

## NEW *SULCOMESITIUS* AND *HETEROCOELIA* SPECIES FROM SRI LANKA (HYMENOPTERA: BETHYLIDAE)

By L. Móczár<sup>1</sup>

*Abstract.* *Sulcomesitius gunawardanae*, n. sp., *S. srilankai*, n. sp., *S. ceylonicus*, n. sp., *S. vechti*, n. sp., *Heterocoelia rufa*, n. sp., and *H. karunaratnei*, n. sp. are described, and new locality records are noted for *Sulcomesitius haemorrhoidalis* and *S. szentivanyi*.

In material sent from the U.S. Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA (USNM) and partly collected by K. V. Krombein were several new species: *Sulcomesitius gunawardanae*, *S. srilankai*, *S. ceylonicus*, *S. vechti*, *Heterocoelia rufa* and *H. karunaratnei*. New locality records were found for *Sulcomesitius haemorrhoidalis* (Magretti) and *S. szentivanyi* Móczár.

### *Sulcomesitius haemorrhoidalis* (Magretti)

*Mesitius carceli* var. *haemorrhoidalis* Magretti, 1897, Ann. Mus. Genova, (2) **17**: 321, 415 (♀).

*Sulcomesitius haemorrhoidalis*: 1970, Móczár, Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung. **16**: 409, 415 (♀).

*Specimens examined.* HONG KONG: 1♀, Pokfulan, 150 m, 29.V.1964, light trap, J.L. Gressitt.

*Distribution.* Italy, Burma, Hong Kong, Formosa.

### *Sulcomesitius szentivanyi* Móczár

*Sulcomesitius szentivanyi* Móczár, 1976, Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Natl. Hung. **68**: 282 (♂).

*Specimens examined.* SRI LANKA: 1♂, Tri. Distr., Trincomalee, China Bay Ridge Bungalow, 12-15.V.1976, Krombein, Karunaratne, Karandratne & Balasooriya.

*Distribution.* Laos, Sri Lanka.

### *Sulcomesitius gunawardanae* Móczár, new species

FIG. 1-3

♀. Length 3.5 mm. Body red. Eyes, antennal segments 5-13 and abdomen black; palpus maxillaris and labialis, sublateral and distal area of propodeum, femora and tibiae largely brownish black. Wings short, reaching only posterior margin of tergite 1, fore wings blackish brown infuscated with smaller lighter tip and a white spot at base and a larger one outside of cells; veins dark brown, pterostigma pale. Body sparsely covered with white hairs.

Head distinctly longer than broad, remarkably lengthened behind eyes, from above sides convergent (FIG. 1), rounded at hind corners; hind margin slightly arched; occipital carina only slightly impressed;

1. Zoological Institute Attila József University of Szeged, H-6722 Szeged, Egyetem u. 2, Hungary.

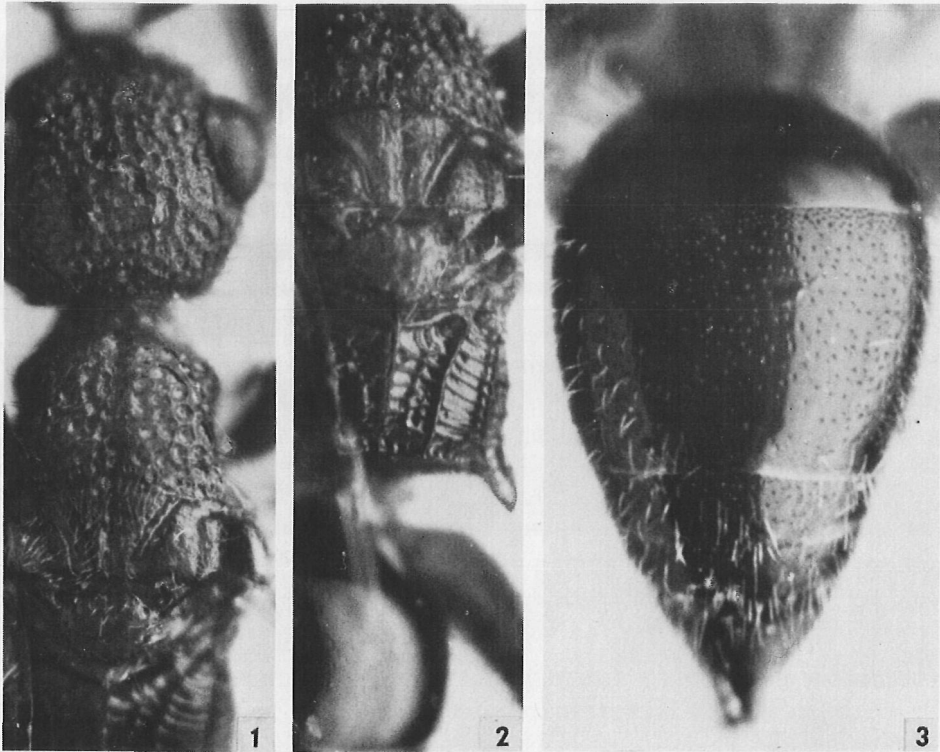


FIG. 1-3. *Sulcomesitius gunawardanae*, ♀: 1, head, pronotum, scutellum; 2, thorax, tergite 1; 3, abdomen. (Orig. by author.)

POL:OOL=7:7<sup>2</sup>, ocelli forming an acute angle, outer margins with a groove each; frontal sulcus indistinct; head densely and rather coarsely, though not deeply, punctured, only weakly shining, very narrow interspaces shagreened; eyes very convex, distinctly longer than broad (14:12), separated from mandibles by a distance about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of length of eyes (10:14); anterior margin of clypeus strongly protruding medially and only moderately protruding laterally; surface raised in a sharp and high longitudinal keel medially; antennae short, slightly thickened medially, segments 1-3 and 13 distinctly longer than broad, remainder broader than long; segment 1 3× longer than 2; segment 2 nearly as long as 3; segments 4-11 only slightly broader than long; length (width) proportions of segments 1-13=17 (5):6 (4):7 (4):4 (4.5):4 (5):4 (5):4 (5):4 (4.5):3 (4):3 (3.5):3 (3):6 (3). Pronotum distinctly broader than long (23:17), with slightly rounded lateral corners (FIG. 1), lateral margins parallel anteriorly; posterior margin slightly emarginated medially; surface rather densely but not very deeply punctured, interspaces shagreened, distinctly narrower than punctures; longitudinal sulcus deep and narrow. Mesonotum, scutellum shagreened, slightly shining, only with few smaller punctures, notaulices very deep and converging, parapsidal furrow shallow, longitudinal furrow medially deep (FIG. 2). Mesonotum and scutellum well separated by a transverse groove and a pair of large pits laterally. Propodeum rather short, hardly shorter medially than  $\frac{1}{2}$  width of its transverse diameter before spines (15:17); lateral margins parallel in front beginning with spines strongly divergent (FIG. 2), lateral spines strong, acute (also viewed from lateral side); outer margin distinctly arched (FIG. 2), about  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as length of propodeum medially (8:15); all carinae present, areas transversely wrinkled. Lateral sides of propodeum wrinkled across and with a parallel wrinkle along horizontal and vertical margins of propodeum ending before end of spine. Episternum coarsely and deeply punctured

2. Wild microscope magnification: ocular 10×, objective 25×, additional obj. 2×.

with a transverse groove. Abdominal tergite 1 polished, shining, with fine punctures (FIG. 2) in the middle (only vertical part) and laterally, tergite 2 alutaceous basally, very finely reticulated just along posterior margin, polished, shining, a distinct area medially before posterior margin (FIG. 3) and distinct, rather densely punctured on its surface, remarkably denser laterally, but all interspaces larger than punctures (FIG. 3); tergite 3–4 finely punctured; sternite 2 with deep and scattered punctures medially, more finely but very densely laterally.

♂. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, SRI LANKA: "Sri Lanka: Mon. Dist., 100 m. Angunakolapelessa, 26.IX.1977 coll. P.B. Karunaratne, 92677 C" (USNM Type No. 75501). Deposited in the USNM. 1 ♀ paratype, "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupana Tank 10–20 meters, 22.VI.1978 coll. P.B. Karunaratne" (Hym. Type No. 3658 Budapest).

I have named this species in honor of Dr (Mrs) W.T.T.P. Gunawardane, Assistant of Entomology at the Colombo Museum.

*S. gunawardaneae* resembles *S. rufus* Móczár, 1969 but differs from it by a smaller size, by not finely punctured tergite 2, by the anterior protruding part of clypeus not broadened and emarginated in front but strongly narrowed and acute. The new species also resembles *S. evansi* Móczár, 1970b but differs from it by the smaller size (5 mm), by the shorter lateral spine of propodeum (not 9:13), by tergite 2 not being very densely punctured, and by the normally developed wings.

### ***Sulcomesitius srilankai* Móczár, new species**

FIG. 4–7

♂. Length 3 mm. Body black. Head except eyes and a spot with ocelli rufous; frons, posterior margin of pronotum, lateral sides of abdominal segment 1, and last abdominal segment dark rufous; tegulae, coxae, trochanters, and femora dark brown; tibiae as well as tarsi partly lighter brown; antennae rufous-brown. Wings normally developed, fore wings remarkably brownish infusate, except with hyaline base and a fading spot outside of cells. Veins brown, hind wings hyaline. Body with white sparse hairs, antennae with very short and dense yellowish-brown hairs.

Head nearly as broad as long; broadened behind eyes (FIG. 4), lateral side nearly parallel (viewed from above), lateral corners rounded, posterior margin weakly arched with rather broad and impressed occipital margin, latter with a row of large punctures; ocelli situated in an obtuse triangle, outer margins of ocelli with deep grooves; head densely and rather deeply punctured, frontal sulcus slightly developed; eye remarkably convex,  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than broad (15:10), separated from mandibles by a distance of  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of eyes (5:15), clypeus raised longitudinally into a sharp high keel medially. Antennae long, slender, segment 1 remarkably curved apically, 1 and 3 subequal, 4 shorter, 2 hardly longer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of 3 (FIG. 6), length (width) proportions of segments 1–4=9 (5):5 (4):9 (3.5):8 (3.5). Pronotum remarkably longer medially than its  $\frac{1}{2}$  width in front (17:13.5), anterior corners sharp, triangularly protruding (FIG. 4), owing to ridge emerging on lateral sides upwards from below and reaching corners, lateral sides of pronotum remarkably concave in middle and diverging towards tegulae, posterior margin arched and impressed, surface more deeply and coarsely punctured, punctures distinctly larger and deeper than those on head, longitudinal furrow developed only basally. Mesonotum only moderately shining, nearly smooth, only posteriorly with few smaller punctures, parapsidal furrow moderately developed, notaulices very deep and with sharp margins, strongly converging anteriorly and running nearly parallel before its end, longitudinal furrow gradually deepening posteriorly (FIG. 5) and with few deeper punctures in furrow. Mesonotum well separated from scutellum by a transverse groove and by a pair of pits at its base laterally. Scutellum with a few irregular larger punctures (FIG. 7), anterior margin without a distinct furrow basally. Propodeum remarkably short, only hardly longer medially than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of its transverse diameter (13:33), lateral sides of propodeum parallel, from spines only moderately diverging, lateral spines strong and acute (FIG. 5, 7), when viewed from above, and hardly rounded in lateral view, slightly longer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of propodeum medially (7:13), central areas irregularly, sublateral ones densely transversely, as well as lateral

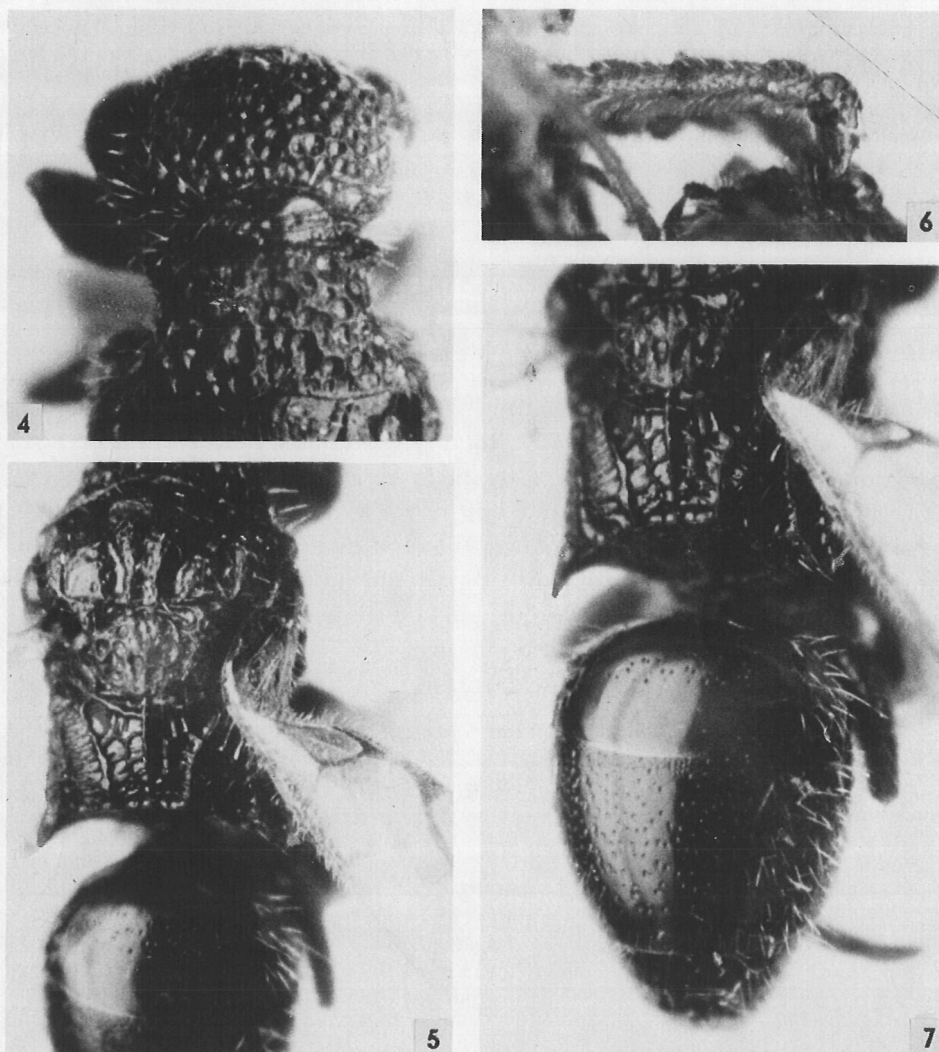


FIG. 4-7. *Sulcomesitius srilankai*, ♂: 4, head, pronotum; 5, mesonotum, tergite 1; 6, first segments of antenna; 7, scutellum, propodeum, abdomen. (Orig. by author.)

areas sparsely transversely wrinkled. Lateral sides of disc just along the upper margin with 1 incompletely developed parallel wrinkle not reaching to spine. Episternum coarsely irregularly and deeply punctured. Abdominal tergite 1 smooth, polished and finely punctured, but only medially (FIG. 5, 7) and laterally, lateral punctures remarkably denser than medial ones, tergite 2 alutaceous basally, rather deeply but only laterally densely (medially scattered) punctured (FIG. 7). Sternite 2 deeply and more densely punctured, smaller punctures between larger ones.

♀. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, SRI LANKA: "Sri Lanka: Tri. Dist. Trincomalee, China Bay Ridge

Bungalow 0–100', 13–17-V-1976, collected by K.V. Krombein, P.B. Karunaratne, S. Karunaratne, D.W. Balasooriya" (USNM Type No. 75002). Deposited in the USNM.

This species differs from *Sulcomesitius szentivanyi* Móczár, 1976 by its distinctly longer lateral spines on the propodeum, by the remarkably shorter propodeum, by its longer antennal segment 2, by its color and by its smaller size.

### *Sulcomesitius ceylonicus* Móczár, new species

FIG. 8–12

♂. Length 4.5 mm. Black. Head except eyes and ocelli, prothorax except a spot above fore coxae, mesonotum except a spot on base, tegulae, scutellum, part of postnotum and lower side of antennal segments 1 all rufous. A spot on episternum below tegulae dark rufous. Fore coxae and trochanters, outer side of fore femora partly, both ends of all tibiae, base of hind coxae, and tarsal segments brownish rufous; flagellum rather dark brown. Wings normally developed, fore wings dark brownish infuscate, except hyaline base and a hyaline spot outside of cells. Veins brown, hind wings hyaline. Body with short white sparse hairs; antennae with very short and dense yellowish-brown hairs.

Head (including eyes) nearly as broad as long, broadened behind eyes, lateral side moderately convergent towards thorax (FIG. 8), posterior occipital margin remarkably impressed, with a row of larger punctures; ocelli situated in a right angle, outer margins of ocelli with rather deep grooves; head densely and rather deeply punctured, frontal sulcus hardly distinct; eye remarkably convex, longer than broad (18:14), separated from mandibles by more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  its length (FIG. 11); surface of clypeus remarkably raised longitudinally into a sharp high keel medially. Antennae long (FIG. 11), segment 3 nearly as long as 1 (13:15), 2 about  $\frac{3}{4}$  as long as 3 (8:13) and distinctly longer than 4 and 5 (13:11:11), 3–12 nearly with parallel lateral sides, length (width) proportions of segments 1–5 = 15 (8):8 (6):13 (8):11 (8):11 (8). Pronotum  $\frac{3}{5}$  as long medially as broad in front (24:35); anterior corners triangularly protruding (FIG. 8), owing to ridge emerging on lateral sides upwards from below and reaching corners; lateral sides of pronotum concave in the middle and diverging toward tegulae; posterior margin arched and broadly impressed, surface rather deeply punctured, punctures larger than those on head, interspaces with some smaller punctures; longitudinal furrow developed only in front. Mesonotum with very dense but shallow and small punctures; parapsidal furrow moderately developed; notaulices very deep and with sharp margins, strongly converging anteriorly and running nearly parallel before its end; longitudinal furrow shallow but distinct (FIG. 9). Mesonotum well separated from scutellum by a transverse groove and by a pair of pits laterally at its base. Scutellum shagreened with some irregular larger punctures (FIG. 9), anterior margin without a furrow basally. Propodeum distinctly shorter than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the transverse diameter of propodeum (22:25); lateral sides of propodeum nearly straight and parallel, moderately diverging from spines; lateral spines strong (FIG. 10) and acute (viewed from above and in lateral view), hardly longer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of propodeum medially (12:11); central area irregularly, sublateral and lateral areas transversely wrinkled. Lateral sides of disc just along the upper margin with a parallel wrinkle reaching to base of spine. Episternum coarsely, irregularly and deeply punctured; only a small area shagreened below tegulae. Abdominal tergite 1 smooth, polished and distinctly punctured medially (FIG. 12) and laterally; tergite 2 densely and deeply punctured on its whole surface (FIG. 12); interspaces laterally with minute punctures. Sternite 2 coarsely, deeply and densely punctured. Tergites 3–4 finely alutaceous.

♀. Unknown.

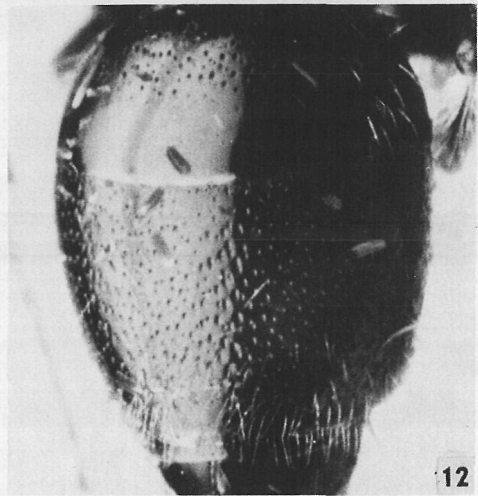
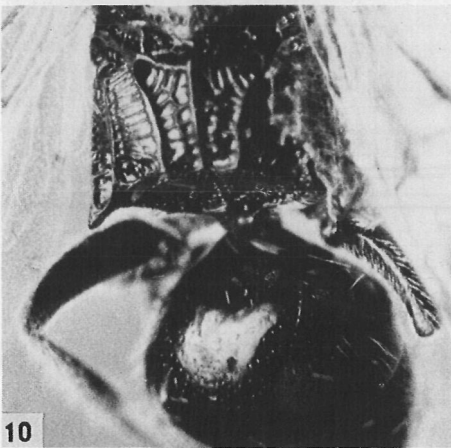
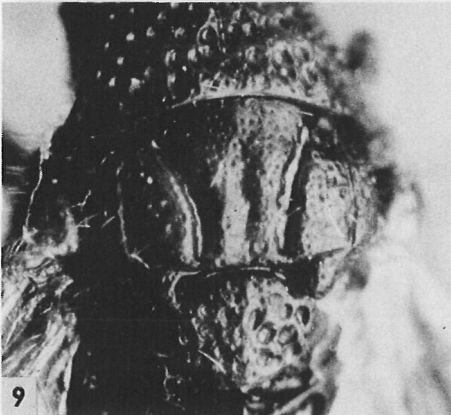
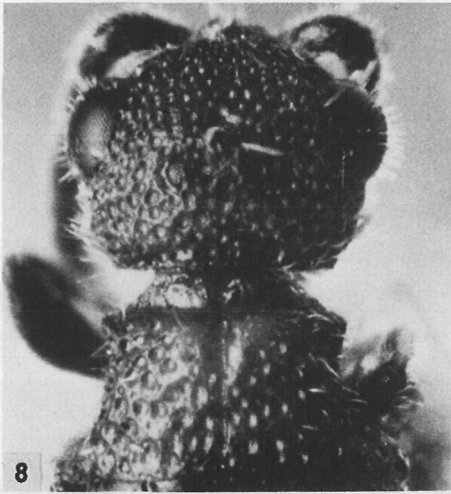
Holotype ♂, SRI LANKA: "Sri Lanka Amp. Dist. Lahugala Tank 14–15-VI-1976

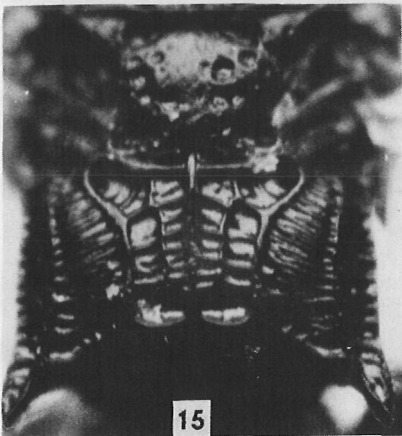
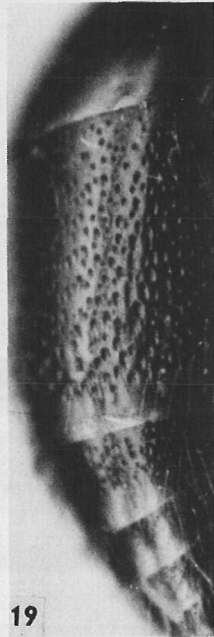
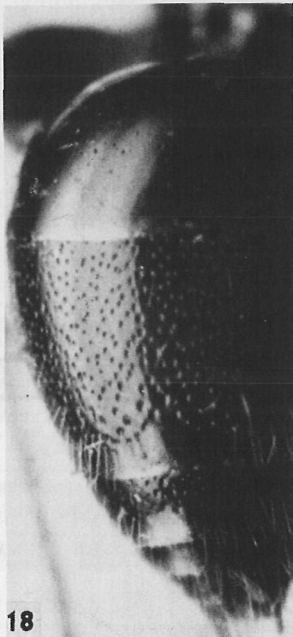
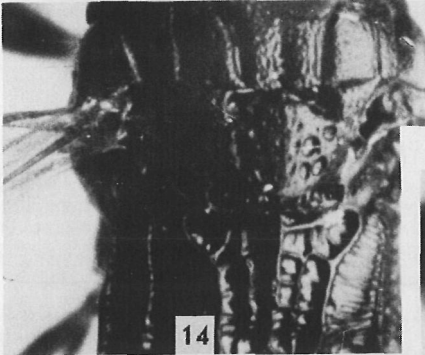
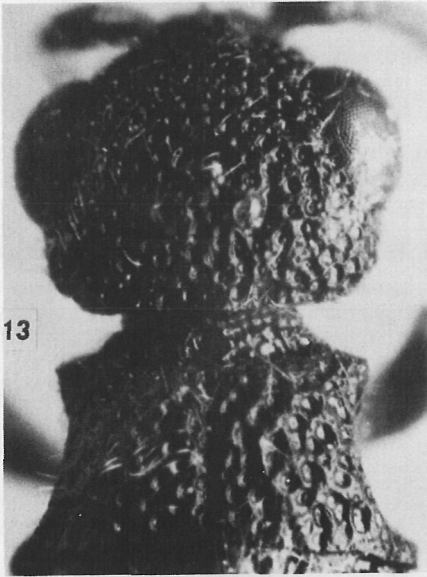
→

FIG. 8–12. *Sulcomesitius ceylonicus*, ♂: **8**, head, pronotum; **9**, mesonotum, scutellum; **10**, propodeum, tergite 1; **11**, head and antenna; **12**, abdomen. (Orig. by author.)

FIG. 13–19. *Sulcomesitius vechti*, ♂: **13**, head, pronotum; **14**, mesonotum, scutellum; **15**, scutellum, propodeum; **16**, antenna; **17**, propodeum (in lateral view); **18**, dorsal side of abdomen; **19**, lateral side of abdomen. (Orig. by author.)







Malaise trap, collected by K.V. Krombein, P.B. Karunaratne, S. Karunaratne" (USNM Type No. 75503). In USNM.

This species differs from *Sulcomesitius szentivanyi* Móczár, 1976 by its more densely punctured tergites 1 and 2, by the lower margin of tergite 2 not being smooth, polished but densely punctured, by the shallower longitudinal furrow of mesonotum, and by the different color.

### ***Sulcomesitius vechti* Móczár, new species**

FIG. 13-19

♂. Length 5.5 mm. Body black. Mandibles, clypeus, antennal segments 1-5, part of 6 and lower side of segments 7-8, and upper side of coxae all yellowish red; last antennal joints, maxillary and labial palps, tegulae, legs except both ends of femora, tibiae, trochanters and tarsal segments lighter yellowish brown; last abdominal segments beginning with lateral sides of segment 3 reddish and yellowish, translucent; tergite 1 especially laterally and posterior margin of pronotum dark reddish, translucent. Wings normally developed, fore wings with moderate brownish infuscation. Body with short, white, sparse hairs; antennae with very short and dense light yellowish brown hairs.

Head about as long as broad, moderately broadened behind eyes; lateral sides parallel (FIG. 13), corners rounded; posterior margin weakly arched with impressed occipital margin, later with a row of larger punctures; ocelli situated in an acute triangle (POL:OOL=7:11); outer margins of ocelli with shining, deep grooves; head coarsely deeply and densely punctured (FIG. 13); frontal sulcus not distinct; eye remarkably large and convex, slightly longer than broad (25:20), separated from mandibles by  $\frac{1}{3}$  distance of eye length (8); anterior margin of clypeus remarkably protruding medially, less protruding laterally and raised longitudinally into a sharp high keel medially (FIG. 16). Antennae long; segments 4-12 nearly parallel-sided (FIG. 16), 3  $2\times$  as long as 2, 2 as well as 4-9 about  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than broad, length (width) proportions of segments 1-13=17 (8):9 (6):14 (7):12 (7):11 (8):12 (8):12 (8):12 (7):11 (7):11 (5):10 (4):10 (4):16 (4). Pronotum nearly  $2\times$  as broad (in front) as long medially (45:25); anterior corners triangularly protruding (FIG. 13) owing to wrinkle emerging on lateral sides and reaching corners; lateral sides of pronotum remarkably concave in middle and diverging towards tegulae; posterior margin arched and impressed, surface deeply and coarsely punctured, punctures larger than those on head; longitudinal furrow deeper than punctures of pronotum, spaces between punctures shagreened. Mesonotum with shallow and small punctures, parapsidal furrow moderately developed, notaulices very deep and strongly converging anteriorly and running nearly parallel before its end; longitudinal furrow deep and with sharp margin (FIG. 14). Mesonotum well separated from scutellum by a transverse groove and by a pair of pits at its base laterally. Scutellum shagreened with about 6 irregular larger punctures (FIG. 15), anterior margin without a furrow basally. Propodeum shorter than  $\frac{1}{2}$  its transverse diameter before lateral spines (25:28). Lateral margin of propodeum slightly diverging backwards; lateral spines strong and acute (viewed from above) (FIG. 15) and rounded (in lateral view) (FIG. 17), about  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as length of propodeum medially (13:25); central and lateral areas scattered coarsely, transversely wrinkled, sublateral ones only finely but densely wrinkled. Lateral sides of propodeal disc just along the upper margin with a parallel wrinkle reaching nearly to dull sculptured, rounded spine (FIG. 17), smooth shining on the base of coxae, not granulated and matlike as in *S. szentivanyi*; finely alutaceous and deeply punctured towards the spine. Episternum coarsely irregular and deeply punctured; only a small area shagreened below tegulae and with a transverse groove. Abdominal tergite 1 smooth, polished and with finely scattered punctures medially (FIG. 18) and laterally, tergite 2 deeply and rather densely punctured (more deeply and densely than of *S. szentivanyi*) up to alutaceous posterior margin; space between punctures distinctly larger than diameter of punctures medially (FIG. 18); lateral side of tergite 2 very densely punctured (FIG. 19) with smaller punctures between larger ones. Sternite 2 very deeply and densely punctured, also with smaller punctures between larger ones. Tergites 3 densely and deeply punctured. Posterior margins of tergites 3-6 broadly polished and translucent, of tergite 3 narrowly alutaceous.

♀. Unknown.

Holotype ♂, SRI LANKA: "Kanniyai, Irinco. Ceylon 22.IV.31" (USNM Type No. 75504). Deposited in USNM.



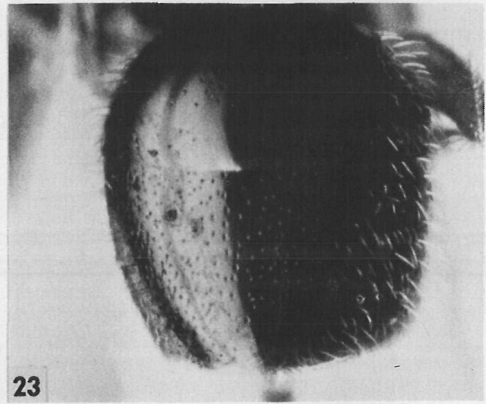
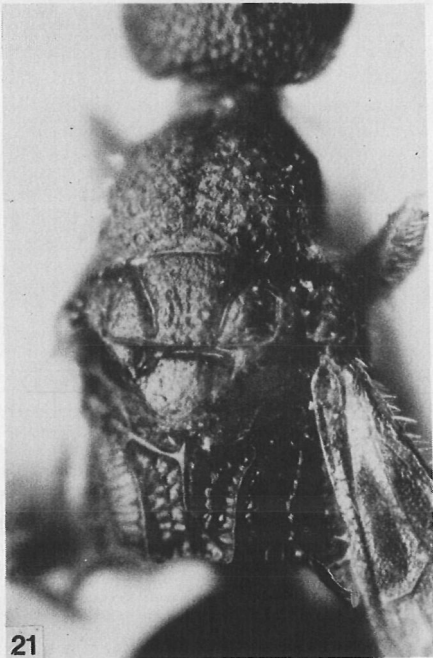
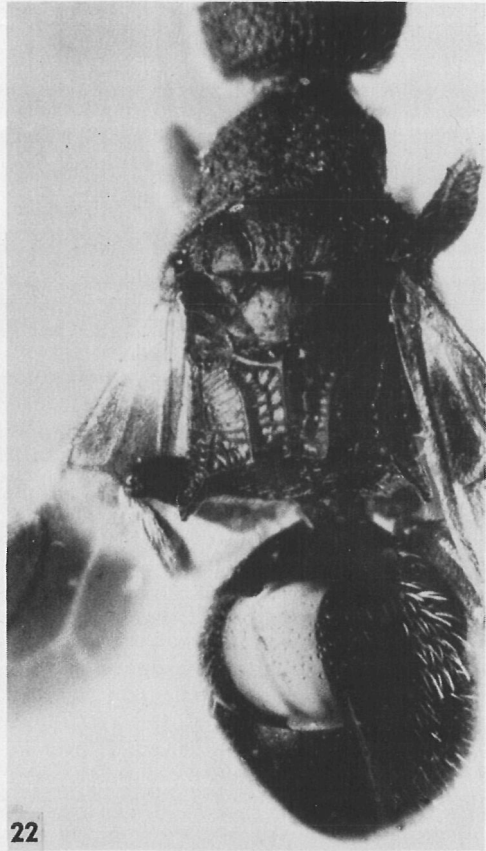
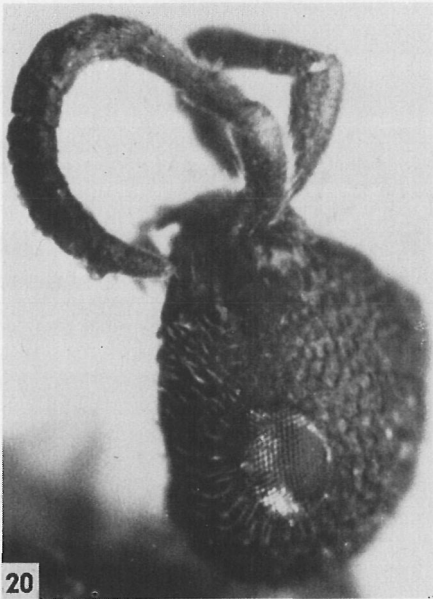


FIG. 20-23. *Heterocoelia rufa*, ♀: 20, head with antenna; 21, thorax; 22, thorax with wings, tergite 1; 23, abdomen. (Orig. by author.)

I have named this species in honor of the excellent specialist of Sphecidae, Prof. J. van der Vecht of Putten, Netherlands.

***Heterocoelia rufa* Móczár, new species**

FIG. 20-23

♀. Length 4 mm. Red, only pronotum, 2-5 antennal segments and legs partly yellowish red. Last antennal segments beginning from 6, eyes, ocelli and abdomen black. Lateral sides of abdominal tergites dark reddish, translucent. Wings reaching to posterior margin of tergite 2 (FIG. 22); fore wings blackish brown infuscated, only at base, tip and a band outside of cells lighter; veins brownish, pterostigma pale. Body covered with scattered white hairs.

Head remarkably longer than broad including eyes, lengthened behind eyes, occipital margin narrowly impressed behind ocelli, frontal sulcus narrow and developed only anteriorly; ocelli forming an acute angle, outer margins of ocelli with shining deep grooves; frons more densely but not deeply punctured; eyes rather small and convex, longer than broad (14:12), separated from mandibles (FIG. 20) by a distance of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its width (8:12); mandibles with 3 teeth; anterior margin of clypeus sharply protruding, arched; surface remarkably raised in a sharp and longitudinal high keel medially. Antennae short, slightly thickened medially (FIG. 20), segments 1-3 and 13 slender; 1 nearly 3 $\times$ , 2-3 nearly 2 $\times$ , longer than broad, further segments stumpy, 4, 5 and 7 distinctly broader than long; length (width) proportions of antennal segments 1-7=17 (6):7 (4):7 (4.5):4 (5):3.5 (5):5 (5.5):4 (5.5). Pronotum  $\frac{2}{3}$  as long as broad medially (18:28); anterior corner almost rectangular (FIG. 22); lateral sides only slightly concave anteriorly and divergent only posteriorly; posterior margin slightly emarginated (FIG. 21), not deeply but broadly impressed; longitudinal furrow deep and narrow, punctures of pronotum shallower and more scattered than in front. Mesonotum and scutellum shagreened only weakly, shining (FIG. 21), parapsidal furrows, notaulices well developed; longitudinal furrow not present (FIG. 21), only with some punctures in the middle. Transversal groove between mesonotum and scutellum deep and distinctly broadened laterally. Propodeum short;  $\frac{1}{2}$  diameter of propodeal disc distinctly broader than length of propodeum medially (19:15); lateral sides slightly divergent; lateral spines rather strongly acute (FIG. 22), and truncate in lateral view,  $\frac{2}{3}$  as long as length of propodeum (10:15); central areas with transverse and also with longitudinal wrinkles; sublateral and lateral areas only with transverse wrinkles. Lateral sides of disc, just along the upper margin, without a distinct parallel wrinkle. Punctures of episternum more coarse than in front. Abdominal tergite 1 polished only with fine scattered punctures medially (FIG. 22) and with distinct punctures laterally, tergite 2 with fine but deeper punctures on its entire upper surface (FIG. 23) and with dense and deeper distinct punctures on its lateral sides (except the polished posterior margin medially). Sternite 2 with scattered punctures on upper surface of tergites 3-5; impressed in a semicircle medially.

♂. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, SRI LANKA: "Sri Lanka: Jaf. Dist. Kilinochchi 26. Jan. 1977, 12677 A, K.V. Krombein, P. Fernando, D.W. Balasooriya, V. Gunawardane" (USNM Type No. 75505). Deposited in USNM.

This species differs from the other *Heterocoelia* species by its mainly rufous head and thorax as well as legs. It is related to *H. karunaratnei*, n. sp. but differs from it by its long wings, by the longer spine of propodeum, which is rounded and not acute (in lateral view), and by the longer malar space.

***Heterocoelia karunaratnei* Móczár, new species**

FIG. 24-25

♀. Length 3-3.5 mm. Red; head and propodeum darker; a spot on eye, abdominal segments 1-5 black; last antennal segments 6-7 at least on upper side, part of upper side of coxae also darker; femora and tibia of holotype partly brownish, lateral sides and posterior margins of abdominal segments partly dark reddish translucent. Wings short, reaching only to posterior margin of tergite 1; fore wings blackish brown infuscated with lighter tip and with a white spot at base and a larger one outside of cells; veins dark brown. Body sparsely covered with white hairs, small hyaline posterior margins of tergite 1 with denser white hairs.

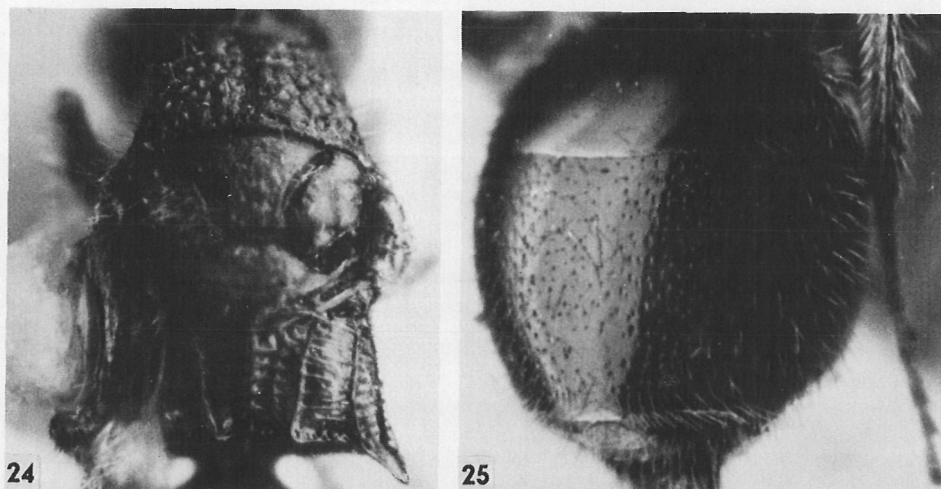


FIG. 24–25. *Heterocoelia karunaratnei*, ♀: 24, thorax; 25, abdomen. (Orig. by author.)

Head longer than broad, remarkably lengthened behind eyes in upper view; sides convergent; occipital carina narrowly impressed; ocelli forming an acute angle nearly rectangular; outer margin of ocelli with a small groove; frons densely but shallowly punctured; hardly shining, interspaces shagreened; frontal sulcus indistinct; eyes small and convex, hardly longer than broad (11:10); separated from mandibles by a distance of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of length of eyes (8:11); mandibles with 3 teeth; anterior margin of clypeus sharply protruding, arched; surface remarkably raised in a sharp and high longitudinal keel medially; antennae short, slightly thickened medially, segments 1–3 and 13 slender, 1 nearly  $3\times$ , 2  $2\times$ , 3 less than  $2\times$  as long as broad, 4–12 generally broader or at least as broad as long, length (width) proportions of segments 1–13=16 (6):6 (3):8 (5):3 (5):3.5 (5):4 (5):4 (5):4 (5):4 (4):3.5 (4):3 (4):7 (4). Pronotum  $\frac{2}{3}$  as long (without collar) as broad in front (16:25); anterior corner almost rectangular (FIG. 24); lateral sides hardly concave anteriorly and diverging; posterior margin only slightly emarginated (FIG. 24) and shallowly impressed; surface shallower and punctures more scattered than on head; longitudinal furrow deep and narrow. Mesonotum, scutellum rather smooth not shining, shagreened only with some small punctures in the middle; longitudinal furrow not developed (FIG. 24); parapsidal furrow and notaulices well developed. Mesonotum and scutellum well separated by a transverse groove and by a pair of large pits laterally. Propodeum short,  $\frac{1}{2}$  diameter of propodeal disc distinctly broader than its length (17:13); lateral sides slightly divergent; lateral spines rather strong (FIG. 24), acute (also in lateral view) and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as length of propodeum (6:13) (on paratype 11:21). All carinae present, areas rather irregularly wrinkled, sublateral areas only finely and transversely wrinkled. Lateral sides of disc wrinkled, only with fine and not remarkable parallel longitudinal wrinkle just along the upper margin, which ends at the base of the mat spine. Episternum coarsely punctured, similar to pronotum, with a transverse groove. Abdominal tergite 1 polished, shining, with very finely scattered punctures, only medially and laterally; tergite 2 with distinct and scattered punctures (FIG. 25) which are denser and deeper laterally; with polished shining area medially before posterior margin; base and posterior margin narrowly finely alutaceous. Sternite 2 deeply and rather densely punctured. Posterior margin on upper surface of tergites 3–5 medially impressed in a semicircle.

♂. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, SRI LANKA: "Sri Lanka: Ham. Dist. Palatupara Tank, 10–20 m. Sep. 27–29, 1977, K.V. Krombein, P.B. Karunaratne" (USNM Type No. 75506). 1 ♀ paratype, same data as holotype (Hym. Type No. 3659 Budapest).

I have named this species in honor of one of its collectors, Mr P. B. Karunaratne, Curator of Insects at the Colombo Museum.

This species is related to *H. rufa*, n. sp., but it differs in the short wings and in the acute lateral spine (also in lateral view).

#### REFERENCES

- Móczár, L.** 1970. Mesitinae of world, genera *Sulcomesitius* Móczár and *Metriorotus* Móczár. II. (Hymenoptera: Bethylidae). *Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung.* **16**: 409-51, Fig. 1-8.
1976. New species of *Sulcomesitius* Móczár from Laos (Hymenoptera, Bethylidae). *Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.* **68**: 279-84, Fig. 1-17.
1977. A review of the genus *Sulcomesitius* Móczár (Hymenoptera: Bethylidae, Mesitinae). *Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung.* **23**: 139-70, Fig. 1-63.