-4.

Head and body compressed, belly rounded. Dorsal and ventral profiles greatly arched, the former more so than the latter. Head short, conical. Eyes lateral. No tubercles on cheek and snout. Barbels absent. Dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer tip of snout than caudal base. Last unbranched ray of dorsal fin osseous and serrated. Caudal fin forked, lobes more or less equal, slightly pointed, about twice longer than median rays. Lateral line complete, typically perforating 20 scales. It runs horizontally up to the posterior border of the first dark band, then dips down and, at the seventh scale, again runs horizontally in a gentle arc to the tail. PDS 7, circumpectundicular 1/2 5 1/2.

Morphometry: (of holotype, all measurements in millimetres) Total length 47, standard length 35.5, body depth 15.33, head length 9.67, head depth 8.33, predorsal length 19.95, post-dorsal length 20.84, pre-pelvic length 20.40, preanal length 28.0, length of caudal