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**DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE OF CHRYSOCHARIS MIRANDA GRAHAM
(INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA, EULOPHIDAE).**

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With 1 figure

SUMARIO. Descreve-se pela primeira vez uma fêmea de *Chrysocharis miranda*, espécime que foi descoberto num lote de *C. gemma* (Walker) colhido nas Queimadas em 11.VIII.1982 pelo autor e sua mulher.

In an earlier paper (Graham, 1983 : 29-30) I described *Chrysocharis miranda* as a new species from three males which I took in Madeira near Caldeirão Verde on 9.viii.1982. The female was then unknown. In the same paper (pp. 7-8) I mentioned a remarkable swarm of *Chrysocharis centralis* (Walker) (now considered a synonym of *C. gemma* (Walker) which my wife and I encountered at Queimadas on 11.viii.1982. We had collected a moderately large sample of this swarm and on looking over it more recently I noticed one female which seemed to differ from the rest. On mounting and examining the specimen it became clear that it represented the unknown female of *miranda*. A description and figure of it are now given.

***Chrysocharis miranda* Graham**

♀. Length 2.1 mm. Body blue-green with slight golden flecks on parts of thoracic pleuron. Antennal flagellum black with the apical «neck» of each funicular segment paler. Forewing infumate over the proximal two-thirds, and with a large subrectangular blackish cloud in the middle, extending from the level of the stigmal vein to fully half way along the marginal vein and (in the transverse axis) from the marginal vein to the

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hind margin of the wing, though becoming less intense towards the latter. The cloud is tinged with a violet iridescence. It is larger and more intense than that of the darkest females of *C. gemma* (those from Madeira).

Structurally the female of *miranda* differs from that of *gemma* in having the antennal pedicellus (Fig. 1) rather more slender; each funicular segment is narrowed apically to form a short «neck»; the third segment of the funicle is distinctly less broad than the second segment and the first claval segment, both of which are somewhat swollen (though less so than in the male of *miranda*, for which see Graham, 1983, Fig. 11);

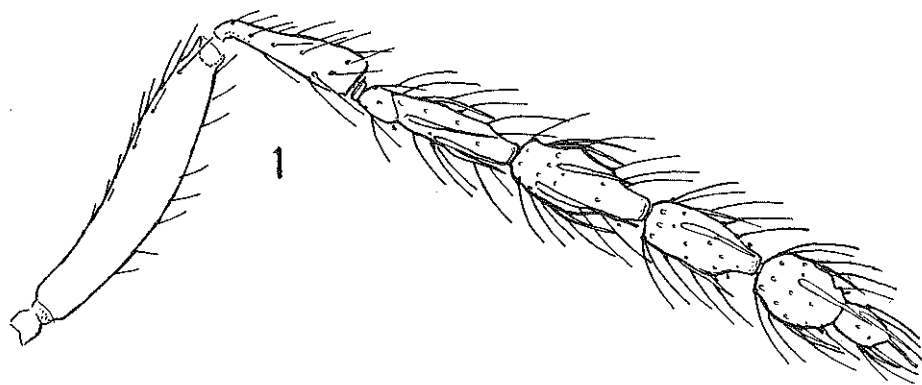


Fig. 1. — *Chrysocharis miranda* Graham, female, right antenna.

the clava has a rather more distinct constriction between its first and second segments than in female *gemma*.

Madeira : Queimadas, 11.viii.1982, one ♀ (M. de V. & Mrs. E. M. Graham).

In female *gemma* the body in European specimens tends to have goldengreen or brassy tints, while the propodeum is mainly to wholly purplish. However, Madeiran females (forma *centralis* Walker) have the body coloured much like that of *miranda*. The antennal flagellum is uniformly fuscous to black. The wing-cloud is smaller and less intense and does not reach the marginal vein except in some Madeiran specimens. The antennal pedicellus is rather less slender; the funicular segments are not narrowed apically, the second segment being subrectangular, the third oval and about as broad as the second funicular segment and the first segment of the clava.

REFERENCE

Graham, M. W. R. de V. :

1983. Madeira insects : faunal notes, additions and descriptions of new species of Chalcidoidea (Hymenoptera). *Bol. Mus. Mun. Funchal*, 35 (151) : 5-40.