

Notes on Chalcidoidea (Hym.). IV

Two new genera and species of Pteromalidae from Sweden

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Abstract

HEDQVIST, K.-J. Notes on Chalcidoidea (Hym.). IV. Two new genera and species of Pteromalidae from Sweden. — Ent. Tidskr. 95: 53–57, 1974.

The author describes two new genera, viz.

Sigynia gen.n.

Head as wide as thorax. Antennae, 11263, inserted below the middle of the face. Occiput not margined. Clypeus with anterior margin straight. Collar not margined, notauli incomplete. Scutellum flat. Prepectus large. Propodeum (fig. 2 A) with median carina and diverging plicae. Callus with few scattered hairs. Petiole transverse. Gaster short, ovate with apex pointed. Subcostal cell of fore wing with a complete row of hairs on the underside. Marginal vein as long as post-marginal vein, stigmal vein shorter than the latter. Speculum closed below, distal part of basal cell hairy. Marginal fringes of fore wing very short. Hind tibia with one spur.

Type-species: *Sigynia ernobii* sp.n.

Sigynia ernobii sp.n.

♀. Bluish black with scape, legs except coxae, and wing veins dark brownish yellow.

Head with fine reticulation and rather indistinct piliferous punctures. Malar scape nearly as long as the breadth of an eye. POL

Sigynia gen.n. with type-species *ernobii* sp.n. reared from *Ernobius mollis* (L.) (Col., Anobiidae) in the province of Småland, and *Ottaria* gen.n. with type-species *perplexa* sp.n. from the province of Östergötland. *Arthrolytus puncticollis* is placed as synonym to *Lariophagus distinguendus* (Först.).

is longer than twice OOL, 12: 5. Ocelli in an isosceles triangle. Antenna (fig. 1 B) with scape not reaching mid ocellus. Pedicellus longer than 1st funicular joint, 1st and 2nd funicle joints quadratic, the rest of the funicle joints transverse. Sensilla in one row on the funicular joints.

Mesoscutum finely reticulated and with small piliferous punctures (few and scattered). Notauli incomplete, traceable halfway to the base of scutellum. Scutellum flattened, finely reticulate with scattered small punctures and a very shallow median furrow. Propodeum (fig. 2 A) short with reticulate rugose puncturation between plicae and on callus.

Gaster as long as thorax + propodeum and with alutaceous puncturation. Pygostylian setae equal in length.

Fore wing (fig. 3 B) with median dense hairs.

♂. Unknown.

Length: 2.0 mm.

Holotype: in coll. mea, Småland, Oskarshamn, Virkvarn 17.VII. 1961, leg. K.-J. Hedqvist. Reared from *Ernobius mollis* (L.).

Sigynia is named after Sigyn, the wife of the god Loke in Nordic mythology.

Sigynia gen.n. may be placed near *Dimachus* Thoms. but differs in the following respects (see also the key below): In *Sigynia* scutellum is more flattened with a shallow median furrow, petiole transverse and not conical, and apex of fore wing with short marginal fringes, whilst in *Dimachus* petiole is as long as wide and conical, and marginal fringes on apex of fore wing are wanting.

The key by Graham (1969) on p. 360, couplet 39 is to be altered as follows:

- 39 Gaster with a pale transverse band near the base; basal cell of fore wing pilose over at least its distal half (fig. 3 A); pronotal collar rounded off in front; mesoscutum with numerous shallow but distinct piliferous punctures visible amongst the reti-

culation; hind corners of propodeum (fig. 2 C) appearing sharp in dorsal view; hind tibiae with two apical spurs *Dimachus* Thoms.

- 39 a. Gaster without a pale transverse band near the base; basal cell of fore wing with hairs only distally (fig. 3 B); mesoscutum with few scattered shallow piliferous punctures; hind corners of propodeum (fig. 2 A) not so sharp in dorsal view; hind tibia with only one apical spur *Sigynia* gen.n.

Dimachus discolor (Walk.) (Fig. 1 A, 2 C, 3 A)

Walker, 1836, Monographia Chalciditum. Ent. Mag. 3: 473 (*Pteromalus discolor*).

Distribution: Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia.

Material seen from Sweden:

Skåne: Åhus 20.vii.57 1 ♂, 3.viii.56 1 ♂ (K.-J. Hedqvist). — Blekinge: Rödeby 8.viii.59 1 ♀ (K.-J. Hedqvist); Rödeby, Gagnekulla 26.vi.54 1 ♂, 23.viii.42 1 ♂, 23.viii.51 2 ♂ (A. Sundholm). — Småland: Gryt 1.vii.53 1 ♀ (N. Linnman); Skillinge 12.vii.39 1 ♂ (A. Jansson). — Östergötland: Simonstorp 20.viii.54 1 ♀; Ändebol, Mögstorp 4.viii.55 1 ♂ (K.-J. Hedqvist). — Uppland: Vallentuna 20.vii.68 1 ♂, 30.vii.63 1 ♂, 5.viii.57 1 ♀ (K.-J. Hedqvist); Bålsta, Dävensö 22.viii.57 1 ♀ (K.-J. Hedqvist). — Närke: Örebro 29.vi.44 1 ♀ (A. Jansson); Örebro, Brickebacken 12.vi.57 1 ♂, 20.vi.56 1 ♂, —vi.56 1 ♀, —vi.56 2 ♂, —vi.57 2 ♀, —vi.58 2 ♂, 1.vii.55 2 ♂, 6.vii.62 1 ♂, 7.vii.53 1 ♀, 10.vii.55 2 ♂, 19.vii.57 1 ♂, 30.vii.55 3 ♂, 4.viii.56 1 ♂, 10.viii.55 1 ♀, 12.viii.57 2 ♂, —ix.41 1 ♂, 1.ix.55 1 ♀ (A. Jansson). — Dalarna: Falun 26.viii.57 1 ♀ (B. Tjeder); Nås 11.ix.57 1 ♀ (B. Ehnström). — Ångermanland: Graninge, Långsjön 29.vii.45 1 ♀ (O. Lundblad). — Västerbotten: Hällnäs 24.viii.55 4 ♀ (K.-J. Hedqvist).

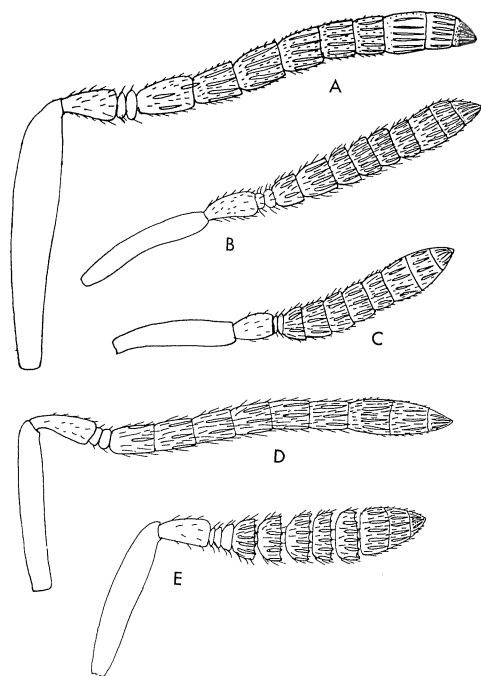


Fig. 1. A. *Dimachus discolor* (Walk.) ♀, antenna. — B. *Sigynia* gen.n. *ernobii* sp.n. ♀, antenna. — C. *Dorcatomophaga westi* Kryg. ♀, antenna. — D. *Lariophagus distinguendus* (Först.) ♀, antenna. — E. *Ottaria* gen.n. *perplexa* sp.n. ♀, antenna.

Ottaria gen.n.

Head wider than thorax. Antennae, 11353, inserted just below the middle of face, funicular joints transverse. Clypeus protruding with anterior margin incised. Occiput not

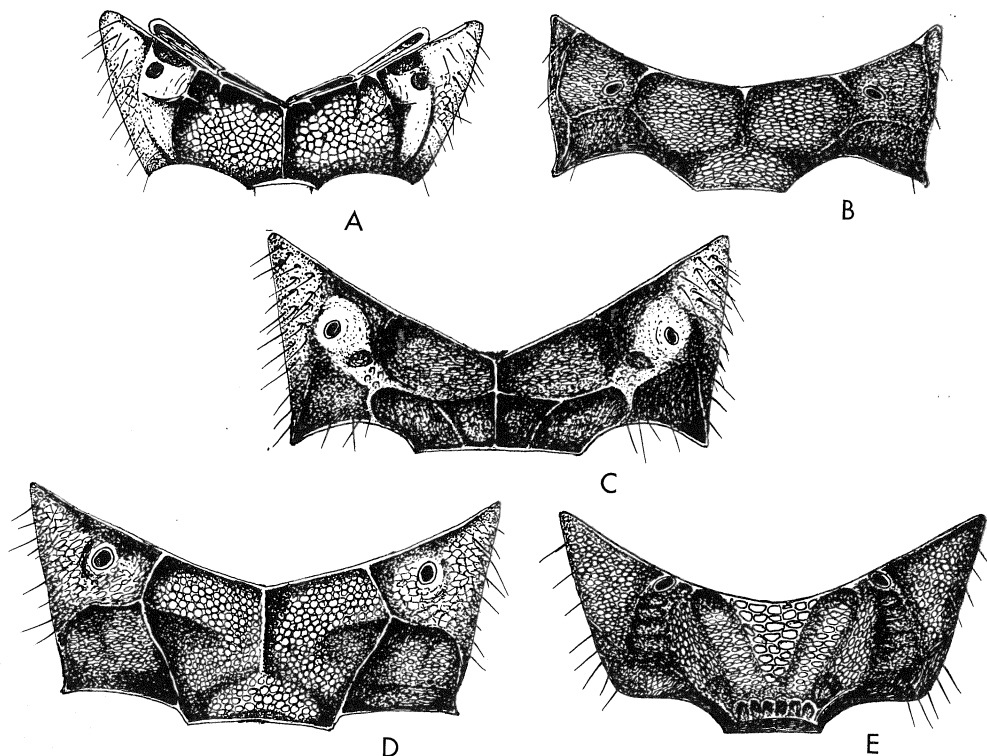


Fig. 2. A. *Sigynia* gen.n. *ernobii* sp.n. ♀, propodeum. — B. *Dorcatomophaga westi* Kryg. ♀, propodeum. — C. *Dimachus discolor* (Walk.) ♀, propodeum. — D. *Lariophagus distinguendus* (Först.) ♀, propodeum. — E. *Ottaria* gen.n. *perplexa* sp.n. ♀, propodeum.

marginated. Collar with a fine margination. Notauli traceable to base of scutellum. Prepectus of medium size. Propodeum (fig. 2 E) without median carina, spiracles near anterior margin of the sclerite, sulcus spiracularis large and distinct. Nucha very short. Petiole quadratic—transverse. Gaster ovate with pointed apex, 1st tergite with posterior margin strongly arched. Hind tibia with one weak spur. Fore wing (fig. 4 A) without speculum, marginal vein shorter than post-marginal vein.

Type-species: *Ottaria perplexa* sp.n.

Ottaria perplexa sp.n.

♀. Black with legs brownish red, femora darker. Antennae and wing veins dark brown.

Head a little wider than thorax, reticulated,

round the base of clypeus striated. POL as long as OOL. Eyes with few scattered hairs. Malar space half the breadth of an eye. Antenna (fig. 1 E) with funicular joints transverse and with one row of sensilla.

Thorax reticulated with larger meshes in the middle of mesoscutum. Propodeum (fig. 2 E) reticulated all over and with two behind converging shallow furrows. Callus with few scattered hairs, nucha very short, smooth and shining. Petiole punctated. Gaster nearly as long as thorax+head, smooth and shining. Legs of moderate size. Fore wing (fig. 4 A) hairy all over with marginal vein about 1 1/2 as long as the stigmal vein.

♂. Unknown.

Length: 2.0 mm.

Holotype: in coll. mea, Östergötland, Simonstorp 10.VII. 1964, leg. K.-J. Hedqvist.

Ottaria is named after Ottar, a Norwegian king, who travelled in the northern part of Scandinavia (about 900 A.D.).

Ottaria gen.n. is difficult to place but it seems to me to be near a group composed of the following genera: *Dorcatomophaga* Kryg., *Strejcekia* Bouč., *Veltrusia* Bouč., *Hemitrichius* Thoms. and *Lariophagus* Crawf. It is nearest to *Dorcatomophaga* and I have altered the key by Graham (1969) in order to give *Ottaria* a place in the key.

- 41 Mesoscutal notauli complete and sharply impressed throughout .. *Dorcatomophaga* Kryg. and *Strejcekia* Bouč. (1972)
- Mesoscutal notauli almost always incomplete and reaching at most somewhat more than half way across the mesoscutum; very rarely traceable to its hind margin but then very superficial posteriorly 42.
- 42 One or two bristles of each pygostyle much longer than the others .. *Lariophagus* Crawf.

- Pygostyle bristles subequal in length, relatively shorter than in the above 43.
- 43 Occiput finely to sharply margined at least medially (care is needed, as when the margin is fine it might be overlooked). Antennae with 3 anelli and five funicular segments
..... *Ottaria* gen.n.
- Antennae with two anelli and six funicular segments 44.

Dorcatomophaga westi Kryg. (Fig. 1 C, 2 B, 4 B)

Kryger, 1951, Ent. Meddr 26: 103—106.
Distribution: Denmark, Sweden.

Material seen from Sweden:

S m å l a n d: Oskarshamn —.54 1 ♀ 1 ♂ (B. Rapp). — S ö d e r m a n l a n d: Skeberg 15. vii.54 1 ♀ (B. Rapp). — U p p l a n d: 10.x.63 1 ♀ (T.-E. Leiler); Eldgarn —.52 1 ♀ (T.-E. Leiler); Färentuna 14.v.53 1 ♀ (T.-E. Leiler); Stockholm 22.iii.60 2 ♀ (B. Ehnström). — N ä r k e: Örebro 26.vii.54 7 ♀ 1 ♂ (A. Jansson).

Lariophagus distinguendus (Först.)
(Fig. 1 D, 2 D, 3 C)

Förster, 1841, Beiträge zur Monographie der Pteromaliden, p. 17.

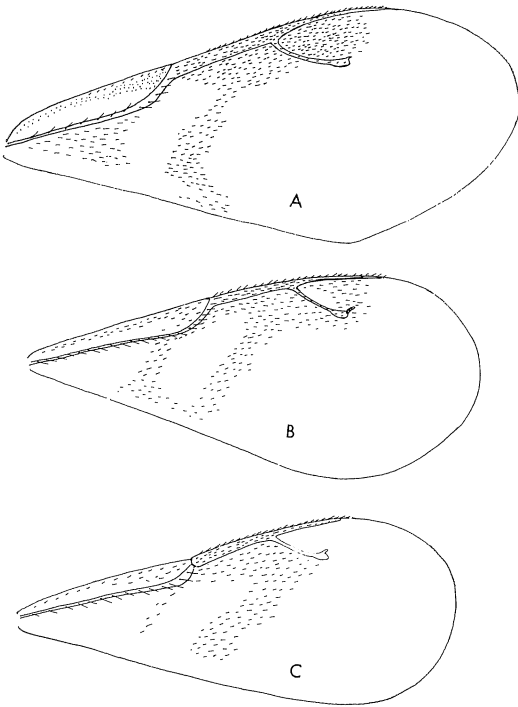


Fig. 3. A. *Dimachus discolor* (Walk.) ♀, fore wing. — B. *Sigynia* gen.n. *ernobii* sp.n. ♀, fore wing. — C. *Lariophagus distinguendus* (Först.) ♀, fore wing.

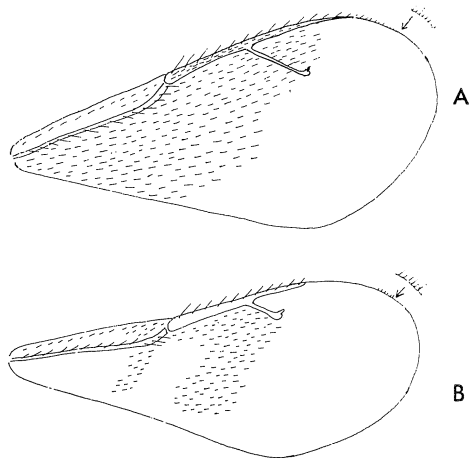


Fig. 4. A. *Ottaria* gen.n. *perplexa* sp.n. ♀, fore wing. — B. *Dorcatomophaga westi* Kryg. ♀, fore wing.

Syn. *Lariophagus puncticollis* (Möller), 1882, Ent. Tidskr. 3: 180, (*Arthrolytus puncticollis* Möll.), syn.n.

Many syntypes in Möller's collection in Gothenburg and in Stockholm (Swedish Museum of Natural History, Dept. of Ent.) I have selected a specimen in Möller's coll. as lectotype. It bears a white label with Möller's hand-writing: *Arthrolytus puncticollis* n.sp. (ad *Sitodrepa panicea* encl.).

Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Material seen from Sweden:

S k å n e: Trelleborg —.—.1882 many ♀♀ and ♂♂ (G. Fr. Möller). — B l e k i n g e: Sjöarp 10.vii.57 1 ♂ (B. Ehnström). — S m å l a n d: Skillinge 16.vii.39 1 ♀ (A. Jansson). — G o t-

l a n d: Stånga 12.vii.70 1 ♀ (B. Ehnström). — U p p l a n d: Vallentuna 14.ii.71 1 ♀, 13.iii.71 1 ♀, 10.vi.71 1 ♀, 18.vii.69 1 ♀ (K.-J. Hedqvist); Stockholm, Frescati 23.iii.48 1 ♀ (T. Nyholm). — N ä r k e: Örebro 13.vi.45 1 ♀ (A. Jansson); Örebro, Brickebacken 1.vii.55 2 ♀ (A. Jansson).

References

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- 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.