

Two new species of the genus *Adontomerus* Nikolskaya, 1955 (Hymenoptera: Torymidae) from Israel

Два новых вида рода *Adontomerus* Nikolskaya, 1955 (Hymenoptera: Torymidae) из Израиля

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Hymenoptera, Torymidae, *Adontomerus*, новые виды.

ABSTRACT. Two new species of the genus *Adontomerus* are described: *A. trjapitzini* Zerova, **sp.n.** and *A. centaurei* Zerova, **sp.n.** *A. trjapitzini* **sp.n.** is similar to *A. centaurei* **sp.n.**, but differs in having shorter ovipositor, longer postmarginal vein and hind margin of the first abdominal tergite distinctly excised. Both new species resemble *A. robustus* (Bouček, 1970) and *A. crassipes* (Bouček, 1982) in their habitus and details of colour and sculpture, but differ in having slightly enlarged hind femora and in some features of forewing venation as well as in ovipositor length.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Описаны два новых для науки вида рода *Adontomerus*: *A. trjapitzini* Zerova, **sp.n.** и *A. centaurei* Zerova, **sp.n.** *A. trjapitzini* **sp.n.** отличается от *A. centaurei* **sp.n.** более коротким яйцекладом, более длинной постмаргинальной жилкой и более глубокой вырезкой на первом тергите брюшка. Оба новых вида габитуально, а также скульптурой и окраской похожи на *A. robustus* (Bouček, 1970) и *A. crassipes* (Bouček, 1982), но отличаются менее расширенными задними бедрами, а также жилкованием передних крыльев и длиной яйцеклада.

Introduction

According to the world catalog of Toryminae (Torymidae) [Grissell, 1995], the genus *Adontomerus* Nikolskaya, 1955 contains seven species in the world fauna. All species are distributed in arid and semiarid territories of the Palearctic region. We have recently found two species of the genus *Adontomerus* that ap-

peared to be new for the science among insects reared by W. Kuslitzky and Ya. Argov from anthodia of *Centaurea* spp. (Asteraceae) in Israel. Although flower heads of *Centaurea* spp. also contained larvae of Tephritidae (Diptera) and galls of Cynipidae (Hymenoptera), it is impossible to reliably determine host associations of the new *Adontomerus* species.

Holotypes of the new *Adontomerus* species are deposited in collection of the Museum of the Tel Aviv University.

Description of new species

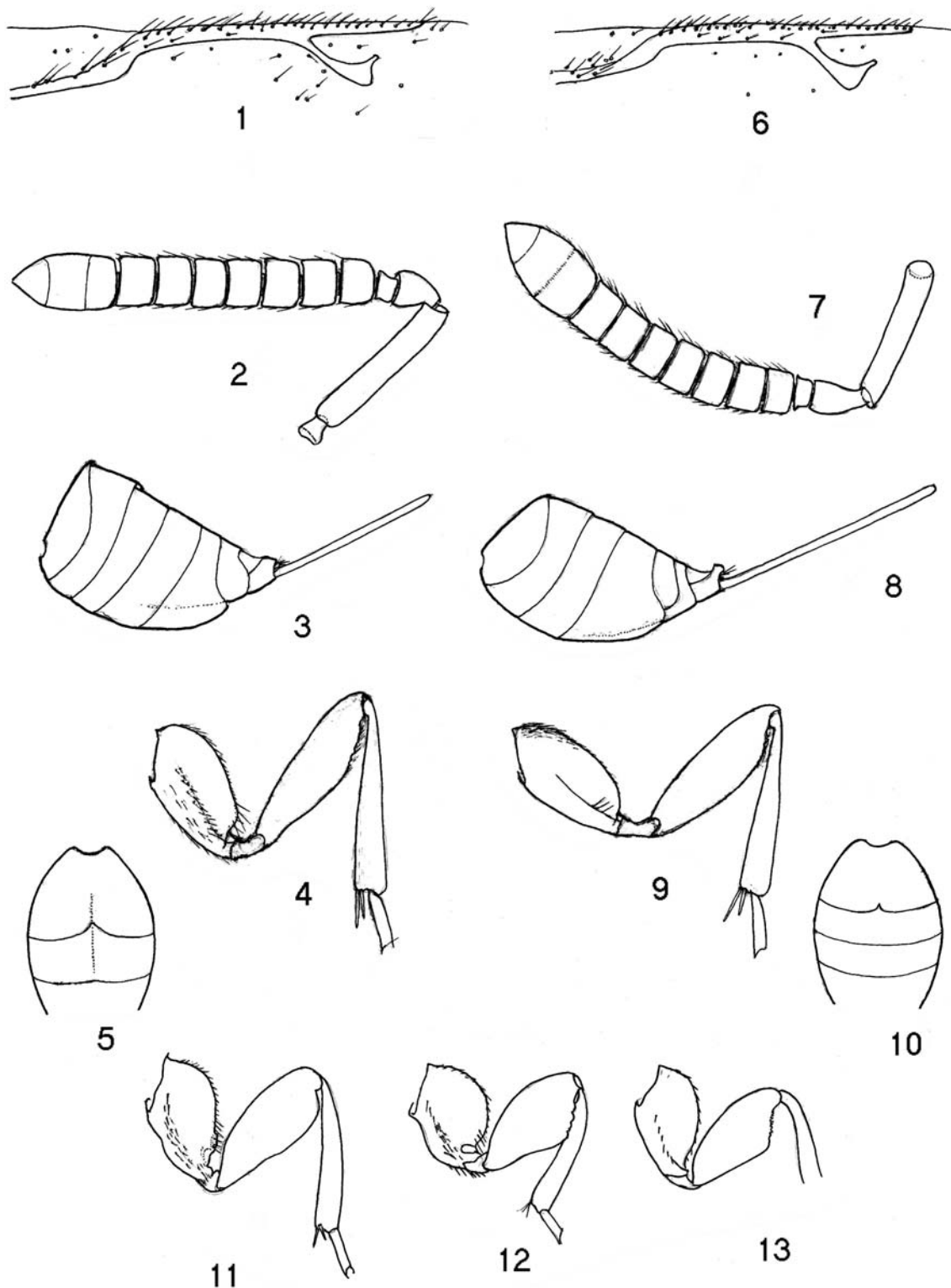
Adontomerus trjapitzini Zerova, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–5.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, “Israel, Mishmar Dawid, 31°49’N, 34°54’E, 12.06.2010, seedhead *Centaurea hyalolepis*, coll. W. Kuslitzky”. Paratypes: 3 ♀♀, “Israel, Korazim, 32°54’N, 35°35’E, 28.08.2011, seedhead *Centaurea hyalolepis*, coll. W. Kuslitzky”; 6 ♀♀, “Israel, Ramat Yishay, 32°43’N, 35°10’E, 22.07.2010, seedhead *Centaurea procurrens*, coll. W. Kuslitzky”.

Holotype and 6 paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Museum of the Tel Aviv University; 3 paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv).

DESCRIPTION. Female (Fig. 1–5). Body length (without ovipositor) 2.5–4.2 mm (4.2 mm in the holotype). Ovipositor slightly shorter than abdomen. Body dark metallic green, all coxae and femora dark green; tibiae and tarsi except for the last dark segments reddish testaceous; scape reddish brown, funicle dark brown; wings hyaline, venation pale testaceous. Thin pubescence of body whitish.



Figs 1–13. *Adontomerus* spp. 1–5 — *A. trjapitzini* sp.n., ♀; 6–10 — *A. centaurei* sp.n., ♀; 11 — *A. robustus*; 12–13 — *A. crassipes*, ♂ (12), ♀ (13); 1, 6 — forewing venation; 2, 7 — antenna; 3, 8 — abdomen, lateral view; 5, 10 — abdomen from above; 4, 9, 11–13 — hind leg. 11–13 after Bouček [1982].

Рис. 1–13. *Adontomerus* spp. 1–5 — *A. trjapitzini* sp.n., ♀; 6–10 — *A. centaurei* sp.n., ♀; 11 — *A. robustus*; 12–13 — *A. crassipes*, ♂ (12), ♀ (13); 1, 6 — жилкование передних крыльев; 2, 7 — усик; 3, 8 — брюшко, вид сбоку; 5, 10 — брюшко, вид сверху; 4, 9, 11–13 — задняя нога. 11–13 по Bouček [1982].

Head from above distinctly broader than pronotum, almost twice as broad as long (50:23), temples slightly receding, almost 1/2 eye length in dorsal view. POL two times as long as OOL (13:6). Occipital carina extremely fine, hardly visible. Head in frontal view broader than high (50:40); malar space shorter than eye length (14:25); external clypeus margin straight; face with short dense pubescence, frons without pubescence. Antennae inserted much lower the middle of face, scape reaching median ocellus; with large anellus, all flagellar segments transverse.

Mesosoma somewhat bulging; pronotum (from above) very short; dorsal surface of thorax densely reticulate and punctulate, dull, with thin pubescence. Propodeum without distinct sculpture, nearly smooth. Mesopleura with episternal part densely punctulate, mesepimeron bare, polished. Hind femur slightly enlarged with a row of very small teeth on upper side. Basal 1/3 of fore wing discus almost bare, remaining part with very short pubescence, costal cell and basal cell bare; length ratio of marginal, postmarginal and radial vein 34:22:15.

Metasoma: abdomen distinctly longer than mesosoma (85:65). All tergites of abdomen with extensive shallow reticulation. Hind margin of first tergite faintly excised, second with hardly visible excision. Ovipositor sheaths shorter than abdomen (37:45) and longer than hind tibia (37:24). Hypopygium reaching level of 5th tergite.

Male unknown.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. The new species is similar to *A. crassipes* (Bouček, 1982) and *A. robustus* (Bouček, 1970), but hind femora of these species are more enlarged (cp. Figs 1, 11–13) [Bouček, 1970, 1982].

A. trjapitzini **sp.n.** closely resembles *A. centaurei* **sp.n.** (also described in this paper), but differs in having shorter ovipositor, longer postmarginal vein and first abdominal tergite more distinctly excised.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Prof. V.A. Trjapitzin, a famous chalcidologist, on his 85th anniversary.

Adontomerus centaurei Zerova, **sp.n.**

Figs 6–10.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, “Israel, Nes Ziyona, 31°59'N, 34°59'E, 30.06.2010, flower of *Centaurea procurrens*, coll. W. Kuslitzky”. Paratypes: 1 ♀, with the same label as the holotype; 2 ♀♀, “Israel, Mizpé Har'el, 31°49'N, 34°57'E, 15.06.2011, seedhead *Centaurea crocodylium*, coll. W. Kuslitzky”; 1 ♀, “Israel, Yif'at, 32°40'N, 35°14'E, 10.07.2011, seedhead *Centaurea crocodylium*, coll. Ya. Argov”; 3 ♂♂, “Israel, Korazim, 32°54'N, 35°35'E, 28.07.2011, seedhead *Centaurea hyalolepis*, coll. W. Kuslitzky”.

Holotype as well as 3 ♀♀ and 2 ♂♂ paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Museum of the Tel Aviv University; 1 ♀ and 1 ♂ paratype are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Zoology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv).

DESCRIPTION. Female (Fig. 6–10). Body length (without ovipositor) 2.1–2.6 mm (2.5 mm in holotype). Ovipositor equal in length to abdomen (lateral view). Body bright metallic green, all coxae and femora dark green; tibiae and tarsi except for the last dark segments reddish yellow; scape yellow, pedicel yellow, funicle dark brown; wings hyaline, venation yellow. Body generally without distinct pubescence, although face and frons with very short sparse pubescence.

Head from above distinctly broader than pronotum, almost twice as broad as long (50:22), temples very short, not protruding, POL : OOL 16:6. Occipital carina thin but distinct. Head in frontal view broader than high (60:42); malar space almost three times shorter than eye length (12:30); face and frons without distinct pubescence. Antennae inserted somewhat lower middle of face, but distinctly higher than lower eye margin, scape almost reaching median ocellus, with transverse anellus, all flagellar segments transverse, somewhat shorter than in *A. trjapitzini* **sp.n.**

Mesosoma somewhat bulging, pronotum very short; dorsal surface of thorax with very thin reticulation and white pubescence; propodeum without distinct sculpture; mesopleura with fine punctation in anterior third, rest part smooth and shiny. Hind femur slightly enlarged without distinct teeth. Basal part of fore wing discus bare, remaining part with very short pubescence; length ratio of marginal, postmarginal and radial vein 30:19:13.

Metasoma: abdomen somewhat longer than mesosoma (50:40). Ovipositor almost equal to length of abdomen (51:50) and distinctly longer than hind tibia (51:34). Hypopygium reaching level of 5th tergite. All tergites with white sparse pubescence.

Male. Body length 1.8 mm. Very similar to female in colour and pubescence.

COMPARATIVE REMARKS. *A. centaurei* **sp.n.** is similar to *A. trjapitzini* **sp.n.** Morphological differences between those species are listed after the description of *A. trjapitzini* **sp.n.**

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the name of the host plant.

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