

Two new species of *Ameromicrus* Nikolskaja (Hymenoptera : Torymidae) from Adana district, Turkey

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Summary

The genus, *Ameromicrus* Nikolskaja is newly recorded from Turkey, and also from Mediterranean countries. Two new species, i.e. *A. yumurtalikiensis* and *A. akdenizeus* from Yumurtalık, Adana are described. A key for known species of the genus is given. The specimens of the new species were swept from the plants on sea coast.

Introduction

Ameromicrus Nikolskaja, 1954 was firstly described from western Kazakhstan with the type species, *A. violaceus* Nik., in Nikolskaja and Kjao (1954). Kamijo (1963) described another species, *A. piceae* Kamijo, from Japan. Peck *et al.* (1964) placed *Ameromicrus* as very close to *Dimeromicrus* Crawford, 1910 in the key to the genera of Monodontomerinae (Hym.: Torymidae). Later, Bouček (1970) added one more species, *A. confluens* Bck. from Transcaucasia and a diagnostic key to the species of *Ameromicrus*.

Recently, my friend, A. Beyarslan, and I collected some specimens of *Ameromicrus* from the plants on the coast of Mediterranean Sea near Yumurtalık, Adana. The specimens represent two new species of the Genus. In order to place the new species, a new key is prepared by using the characters given in the key of Bouček (1970) and the characters of the new species.

The figures were drawn by using camera-lucida and stereoscopic microscope. Depositions of the types are given below each new species.

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Key to species of Ameromicrus

- 1- Forewing with speculum and basal cell closed, immaculate or at most with a slight infumation below stigma 2
- Forewing its basal part up to level with middle of parastigma completely bare, maculate 4
- 2- Ovipositor sheaths 1.2 to 1.5 times as long as body; forewing immaculate; propodeum deeply emarginate at petiole, in the middle only 0.5 as long as laterally; marginal vein at least three times as long as postmarginal and 4 stigmal vein. Japan, from seeds of Picea spp. A. piceae Kamijo, 1963
- Ovipositor sheaths at most as long as the length of thorax and gaster combined; forewing with slight infumation below stigma; propodeum shallowly emarginate; marginal vein about 1.5 times as long as postmarginal and twice stigmal vein 3
- 3- Ovipositor sheaths at least as long as gaster combined with half thorax, and mostly gaster and thorax combined; head twice as broad as that of frons; 1.-3. funicular segments quadrate, 1. and 2. funicular segments in same length; pedicellus black; pedicellus plus flagellum combined 1.14-1.28 times as long as width of head A. yumurtalkiensis n.sp.
- Ovipositor sheaths shorter than gaster; head 1.7 times as broad as that of frons; 1.-3. funicular segments transverse; second segment at least slightly longer than first funicular segment; pedicellus testaceous; pedicellus plus flagellum combined 0.9-1.07 times as long as width of head A. akdenizeus n. sp.
- 4- Ovipositor sheaths nearly or quite as long as body; forewing with two separate dark cross-fasciae attached to parastigma and stigma; body dark bluish-violaceous, mid and hind tibiae concolorous with femora; flagellum plus pedicellus combined 1.15 times as long as width of head; first funicle segment quadrate, as long as broad as the following segment (or nearly), scarcely shorter than pedicellus, the latter about 1.6 times as long as broad A. violaceus Nikolskaja, 1954
- Ovipositor sheaths shorter than gaster combined with half thorax; forewing infumation forming a ring, the parastigmal and stigmal macula broadly archedly connected on wing disc; body bluish-green; mid and hind tibiae dark testaceous, only slightly infuscate; flagellum plus pedicellus combined as long as 0.95 width of head; 3. flagellar segment transverse, shorter and narrower than the following segment, much shorter than pedicellus which is twice as long as broad A. confluens Bouček, 1970

Ameromicrus yumurtalkiensis n.sp.

(Figs. 1,2)

Female : Length of body 1.8-2.2 mm (sheaths of ovipositor 1.3-1.6 mm). Body black-violaceous with golden reflection; head and thorax with white hairs; scape, tibiae and apical 1/3 of femora testaceous, tarsi

pale yellow; forewing disc below stigma almost triangularly slightly to distinctly fumose; pedicellus and flagellum black.

Head about as wide as mesoscutum; in dorsal view twice as broad as long; temples short one-fifth the eye in dorsal view; POL 2.5 times as long as OOL; occiput with distinct but fine horse-shoe like carina; head in facial view about as broad as high (24:23); relative measurements : width of head 24; width of frons 12; eye 15:9; malar space 6; width of mouth 11; antennal toruli removed 5 from lower margin of clypeus, 13 from median ocellus; lower margin of clypeus truncate; length of scape 12, thus scape not reaching median ocellus; scape 1.2-1.3 times as long as width of eye; combined length of pedicellus plus flagellum 1.14-1.28 times width of head; pedicellus in dorsal view about twice as long as broad, and about twice as the first funicular segment; ring segments distinctly transverse; 1.-3. funicular segments quadrate, first and second funiculars in same length, the third and fourth slightly shorter than of the first; 4.-6. segments distinctly transverse, about 1.25 times as broad as long; club about twice as long as broad, and as long as three and half preceding funicular segments combined (fig.2).

Thorax about 1.5 times as long as width of mesoscutum, very densely and minutely reticulate-punctulate, densely pubescent, hairs very short; pronotum 0.3 times as long as broad; mesonotum 2.3 times longer than pronotum, notaulices posteriorly very distinct though shallow; scutellum as long as mesoscutum, and slightly longer than broad; propodeum in the middle 0.5-0.66 times as long as laterally; length of propodeum in middle about 1.5-2.3 the length of metanotum; forewing measurement: length 56 - 64; width 24-30; costal cell : length 21-25, with 2-3;m:pm:st as 10:7:5. Forewing with a large speculum, speculum and basal cell closed by the hair lines on basal and cubital veins (fig.1).

Gaster about 2.25 times as long as broad, and 1.3-1.5 times as long as thorax, minutely reticulate; first tergite distinctly and deeply, second and third slightly incised; ovipositor sheaths as long as the length of thorax and gaster combined or as long as the length of half of thorax and gaster combined.

Male : Length of body 1.7-1.9 mm; similar to female, except for the gaster which is shorter, as seen in the sex, and for the length of scape which is 1.2-1.4 times the transverse diameter of eye.

Biology : Not known, the specimens were swept from the plants on sea coast.

Holotype (female) : Yumurtalık, Adana, Turkey, 15.VIII.1979 (Beyarslan, leg.), in authors collection; Allotype (male) : Yumurtalık, Adana, 15.VIII.1979 (Beyarslan, leg.); Paratypes : 3 females, 2 males, 21-22. VIII.1982 (Doğanlar, leg.); 1 female, Adana, 18.VII.1987 (Doğanlar, leg.); 1 female, data like holotype; 2 females and a male paratypes were sent to British Museum (N.H.) in London, UK.

Diagnosis : A. yumurtalikiensis is distinct from other known species of the genus in having marginal vein shorter, about 1.5 times as long as postmarginal, and twice stigmal vein (in other species marginal vein at least three times as long as postmarginal, and 4 times stigmal

vein). In having violaceous body color, longer pedicellus plus flagellum quadrate first funicle segment it is similar to A. violaceus Nik., from which it differs in having forewing with speculum and basal cell closed (in violaceus basal part of fore wing completely bare); shorter marginal vein which is at most 1.5 times as long as post marginal (in violaceus at least three times); testaceous tibiae and apical 1/3 of femora (in violaceus femora and tibiae blackish); forewing with an infumation below stigma (in violaceus forewing with two separate dark-fasciae). The new species, in having forewing with closed speculum and basal cell, is similar to A. piceae Kamiyo, from which it differs in having ovipositor sheaths at most as long as thorax and gaster combined (in piceae much longer than body length) and shorter marginal vein. It also differs from its twin species, A. akdenizeus n.sp. by the characters given in the key.

Ameromicrus akdenizeus n.sp.
(fig.3)

Female : Length of body 1.5-2.2 mm (sheaths of ovipositor 0.7-0.9 mm). In many respects the new species is very similar to A. yumurtalikiensis n.sp. from which it differs mainly by the characters as follows: Pedicellus testaceous or slightly infusate; forewing disc slightly fumose or hyaline. Head in frontal view about 1.7 times as broad as that of frons; antennal toruli removed 7 from lower margin of clypeus, 13 from anterior ocellus; length of scape 1.02-1.17 times width of eye; combined length of pedicellus plus flagellum 0.9-1.07 times width of head; pedicellus slightly more than twice as long as broad, ring segments transverse, all funicular segments transverse, first one 0.5-0.9 times as long as broad; 2.-5. funicular segments equal in length and width, slightly longer than the first funicular segment and 0.5-0.76 times as long as broad; 6. funicular segment slightly shorter and wider than preceding ones, about 0.63 times as long as broad, club about twice as long as broad and about as long as 4 preceding funicular segments combined (fig.3). Ovipositor sheaths 0.80-0.94 times as long as that of gaster.

Male : Length of body 1.6-1.7 mm; similar to female, except for the gaster which is shorter; for the length of scape which is 0.9-1.07 times the transverse diameter of eye.

Biology : Not known, the specimens were swept from the plants on the sea coast.

Holotype (female): Yumurtalık, Adana, 15.VIII.1979 (Beyarslan, leg.), in my own collection; allotype (male): Yumurtalık, Adana, 22.VIII.1982 (Doğanlar, leg.); Paratypes: 6 females, 3 males, Yumurtalık, Adana, 20-22.VIII.1982 (Doğanlar, leg.) - 2 females and a male paratypes were sent to the British Museum (N.H.) in London, UK.

Diagnosis : A. akdenizeus n.sp. is very distinct from all of the known species of the genus in having ovipositor sheaths shorter than

gaster (in other species ovipositor sheaths much longer than gaster); the new species, in having shorter antenna and distinctly transverse and short first funicular segment and testaceous mid and hind tibiae, is similar to confluens Bouček, from which it differs in having forewing immaculate or at most slight infumation below stigma (in confluens forewing infumation forming a ring as mentioned in the key); forewing with speculum and basal cell closed (in confluens basal part of forewing bare). It also differs from A. yumurtalikiensis n.sp. by the characters mentioned before.

Özet

Adana, Türkiye'den toplanan Ameromicrus Nikolskaja cinsine giren iki yeni tür (Hymenoptera: Torymidae)

Ameromicrus Nikolskaja cinsine giren türlerin Türkiye'de ve aynı zamanda Akdeniz Ülkelerinde de bulunduğu ilk kez bu çalışmayla belirlenmiştir.

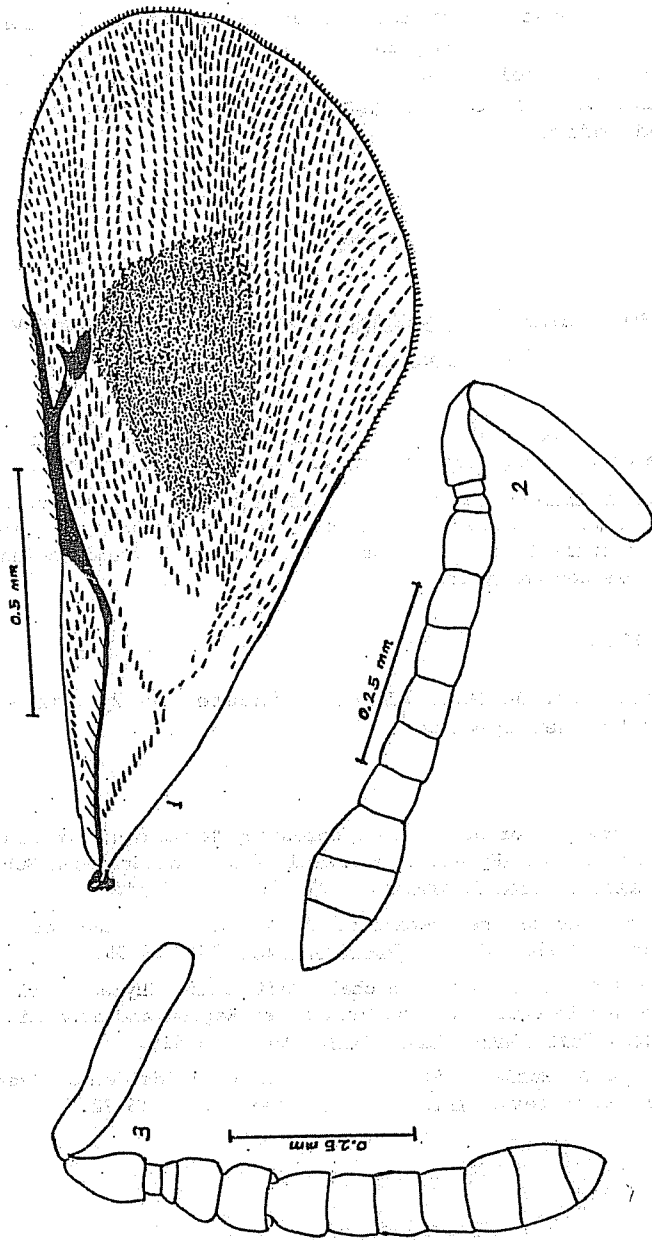
Ameromicrus yumurtalikiensis n.sp. ve A. akdenizeus n.sp. türleri isimlendirilip, tanımlanmıştır. Cinsin bilinen türleri için tanı anahtarı oluşturulmuştur. Yeni türlerin örnekleri deniz kenarındaki kumsalda bulunan bitkiler üzerinden atrapla toplanmıştır.

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Figs. 1-3. *Ameromicrus* spp.: 1-2, *A. yumurtalikiensis* n.sp., 1. forewing, 2. antenna of female;
3. *A. akdenizeus* n.sp.. antenna of female.