

(R) ENT  
3341

## SOME PTEROMALIDAE (HYM., CHALCIDOIDEA) FROM MONEGROS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES

R. R. Askew \*

### ABSTRACT

Four new species of Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea), *Gastrancistrus ornatus* sp. n., *G. fulviventris* sp. n., *Rhopalicus nudicoxalis* sp. n. and *Mesopolobus blascoi* sp. n. are described. All were collected in the Monegros region near Zaragoza, Spain, together with *Mesopolobus szelenyii* Bouček, 1974, new to Spain. Biological information and host records for some of the species, are included.

**Key words:** *Hymenoptera*, *Pteromalidae*, *Gastrancistrus*, *Rhopalicus*, *Mesopolobus*, *new species*, *Spain*.

### RESUMEN

**Algunos Pteromalidae (Hym., Chalcidoidea) de los Monegros, con descripción de cuatro especies nuevas.**

Se describen cuatro especies nuevas de Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea): *Gastrancistrus ornatus* sp. n., *G. fulviventris* sp. n., *Rhopalicus nudicoxalis* sp. n. y *Mesopolobus blascoi* sp. n. Todas fueron recolectadas en la región de Los Monegros cerca de Zaragoza (España), junto con *Mesopolobus szelenyii* Bouček, 1974, nuevo para España. Se incluye información biológica y datos sobre hospedadores para algunas de ellas.

**Palabras clave:** *Hymenoptera*, *Pteromalidae*, *Gastrancistrus*, *Rhopalicus*, *Mesopolobus*, *especies nuevas*, *España*.

### INTRODUCTION

Retuerta de Pina in the Monegros region near Pina de Ebro, Zaragoza, is a very dry locality with open woodland of mainly *Juniperus thurifera* L. and *Pinus halepensis* Miller growing on herb-rich calcareous grassland supporting *Artemisia*, *Eryngium*, *Gypsophila*, *Onopordum*, *Rosmarinus*, *Suaeda*, *Teucrium*, etc. The insects of Retuerta de Pina have been regularly and intensively sampled since 1990, using a variety of techniques, by Javier Blasco-Zumeta who sent me the Chalcidoidea for identification.

The chaicid fauna includes elements previously known from North Africa or south-eastern Europe. Several species are undescribed and many others are apparently unrecorded from Spain. It is hoped to publish further accounts of the chalcids of Retuerta de Pina as the material is studied. The present paper

deals with some distinctive and sometimes common species of Pteromalidae, four of which are nevertheless previously undescribed.

#### *Gastrancistrus ornatus* sp. n. (figs. 1-3)

*Type material*

Type locality: Retuerta de Pina, Pina de Ebro, Monegros (Zaragoza, Spain). UTM 30TYL2896.

Holotype: female, swept from *Juniperus thurifera*, 34-11-1990 (J. Blasco-Zumeta leg.). In Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid. Paratypes: all same locality and collector as holotype. 1 ♀ 8-IV-1989 swept from *Rosmarinus officinalis* L., 1 ♀ 10-IV-1990 swept from *Juniperus thurifera*, 1 ♂ same data as holotype. 3 ♂♂ 25-IV-1991 Moericke trap.

\* Department of Environmental Biology, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, England. Address for correspondence: 5 Beeston Hall Mews, Beeston, Tarpoley, Cheshire CW6 9TZ, England.

Paratypes deposited in the Natural History Museum (London) and in my own collection.

### *Etymology*

The name refers to the ornate wing markings.

### *Female*

Length 1.9-2.2 mm. Body green to blue-green, sometimes bronzed on mesoscutum and face; gaster greenish. Antenna brown, the scape weakly metallic except at base and ventrally. Legs brown, coxae of larger specimens metallic except at their apices; femora dark brown ventrally and narrowly mid-dorsally, tibiae dark brown dorsally, otherwise light brown; tarsi light brown except fifth segments which are darker. Front wing (fig. 3) with distinct brown markings on apical two-thirds, most intense beneath parastigma and across stigma but leaving a clear circular area beneath marginal vein; parastigma, base of marginal vein, postmarginal and stigmal veins dark brown, basal part of submarginal vein and marginal vein except at its base pale testaceous.

Head 1.15 times as broad as thorax; in dorsal view 2.4 times as broad as long with temples short and receding and frons protruding slightly in front of eyes; in facial view (fig. 1) almost 1.5 times as broad as high. Ocelli large in a triangle of about 130°, posterior ocellus separated from inner orbit by 1.5 times its diameter. Antennal toruli slightly above lower margins of eyes. Clypeus not produced, about twice as broad as long, anterior margin very weakly emarginate. Oral fossa 2.4 times as broad as malar space. Mandible (fig. 1) with four acute teeth whose tips are almost in line. Vertes and frons very finely reticulate, rather dull; clypeus and prominence above it smooth and shining; lower half of inner orbit very finely carinate. Antenna (fig. 1) with scape almost as long as an eye, reaching level of middle of median ocellus, pedicel plus flagellum very slightly longer than breadth of head; pedicel in profile about 1.3 times as long as broad, broader than base of first funicle segment; anelli small and transverse; first funicle segment about 2.5 times as long as broad, narrow basally but apically as broad as pedicel; funicle segments 2-5 progressively broadening and shortening, the fourth subquadrate, the fifth slightly broader than long; clava somewhat longer than last two funicle segments together, its apex bluntly rounded with dorsal surface rather convex in profile. Sensillae and setation as in figure 1.

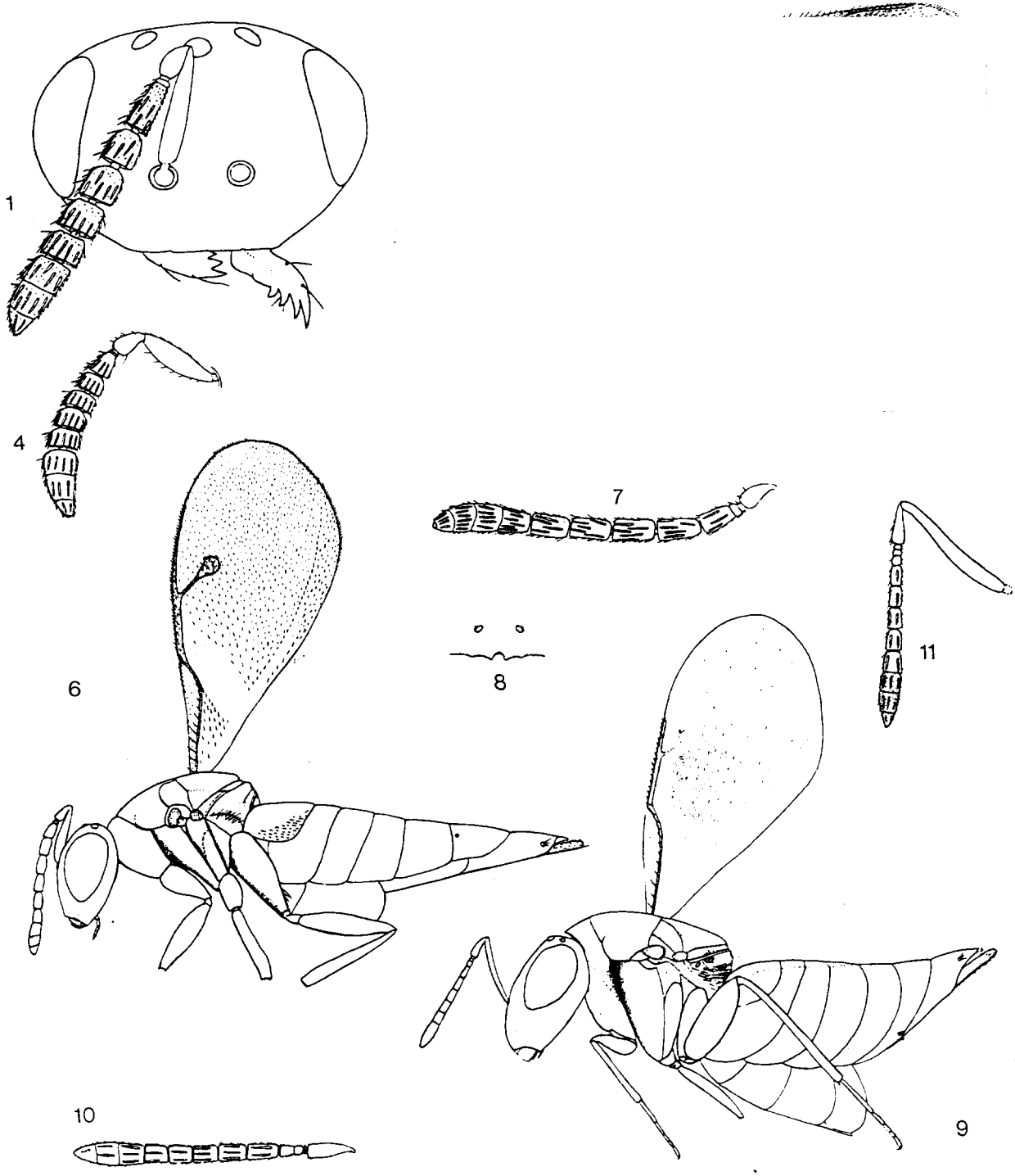
Thorax plus propodeum only 1.2 times as long as broad; pronotum with collar poorly defined, descen-

ding steeply to neck; mesoscutum with fine, dense sculpture, its surface rather dull; mid-lobe of mesoscutum with more than 50 hairs which arise from distinct punctures; scutellum 1.2 times as long as broad with 5-S long setae in an irregular row on each side, as densely sculptured as mesoscutum but rather more shiny; scutello-axillar sutures anteriorly curved inwards to reach posterior margin of mesoscutum well mesad of the deep notauli; base of scutellum about half the minimum distance between the notauli. Mesepisternum and mesepimeron separated by an elongated, vertical fovea. mesepimeron and the mesepisternum in front of the fovea smooth and shining. Mesosternal mesolcus well defined. Propodeum medially rather longer than frenal area, smooth and shining without median carina or plicae but raised medially into a rounded crest at anterior margin; callus with 6-S setae. Forewing (fig. 3) with lengths marginal; stigmal: postmarginal veins as 49:33:55; stigma very large and rounded with distinct uncus, separated from posterior edge of postmarginal vein by about 1.2 times its height; costal cell in distal half with a single row of hairs on its upper surface close to anterior margin, undersurface hairy except at base, the hairs distally in about 5 irregular rows; basal vein and upper surface of basal cell hairy; cubital vein with a single row of hairs closing basal cell and speculum; speculum on upper surface reaching to cubital vein and about middle of marginal vein, effaced by scattered hairs on lower surface; disc of wing densely hairy, no bare area between stigmal and postmarginal veins.

Gaster ovate in dorsal view, from scarcely as long (holotype) to distinctly longer than mesosoma; petiole smooth, transverse; first tergite of gaster with triangular basal depression; ovipositor sheaths slightly projecting, reaching just beyond apices of pygostylar setae; tip of hypopygium situated beyond middle of gaster.

### *Male*

Similar to female but with brown markings on forewing restricted to a fascia beneath parastigma and another between postmarginal and stigmal veins. Antenna (fig. 2) with scape about 4 times as long as broad, only weakly expanded; 6 funicle segments, the first tapering basally as in female and twice as long as its maximum breadth; funicle segments 2-6 subquadrate to slightly longer than broad; clava with small apical stylus; flagellum with hairs standing out at an angle of about 60°, the hairs about half as long as the breadth of their segments. Gaster obovate, not laterally compressed.



Figs. 1-11.—*Gastrancistrus ornatus* sp. n.: 1) ♀ head in front view, 2) ♂ antenna, 3) ♀ forewing. *G. fulviventris* sp. n.: 4) ♀ antenna, 5) ♀ forewing. *Rhopalicus nudicoxalis* sp. n.: 6) ♀ body, 7) ♀ pedicel and flagellum, 8) Clypeus. *Mesopolobus blascoi* sp. n.: 9) ♀ body, 10) ♀ pedicel and flagellum, 11) ♂ antenna.

*Biology*

Host unknown, possibly a species of Cecidomyiidae (Diptera) forming galls on *Juniperus thurifera*. There is a single annual generation with adults flying in March and April.

*Diagnosis*

The wing markings and very large stigma distinguish *G. ornatus* from all previously described Palearctic species of *Gastrancistrus*; it does not fall into any of the species groups recognised by GRAHAM (1969). The American species *G. biguttatipennis* (Girault, 1917), represented in the Natural History Museum (London) by a female from Jacksonville, Florida labelled «paratype», has an enlarged stigma and dark wing markings but the latter are arranged differently from those of *G. ornatus*; it also has entirely yellow legs.

*Gastrancistrus fulviventris* sp. n. (figs. 4, 5)*Type material*

Type locality: Retuerta de Pina, Pina de Ebro, Mo-negros (Zaragoza, Spain). UTM 30TYL2997.

Holotype: female collected in colour water trap amongst *Rosmarinus officinalis*, 22-IV-1990 (J. Blasco-Sunieta leg.). In Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid. Paratypes: all same locality and collector as holotype. 2 ♂♂ collected with holotype. 1 ♂ 14-IV-1990 colour trap, 1 ♀ 7-V-1991 Malaise trap, 1 ♀ 7-V-1991 colour trap, 1 ♀ 7-V-1991 Moericke trap, 1 ♀ 20-V-1991 Moericke trap, 1 ♀ 20-V-1991 swept from *Carduus bourgeanus* Boiss. & Reut. Paratypes deposited in Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (Madrid), the Natural History Museum (London) and in my own collection.

*Etymology*

The name refers to the yellow gaster.

*Female*

Length 1.5-1.9 mm. Head, thorax and propodeum dark green to blue-green, sometimes weakly bronzed; scrobal area coppery; gaster yellow, apical borders of tergites 2-6 somewhat brownish, ovipositor brown. Antenna brown, scape testaceous basally and ventrally; flagellum testaceous ventrally. Legs including coxae yellowish, only the fifth segments of the

tarsi fuscous; hind tibia and front and middle femora sometimes slightly brownish. Wings clear; venation brown, darkest on parastigma and base of marginal vein.

Head 1.16 times as broad as thorax; in dorsal view 2.4 times as broad as long and similar in shape to that of *G. ornatus* (q.v.); in facial view 1.4 times as broad as high. Ocelli large, in a triangle of about 120°, posterior ocellus separated from inner orbit by 1.7 times its diameter. Antennal toruli slightly above lower margins of eyes. Clypeus small, not produced, more than twice as broad as long with anterior margin truncate. Oral fossa 2.4 times as broad as malar space. Mandible as in *G. ornatus*. Sculpture of head similar to *G. ornatus* but generally rather weaker and hence appearing more shiny. Antenna (fig. 4) with scape about 0.85 times as long as an eye, its apex short of the median ocellus by the diameter of the latter; pedicel plus flagellum only 0.73 times breadth of head; pedicel in profile about 1.5 times as long as broad, almost as broad as apex of first funicle segment; anelli small and transverse; first funicle segment not quite as long as pedicel, slightly longer than broad; funicle segments 2-5 all transverse; clava about as long as preceding 3 funicle segments. Sensillae and setation of flagellum as in figure 4.

Thorax plus propodeum 1.3 times as long as broad; pronotum descending steeply to neck, without collar; mesoscutum and scutellum with sculpture similar to *G. ornatus*; mesoscutum more densely hairy than that of *G. ornatus*, the hairs arising from punctures; scutellum 1.2 times as long as broad bearing 14-20 setae irregularly arranged on both sides of a bare median strip. Scutello-axillar sutures, notauli, mesopleuron, mesosternum and propodeum as described for *G. ornatus*. Forewing (fig. 5) with lengths marginal: stigmal: postmarginal veins as 47:28:44; stigma very large and rounded with distinct uncus, separated from posterior edge of postmarginal vein by less than its height; trichiation of wing much as in *G. ornatus*.

Gaster ovate in dorsal view, about as long as but narrower than mesosoma; petiole smooth and transverse; basal tergite with subtriangular basal depression; tips of ovipositor sheaths hardly visible in dorsal view; apex of hypopygium situated before the middle of the gaster.

*Male*

Differs from female in having brownish and weakly metallic coxae; gaster brown, rather pale on basal two-thirds. Antenna with scape about 3.5 times as long as broad, hardly expanded; 6 funicle segments, the first 1.3 times as long as broad, segments 2-6 subequal, slightly transverse; clava about 2.1 times as

long (including apical stylus) as broad; flagellum with hairs standing out at an angle of 50°-60°, about 0.8 times as long as their segments. Gaster obovate, not laterally compressed.

### Biology

Host unknown but almost certainly a species of gall-forming Cecidomyiidae (Diptera). The collection dates in April and May indicate a single annual generation.

### Diagnosis

*G. fulviventris* is allied to *G. ornatus* (described above) but differs in having clear wings and, in females, yellow gaster and legs. The stigma is relatively larger than that of *G. ornatus* and of any described species of *Gastrancistrus* except *G. clavatus* (Thomson, 1876). The latter differs from *G. fulviventris* as follows: female gaster longer than head plus mesosoma and with exerted ovipositor; basal cell of forewing bare; marginal vein about 1.5 times as long as postmarginal vein; propodeal callus with at most 4 setae.

*Rhopalicus nudicoxalis* sp. n. (figs. 6-8)

### Type material

Type locality: Retuerta de Pina, Pina de Ebro. Monegros (Zaragoza, Spain). UTM 30TYL2794.

Holotype: female. 24-V-1991. in Malaise trap (J. Blasco-Zumeta leg.). In Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid. Paratypes: all same locality and collector as holotype, 1 ♀ 5-III-1990 swept from *Rosmarinus officinalis*, 1 ♂ 24-III-1990 swept from *Juniperus thurifera*, 3 ♀♀ 1 ♂ 9-IV-1990 swept from *J. thurifera*, 3 ♀♀ 10-IV-1990 swept from *J. thurifera*, 3 ♂♂ 11-XI-1990 swept from *J. thurifera*, 1 ♀ 1 ♂ 11-XI-1990 Moericke trap. 1 ♂ 11-XI-1990 Malaise trap. 4 ♀♀ 4-I-1991 swept from *J. thurifera*, 1 ♀ 20-I-1991 Malaise trap. 1 ♀ 20-II-1991 Moericke trap. 4 ♂♂ 25-IV-1991 Moericke trap. 1 ♂ 25-IV-1991 Malaise trap. 1 ♀ 25-IV-1991 colour trap. 2 ♀♀ 1 ♂ 7-V-1991 Moericke trap. 1 ♀ 7-V-1991 Malaise trap, 1 ♂ 7-V-1991 colour trap. In Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (Madrid), the Natural History Museum (London) and my own collection.

### Etymology

Named in reference to the characteristically bare dorsal surface of the hind coxa.

### Female

Length 2.0-3.1 mm. Head and thorax blue-green, dull, often bluish violet on frenal area. upper parts of pleura and propodeal callus; gaster with basal tergite green to greenish blue and last tergite basally greenish, elsewhere dark brown. Scape, pedicel and last segment of clava pale testaceous. antenna otherwise brown. Cosae concolorous with thorax. front coxa testaceous apically; femora brownish. middle and hind femora darker than front femur, hind femur with weak metallic reflections in large specimens; tibiae testaceous; tarsi testaceous with last segments brown. Forewing usually weakly infumate around stigma and sometimes also weakly infumate apically; venation testaceous. stigmal vein darkest and stigma dark brown.

Head slightly broader than thorax (41:38); in dorsal view 2.2 times as broad as long, temples 0.25 times eye length; in facial view about 1.4 times as broad as high. Ocelli in a triangle of about 120°, POL 2.1 times OOL. Antennal toruli with upper margins at level of middle of eyes, somewhat nearer median ocellus than anterior margin of clypeus. Clypeus (fig. 8) with anterior margin medially incised, the incision flanked by 2 small, obtuse teeth. Oral fossa about twice as broad as malar space. Right mandible with 4 teeth. left with 3. Vertex, frons and clypeus entirely densely reticulate. dull; face with scattered short, white hairs. Antenna: scape including radicle 0.9 times as long as height of eye. reaching far above vertex (fig. 6); pedicel plus flagellum (fig. 7) 1.15 times as long as breadth of head; pedicel in profile about twice as long as broad; 2 anelli together half as long as pedicel: funicle of 6 segments, rather slender. funicle segments 1-5 of equal breadth ranging from much more slender than the pedicel (small specimens) to slightly broader than the pedicel; first funicle segment at most slightly longer than pedicel and almost twice as long as broad; funicle segments 2-5 similar, twice as long as broad: sixth funicle segment shorter and slightly broader than fifth. closely applied to clava: clava of 3 distinct segments. 1.2 times as broad as mid-funicle and equal to combined length of two preceding funicle segments, apically rounded. Antennal sensillae and setation as in figure 7.

Thorax plus propodeum (fig. 6) 1.3 times as long as broad; thorax dorsally with very dense, reticulate sculpture. dull with numerous short, white, scattered hairs; pronotum with collar very short and not margined; notauli visible only in anterior half of mesoscutum; side of axilla longitudinally reticulate, appearing striate when viewed obliquely; scutellum slightly broader than long, moderately convex. Mesopleuron reticulately sculptured except for a narrow, smooth and shining strip along the anterior margin of the up-

per mesepimeron. Propodeum short, medially only about one-quarter the length of the scutellum; median carina absent; plicae indicated only at posterior margin; median area with dense reticulate sculpture (much as scutellum); spiracles almost touching metanotum; callus with about 30 white setae; nucha represented only by a short, transversely aciculate strip; petiolar emargination broad. Forewing (fig. 6) with lengths of submarginal:marginal:stigmatal:postmarginal veins as 37:20:15:25; stigma large and round, as long as its petiole and separated from postmarginal vein by rather more than its height, uncus short; costal cell with a short line of hairs on upper-surface above parastigma, its undersurface with 4 lines of hairs in apical half reducing rather abruptly to a single line proximally; basal cell hairy except at base; speculum of moderate size, extending beneath basal one-third of marginal vein, open below. Legs (fig. 6) with front and hind femora rather swollen; hind coxa dorsally with a few long setae near apex but without hairs proximally; hind tibia with one spur.

Gaster 2.5 to 2.9 times as long as broad, more than twice as long as mesosoma; tergite 7 about 1.5 times as long as broad, ending in an acute, membranous point; posterior margins of tergites almost straight; ovipositor sheaths reaching slightly beyond apex of tergite 7; tip of hypopygium situated before middle of gaster; petiole small, transverse and smooth.

#### Male

Resembles female but legs and antennae paler, the front coxa with only a small metallic spot basally; gaster without a pale basal spot. Antenna with scape broader than in female, 4.4 times as long (excluding radicle) as broad; pedicel plus flagellum about 1.3 times as long as breadth of head, flagellum filiform with short hairs. Forewing with marginal vein somewhat thickened, about 6 times as long as broad.

#### Biology

Many specimens of both sexes have been reared from galls of an *Oligotrophus* species (Dipt., Cecidomyiidae) collected from *Juniperus thurifera* by J. Blasco-Zumeta. This is an exceptional host group for *Rhopalicus*; all other species whose hosts are known attack Coleoptera.

#### Distinguishing

*R. nudicoxalis* runs to *Rhopalicus* in the generic key of BOUČEK & RASPLUS (1991) but, because of

its dorsally bare hind coxa, not in that of GRAHAM (1969). GRISSELL (1983) provides the most recent review of *Rhopalicus* and recognizes five species. *R. nudicoxalis* differs from all of these in having dorsally bare hind coxae, and the combination of large stigma, extensively pilose basal cell and elongated female gaster. The propodeum is more strongly sculptured than in other species and its surface descends very steeply to the supracoxal flange so that, in dorsal view, the connection between flange and nucha is not visible. The hind coxal foramen is separated from the petiolar foramen by a relatively broad strip. In these propodeal characters, *R. nudicoxalis* approaches *Boharticus* Grissell, 1983, a nearctic genus associated with *Juniperus*, but in *Boharticus* the clypeus is not medially incised and the sides of the axillae are reticulate and not longitudinally striate as in *Rhopalicus*.

*Mesopolobus blascoi* sp. n. (figs. 9-11)

#### Type material

Type locality: Retuerta de Pina, Pina de Ebro, Mo-negros (Zaragoza, Spain). UTM 30TYL2896.

Holotype: female, 8-VII-1991, in colour water trap beside *Onopordum nervosum* Boiss. (J. Blasco-Zumeta leg.). In Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid. Paratypes: all same locality and collector as holotype, 1 ♂ 23-VIII-1989 swept from *Gypsophila hispanica* Willk., 1 ♀ 10-II-1990 colour trap, 1 ♂ 25-11-1990 swept from *Rosmarinus officinalis*, 3 ♀♀ 4 ♂♂ 28-V-1990 Moericke trap, 1 ♀ 1 ♂ 24-VI-1990 colour trap, 1 ♂ 11-VII-1990 Moericke trap, 1 ♀ 27-VII-1990 swept from *Juniperus thurifera*, 1 ♀ 30-VII-1990 colour trap, 3 ♀♀ 18-IX-1990 Malaise trap, 2 ♀♀ 6-X-1990 colour trap, 1 ♀ 17-XI-1990 colour trap, 1 ♀ 7-I-1991 Moericke trap, 1 ♀ 12-I-1991 colour trap, 29 ♀♀ 1 ♂ 9-11-1991 colour trap, 1 ♀ 19-11-1991 Malaise trap, 3 ♀♀ 20-11-1991 colour trap, 1 ♂ 9-IV-1991 Moericke trap, 1 ♀ 8 ♂♂ 7-V-1991 Moericke trap, 1 ♀ 20-V-1991 Moericke trap, 1 ♂ 24-3-1991 Malaise trap, 2 ♀♀ 3 ♂♂ 26-V-1991 swept from *Osyris alba* L., 1 ♀ 26-V-1991 swept from *Onopordum nervosum*, 4 ♀♀ 1 ♂ 1-VI-1991 swept from *Thapsia villosa* L., 1 ♂ 9-VI-1991 swept from *Reseda lutea* L., 3 ♀♀ 6 ♂♂ 9-VI-1991 swept from *Tamarix canariensis* Willd., 4 ♀♀ 6 ♂♂ 15-VI-1991 swept from *Tamarix canariensis*, 3 ♀♀ 2 ♂♂ 20-VI-1991 Malaise trap, 1 ♀ 6-VII-1991 swept from *Onopordum nervosum*, 1 ♀ 6-VII-1991 swept from *Artemisia herba-alba* Asso., 2 ♂♂ taken with holotype, 1 ♀ 18-VII-1991 swept from *Eryngium campestre* L., 2 ♂♂ 30-VII-1991 swept from *Juniperus thurifera*, 1 ♂ 1-VIII-1991

swept from *Gypsophila hispanica*. 1 ♀ 27-IX-1991 es gall of *Stephaniola salsolae* (Tavares) on *Salsola vermiculata* L. Deposited in Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (Madrid), the Natural History Museum (London) and in my own collection.

Additional material: Canary Islands. Fuerteventura, Tarajalejo, 19 ♀♀ 10 ♂♂ es cecidoniid galls on ?*Salsola* sp.. leg. 2-IV-1987 hí. Boness.

### Etymology

I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to Javier Blasco-Zumeta.

### Female

Length 1.3-2.6 mm. Head and thorax dark bluish green, the pronotum and scutellum sometimes slightly bronzed; gaster blackish with basal two-thirds of first tergite greenish blue. Antenna light brown, two apical claval segments very pale. Legs with coxae brown, weakly metallic; femora and tibiae not metallic, brown with apices of tibiae slightly paler and a poorly-defined, pale longitudinal stripe on anterior face of front tibia; tarsi pale testaceous with only claws and apex of last segment dark. Forewing (fig. 9) with a rather weak brownish cloud extending from behind marginal and postmarginal veins to the posterior margin but with clear strips beneath marginal vein and around stigmal vein; submarginal, marginal and postmarginal veins pale testaceous but dark-edged; stigmal vein whitish and not dark-edged, faint.

Head 1.2 times as broad as thorax: in dorsal view 2.2 times as broad as long with frons slightly convex and temples short and rounded, hardly one-fifth of eye length: in facial view 1.2 times as broad as high. Ocelli small, in a triangle of about 130°, posterior ocellus separated from inner orbit by about 3 times its diameter. Antennal toruli with centres very slightly below level of lower margins of eyes. Clypeus anteriorly very weakly emarginate, striate, the striae not extending onto face or genae which are uniformly finely reticulate. Oral fossa only 1.4 times as broad as malar space, latter about 0.7 times height of an eye. Left mandible with 3 teeth, right with 4. Antenna (fig. 10) slender: scape shorter than an eye, not reaching median ocellus; pedicel plus flagellum 0.9 times breadth of head: pedicel 3.3 times as long as broad, almost as long as first four flagellar segments: 3 anelli, the first transverse, second subquadrate, third longer than broad and about as long as first two: first funicle segment about 1.8 times as long as broad, as broad as pedicel; funicle segments 2.5 subequal in

length, increasing slightly in breadth distally but all longer than broad: clava almost as long as 3 preceding segments, bluntly pointed without terminal stylus.

Thorax plus propodeum 1.25 times as long as broad: pronotum (fig. 9) with collar from almost one-third (holotype) to one-fifth length of mesoscutum, its anterior edge without a raised margin but forming an acute angle with the anterior face of the pronotum: dorsum of thorax with strongly raised reticulation, coarsest on pronotal collar and mid-lobe of mesoscutum: scutellum broader than long: mesepisternum with upper triangular area smooth. Propodeum short: median area 4.7 times as broad as long with median carina and plicae weak but complete, smooth with short anterior carinulae; spiracular sulcus shallow, spiracles large, elongated, about half as long as propodeum and virtually touching the metanotum. Forewing (fig. 9) disc with sparse pilosity: upper surfaces of costal and basal cells bare: speculum large and extending beneath marginal vein to the stigmal vein as a broad, bare strip: apical fringe absent: setae on marginal and postmarginal veins short and stout: lengths of submarginal:marginal:postmarginal veins as 18:9:6:5. Legs relatively short; front and hind femora rather stout.

Gaster (fig. 9) ovate, 1.1 to 1.3 times as long as rest of body and about twice as long as broad, fully as broad as thorax: basal tergite occupies one-seventh the total length: last tergite as long as its basal breadth: ovipositor sheaths slightly projecting: hypopygium reaching middle of gaster.

### Male

Length 1.0-1.9 mm. Head, thorax and propodeum green; gaster with tergites 5-7 metallic green, tergite 4 and tergite 1 basally brownish, otherwise whitish to yellow. Antenna (fig. 11) testaceous except for dark brown clava which is pale at apex. Legs with coxae metallic green, otherwise testaceous. Wing with veins coloured as in female: discal cloud weaker.

Head with a small, dull area of fine, dense sculpture behind malar sulcus. Antenna (fig. 11) slender basally, with 5 funicle segments, all longer than broad, and 3 anelli, the third as long as broad. Maxillae unmodified.

Thorax as in female. Propodeum longer than in female with median area about 1.7 times as broad as long. Forewing with a short marginal fringe between tornus and apex but without fringe between apex and postmarginal vein: lengths of submarginal:marginal:stigmal:postmarginal veins as 52:25:17:16. Middle tibiae unmodified.

Gaster oval, slightly longer than mesosoma.

### Biology

*M. blascoi* is an abundant species at Retuerta de Pina. adults being found almost throughout the year. It is a parasitoid in galls of *Stephaniola salsolae* (Tavares, 1901) (Dipt., Cecidomyiidae) on *Salsola vermiculata*, several males and females being reared from galls collected at Pina de Ebro by J. Blasco-Zumeta. Additional material, reared by Dr. M. Boness from probably the same host, was obtained from Fuerteventura, Canary Islands.

### Diagnosis

*M. blascoi* is distinguished from other species of *Mesopolobius* by its sparsely hairy forewing which lacks a marginal fringe between postmarginal vein and apex, and by its short postmarginal vein which is not quite as long as the stigmal vein. These characters are combined in *Dibrachys* Forster, 1856 and allied genera, but the structure of the rest of the body is characteristic of *Mesopolobus*. BOUČEK & RASPLUS (1991) recognize two subgenera in *Mesopolobus*: *Sturovia* Bouček, 1961 and *Mesopolobus* Westwood, 1833. Dr. Z. Bouček, to whom specimens of *M. blascoi* were shown in 1991, was of the opinion that they were attributable to *Sturovia*. However, the new species differs from other *Sturovia* in having a relatively longer marginal vein, facial striae not extending beyond the clypeus, female gaster twice as long as broad and the propodeum lacking reticulate sculpture. *M. blascoi* is not at present assigned to a subgenus.

*Mesopolobus szelenyii* Bouček. 1971

*M. szelenyii* does not appear to have been recorded since it was described from Azerbaijan and Uk-

raine. Many examples of both sexes were found in the collections from Retuerta de Pina. their identity confirmed by Dr. Bouček.

Seven female specimens of what appear to be *M. szelenyii* were reared by Dr. M. Boness from the sample of cecidomyiid galls on ?*Salsola* from Fuerteventura that also produced *M. blascoi* (see above). These specimens differ from *M. szelenyii* from Retuerta de Pina in being a much brighter green with pale legs (except coxae).

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am most grateful to Javier Blasco-Zumeta for allowing me to study his very interesting samples of Chalcidoidea. Dr. M. Boness (Leverkusen) has also provided me with material discussed in this paper. Dr. Z. Bouček and Dr. M. W. R. de V. Graham have kindly offered advice.

### REFERENCES

- BOUČEK, Z. 1974. A new genus and three new species of European Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera). *Folia Ent. Hung.*, 27: 21-28.
- BOUČEK, Z. & RASPLUS, J. Y. 1991. *Illustrated Key to West-Palaeartic Genera of Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea)*. INRA, Paris; 140 pp.
- GRAHAM, M. W. R. de V. 1969. The Pteromalidae of north-western Europe (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea). *Bull. Br. Mus. Nat. Hist. (Ent.) suppl.*, 16: 1-908.
- GRISSELL, E. E. 1983. *Boharticus*, n. gen., with a review of *Rhopalicus* Foerster and *Dinotiscus* Ghesquiere (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae). *Pan-Pacif. Ent.*, 59: 78-102.

Recibido el 12 de junio de 1992  
Aceptado el 1 de diciembre de 1993