

Synonymic and taxonomic notes on some European Eulophidae and Torymidae

(Insecta: Hymenoptera)

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Abstract

The notes published here concern the validity and synonymy of names of 11 European species of Eulophidae and 2 species of Torymidae (Chalcidoidea). In *Hemiptarsenus laeviscutellum* MERCET, 1947, sp. revocata and *Pseudotorymus napi* (AMERLING & KIRCHNER, 1860), comb.n. the valid name is being changed and 10 other names are newly placed in synonymy (junior synonyms in brackets): *Chrysonotomyia lanassa* (WALKER, 1839) (= *Eulophus debilis* FÖRSTER, 1841, syn.n.), *Cirrospilus vittatus* WALKER, 1838 (= *Atoposomoidea pulcherrima* MERCET, 1916, syn.n.), *Hemiptarsenus laeviscutellum* MERCET, 1947 (= *H. petiolaris* GRAHAM, 1984, syn.n.), *Holcopelte obscura* (FÖRSTER, 1841) (= *H. fulvipes* FÖRSTER, 1861, syn.n.), *Pnigalio agraulis* (WALKER, 1839) (= *Eulophus barbarus* FÖRSTER, 1841, syn.n.), *P. pectinicornis* (LINNAEUS, 1758) (= *Eulophus plumicornis* FÖRSTER, 1841, syn.n., = *Eulophus fissicornis* FÖRSTER, 1841, syn.n., = *Eulophus megalocerus* FÖRSTER, 1861, syn.n., = *Eulophus habrocerus* FÖRSTER, 1861, syn.n.) and *Pseudotorymus napi* (AMERLING & KIRCHNER, 1860) (= *P. brassicae* RUSCHKA, 1923). Further synonymies are confirmed. A neotype is designated for *Entedon tibialis* (NEES, 1834) and lectotypes for 14 species are also designated.

Key words: European, Eulophidae, Torymidae, synonymy, lectotypes, neotype, new combinations.

Zusammenfassung

Die hier publizierten Notizen betreffen die Validität und Synonymie der Namen von 11 europäischen Arten der Eulophidae und 2 Arten der Torymidae (Chalcidoidea). Bei *Hemiptarsenus laeviscutellum* MERCET, 1947, sp. revocata und *Pseudotorymus napi* (AMERLING & KIRCHNER, 1860), comb.n. wird der gültige Name geändert, 10 andere Namen werden neu in Synonymie gestellt (jüngere Synonyme in Klammern): *Chrysonotomyia lanassa* (WALKER, 1839) (= *Eulophus debilis* FÖRSTER, 1841, syn.n.), *Cirrospilus vittatus* WALKER, 1838 (= *Atoposomoidea pulcherrima* MERCET, 1916, syn.n.), *Hemiptarsenus laeviscutellum* MERCET, 1947 (= *H. petiolaris* GRAHAM, 1984, syn.n.), *Holcopelte obscura* (FÖRSTER, 1841) (= *H. fulvipes* FÖRSTER, 1861, syn.n.), *Pnigalio agraulis* (WALKER, 1839) (= *Eulophus barbarus* FÖRSTER, 1841, syn.n.), *P. pectinicornis* (LINNAEUS, 1758) (= *Eulophus plumicornis* FÖRSTER, 1841, syn.n., = *Eulophus fissicornis* FÖRSTER, 1841, syn.n., = *Eulophus megalocerus* FÖRSTER, 1861, syn.n., = *Eulophus habrocerus* FÖRSTER, 1861, syn.n.) und *Pseudotorymus napi* (AMERLING & KIRCHNER, 1860) (= *P. brassicae* RUSCHKA, 1923). Weitere Synonyme werden bestätigt. Für *Entedon tibialis* (NEES, 1834) wird ein Neotypus designiert, und auch Lectotypen für 12 andere Arten werden festgelegt.

Introduction

These notes result from occasional studies of type materials of various species of Chalcidoidea over a number of years. It was intended to publish them when revising or otherwise dealing intensively with the relevant groups, which has been done in many cases. Some notes, however, remained unpublished and a part of them, concerning 11 European species of Eulophidae and 2 species of Torymidae, are included here. Most of the studied material is deposited in the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna (= NMV). Other depositories are mentioned unabbreviated.

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Eulophidae

Asecodes coronis (WALKER)

Cirrospilus Coronis WALKER, 1838: 449-450. England. = *Asecodes nitens* FÖRSTER, 1861: 37. Switzerland: Engadin, Rosegthal. = *Asecodes fuscipes* FÖRSTER, 1861: 37. Switzerland: Engadin, Rosegthal.

The two species described by FÖRSTER (1861) were synonymized with *A. coronis* by Graham in BOUČEK & ASKEW (1968: 131). The single male of *A. nitens* in the NMV, remounted by the late S. Novitzky, with the fore wing and hind wing and part of the antenna between small coverslips, and bearing the original labels in Förster's hand: 'Rosegg/thal' and 'Asecodes nitens m. ♂. N. 52', is here designated lectotype of *nitens*.

The single male of *A. fuscipes* in NMV, remounted on a coverslip by Novitzky (only a fore wing and part of antenna and hind leg - the rest is lost from the micropin) is here designated lectotype. The labels, in Förster's handwriting, read 'Rosegg/thal' and 'Asecodes fuscipes m. ♂. N. 58.'

Chrysonotomyia lanassa (WALKER)

Entedon Lanassa WALKER, 1839: 22. England: near London. = *Eulophus debilis* FÖRSTER, 1841: 42. Germany: Aachen. **Syn.n.**

In the NMV there are three pins standing under 'Secodes debilis', each pin bearing a different species. One of the pins bears a triangular card (as the other 1841 material) with labels '1/7 40' and 'Or. Ex.' in Förster's handwriting, which witnesses that the pin comes from his early collection around 1840. This specimen, a female, fits well the original description and is here designated as lectotype of *E. debilis*. It is conspecific with the species presently known as *Chrysonotomyia lanassa* (WALKER).

Cirrospilus donatellae MARIANI, sp. revocata

Cirrospilus donatellae MARIANI, 1942: 12-16. Italy: Sicilia.

Having read only the original description of *Atoposomoidea pulcherrima* MERCET I assumed that it was either a valid species (BOUČEK 1959: 184), or possibly synonymous either with *C. donatellae* or with *C. vittatus* WALKER. In 1960 Prof. Mariani sent me a paratype of his species (BOUČEK 1965: 553, BOUČEK & ASKEW 1968: 35), which showed me that *C. donatellae* MARIANI was the species which I called *Cirrospilus pulcherrimus* in 1959. However, a later examination of the type of *C. pulcherrima* revealed that my assumption was wrong (see under *C. vittatus* below).

Cirrospilus viticola (RONDANI)

Omphale viticola RONDANI, 1876: 136. Italy: Parma. = *Cirrospilus luteus* BUKOWSKI, 1938: 170. USSR (now Ukraine): Crimea, head of river Alma.

During my first visit to the Zoological Institute in St. Petersburg (then Leningrad) in 1961 I found, helped by the late Dr. M. N. Nikolskaya, a type specimen of *C. luteus* BUKOWSKI in a small remnant of his collection, and labelled it as lectotype of that species. It was labelled (in Russian) '20.vii.1934 par. Lith. from oak nr. 80', 'Krymskij zapovednik [=Crimean Nature Reserve]' and 'Cirrospilus luteus Buk. n. sp. ♀ W.

Bukowski det.'. The designation is here validated.

BOUČEK & ASKEW (1968: 36) synonymized *Cirrospilus luteus* with *C. subviolaceus* TOMSON and the latter name, together with *C. luteus*, were placed in synonymy under *C. vitticola* (RONDANI) by BOUČEK (1974: 272, 274).

Cirrospilus vittatus WALKER

Cirrospilus vittatus WALKER, 1838: 307-308. England (and Wales and Ireland).
= *Atoposomoidea pulcherrima* MERCET, 1916: 77-78. Spain: Cercedilla. **Syn.n.**

The only original specimen of *A. pulcherrima* found in the Mercet collection is labelled "Cercedilla (Casetas) 1-3-1916- C. Bol." and, in Mercet's handwriting, "Atoposomoidea pulcherrima Mercet tipo". It is not clear from Mercet's description whether he had this one specimen or more, therefore I designate it (and have labelled) as lectotype. It is a specimen of *C. vittatus* in very good condition.

Entedon tibialis (NEES)

Eulophus tibialis NEES, 1834: 171-172. Germany: Sickershausen. = *Entedon Euphorion* WALKER, 1839: 105. *Entedon tibialis* (NEES); GRAHAM, 1991: 197.

The type material of *E. tibialis* may be definitely regarded as lost (GRAHAM, 1991: 197). However, in NMV there are two females from the early Förster's collection (around 1840) identified by Förster himself as this species. One of them, labelled by his hand '17/6 40' (i.e. 17 June 1840) and 'Or. Ex.', and fitting well the original description, is here designated as neotype of *tibialis* NEES and has been labelled accordingly. It is conspecific with the material described by GRAHAM (1991).

Hemiptarsenus laeviscutellum MERCET, sp. revocata

Hemiptarsenus laeviscutellum MERCET, 1947: 465-466. Spain: Orejo. = *Hemiptarsenus petiolaris* GRAHAM, 1984: 513-514. **Syn.n.**

When I examined the Mercet collection in 1973 in the Instituto Español de Entomología (now Museo de Historia Natural) in Madrid, it contained only one female under this name, labelled in presumably Mercet's handwriting "Hemiptarsenus laeviscutellum nov. sp.". This specimen, here designated by me as lectotype, has been re-examined by me recently, thanks to the kind cooperation of Dr. J.L. Nieves A., and compared with the holotype of *H. petiolaris* GRAHAM. They were found conspecific. Earlier BOUČEK & ASKEW (1968: 51, 145) regarded *H. laeviscutellum* as a probable synonym of *H. unguicellus* (ZETTERSTEDT).

Dusmet, himself not a specialist in the Chalcidoidea, probably did not make a serious attempt to locate and properly label the relevant specimens when he was publishing Mercet's descriptions (MERCET 1947); he did not mention the size and the place of origin of the species. The lectotype is 2.6 mm in length and was collected by Mercet at Orejo (near Santander).

Holcopelte obscura (FÖRSTER)

Elachestus obscurus FÖRSTER, 1841: 40; Germany: Aachen. = *Holcopelte fulvipes* FÖRSTER, 1861: xxxvii; '♂' = ♀! Switzerland: Engadin, Rosegtal. **Syn.n.**

The new synonymy is established after examination of the relevant material in Förster's collection in NMV, in which I located the type material of the two species involved. The lectotype of *H. obscura* (here designated) is glued to a small triangular card on a pin labelled '21/6 40', apparently the date of collecting. It belongs to the same species as *Derostenus (Holcopelte) obscurus* in the sense of THOMSON (1876) and as *Holcopelte fulvipes* FÖRSTER. The only specimen under the latter name (*H. fulvipes*), agreeing well with the description except that it is a female, not a male, is labelled 'Roseggthal' and 'Holcopelte fulvipes m. . N 43' in Förster's hand; it is pinned on a micropin and that on a small quadrangular block of pith. It is here designated as lectotype. I have seen also a Förster specimen of *H. fulvipes* (= *H. obscura*) in the Zoologisches Museum in Berlin.

Parasecodes simulans MERCET

Parasecodes simulans MERCET, 1924: 54-57, ♀. Spain: Vaciamadrid.

The only female specimen preserved in the Mercet collection in Madrid under this name, is here designated and has been labelled by me as lectotype. Another apparent syntype, now paralectotype (BOUČEK, 1963: 269, "Paratype"), is in the Ruschka collection in NMV in Vienna.

The host of *P. simulans* is still unknown. I collected the species in Spain (nr. Aguillas, Murcia) and in Azerbaidjan (BOUČEK & ASKEW 1968: 74, RZAYEVA 1972: 75).

Pnigalio agraulis (WALKER)

Eulophus Agraulis WALKER, 1839: 165-166. England. = *Eulophus barbarus* FÖRSTER, 1841: 42. Germany: Aachen. **Syn.n.**

A pinned large female (3.7 mm long) under the name of *E. barbarus* in the Förster collection in NMV is here designated lectotype of that species. It is labelled 'Or. Ex.' in Förster's hand and 'Aach. Först.' in print and belongs to the species now known as *Pnigalio agraulis*.

Pnigalio pectinicornis (LINNAEUS)

Ichneumon pectinicornis LINNAEUS, 1758: 568. Sweden. = *Eulophus plumicornis* FÖRSTER, 1841: 43. Germany: Aachen. **Syn.n.** = *Eulophus fissicornis* FÖRSTER, 1841: 44. Germany: Aachen. **Syn.n.** = *Eulophus megalocerus* FÖRSTER, 1861: xxxvii. Switzerland: Engadin, Roseggthal. **Syn.n.** = *Eulophus habrocerus* FÖRSTER, 1861: xxxvii. Switzerland: Engadin, Roseggthal. **Syn.n.**

The only male on a triangular card standing under *E. plumicornis* in the Förster collection in NMV, labelled '21/6 40' and 'Or. Ex.' in Förster's handwriting, and 'Aach. Först.' in print, is here designated lectotype of that species.

One male in the same collection labelled '21/6 40' and 'Eulophus fissicornis nob.' in Förster's handwriting, and by a different hand 'ded. Frst.', is here designated lectotype of *E. fissicornis*.

A male specimen in the same collection on a micropin which is broken off and glued to a cubicle of pith, labelled 'Rosegg/thal' (in Gothic) and 'Eulophus megalocerus m. ♂. N. 48', both by Förster's hand, is here designated lectotype of *E. megalocerus*.

A male specimen under *E. habrocerus* labelled 'Rosegg/thal' and 'Eulophus habrocerus

m. ♂. N. 50' by Förster's hand is here designated lectotype of that species.

All these lectotypes have been labelled as such by me and are deposited in NMV.

Torymidae

Diomorus calcaratus (NEES)

Torymus calcaratus NEES, 1834: 69. Italy: Liguria. = *Diomorus fertoni* KIEFFER, 1898: 123-124. France: Provence, Rognac.

This species is well known (see e.g. HOFFMEYER 1929-1930: 254, GRAHAM 1992) and the synonymy of *D. fertoni* has been long established (first by MASI 1919: 131), although its type material has never been re-examined. Some years ago Dr. H. Vlug from the Netherlands visited Bitche (NE France) where Abbé Kieffer lived and worked till his death in 1925. In the loft of the former Kieffer's house he found a forgotten box with a few insects, among them a pinned male of *Diomorus calcaratus* labelled 'Diomorus Fertoni Kieff. ronce Provence', with 2 pieces of remnants of the host's thin cocoon. It is apparently the single specimen quoted by KIEFFER (1898) as "L'insecte est éclos en février d'une ronce recueillie à Rognac (Provence) par M. Ferton, capitaine d'artillerie à Ajaccio". That sentence confirms that *D. fertoni* was described from a single specimen, hence I have labelled the discovered type specimen as holotype; it is deposited in the Paris Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Dept. of Entomology.

Pseudotorymus napi (AMERLING & KIRCHNER), comb. n.

Torymus napi AMERLING & KIRCHNER, in KIRCHNER, 1860: 72. Bohemia: Praha.
= *Pseudotorymus brassicae* RUSCHKA, 1923: 404-406. Bohemia: Praha (and Germany).
Syn.n.

When describing *P. brassicae*, RUSCHKA (1923: 404-406) mentioned the possibility that an earlier name of his species might be *T. napi*. Several decades ago, when I was arranging the old parts of the Hymenoptera collections in the Entomology Department of the Prague National Museum, I came across a female specimen labelled (by hand): 'Parasit aus Cecid: Brassicae', (in print:) 'Coll. Nickerl Mus. Pragense', then a later label (print) 'Det. S. Novickij [hand:] Pseudotorymus Brassicae Ruschka'. In the latter half of the 19th century there was only one National collection of insects in Prague and that was the Nickerl collection which became the basis of the present collections of the National Museum in Prague. Therefore it seems beyond doubt that this old specimen was given to Nickerl by Dr. Amerling (they were friends) and that the specimen is one of the original type material. Therefore I designate it as lectotype of *T. napi*.

The type material of *Pseudotorymus brassicae* is in NMV and I designate here the female specimen reared by the late Prof. Baudyš in "Prag, Kgl. Weinberge" (now Vinohrady, part of Praha) from *Dasineura brassicae* WINNERTZ as lectotype.

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