

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CLEONYMUS* LATR.  
FROM THE CANARY ISLANDS (HYM.,  
*CHALCIDOIDEA, PTEROMALIDAE*)

by

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RESUMEN

En el presente trabajo se describe e ilustra la nueva especie de *E-romalidae* para las Islas Canarias: *Cleonymus canariensis* n. sp. Se elabora además una clave para las especies del género *Cleonymus* en Europa e Islas Canarias.

ABSTRACT

*Cleonymus canariensis* n. sp. from the Canary Isles, Tenerife, is described and figured. A key to the European and Canary Island species of the genus *Cleonymus* Latr. has also been compiled.

*Cleonymus canariensis* n. sp.

Type locality: Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Type material: Holotype ♀ : Las Arenas, Tenerife, Canary Isles, 20.11.1977, leg. T. Palm, in coll. Hedqvist. Paratypes: 1 ♀ from the same locality as holotype, leg. T. Palm, in coll. Hedqvist.

Diagnosis: *C. canariensis* n. sp. is similar to *C. balcanicus* Bouč. and *C. brevis* Bouč. (BOUČEK, 1972) but differs as follows (see also key): Fore wing nearly hyaline with a very faint tint of yellowish grey and a cloud

on the disc extending to the postmarginal vein (see fig. 2), also there is a small cloud (fig. 2) along the posterior margin of the fore wing. POL:OOL is about 2:1. The lateral ocelli is as long as its diameter from the eye. Marginal vein is 1,2 to 1,3 times as long as the stigmal vein. This new species can be placed as an intermediate to *C. balcanicus* Bouček, and *C. brevis* Bouček.

Female. Colour: The head and thorax are green in show a strong copper coloured reflection. Gaster being dark blue-black. The antenna are dark brown (scapus nearly black). Legs are rufous with a dark brown macula distally positioned on the hind femur. Coxae have the same colour as the thorax. Wing veins are brown, the fore wing having a cloud on the disc extending to the postmarginal vein, and a small cloud along the posterior margin of the fore wing (see fig. 2A).

Head (fig. 1A): is wider than the thorax and reticulated (fig. 1B). POL twice that of OOL. Antennae inserted just below a level with the anterior margin of the eyes. Clypeus anterior margin straight. Flagellum with joints quadratic to slightly transverse (1st-6th). Malar space is 2/3 the length of the eye.

Thorax: reticulated to rugulous. Scutellum is reticulated but with smaller meshes than those on the mesoscutum. Dorsellum being smooth. Propodeum has strong median carina and slightly reticulated. Gaster (fig. 1C) reticulate to coriaceous with hairs.

Fore wing: see fig. 2A.

♂: Unknown.

Length: ♀ 5 mm.

The species were reared by Dr. T. Palm, Uppsala from *Megorhina* sp. (Anobiidae) living in stems of *Lavandula* sp.

Key to European and Canary Islands species  
(modified after BOUČEK, 1972)

- 1.- Frons in front of ocelli deeply regularly punctured, with narrow smooth interspaces between punctures; vertex 1,36 - 1,48 times as broad as the relatively small eye. Fore wing in ♀ with hairs uniformly dark and long even on the subhyaline spot below marginal vein; infuscation of wing

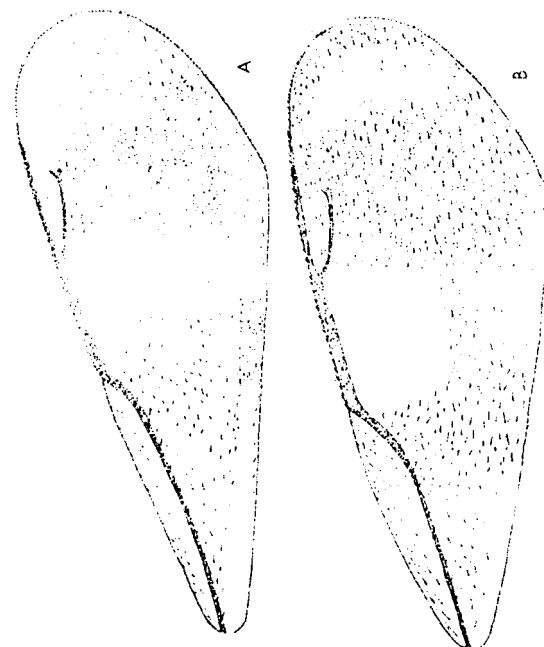


Fig. 2. A: *Ciconomyia balcanicus* n. sp. fore wing; B: *Ciconomyia laticornis* Walk. fore wing

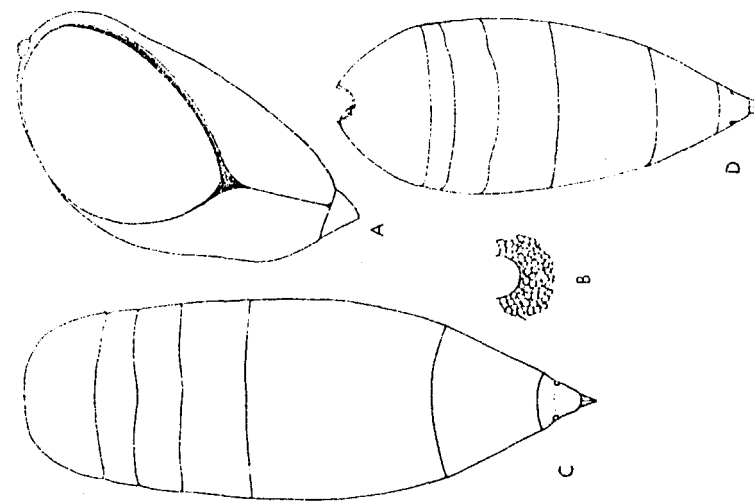


Fig. 1. A-B. *Ciconomyia gantianensis* n. sp. ♀. A: head in lateral view; B: Sculpture in front of median ocellus; C: Gaster; D: *Ciconomyia laticornis* Walk. ♀. gaster.

strong below postmarginal and stigmal vein but weak or absent below parastigma; marginal vein fully 1,9 times as long as the stigmal. Fifth tergite in ♀ in middle more than twice as long as the fourth and itself about 0,9 times as long as broad, coarsely raised-reticulate except along hind margin. ♂ unknown. Balkan Peninsula.....

.....Cleonymus balcanicus Bouč.  
- Frons sculpture different, either reticulate, shagreened or rugulose...2

2. - Fifth tergite in ♀ in the middle is more than twice as long as the fourth tergite, and is apex as long as broad, reticulate to coriaceous except along the hind margin. The fore wing has uniform dark hairs and with two clouds (see Fig. 2A). The marginal vein is 1,2 to 1,3 times as long as the stigmal vein. The diameter of the lateral ocellus is about the same as its distance from the eye. Canary Islands, Tenerife.....

.....Cleonymus canariensis n. sp.  
- Fifth tergite (Fig. 1D) in the middle at most 1,6 times as long as the fourth and itself at most 0,8 times as long as broad, its sculpture rather weak. Ocelli relatively larger, the lateral one at most about 1,15 its diameter from eye.....3

3. - ♀: Body stout, gaster at most about twice as long as broad, distinctly broader than the thorax, only 0,9-1,16 times as long as head plus thorax combined. Head in dorsal view 2-2,15 times as broad as long, frons above shiny, shagreened, piliferous punctures small. Scutellum usually transverse. Marginal vein less than 1,6 times as long as the stigmal. Fifth tergite at least twice as broad as long in the middle. ♂: Marginal vein hardly longer than the postmarginal, at most 1,5 times as long as the stigmal. Italy, Czechoslovakia, France and Yugoslavia.....

.....Cleonymus brevis Bouč.

- ♀: Body slender, gaster at least 2,4 times as long as broad, at most only slightly broader than (1,02-1,1, if flattened then at most 1,2 times as broad as) the thorax. Head in dorsal view at least 2,2 times as broad as long, frons in front of ocelli very densely irregularly rugulose, usually dull. Scutellum usually slightly elongate. Marginal vein at least 1,7 times as long as the stigmal. Fifth tergite less transverse. ♂: Marginal vein distinctly longer than the postmarginal and 1,8-1,9 times as long as the stigmal. Distributed over probably whole Europe.....

.....Cleonymus laticornis Walk. &  
.....Cleonymus obscurus Walk.

The differences between C. laticornis and C. obscurus are as follows (see GRAMM, 1969):

#### Males

1 - Head, and dorsum of thorax with strong bronze, brassy, or coppery reflections. Fore wing with distinct fuscous markings, a usually broad transverse band across the stigmal vein, often another below the parastigma, the two bands sometimes joined by a curved dark streak. Malar space at least a little more than half the length of an eye. Eyes separated by their own length or even very slightly more.....

.....Cleonymus laticornis Walk.

2 - Head, and dorsum of thorax dull green to blue-green, with at most faint

brassy reflections. Fore wing immaculate or with only a faint transverse fuscous band across the stigmal vein. Malar space slightly less than half, or barely half, the length of an eye. Eyes slightly larger than in laticornis, separated by about 0,9 times their length.....

.....Cleonymus obscurus Walk.

#### Females

1 - Head, and dorsum of thorax, with strong brassy to coppery reflections. Fore wing with sharply-defined fuscous markings (as in male, q.v.). Gaster 2,7 to 3,1 times as long as broad. Malar space at least very slightly more than half the length of an eye, nearly two thirds in one specimen. Eyes separated by 0,9 to 1 times their own length.....

.....Cleonymus laticornis Walk.

2 - Head, and dorsum of thorax dull green or blue-green, without or with at most weak brassy reflections. Fore wing with fuscous markings more indefinite, the transverse bands not joined, sometimes faint. Gaster about 2,5 times as long as broad. Malar space approximately half the length of an eye. Eyes separated by 0,8 to 0,85 times their own length. Britain, France, Sweden. Czechoslovakia.....

.....Cleonymus obscurus Walk.

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