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INSECTS OF CAMPBELL ISLAND.
HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE

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Abstract: *Rogas gressitti* Muesebeck, n. sp. is described from 24♀♀ and 57♂♂ collected on Campbell I. by J. L. Gressitt in November and December, 1961.

Late in 1961, Dr. J. Linsley Gressitt collected a long series of specimens of a species of the braconid genus *Rogas* on Campbell I. Apparently the species was generally distributed there for it was taken at a number of different localities; and it was the only species of *Rogas* collected. The series was referred to me for identification, but I have been unable to place the species as a described form and I am therefore, describing it as new.

Rogas gressitti Muesebeck, n sp. Fig. 1.

This appears to be readily distinguishable from all species of *Rogas* thus far described from the Australian Region in having the 2nd dorsal abdominal suture weakly impressed and not punctate or foveolate and in having tergites 1–3 very weakly sculptured.

♀: A slender species. Head barely wider than thorax, closely and finely granular; face more than 2× as wide as high; length of malar space more than 1/3 eye height and about equal to basal width of mandible; eyes very slightly emarginate opposite bases of antennae; maximum width of eyes about 1.33× width of temples; temples strongly convex, not receding from eye margins; longest diameter of lateral ocellus about 1/2 as long as ocello-ocular line and fully as long as postocellar line; antennae as long as body, 35–38 segmented, even shortest segments distinctly longer than broad; occipital carina weak, broadly interrupted medially.

Mesoscutum flat, minutely granularly sculptured, mat; notauli indicated only anteriorly; disc of scutellum longer than wide, slightly convex, surface finely shagreened, suture very broad and shallow at base and divided by a median longitudinal ridge; propodeum finely granularly rugulose, with a usually complete though weak median longitudinal carina; mesopleuron rugulose anteriorly, shagreened posteriorly; metapleuron finely granular. All femora and tibiae very slender; hind coxae finely granular; inner calcarium of hind tibia longer than outer and about as long as segment 4 of hind tarsus; anterior and mid tarsi a little shorter than their tibiae; all tarsi with segment 5 very large and conspicuously widened apically. First abscissa of radius unusually short, less than 1/2 as long as 1st intercubitus; 2nd abscissa of radius more than 1.5× as long as 1st intercubitus and about 1/2 as long as 3rd abscissa of radius; nervulus postfurcal by a little more than its length; mediella slightly longer than lower abscissa of basella which is more than 2× length of

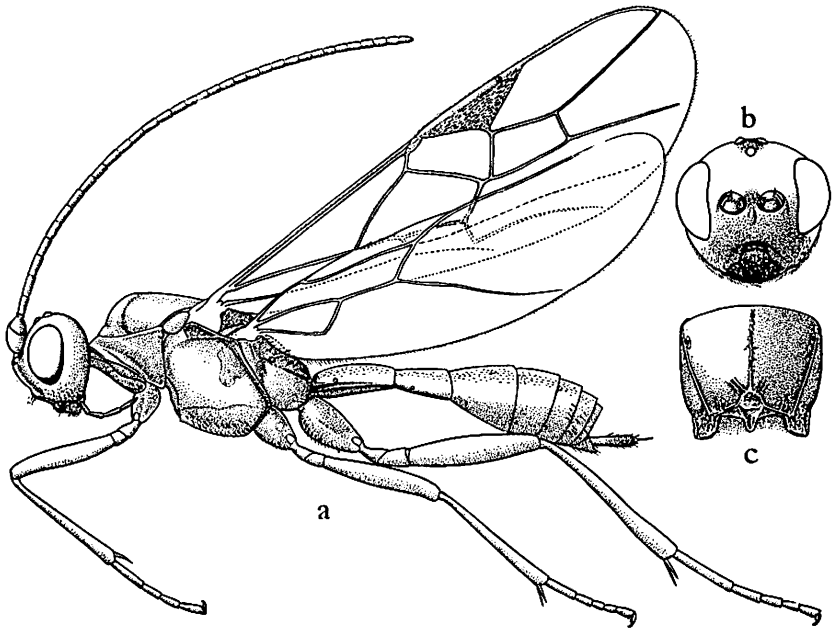

Fig. 1. *Rogas gressitti*, n. sp. a, lateral view of adult; b, frontal view of head; c, propodeum.

nervellus; radiella represented only by a weak fold, which is slightly sinuate.

Abdomen covered with closely placed, short, appressed hairs; tergite 1 slightly longer than broad at apex, finely granularly rugulose and with a complete median longitudinal carina; tergite 2 noticeably wider than long, sculptured like the 1st but with median carina weaker and not extending to caudal margin of tergite; suture 2 fine, very shallow and not punctate or foveolate; tergite 3 more than 2× as wide as long, very finely granular or shagreened basally; remainder of abdomen smooth and shining; ovipositor sheath extending slightly beyond apex of last tergite.

Yellowish brown, with occiput, patches on mesonotal lobes, pleura and abdomen often indefinitely darker; all tarsi with apical segment darkened; wings subhyaline, stigma and veins yellowish brown. Length: about 4.5 mm.

♂: Essentially like ♀; antennae a little more slender.

Holotype ♀ (D.S.I.R.), Beeman Camp, Campbell I., XI. 1961, Gressitt.

Described from 24♀♀ & 57♂♂ collected by Dr. J. L. Gressitt at several different localities on Campbell I. in November and December, 1961. (Beeman Camp, Tucker Cove in Malaise trap, on *Dracophyllum*, St. Col, Mt. Dumas, Mt. Honey to Puiseux, mostly on *Dracophyllum*). Paratypes in Bishop Museum, Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand, and the United States National Museum.

Apanteles probably n. sp., near **tasmanicus** Cam.

A single specimen was taken in the air-trapping nets at Beeman Point, 1962, by K. P. Rennell.