ADDITION OF SIX NEW SPECIES TO *NEOSTROMBOCEROS* ROHWER FROM INDIA
(HYMENOPTERA, SYMPHYTA, TENTHREDINIDAE: SELANDRIINAE)

Malkiat S. Saini, Tajinder P. Saini and V. Vasu

Department of Zoology, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab 147002, India

Abstract

The systematic descriptions and illustrations of six new species viz. *Neostromboceros punjabica*, *N. balhiri*, *N. mandaensis*, *N. tarloki*, *N. nigricans* and *N. malaisei* are provided. A key to the Indian species of this genus is provided.

Key words

*Neostromboceros*, punjabica, balhiri, mandaensis, tarloki, nigricans, malaisei

Abbreviations

- EL - eye length
- ICD - inter cenchrus distance
- ITTD - inter tegular distance
- MB - metastasus
- OCL - ocellooccipital line
- POL - postocular line
- IATS - inner apical tibial spur
- IDMO - interocular distance at level of median ocellus
- LID - lower interocular distance
- OATS - outer apical tibial spur
- OOL - oculoocular line

Introduction

Relevant literature concerning this group reveals that so far this genus is recorded from Oriental region including South China only. Rohwer (1912) was the first to describe this genus based on *Stromboceros malicola* from Singapore. To this date nine species are known from Indian faunistic limits, out of which six are described by Cameron (1888, 1889, 1902, 1907) viz. *N. rodentii*, *N. caeruleiceps*, *N. fascinervis*, *N. pilicornis*, *N. trifoveatus*, and *N. basilineatus*; whereas, of the remaining three, one by Konow (1898) i.e. *N. laevis*; and two by Malaise (1944) i.e. *N. indobirmanus* and *N. speciosus*. In 1919 Enderlein described a genus *Stypozoa* taking *Stypozoa cyanea* as its type species, but Malaise (1944) brought this genus under *Neostromboceros* Rohwer. Different workers of the world such as Konow (1901, 1908), Rohwer (1912, 1916), Enslin (1912), Enderlein (1919), Takeuchi (1929), Forsius (1925, 1931, 1933), Benson (1935), and Malaise (1944) added 28 species to this genus from the Oriental region (excluding India). Malaise (1944) was the first to compile the entire scattered work on this genus in the form of a key from the Oriental region.

The present text deals with the addition of six new species from India which are described and illustrated on a uniform systematic pattern. The terminology used in the text is after Ross (1937, 1945) and Malaise (1945). A key to the Indian species of this genus is provided. The type materials of the new species are housed at Division of Entomology, Pusa National Collections, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, India.

Genus *Neostromboceros* Rohwer

*Neostromboceros* Rohwer, 1912: 236; Malaise, 1944: 26-29; Abe 
Type species: *Neostromboceros metallica* Rohwer.

*Stypozoa* Enderlein, 1919: 367. 
Type species: *Stypozoa cyanea* Enderlein.

Distribution: Oriental region including South China.

Diagnosis: Front wings with two radial and three or four cubital cells, first cubital crossvein frequently obliterate. Basal vein mostly subparallel to first recurrent vein and joining the subcosta a distance from the base of the cubitus shorter than the first cubital crossvein or, if wanting, its equivalent length. Anal cell

Received 20 June 1998; Accepted 2 May 1999
without crossvein. Hind wings with two closed middle cells and always sessile anellus cell. Venation and stigma dark brown to black; front wings hyaline, the apical half sometimes infumate or brownish infuscate, rarely the entire wing strongly infuscate. General colour black and sometimes also reddish with whitish markings. Head strongly narrowing behind eyes, very rarely subparallel. The hind orbits carinate a short length from the base of mandibles but rarely as far as halfway to the postocellar area. Post ocellar area mostly subconvex, and lateral furrows frequently deepest sunken close behind the lateral ocelli, strongly diminishing backwards and then disappearing before reaching the hind margin of head. Intercellular furrow deep and sharp, very rarely wanting. Frontal area somewhat roundly elevated and the frontal depression, when present, mostly surrounded by indistinct and very blunt ridges. The middle supra-antennal pit large and mostly semicircularly curved around a tubercle from above; the lateral ones are each subdivided into twin-pits of variable size. Inner margins of eyes subparallel in middle, converging below in female and distinctly converging along the entire length in male and sometimes likewise in female. Malar space linear or shorter than half the diameter of median ocellus. Clypeus truncate or subemarginate. Antennal joint three mostly distinctly longer than four but some times may be equal or shorter than fourth one; flagellum may be filiform, incrassate or distinctly compressed; scape longer than pedicel. Epicnemium separated from mesonotum by fine, deep or distinct furrow. Scutellum subconvex, the limit to appendage with isolated coarse and deep punctures. Metabasitarsus mostly subequal in length to following tarsal joints combined. Claws with a large basal lobe, subapical tooth may be shorter, equal or frequently longer than apical one and placed some what lateral to it.

**Neostromboceros punjabica** sp. nov. (Figs. 1 - 5)

**Material examined:**

**Holotype:** Female, Arunachal Pradesh: Lazu, 2200m, 5.5.1994, coll. V. Vasu.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh, India

**Etymology:** Species name is a noun as a genitive of Punjab, the state of India, where the laboratory carrying out this revisionary work on sawflies taxonomy is situated.

**Diagnostic features:** *N. punjabica* is distinct from rest of the species discussed under this genus having entire abdomen fulvous except propodeum, and proximal 2/3 of antennal segment 3 pale.

**Female:**

**Colour:** Body black, pale are: apex of scape and pedicel; 2/3 proximal end of antennal segment 3; tegula except apex; parapterum, apex of procoxa; distal half of mesocoxa and metacoxa except extreme base; all trochanters; bases of pro and mesofemora; proximal half of metafemur; longitudinal stripe on outer sides of pro and mesotibiae; proximal end of metatibia; proximal three tarsal segments of pro and mesoteg, rest of tarsal segments of all legs piceous. Labrum fuscus; abdomen except propodeum fulvous. Wings hyaline; venation including costa, subcosta and stigma dark brown.

**Structure:** Length 7mm. Antenna (Fig. 4) subincrassinated from
4-8 segments, 1.6x head width, scape slightly longer than pedicel, both are longer than their apical width; segment 3 longer than 4 as 3:2. Anterior margin of clypeus subtruncated (Fig. 1). Labrum broader than long as 3:2 with accumulated anterior margin. Malar space 0.3x diameter of median ocellus. LID:IDMO:EL = 2.0:2.4:2.1; OOL:POL:OCL = 1.9:1.0:2.4. Frontal area at level of eyes. Lateral supraantennal pits divided into twin-pits and connected by fine furrow with one another, anterior one of these connected by a distinct furrow with antennal socket. Middle supraantennal pit transverse, almost straight and depressed laterally. Median fovea in form of shallow medial depression. Frontal ridges insignificant. Circum- and interocellar furrows distinct, postocellar furrow absent. Lateral furrows excurred, deep, distinct and ending a little more than half-way to hypothetical posterior margin of head. Postocellar are subconvex broader than long as 6:5. Head subparallel behind eyes. Hind orbits short and carinated behind. Inner margins of eyes subparallel in middle but faintly converging downwards (Fig. 5). Mesoscutellum subconvex, appendage not carinate. ITD:ICD = 3.6:1.0. Epicnemium subconvex, separated from mesopleuron by almost distinct furrow. Mesepisternum obtusely raised without carina or acute apex. Abdomen narrow at base making a petiole. Subapical tooth of tarsal claw stronger but slightly shorter than apical one (Fig. 2), basal lobe distinct. Metabasitarsus almost equal to following tarsal joints combined. IATS:MB:OATS = 2.0:4.2:1.8. Lancelet (Fig. 3) with 7 scutellae.

Sculpture and pubescence: Head and thorax smooth, shining and impunctate except posterior slope of mesoscutellum that bears double row of distinct isolated punctures. Abdomen impunctate, subshining. Body covered with minute silvery pubescence.

**Male**: Yet to be discovered.

**Neostromboceros balbiri** sp. nov.  
(Figs. 6 - 11)

**Material examined:**  
Paratypes: 1 σ with same data as holotype. Nagaland, Akito, 1700m, 2 σ♂, 10.5.1994, coll. T.P. Saini.

**Population variation**: All specimens are alike.

**Distribution**: Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, India

**Diagnostic features**: On the basis of some broad key characters, *N. balbiri* comes close to *N. pilicornis* (Cameron), but some other significant characters which distinguish the two are: wings hyaline, malar space linear, antenna distinctly compressed from 4-8 segments, head wrinkled or distinctly punctured on and
around frontal area in *balbiri*, but apical half of forewings strongly infuscated, malar space 0.3x diameter of median ocellus, antenna distinctly incrassimated in middle and head smooth and shining in *pilicornis*.

**Etymology:** This species has been named in honour of Dr. Balbir Singh who did a basic work on the sawfly taxonomy.

**Male:**

**Colour:** Body black, pale whitish are: labrum; narrow upper pronotal angle; metasternochter more or less; extreme apex of metacoxa; metatrucochanter; longitudinal stripe on outer sides of pro and mesotibia; 2/3 proximal end of metatibia; tarsal segments of pro and mesoleg fuscus. Abdominal segments 2, 3 and posterior margin of 4 reddish yellow. Wings hyaline; venation including costa, subcosta and stigma dark brown.

**Structure:** Average length 7mm. Antenna (Fig. 10) compressed from 4-8 segments, 1.9x head width, scape longer than pedicel and somewhat shorter than double of its apical width, segment 3 longer than 4 as 3:2. Clypeus truncate anteriorly (Fig. 6). Labrum broader than long as 2:1 with subcuminate anterior margin. Malar space linear (LID:IDM:EL = 2.0:3.3:3.0; OOL:POL:OCL = 2.2:1.0:2.5). Frontal area touching the tangent of eyes and indistinct. Frontal area indistinct. Lateral supraantennal pits almost distinct but not divided into twin-pits. Median fovea flat. Circum-, inter- and postocular furrows indistinct. Lateral furrows straight behind, continue as fine seams to hypothetical hind margin of head. Postocular area flat, as long as broad. Head narrowing behind eyes. Hind orbits carinate at base of mandibles. Inner margins of eyes distinctly converging downwards (Fig. 11). Mesoscutellum subconvex, separated from mesopleuron by almost indistinct furrow. Mesepisternum obtusely raised without carina or acute apex. Subapical tooth of tarsal claw stronger and equal to apical one and placed lateral to it (Fig. 7), basal lobe distinct. Metabasitarsus shorter than following tarsal joints combined as 6:7. IATS:MB:OATS = 2.0:5.8:2.0. Genitalia: Penis valve (Fig. 8), Genoforme (Fig. 9).

**Sculpture and pubescence:** Head profusely and irregularly wrinkled and grooved on and around frontal area, hind orbits have some scattered punctures. Thorax smooth, shining and impunctate except posterior slope of mesoscutellum that bears some large scattered punctures and mesepisternum having large dense punctures on its anterior side. Abdomen impunctate, subshining. Body covered with silvery pubescence.

**Female:** Yet to be discovered.

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**Neostromboceros nigricans sp. n.**

(Figs. 12-15)

**Material examined:**


**Population variation:** Antennal segment 3 slightly longer than 4 in some specimens.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh, India

**Diagnostic features:** Postocular area longer than broad brings this new species close to *N. basilineatus* (Cameron) and *N. fuscinervis* (Cameron), but it can be separated from the both known species on taking the following characters: lateral supraantennal pits distinct, but not divided into twin-pits (divided into twin-pits and connected by a straight furrow in *basilineatus* and *fuscinervis*); labrum, paraperterum, narrow pronotal margin and trochanters black (whitish in *basilineatus* and *fuscinervis*).

**Etymology:** Species name pertains to general black colour of body.

**Female:**

**Colour:** General colour of body black, pale whitish are: apex of metacoxa, metatrucochanter along with adjoining parts of metafemur; extreme apex of profemur; stripe on outer sides of
pro and meso tibia more or less and proximal half of outer side of metatibia. Wings clear; venation including costa, subcosta and stigma dark brown to black.

Structure: Length 9mm. Antenna compressed in middle and tapering towards apex, 2.3x head width, scape longer than pedicel, both are longer than their apical width; segments 3 and 4 equal. Anterior margin of clypeus subtruncate as in N. balhiri (Fig. 6). Labrum broader than long as 2:1 with acuminate anterior margin. Malar space 0.3x diameter of median ocellus. LID:IDMO:EL = 2.0:2.2:1.9; OOL:POL:OCL = 2.0:1.0:3.3. Frontal area raised to level of eyes. Lateral supraantennal pits distinct but not divided into twin-pits; median fovea in form of shallow medial depression making a furrow in front of median ocellus. Frontal ridges blunt and almost indistinct. Circum- and interocellar furrows distinct while postocellar furrow indistinct. Lateral furrows deep, distinct and almost parallel behind and abruptly ending a little more than halfway from hypothetical posterior margin of head. Postocular area subconvex, longer than broad at 6:5. Head subparallel behind eyes. Hind orbits carinated below. Inner margins of eyes subparallel in middle. Mesocutellum subconvex, appendage not carinate. ITD:IDC = 4.0:1.0. Epicnemium subconvex, separated from mesopleuron by fine furrow. Mesepisternum obtusely raised without carina or acute apex. Subapical tooth of tarsal claw placed at middle shorter than apical one (Fig. 12), basal lobe present. Metatarsus longer than following tarsal joints combined as 7:6. IATS:MB:OATS = 2.0:5.0:1.6. Lancet (Fig. 15) with seven serrulae.

Sculpture and pubescence: Head and thorax smooth, shining and impunctate except posterior slope of mesocutellum that bears a row of large shallow punctures. Abdomen impunctate and subshining. Body covered with minute silvery pubescence.

Male: Length 9mm. Similar to female except following differences: mesotibia black; apex of front wing slightly infuscated. Genitalia: Penis valve (Fig. 13), Gonofores (Fig. 14).
Neostromboceros mandalensis sp. nov.
(Figs. 16 - 18)

Material examined:
Holotype: Female, Uttar Pradesh, Mandal, 2200m, 21.6.1985, coll. M.S. Saini.

Population variation: All specimens are alike.

Distribution: Uttar Pradesh, India.

Diagnostic features: N. mandalensis is closely related to N. trifoveatus (Cameron) in having body entirely black except whitish legs. However, it can clearly be separated from its allied one on the basis of following characters: antennal segments 3 and 4 as 3:2 in trifoveatus, legs yellow exceptfuscous extreme bases of coxae and distal two tarsal segments (legs white, apex of metatibia and tarsal segments black in trifoveatus).

Etymology: The species name has been taken from its type locality.

Female:
Colour: General body colour black, legs pale yellow except extreme base of coxae and distal two tarsal segments which are fuscous. Wings clear; venation including costa, subcosta and stigma brown.

Structure: Average length 4.7mm. Antenna tapering towards apex, 2x head width, pedicel subequal to scape and both are longer than their apical width; segment 3 longer than 4 as 5:4. Anterior margin of clypeus subtruncated (Fig. 16). Labrum broader than long as 2:1 with rounded anterior margin. Malar space 0.5x diameter of median ocellus. LFD:DIMO:EL = 2.0:2.3:1.7; OOL:POL:OCL = 1.6:1.0:2.0. Frontal area slightly above level of eyes. Lateral supraantennal pits distinct but not divided into twin-pits. Frontal area distinct. Median fovea divided into two halves by presence of transverse carina almost of magnitude of blunt frontal ridges, upper part of median fovea is U-shaped having flat bottom whereas lower one is with a distinct pit. Circum-, inter- and postocellar furrows distinct. Lateral furrows deep, distinct, diverging backwards and ending a little more than half-way from hypothetical posterior margin of head. Postocellar area subconvex, distinctly broader than long as 4:3. Head narrowing behind eyes. Hind orbits short and distinctly carinated. Inner margins of eyes subparallel. Mesoscutellum subconvex, appendage not carinate. ITD:ICD = 4.0:1.0. Epicnemium subconvex, separated from mesopleuron by almost distinct furrow. Mesepisternum obtusely raised without carina or acute apex. Subapical tooth of tarsal claw shorter than apical one (Fig. 17), basal lobe distinct. Metabasitarsus shorter than all following tarsal joints combined as 6:7. LATS:MB:OATS = 2.0:4.8:1.9. Lancet (Fig. 18) with 5 serralae.

Sculpture and pubescence: Head and thorax smooth, shining and impunctate except mesoscutellum that bears some scattered punctures on its posterior side. Abdomen impunctate, subshining. Pubescence almost negligible.

Male: Yet to be discovered.

Neostromboceros tartoki sp. nov.
(Figs. 19 - 23)

Material examined:
Holotype: Female, Uttar Pradesh, Mandal, 2200m, 20.6.1983, coll. M.S. Saini.

Population variation: Shape of antenna varies from subincrassinate to filiform.
Distribution: Uttar Pradesh, India

Diagnostic features: On the basis of colour pattern, this species goes close to N. malaisei sp. nov. but can be distinguished from it by antennal segment 3 longer than 4 as 7.6 (as 5.4 in malaisei); clypeus subtruncate (truncate in malaisei), and basal lobe distinct (almost indistinct in malaisei).

Etymology: This species is named in honour of Prof. Tarlok Singh, a renowned entomologist working at Punjabi University, Patiala.

Female:
Colour: Body black, pale are: labrum; narrow upper pronotal angle; parapetrum; extreme apices of coxae; trochanters along with adjoining parts of femora; extreme apices of femora; stripe on outer sides of 1/3rd proximal end of prothorax and 2/3rd proximal end of mesotibia; metatibia except distal end; apex of basal 2 tarsal segments; rest of tarsal segments fuscus. Wings hyaline; venation including costa, subcosta and stigma black.

Structure: Average length 8.5mm. Antenna subincrassate in middle and tapering towards apex, 2x head width, pedicel somewhat shorter than scape and both are almost as long as broad; segment 3 longer than 4 as 7.6. Anterior margin of clypeus subtruncate (Fig. 19). Labrum broader than long as 2.1, with subacuminate anterior margin. Malar space 0.3x diameter of median ocellus. LID:IDMOD:EL= 2.0:2.4:2.0; OCL:POL:OCL=2.0:1.0:2.5. Frontal area raised to level of eyes. Lateral supraantennal pits divided into twin-pits almost equal in size and connected by fine furrow. Middle supraantennal pit deep, distinct and large. Frontal depression surrounded by U-shaped almost indistinct and blunt frontal ridges. Supraantennal tubercles indicated but not connected with frontal ridges. Median fovea in form of narrow furrow in front of median ocellus. Circumocellar furrow distinct, inter- and postocellar furrows at least indicated. Lateral furrows deep, distinct, diverging backwards, abruptly ending a little more than half-way from hypothetical hind margin of head. Postocellar area subconvex and subquadrate. Head narrowing behind eyes. Hind orbits carinate a short length from base of mandibles. Inner margins of
eyes subparallel in middle, converging downwards. Mesocutellum subconvex, appendage not carinate. ITD:ICD = 3.5:1.0. Epicnemium subconvex, separated from mesopleuron by distinct furrow. Mesepisternum obtusely raised without carina or acute apex. Subapical tooth of tarsal claw somewhat shorter than apical one (Fig. 20), basal lobe distinct. Metabasitarsus shorter than following joints combined as 6:7. IATS:MB:OATS = 2.0:5.3:1.8. Lancet (Fig. 23) with 7 serrulae.

Sculpture and pubescence: Head and thorax smooth, shining and impunctate except mesonotum and posterior slope of mesocutellum that bears few isolated punctures. Abdomen impunctate, subshining. Body covered with minute silvery pubescence.

Male: Average length 7mm. Similar to female except following differences: stripe on outer sides of pro- and mesotibiae; metatibia entirely pale whitish. Inner margins of eyes distinctly converging downwards. Genitalia: Penis valve (Fig. 21), Gonoforceps (Fig. 22).

Neostromboceros malaisei sp. nov.
(Figs. 24-27)

Material examined:
Holotype: Female, Arunachal Pradesh, Bomdila, 2800m, 7.5.1992, coll. V. Vasu.

Population variation: All specimens are alike.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, West Bengal, India

Diagnostic combinations: N. malaisei exhibits some resemblance with N. tarloki, but can be separated from it on account of some structural differences already discussed under the latter.
Etymology: The species name has been named in honour of late Dr. Rene Malaise, the most outstanding sawfly worker, who constructed a generic key for world Selandritae, and contributed a lot towards the sawfly taxonomy of South-east Asia.

Female:
Colour: General body coat black, pale whitish are: labrum; narrow upper pronotal margin; paraterum; apex of coxae; all trochanters along with their adjoining parts of femora and apices of femora; longitudinal stripe on outer sides of pro- and meso-tergites; metatibia; proximal two tarsal segments of pro- and mesoteg and metabasitarsus; rest of tarsal segments fuscus. Wings hyaline; venation including costa, subcosta and stigma dark brown to black.

Structure: Average length 7mm. Antenna subcincnussate in middle and pointed towards apex, 1.75x head width, scape globular, longer than disc-shaped pedicel, both are as long as their apical widths; segment 3 longer than 4 at 5:4. Anterior margin of clypeus almost truncate. Labrum broader than long as 2:1 with bluntly pointed anterior margin. Malar space 0.2x diameter of median ocellus. LID:IDMO:EL = 2:0.2:4.2:0; OOL:POL:OCL = 2.0:1.0:2.0. Frontal area raised to level of eyes and indistinct. Lateral supraantennal pits divided into twin-pits and connected by a fine furrow. Median fovea in form of shallow medial depression. Supraantennal tubercles and frontal ridges indistinct. Intercellular furrow distinct, circum- and postcellular furrows indistinct. Lateral furrows deep, distinct, excerved, ending just before hypothetical posterior margin of head. Postocular area subconvex, broader than long as 5:4. Head subparallel behind eyes. Hind orbits carinated below. Inner margins of eyes subparallel in middle and faintly converging downwards. Mesoscutellum subconvex, appendage not carinate. ITD:ICD = 4:0:1:0. Epinemesicum subconvex, separated from the mesopleuron by indistinct furrow. Mesepisternum obtusely raised without carina or acute apex. Subapical tooth of tarsal claw shorter than apical one (Fig. 24), basal lobe almost indistinct. Metabasitarsus shorter than following tarsal joints combined as 6:7. IATS:MB:OATS = 2:0.4:8:1:8. Lancet (Fig. 27) with 5 serrulae.

Sculpture and pubescence: Head smooth, shining, having minute scattered punctures; thorax smooth, shining, impunctate except posterior slope of mesoscutellum that bears a row of some isolated punctures. Abdomen impunctate, subshining. Body covered with almost negligible silvery pubescence.

Male: Average length 6.5mm. Similar to female except following differences. Yellow are: longitudinal stripe on dorsal side of distal 2/3 pro- and mesofemora and metatomor almost entirely. Inner margins of eyes distinctly converging downwards. Genitalia: Penis valve (Fig. 25), Gonoforces (Fig. 26).

Acknowledgements
The authors are deeply indebted to Dr. D.R. Smith of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for his valuable suggestions. Financial assistance rendered by USDA, Washington in collaboration with ICAR, New Delhi is also acknowledged with thankfulness.

References
Key to the Indian species of Genus Neostromboceros Rohwer

1. Abdomen entirely black

2. Only 4-5 basal abdominal segments fulvous or whitish; 3rd antennal segment black

3. Antennal segment 3 longer than 4 (Fig. 4); clypeus, scape and pedicel black

4. Wings hyaline; malar space linear; antenna distinctly compressed from 4-8 segments (Fig. 10); head wrinkled or distinctly punctured on and around frontal area

5. Forewing with apical half strongly infuscate; malar space 0.3x diameter of median ocellus; antenna distinctly incrassated in middle (Fig. 4); head smooth and impunctate

6. Postocellar area distinctly longer than it is broad in the female, sometimes subquadrate in the male

7. Lateral supraantennal pits double and thus ensheathed twin-pits connected by a straight furrow; labrum, parapetrum, narrow pronotal margin, narrow posterior margin of most tergites if not otherwise stated, all trochanters whitish

8. The brim of each antennal socket strongly raised into an acute carina above as high as the diameter of an ocellus, and these two carinas separated by a semicircular inter-antennal incision; postocellar area longer than it is broad as 3:2 and its lateral furrows reduced to a punctiform pit behind each ocellus and almost imperceptibly fine and faintly curved seams from these pits to hind margin of head

9. Antenna distinctly compressed in both sexes, and more or less distinctly triangular in cross-section; in male apex of each flagellar joint, except the last one, with a rather distinct hair-brush on median side; general black colour with distinct bluish tinge

10. Antenna not or hardly compressed; in cross-section more or less rounded; flagellar joints without hair brushes; coal black, almost without any blue tinge

11. Inner margins of eyes distinctly converging down wards (Fig. 11); clypeus impunctate; black dot on extreme apex of tibiae present if not otherwise stated

12. Legs white, the apex of the metatibia and tarsal segments black; antenna not quite so long as abdomen; antennal segment 3 longer than 4 as 3:2

13. Clypeus at least anteriorly white (Anterior margin of clypeus with an extremely shallow, triangular emargination, the middle of which sometimes with a rather indistinct incision; postocellar area broader than long as 3:4; antennal segments 3 and 4 as 6:5; apical half of forewings somewhat infumate)

14. Clypeus entirely black

15. Antennal segment 3 longer than 4 as 7:6; postocellar area subquadrate; clypeus subtruncate; tarsal claw with distinct basal lobe

16. Antennal segment 3 longer than 4 as 5:4; postocellar area broader than long as 5:4; clypeus truncate; tarsal claw with indistinct basal lobe