



Research article

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Redescription of *Chrysidea pumiloides* Zimmermann, 1956, and description of three new species of *Chrysidea* from Madagascar (Hymenoptera: Chrysididae)

Toshiharu MITA^{1,*} & Paolo ROSA²

¹ Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Motooka 744, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, 819-0395 Japan.

² Via Belvedere 8/d, I-20881 Bernareggio (MB), Italy.

* Corresponding author: t3mita@agr.kyushu-u.ac.jp

² Email: rosa@chrysis.net

¹ [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:6CC49F2C-C91C-463C-9C2D-8269588E1A6A](https://zoobank.org/author/6CC49F2C-C91C-463C-9C2D-8269588E1A6A)

² [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:F1E8DF8A-6105-4AC8-96F9-31EDA674D320](https://zoobank.org/author/F1E8DF8A-6105-4AC8-96F9-31EDA674D320)

Abstract. *Chrysidea pumiloides* Zimmermann, 1956 and its Malagasy allies are taxonomically revised. As a result, *C. pumiloides* and *C. phoebe* Zimmermann, 1956 are redescribed; two new species, *C. vazimba* sp. nov. and *C. merina* sp. nov., are described from museum collections, and another new species, *C. rioae* sp. nov., is described based on a male recently collected in Southern Madagascar, at Berenty Reserve. The habitus of the holotypes and the male genitalia are illustrated and the key to Malagasy *Chrysidea* Bischoff, 1913 is updated.

Keywords. Key to species, parasitoid, male genitalia, museum collection, taxonomy.

Mita T. & Rosa P. 2019. Redescription of *Chrysidea pumiloides* Zimmermann, 1956, and description of three new species of *Chrysidea* from Madagascar (Hymenoptera: Chrysididae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 564: 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2019.564>

Introduction

Chrysidea Bischoff, 1913 (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae) is a small genus comprising 22 species (Kimsey & Bohart 1991; Rosa & Xu 2015). It is known from Africa to Eurasia, yet 13 species are endemic to Madagascar (Azevedo *et al.* 2010). Malagasy species were taxonomically revised by Zimmermann (1956, 1961) and Bohart (1988), who described two new species and provided an identification key. They are considered as parasitoid of Sphecidae and Crabronidae *sensu* Sann *et al.* (2018) (Zimmermann 1961; Kimsey & Bohart 1991), but their biology is poorly known. Recently, Pauli *et al.* (2019) indicated the polyphyly of *Chrysis* Linnaeus, 1761 based on molecular data. They discussed that a genus-level reclassification is needed among *Chrysis* and related genera, including *Chrysidea*. Although it is difficult to define the genus *Chrysis* because of its great variation, *Chrysidea* is well recognized from *Chrysis* by the modified head, in front view with a bulging brow and a short and deep scapal basin, thus making the head somewhat transversely oval in lateral view; the gena with two carinae; discoidal cell of

forewing with outer veins nearly nebulous in most species. *Chrysidea* is also recognized from *Trichrysis* Lichtenstein, 1876, sister to *Chrysidea*, by TFC topping scapal basin; discoidal cell of forewing with outer veins usually nebulous; S2 black spots distinctly separated with each other, etc. (Rosa *et al.* 2016).

Chrysidea pumiloides Zimmermann, 1956 was described based on the holotype and a paratype from Bekily, Madagascar (Zimmermann 1956). It is peculiar among Malagasy species because it lacks a transverse frontal carina (TFC) on frons. In the course of our study of Chrysididae in museum collections, clearly different species with distinct TFC were found among specimens previously identified as *C. pumiloides*. A female deposited in the Zimmermann collection at the Naturhistorisches Museum (Vienna, Austria) has a red label “TYPE” handwritten by Zimmermann himself; it was considered to be the holotype or, at least, a specimen of the type series. However, this female has a distinct TFC and its collection site is incongruent with the original description. Therefore, this female specimen should be non-type material even it bears the type label, as well as other specimens of Zimmermann observed in his collection (Rosa *et al.* in preparation). Actually, the true holotype is deposited at the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris, France) as mentioned in the original description (Zimmermann 1956). It is easy to suppose that the presence of an erroneous type and its wrong identification lead to confusion for subsequent researchers. In fact, some identifications made by Linsenmaier and Bohart included different species related to *C. pumiloides*. The key of Bohart (1988) to Malagasy species did not mention the missing TFC of *C. pumiloides*, a unique feature in this species, shared only with *C. asensioi* Mingo, 1985 in the West Palaearctic; it was not even mentioned in the generic diagnosis of Kimsey & Bohart (1991). A taxonomic revision of historical collections and recently discovered specimens resulted in the discovery of three new species described and illustrated here.

Material and methods

Terminology follows that of Kimsey & Bohart (1991) and Rosa & Xu (2015). Male terminalia were dissected, placed in KOH (10%) and boiled for ten minutes. They were observed under a Hitachi S 3000N scanning electron microscope (Hitachi, Tokyo, Japan). Label data for historical specimens are transcribed as written on the paper card. Labels are separated from each other by quotation marks and a single slash was used for line feed. The key to Malagasy *Chrysidea* was made based on our observations and those of Bohart (1988).

Repositories

ELKU = Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
MNHN = Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (C. Villemant and A. Touret-Alby)
NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria (D. Zimmermann)

Abbreviations for morphological terms

F1–F11 = flagellomeres 1 to 11
F1 l/w = relative length of the length of flagellomere 1 compared to its width
MOD = mid ocellar diameter
MS = malar space, the shortest distance between the base of mandible and the margin of compound eye
OOL = oculo-ocellar line, the shortest distance between the lateral ocellus and the compound eye
P = pedicel
PD = puncture diameter
POL = the shortest distance between posterior ocelli
S1–S3 = metasomal sterna 1 to 3
T1–T3 = metasomal terga 1 to 3
TFC = transverse frontal carina

Results

Species description

Class Insecta Linnaeus, 1758
Order Hymenoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Superfamily Chrysidoidea Latreille, 1802
Family Chrysididae Latreille, 1802
Subfamily Chrysidinae Latreille, 1802
Genus *Chrysidea* Bischoff, 1913

Chrysidea pumiloides Zimmermann, 1956

Figs 1–2, 9A

Chrysidea pumiloides Zimmermann, 1956: 148.

Chrysidea pumiloides – Zimmermann 1961: 306 (catalog). — Bohart 1988 (key, partim). — Kimsey & Bohart 1991: 314 (catalog). — Madl 2008: 83 (catalog). — Azevedo *et al.* 2010: 860 (catalog, partim).

Material examined

Holotype

MADAGASCAR • ♀; “MNHN, Paris/EY25666”; “Madagascar: Bekily/IV-1942/A. Seyrig”; “*Chrysidea/pumiloides* Zimm./det. Zimmermann/Type! [handwritten by Zimmermann]”; “MUSÉUM PARIS”; “♀ *Chrysidea pumiloides*/Zimmermann/Holotype [handwritten by Bohart on red card]”; MNHN.

Other material

MADAGASCAR • 1 ♀; “MADAGASCAR/Behara”; “MUSEUM PARIS/XI 38/A. SEYRIG”; NHMW • 1 ♀; “Antsingy N., 63 km. Est/Inst. Scient. Madagascar/Maintirano forêt/VII-49 RP”; “TYPE”; “*Chrysis* L. ♀/*Chrysidea/planipunctata*/Type Lins. 53/Linsenmaier det.”; “= *C. pumiloides* Zimm. F. Strumia”; MNHN • 4 ♀♀, 1 ♂; “Madagascar, No. 66”; ELKU.

Diagnosis

Chrysidea pumiloides is characterized by the combination of the following characters: TFC absent; head wide, $1.3\text{--}1.4 \times$ as wide as high; distal margin of T3 with large, triangular lateral teeth and area between rounded; MS = $0.6\text{--}0.8$ MOD; tegula brown with more or less strong blue to purple reflection; mesoscutellum with impunctate area; metanotum rounded, without anteromedian pit; T2 with microreticulate interspaces among punctures; male genitalia with distal apex of paramere flat.

Description

Female

BODY LENGTH. 3.8–4.8 mm.

HEAD. Width $1.3\text{--}1.4 \times$ as wide as high. Scapal basin deep, transversely wrinkled and punctate with sparsely located minute punctures. TFC absent (Fig. 1B). Antennomeres P, F1, F2, F3 in the following proportions: 1.2–1.7, 1.0–1.8, 0.7–1.0, 1.0–1.2; F1 l/w = 1.5–1.9; OOL = 1.3–1.5 MOD; POL = 1.7–1.9 MOD; MS = $0.6\text{--}0.8$ MOD; apical margin of clypeus slightly concave; mandible edentate; basal width of mandible = 1.1 MOD. Brow and vertex punctate-reticulate; punctures on brow irregular and slightly larger, PD: $0.5\text{--}0.6$ MOD (Fig. 1B).

MESOSOMA. Pronotal groove shallow and indistinct, extending $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ length of pronotum. Notauli deep, complete; parapsidal lines indicated by smooth strip. Mesoscutellum almost flat. Metanotum rounded, separated from mesoscutellum by deep furrow, large anteromedian pit absent. Pronotum, mesoscutum and metanotum densely punctate, almost punctate-reticulate: punctuation on surface between notauli sparser, 0.2–0.5 PD apart in a female labeled “No. 66” (ELKU); base of punctures flat, margin keenly edged; mesoscutellum densely or sparsely punctate, dorsal surface with smooth impunctate area (Fig. 1C): smooth area narrower in a female from Antsingy (MNHN). Episternal sulcus and scrobal sulcus distinct, formed by large foveae. Metanotum without anteromedian pit, rounded in lateral view. Forewing weakly infusate with discoidal cell incomplete, outer veins not pigmented (Fig. 1A).

METASOMA. Median line absent or faintly present on T1 and T2 (Fig. 1D). Punctures on T1 0.2–0.4 MOD, almost punctate-reticulate with smooth interspaces; punctures on T2 and T3 smaller, sometimes indistinct, 0.15–0.3 MOD, with granulate interspaces: interspaces almost smooth, only faintly granulate in a female from Antsingy (MNHN); pre-pit row area of T3 weakly bulged; pit row distinct, with deep

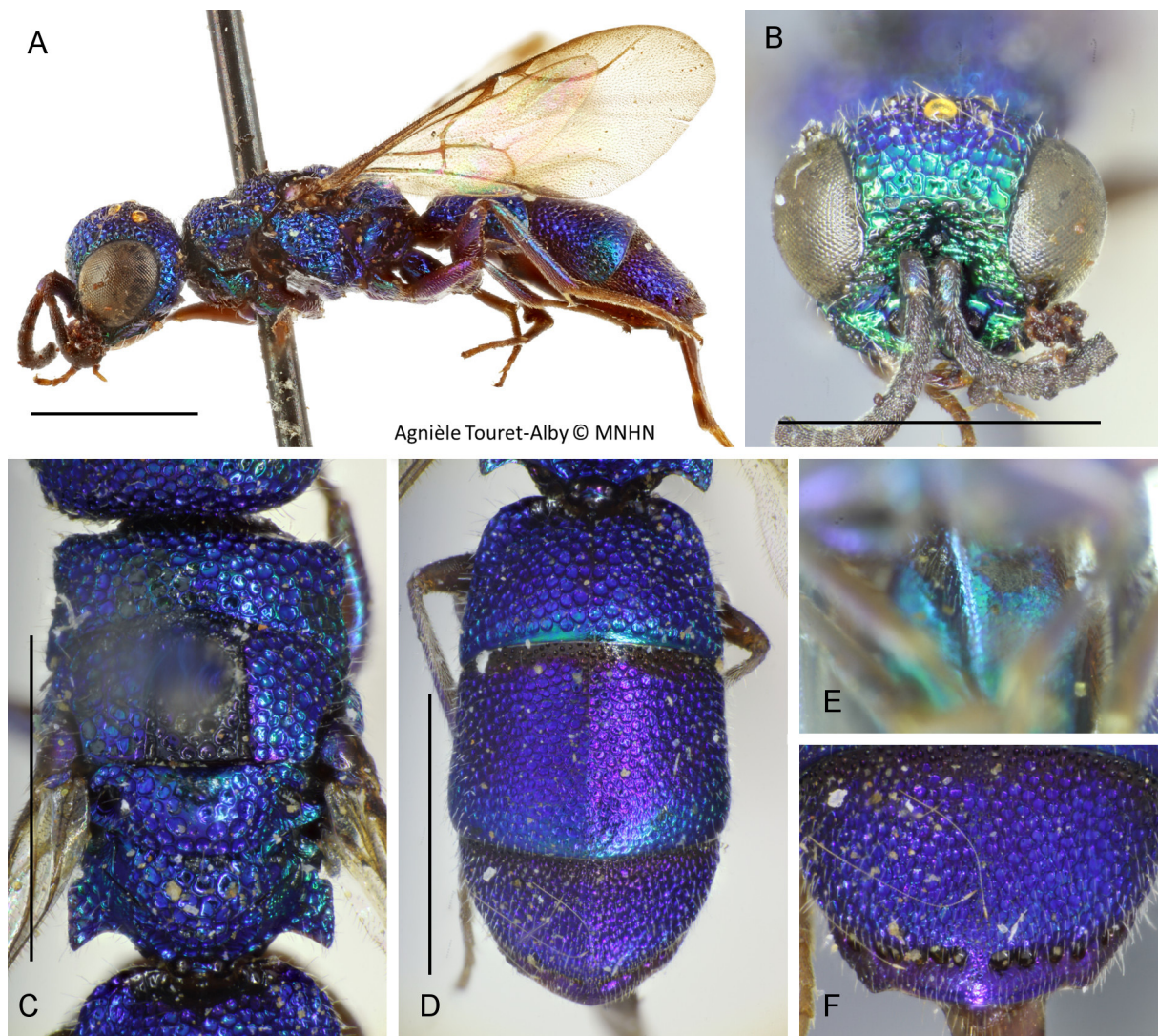


Fig. 1. *Chrysidea pumiloides* Zimmermann, 1956, holotype, ♀. **A.** Lateral habitus. **B.** Head. **C.** Mesosoma. **D.** Metasoma. **E.** Black spots on S2. **F.** T3. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

pits. Apex of T3 with a pair of lateral dully teeth, interval between teeth rounded (Fig. 1F). S2 (Fig. 1E) black spots oval and medially separated by 0.8 MOD.

COLORATION. Head metallic blue-green to blue, sometimes purplish, face more greenish. Antenna dark brown with scape, pedicel, F1 and F2 metallic blue-green or blue: F1 and F2 of holotype almost dark brown. Mandible testaceous, basal $\frac{1}{3}$ metallic blue-green, apex reddish dark brown. Mesosoma metallic blue-green, sometimes surface between notauli darkened: surface of holotype blackish with purplish luster. Tegula brown with strong purple reflection; reflection weaker, more brownish in smaller specimens and more bluish in female from Antsingy. Legs brown, with strong purplish reflection and green luster on coxae and femora: hindcoxa of a female from Behara (NHMW) metallic green; tibiae brown with greenish reflection, sometimes bluish; tarsi brown. T1 metallic blue-green, sometimes purplish, more greenish laterally and posteriorly; T2 metallic blue with purplish luster, greenish or bluish without purplish luster laterally and posteriorly; T3 metallic purple, bulged pre-pit row area usually bluish. Sterna metallic blue-green to green.

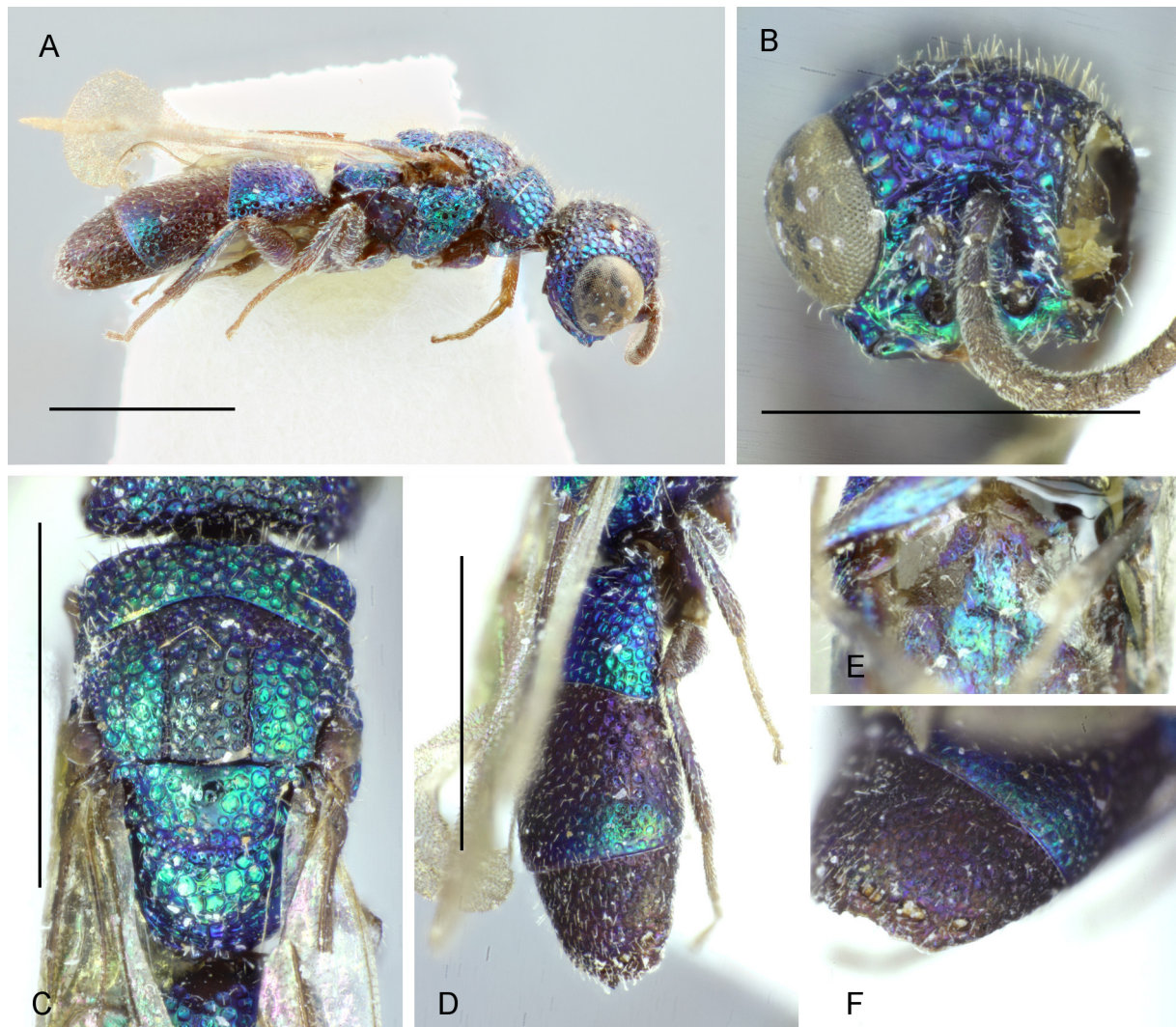


Fig. 2. *Chrysidea pumiloides* Zimmermann, 1956, ♂. A. Lateral habitus. B. Head. C. Mesosoma. D. Metasoma. E. Black spots on S2. F. T3. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

Male

Body length 3.0 mm. Similar to female (Fig. 2A–B). Head $1.5 \times$ as wide as high (Fig. 2B); tegula more brownish, bearing only a slightly purplish luster (Fig. 2C), metasoma more darkened (Fig. 2D): T2 and T3 largely dark purple; distal apex of T3 broken in the only known male specimen (Fig. 2F). Antennomeres P, F1, F2, F3 in the following proportions: 1.3, 1.0, 0.7, 0.7; F1 l/w = 2.0; OOL = 1.5 MOD; POL = 1.6 MOD; MS = 1.0 MOD; S2 black spots (Fig. 2E) semicircular, anterior margin substraight, 1.6 MOD apart each other. Paramere (Fig. 9A) with inner margin rounded, distal apex flat; aedeagus wide, laterally not exposed.

Distribution

North and south Madagascar.

Biology

Unknown.

Remarks

According to Zimmermann (1956), a paratype female should be deposited at the Musée royal du Congo belge, Tervuren, Belgium (Royal Museum for Central Africa), however, no material of *C. pumiloides* was found (S. Hanot, Royal Museum for Central Africa, pers. com.). On the other hand, there is a female of *C. pumiloides* with a type label in NHMW, but it should not be the true paratype because the specimen is incongruent with the original description and the collection locality is Annarivo (= Antananarivo?) instead of Bekily, as given in the original description. In NHMW, we found similar erroneous type labels pinned with other chrysidids, including another *Chrysidea*: a specimen labelled as “type” of *C. phoebe* Zimmermann, 1956, which is conversely described on a single holotype specimen deposited in MNHN, without paratype designation.

Linsenmaier labelled a female from Antsingy (MNHN) as type of *Chrysidea planipunctata*, but it remained unpublished. The body color appears more greenish compared to the holotype female of *C. pumiloides*, however, other important morphological characters are indistinguishable. The color could be variable from more bluish, like a female from Behara (NHMW), to greenish, like a female from Antsingy and females and a male labeled “No. 66” (ELKU).

Chrysidea vazimba sp. nov.

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Figs 3–4, 9B

Chrysidea pumiloides – Bohart 1988: 130 (key, partim).

Diagnosis

Chrysidea vazimba sp. nov. is characterized by the combination of the following characters: TFC present; metatarsus basally light brown to yellowish; head wide, $1.3 \times$ as wide as high; distal margin of T3 with large, strong (female) or rounded (male) lateral teeth and rounded interval; MS = 0.7 MOD; tegula with strong blue-green reflection; second metasomal tergum without microreticulate punctation.

Etymology

Chrysidea vazimba sp. nov. is named after the name of the first inhabitants of Madagascar, according to popular tradition.

Material examined

Holotype

MADAGASCAR • ♀; “Annanarivo/Madagaskar/Sikora [handwritten by Zimmermann]”; “*Chrysidea/pumiloides* Zim./det. Zimmermann [handwritten by Zimmermann]”; “Type [red paper glued on the previous label]”; “Holotype ♀/*Chrysidea vazimba* Mita & Rosa, 2019”; NHMW.

Paratype

MADAGASCAR • 1 ♂; “Madagascar/Sikora”; “MUSEUM PARIS/MADAGASCAR/H DE SAUSSURE 1901”; “*Chrysidea/pumiloides*/♂ Zimm./R M Bohart det [handwritten by Bohart]”; “Paratype ♂/*Chrysidea vazimba* Mita & Rosa, 2019”; MNHN.

Description

Female

BODY LENGTH. 5.6 mm.

HEAD. Width $1.3 \times$ as wide as high. Scapal basin deep, transversely wrinkled and punctate, with sparsely located minute punctures. TFC present above scapal basin, substraight (Fig. 3B). Antennomeres P, F1,

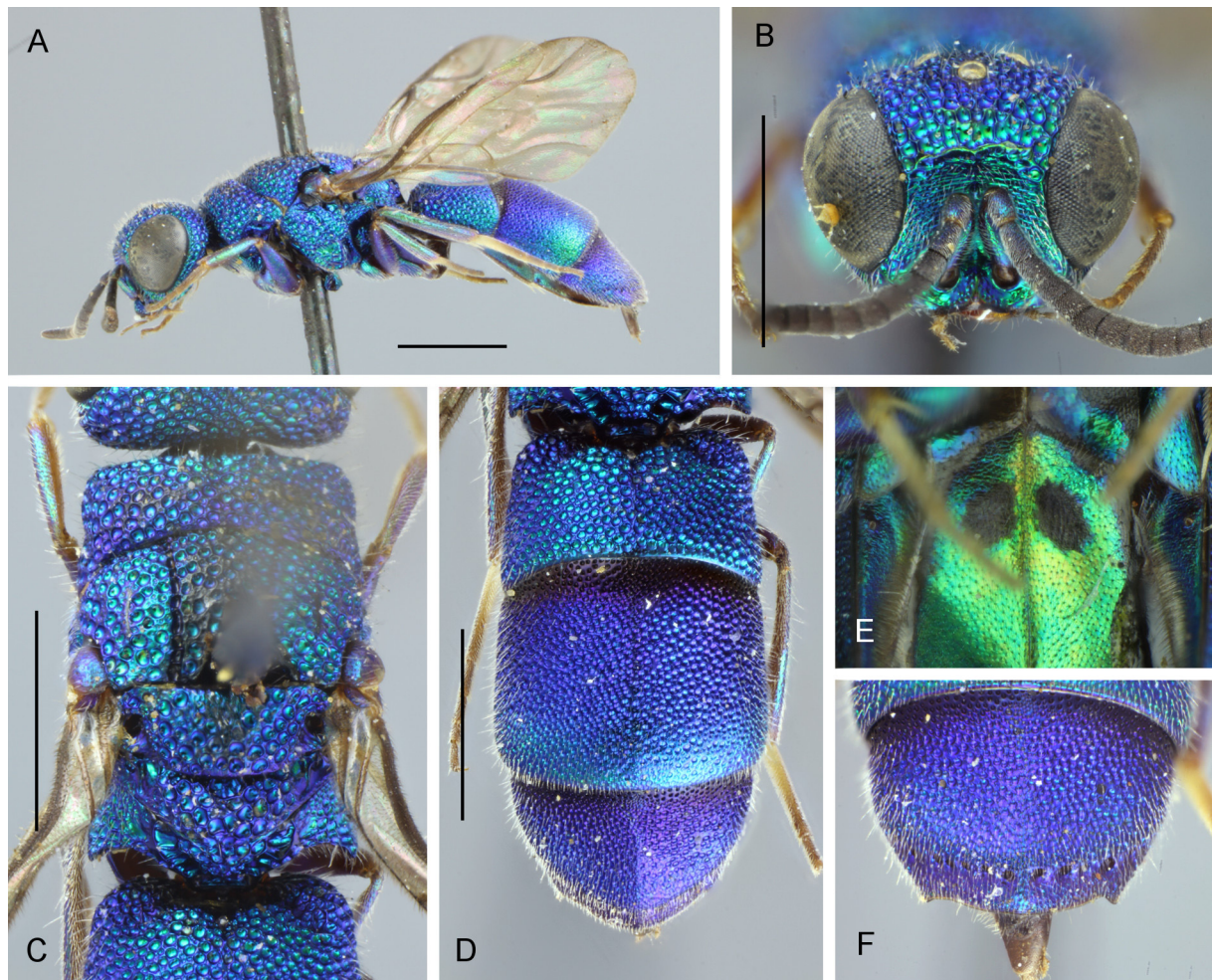


Fig. 3. *Chrysidea vazimba* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **A.** Lateral habitus. **B.** Head. **C.** Mesosoma. **D.** Metasoma. **E.** Black spots on S2. **F.** T3. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

F2, F3 in the following proportions: 1.3, 1.8, 1.2, 1.2; F1 l/w = 1.9; OOL = 1.8 MOD; POL = 2.1 MOD; MS = 0.7 MOD; apical margin of clypeus almost straight, faintly concave; mandible edentate; basal width of mandible = 1.6 MOD. Brow with large, irregular and longitudinally contiguous punctures; punctures above TFC deeper, PD on brow: 0.5–0.7 MOD (Fig. 3B).

MESOSOMA. Pronotal groove shallow and indistinct, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ length of pronotum. Notauli deep, complete; parapsidal lines indicated by smooth strip. Mesoscutellum weakly rounded. Metanotum humped (as in Fig. 4A), separated from mesoscutellum by deep furrow, large anteromedian pit present (Fig. 3C). Mesosoma entirely punctated by deep, coarse and irregularly sized punctures; pronotum mesoscutum, and mesoscutellum with densely located large and fewer small punctures: largest punctures 0.6 MOD. Episternal sulcus and scrobal sulcus distinct, formed by large foveae. Forewing with discoidal cell indistinct, outer veins faintly pigmented but apparently weaker and not tubular as other pigmented veins (Fig. 3A).

METASOMA. Median line faintly present on metasomal terga (Fig. 3D). Punctures on T1 0.2–0.4 MOD, densely located each other, interspaces with minute punctures; punctures on T2 and T3 smaller, 0.2–0.3 MOD, with interspaces smooth; pre-pit row area of T3 bulged; pit row distinct, with large and deep pits. Apex of T3 with a pair of acute lateral teeth, interval between teeth rounded (Fig. 3F). S2 (Fig. 3E) with black spots oval and medially separated by 0.6 MOD.

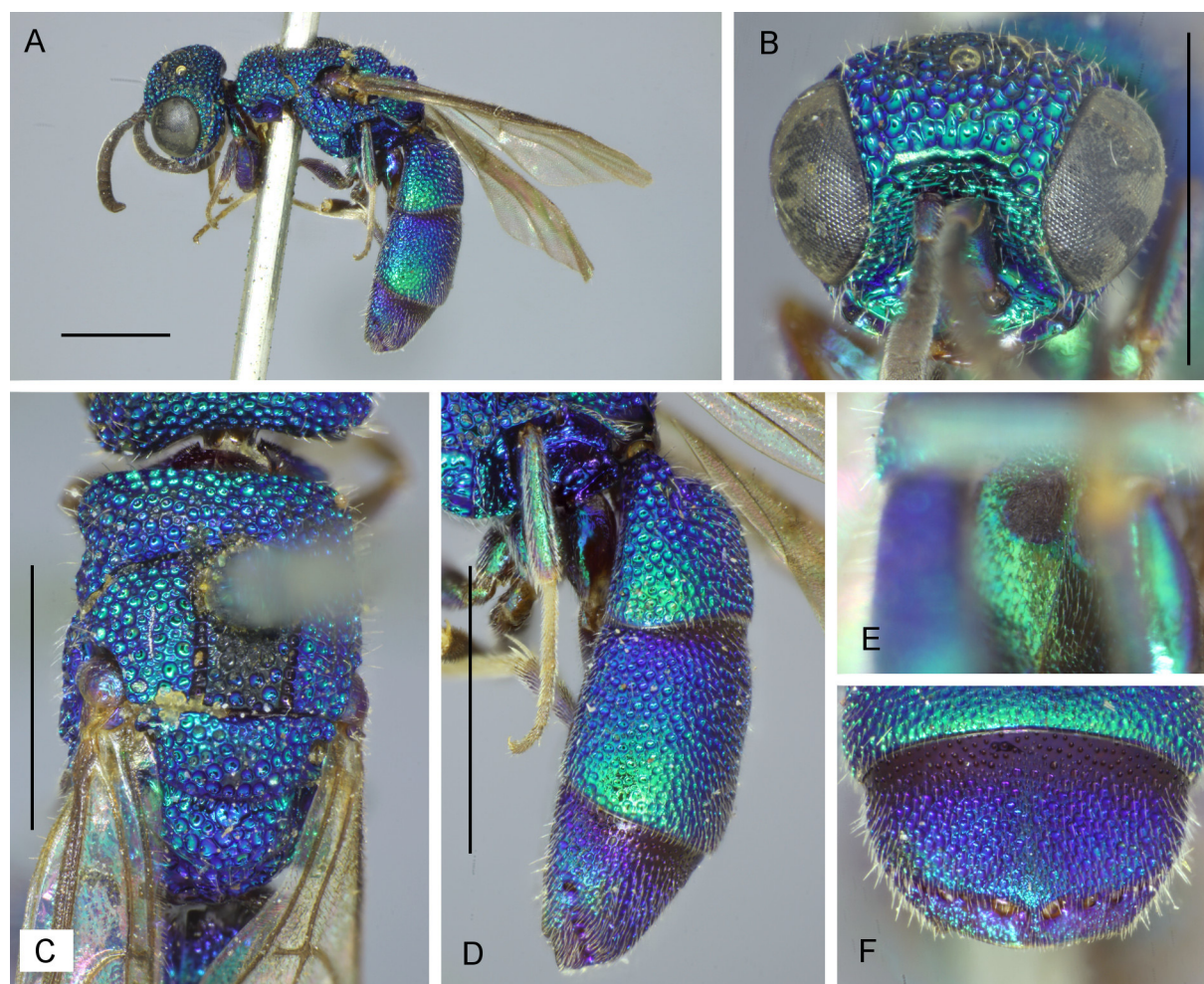


Fig. 4. *Chrysidea vazimba* sp. nov., paratype, ♂. **A.** Lateral habitus. **B.** Head. **C.** Mesosoma. **D.** Metasoma. **E.** Black spots on S2. **F.** T3. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

COLORATION. Head metallic blue-green. Antenna dark brown with scape, pedicel and F1 metallic blue-green. Mandible testaceous, basal $\frac{1}{3}$ metallic blue-green, apex reddish dark brown. Mesosoma metallic blue-green, with mesoscutum between notauli blackish, propodeum bearing purplish luster. Tegula brown with marked blue-green reflection. Legs greenish with purplish coxae, tarsi dark except metatarsus basally light brown to yellowish. T1 metallic blue-green, more greenish laterally and posteriorly, T2 metallic green-blue, more greenish posteriorly, behind posterior margin of T1 with black and purplish narrow bands; T3 basally blackish, apically metallic violet, bulged pre-pit row area bluish. Sterna metallic green.

Male

Body length 4.2 mm. Similar to female (Fig. 4A–B) but different as follow: body slightly more greenish; lateral teeth on T3 rounded (Fig. 4D, F); S2 black spots (Fig. 4E) reniform; paramere with inner margin substraight (Fig. 9B); aedeagus strongly narrowed apically (Fig. 9B).

Distribution

Madagascar.

Biology

Unknown.

Remarks

The type locality name “Annanarivo” is ambiguous. It might indicate an area near Antananarivo, north-east of the capital city, or even a larger undefined area. The body color of *Chrysidea vazimba* sp. nov. is similar to that of *C. pumiloides*, but is easily distinguished by the presence of one TFC (Figs 3B, 4B) and humped metanotum. Morphological characters are rather similar to *C. rhodopsis* Zimmermann, 1961; however, in *C. vazimba* sp. nov., interspaces among punctures on T2 are smooth and black spots on S2 are more rounded and more closely located each other (Figs 3E, 4E).

Chrysidea merina sp. nov.

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Fig. 5

Chrysogona pumila – Buysson 1910: 125 (key, partim), 126.

Chrysidea pumiloides – Bohart 1988: 130 (key, partim).

Diagnosis

Chrysidea merina sp. nov. is characterized by the combination of the following characters: double TFC present; head wide, $1.4 \times$ as wide as high; distal margin of T3 with large, triangular lateral teeth and short median tooth, and interval faintly substraight; MS = 0.8 MOD; tegula metallic blue-green, basally purplish; T2 without microsculpture.

Etymology

Chrysidea merina sp. nov. is named after the Merina people, the largest ethnic group in Madagascar.

Material examined

Holotype

MADAGASCAR • ♀; “Madagascar”; “MUSEUM PARIS/MADAGASCAR/H DE SAUSSURE 1901”; “*Chrysogona/pumila* Klug/R. DU BUYSSON det. 19?? [handwritten by Buysson]”;

“*Chrysidea/pumiloides* ♀ Zimm./R M Bohart det [handwritten by Bohart, two labels with the same information are pinned together]”; “Holotype ♀/*Chrysidea merina* Mita & Rosa, 2019”; MNHN.

Description

Female

BODY LENGTH. 5.1 mm.

HEAD. Width $1.4 \times$ as wide as high. Scapal basin deep, transversely wrinkled and outer margin punctate. Two TFC present above scapal basin and below anterior ocellus, sinuate (Fig. 5B). Antennomeres P, F1, F2, F3 in the following proportions: 1.5, 1.8, 1.3, 1.5; F1 l/w = 1.5; OOL = 2.3 MOD; POL = 2.3 MOD; MS = 0.8 MOD; apical margin of clypeus weakly concave; mandible edentate; basal width of mandible = 1.5 MOD. Brow among the two TFC with large, irregular and contiguous foveate punctures; punctures above TFC deeper, PD on vertex 0.4–0.5 MOD (Fig. 5B).

MESOSOMA. Pronotal groove shallow and indistinct, extending $\frac{3}{4}$ length of pronotum. Notauli deep, complete; parapsidal lines indicated by smooth strip. Mesoscutellum almost flat. Metanotum rounded, not separated from mesoscutellum by deep furrow (Fig. 5A, C), large anteromedian pit present. Mesosoma

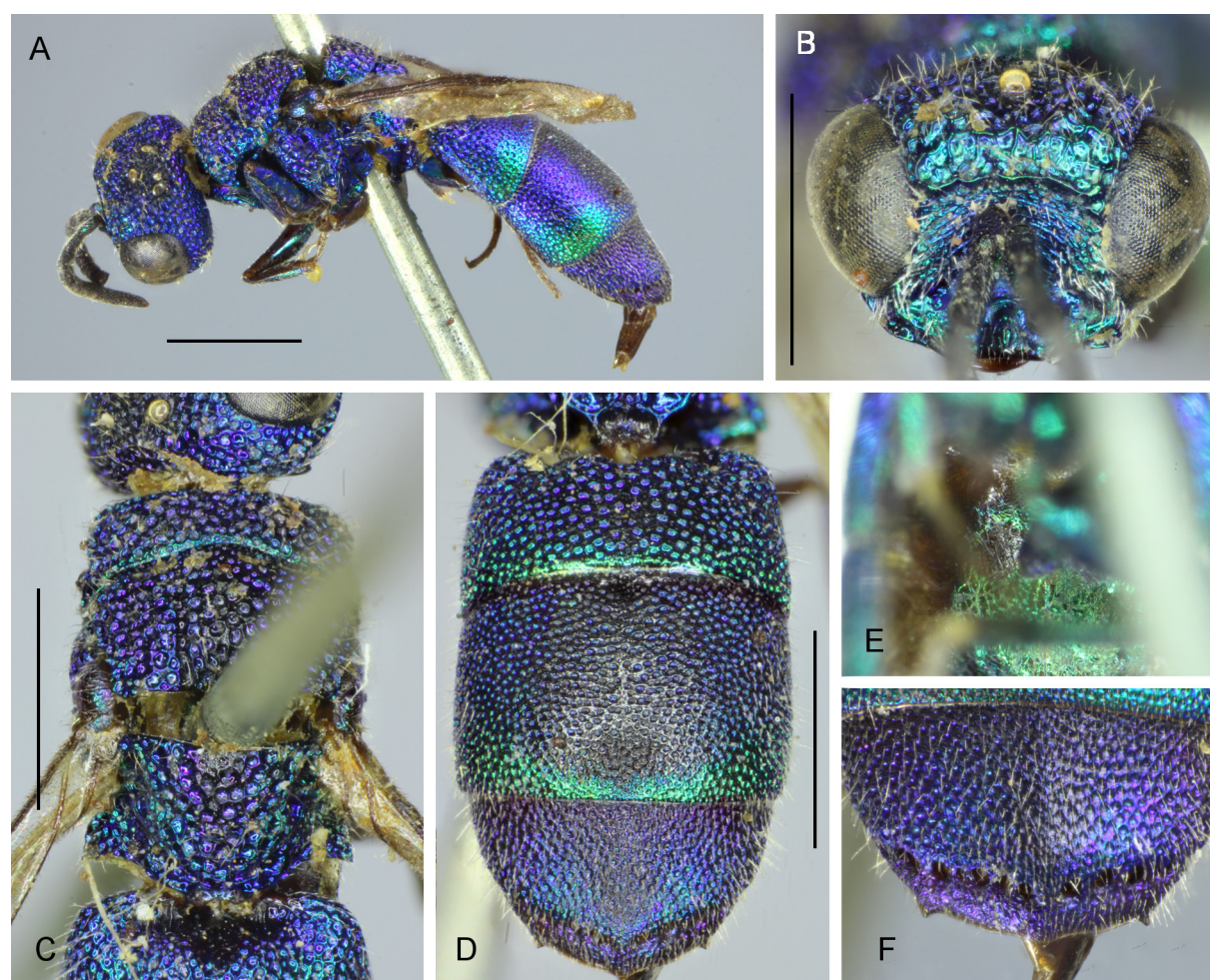


Fig. 5. *Chrysidea merina* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **A.** Lateral habitus. **B.** Head. **C.** Mesosoma. **D.** Metasoma. **E.** Black spots on S2. **F.** T3. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

entirely punctate by deep punctures; punctures on pronotum, mesoscutum, and mesoscutellum largely equal in size: largest punctures 0.6 MOD. Episternal sulcus and scrobal sulcus distinct, formed by large foveae. Forewing with discoidal cell enclosed by pigmented veins.

METASOMA. Median line scarcely visible on T1 and T2 (Fig. 5D). Punctures on T1 0.3–0.4 MOD, 0.2–0.5 PD apart, with smooth interspaces; punctures on T2 and T3 smaller, 0.2 MOD, with interspaces smooth only faintly microreticulate anteriorly and posteriorly; pre-pit row area of T3 not bulged; pit row distinct, with large and deep pits. Apex of T3 with a pair of lateral triangular teeth, interval between teeth substraight, short median tooth present (Fig. 5D, F). S2 black spots (Fig. 5E) oval and medially separated by 1.3 MOD.

COLORATION. Head metallic blue, face and gena metallic blue-green with blue scapal basin, ocellar region blackish, vertex with violet luster. Antenna black with scape, pedicel metallic blue-green, F1 with faintly green luster. Mandible basally blackish, distally brown, basal $\frac{1}{4}$ metallic green. Mesosoma metallic blue with violet luster, partly blue-green, surface between notauli blackish. Tegula metallic blue-green, basally purplish. Legs dark brown with strong green reflection except tarsi dark brown. Metasomal terga metallic blue, blackish medially, posterior margin of T1 and T2 greenish, T3 with violet luster. Sterna metallic green.

Male

Unknown.

Distribution

Madagascar.

Biology

Unknown.

Remarks

The color of *Chrysidea merina* sp. nov. is similar to that of *C. pumiloides*; however, it is easily distinguished from the latter by the presence of a double TFC (Fig. 5B), the forewing with discoidal cell enclosed by pigmented veins and the median tooth on T3. A similar median tooth is present in *C. dido* Zimmermann, 1956, but it has discoidal cell framed by only weakly pigmented veins. Following characters are useful to distinguish *C. merina* sp. nov. from *C. dido*: bluish body color; small and dense punctures on T2 (Fig. 5D); median tooth on T3 very small and interval between lateral and median tooth substraight (Fig. 5F). The body color of *C. dido* is metallic green, punctures on T2 are larger and sparser, interval between lateral and median tooth excavated.

***Chrysidea phoebe* Zimmermann, 1956**

Figs 6–7, 9C

Chrysidea phoebe Zimmermann, 1956: 151

Chrysidea phoebe – Zimmermann 1961: 320 (catalog). — Bohart 1988: 130 (key, partim). — Kimsey & Bohart 1991: 314 (catalog). — Madl 2008: 83 (catalog). — Azevedo *et al.* 2010: 830 (catalog).
Chrysidea pumiloides – Zimmermann 1961: 320 (catalog). — Bohart 1988: 130 (key, partim). — Kimsey & Bohart 1991: 314 (catalog). — Madl 2008: 83 (catalog). — Azevedo *et al.* 2010: 830 (catalog).

Material examined

Holotype

MADAGASCAR • ♀; “MNHN, Paris/EY25667”; “MUSÉUM PARIS”; “Madagascar: Bekily/XI – 1943/A. Seyrig”; “*Chrysidea/phoebe* Zimm./det. Zimmermann/Type! [handwritten by Zimmermann]”; “♀ *Chrysidea/phoebe*/Zimmermann/Holotype [handwritten on red card]”; MNHN.

Other material

MADAGASCAR • 1 ♀; “MADAGASCAR/BEHARA”; “MUSÉUM PARIS/I. 38/A. SEYRIG”; “*Chrysidea/phoebe* Zimm./det. Zimmermann [handwritten by Zimmermann on white card]”; “Type [red paper glued on the previous label]”; NHMW • 1 ♂; “Madagascar/Sikora”; “MUSEUM PARIS/MADAGASCAR/H. DE SAUSSURE 1901”; “*Chrysidea/pumiloides*/♂ Zimm. [handwritten by Bohart]”; MNHN.

Diagnosis

Chrysidea phoebe is characterized by the combination of the following characters: metatarsus paler, yellowish to testaceous; TFC present; head wide, $1.2\text{--}1.3 \times$ as wide as high; MS = $0.6\text{--}0.8$ MOD; tegula metallic green; T2 with interspaces among punctures distinctly (female) or weakly (male) microreticulate; distal margin of T3 with large, triangular lateral teeth and distal apex angulated, interval between median angle and lateral tooth substraight; paramere with inner margin weakly expanded, narrowed apically.

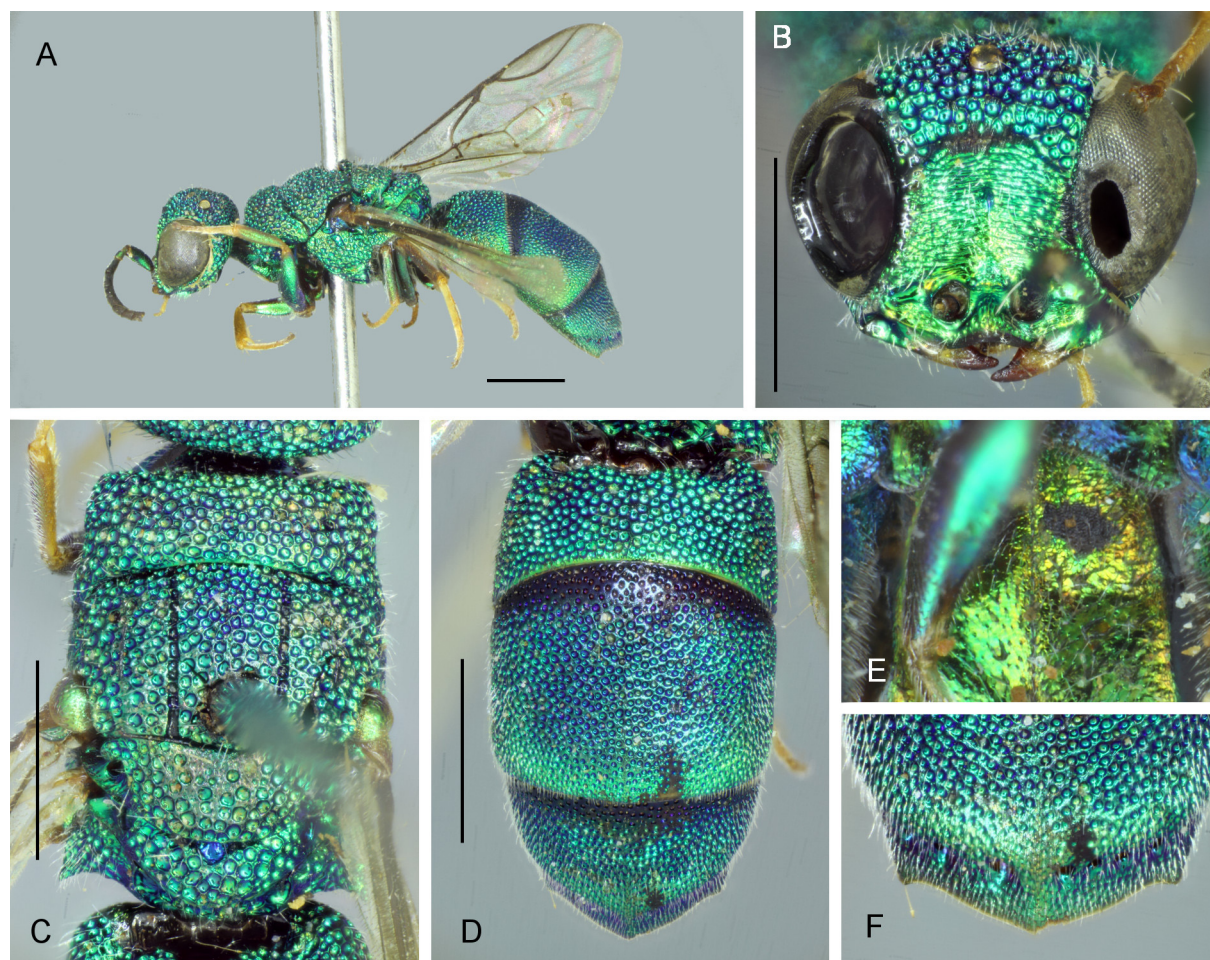


Fig. 6. *Chrysidea phoebe* Zimmermann, 1956. A–D, F. Holotype, ♀. A. Lateral habitus. B. Head. C. Mesosoma. D. Metasoma. E. Female from Behara, black spots on S2. F. T3. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

Description**Female**

BODY LENGTH. 6.2 mm.

HEAD. Width $1.2 \times$ as wide as high. Scapal basin deep, transversely wrinkled and outer margin punctate. TFC present above scapal basin, sinuate (Fig. 6B); second irregular TFC present but indistinct between midocellus and TFC (Fig. 6B). Antennomeres P, F1, F2, F3 in the following proportions: 1.9, 2.3, 1.8, 1.3; F7–11 missing in holotype; OOL = 1.7 MOD; POL = 2.3 MOD; MS = 0.6 MOD; apical margin of clypeus weakly concave; mandible edentate; basal width of mandible = 1.3 MOD. Brow with large, irregular and longitudinally contiguous punctures; punctures between the two TFC deeper, irregular, and continuous (Fig. 6B), PD on vertex 0.3–0.5 MOD.

MESOSOMA. Pronotal groove shallow and indistinct, extending $\frac{4}{5}$ length of pronotum. Notauli deep, complete; parapsidal lines indicated by smooth strip. Mesoscutellum almost flat. Metanotum weakly producing posteriorly (Fig. 6A), separated from mesoscutellum by deep furrow and large anteromedian pit (Fig. 6C). Mesosoma entirely covered with large deep punctures and small shallow punctures: largest punctures 0.6 MOD; mesoscutellum medially with impunctate area, interspaces among punctures microsculptured (Fig. 6C). Episternal sulcus and scrobal sulcus distinct, formed by large foveae. Forewing with discoidal cell framed by nebulous veins, not enclosed by pigmented veins (Fig. 6A).

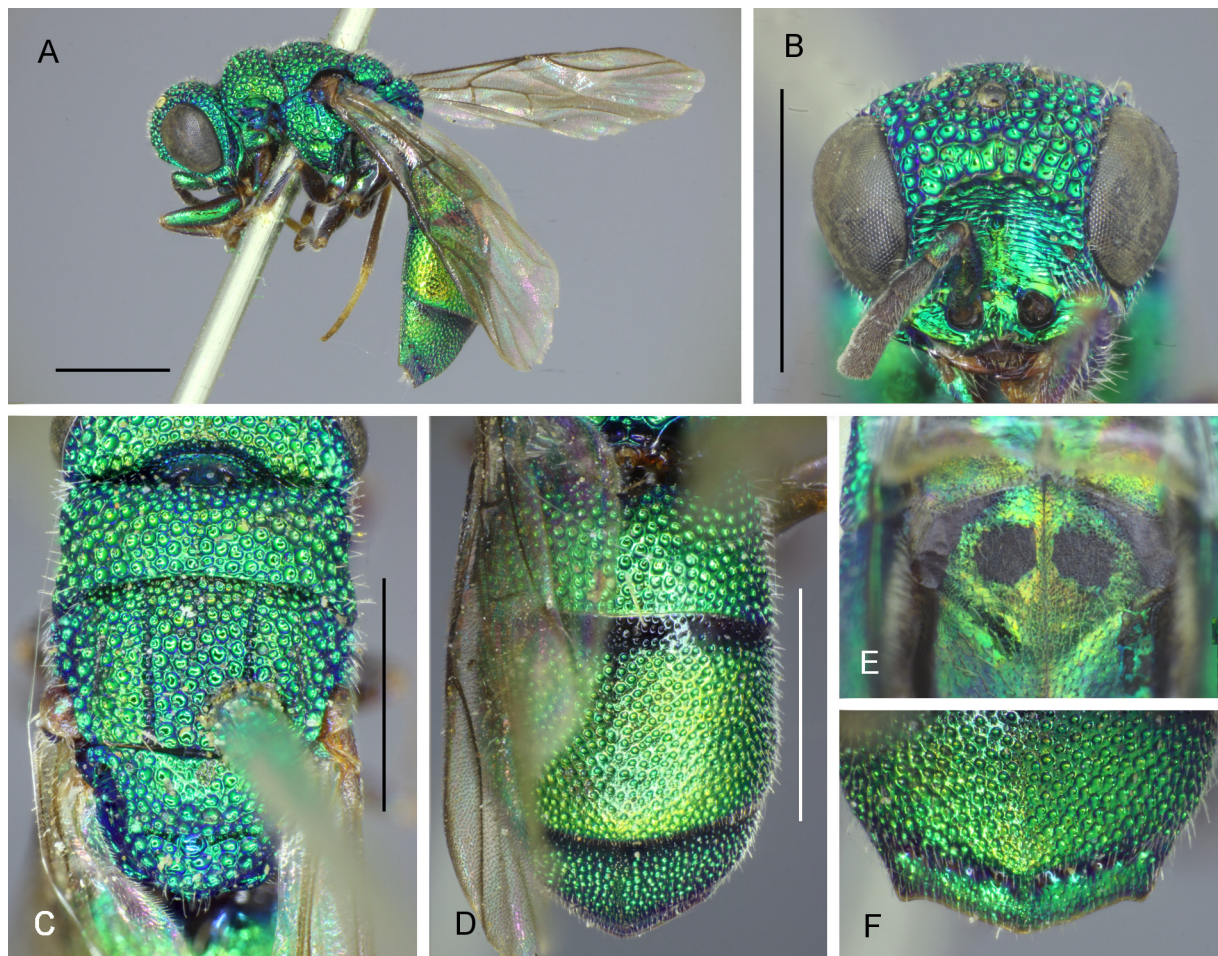


Fig. 7. *Chrysidea phoebe* Zimmermann, 1956, ♂. A. Lateral habitus. B. Head. C. Mesosoma. D. Metasoma. E. Black spots on S2. F. T3. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

METASOMA. Faint median line present on T1 (Fig. 6D). Punctures on T1 0.3–0.5 MOD, 0.1–0.2 PD apart, with smooth interspaces; punctures on T2 smaller, 0.2–0.3 MOD, 0.2 PD apart, with interspaces microreticulate; median line indistinct (holotype) or distinct (a female in NHMW); pre-pit row area of T3 not bulged; pit row distinct, with large and deep pits. Apex of T3 with a pair of lateral triangular teeth; distal apex angulated (Fig. 6F); interval between lateral tooth and median angle substraight. S2 black spots (Fig. 6E) oval, 0.5 MOD apart each other (metasomal sterna missing in holotype).

COLORATION. Head and mesosoma metallic green or blue-green with blue or purplish luster, ocellar region more bluish. Antenna black with scape, pedicel metallic green. Mandible medially testaceous, distally dark brown, basal $\frac{1}{2}$ metallic green. Tegula metallic green; deep anteromedian pit on metanotum metallic blue. Legs metallic green or blue-green except tarsi entirely yellowish (Fig. 6A). Metasomal terga metallic green or blue-green with blue luster; metasomal sterna metallic green with golden luster (holotype lacks sterna).

Male

Body 4.7 mm. The single known specimen lacks F5–F11. Similar to female (Fig. 7A–B, F), but different as follow: body greenish, metasoma metallic green with faint golden luster (Fig. 7D), tarsi dark testaceous, only metabasitarsus yellowish; head $1.3 \times$ as wide as high, upper TFC more distinct (Fig. 7B), MS = 0.8 MOD; interspaces among punctures on mesoscutellum smooth (Fig. 7C); tarsi light brown with metabasitarsus testaceous (Fig. 7A); punctures on metasoma sparser, 0.2–0.3 PD apart on T2; S2 black spots large, rounded, medially separated by 0.4 MOD (Fig. 7E); paramere with inner margin weakly expanded, narrowed apically (Fig. 9C); aedeagus narrowed apically (Fig. 9C).

Distribution

Southern Madagascar.

Biology

Unknown.

Remarks

Chrysidea phoebe is similar to *C. phragmiticola* Zimmerman, 1961. The T3 distal apex in *C. phoebe* is distinctly angulated and the interval between the median angle and a lateral tooth is substraight (Figs 6F, 7F); on the other hand, the posterior margin is rounded and the median angle is absent in *C. phragmiticola*. The body color of both species is basically metallic green, but metabasitarsus of *C. phoebe* is yellowish (Figs 6A, 7A), non-metallic green as in *C. phragmiticola*. A female in NHMW is considered to be non-type material, even if it has a type label, because no type was designated other than the holotype deposited in MNHN (Zimmermann, 1956).

Chrysidea rioae sp. nov.

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Figs 8, 9D

Diagnosis

Chrysidea rioae sp. nov. is characterized by the combination of the following characters: TFC absent; head narrow, $1.8 \times$ as wide as high; distal margin of T3 with large, triangular lateral teeth and area between faintly concave medially; MS 1.2 MOD; tegula metallic blue; second metasomal tergum with interspaces among punctures microreticulate; paramere narrowed, triangular; aedeagus wide, laterally not expanded.

Etymology

The specimen was collected during the field trip in Madagascar from January to February 2018. After that, the holotype was displayed at the summer exhibition of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo, Japan from July to October 2018. The species is named after Ms Rio Matsushima, a girl who visited the exhibition and heartily encouraged our study on this tiny blue wasp.

Material examined

Holotype

MADAGASCAR • ♂; “Madagascar: Anosy, Berenty Reserve, 40 m alt., 25°00′28.7″ S, 46°18′27.3″ E, 7–12. II. 2018, Yellow pan trap, T. Mita leg.”; “Holotype ♂ / *Chrysidea rioae* Mita & Rosa, 2019”; ELKU.

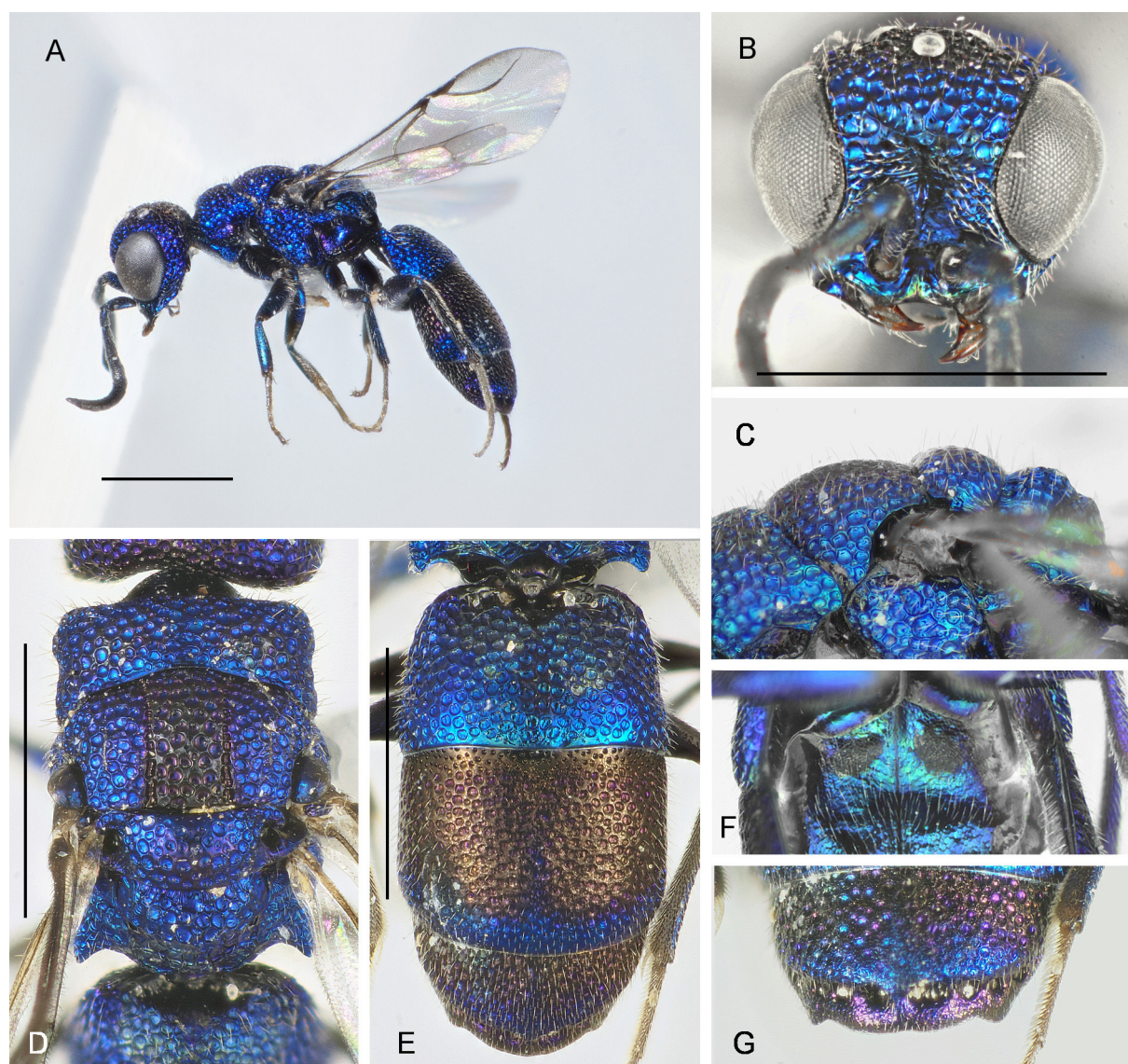


Fig. 8. *Chrysidea rioae* sp. nov., holotype, ♂. **A.** Lateral habitus. **B.** Head. **C.** Mesoscutum, mesoscutellum and metanotum in lateral view. **D.** Mesosoma. **E.** Metasoma. **F.** Black spots on S2. **G.** T3. Scale bars = 1.0 mm.

Description

Male

BODY LENGTH. 3.8 mm.

HEAD. Width $1.8 \times$ as wide as high. Scapal basin deep, transversely wrinkled and punctate with sparsely located minute punctures. TFC absent (Fig. 8B). Antennomeres P, F1, F2, F3: 1.2 : 1.3 : 1.2 : 0.8; F1 l/w = 1.6; OOL = 1.7 MOD; POL = 2.0 MOD; MS = 1.2 MOD; apical margin of clypeus almost straight, faintly concave; mandible edentate, basally with a deep notch; basal width of mandible = 1.0 MOD. Brow with large, irregular and contiguous foveate punctures; PD on brow: 0.3–0.6 MOD (Fig. 8B).

MESOSOMA. Pronotal groove shallow, extending $\frac{4}{5}$ length of pronotum. Sublateral carina indistinct. Notauli deep, complete; parapsidal lines indicated by smooth strip. Mesoscutellum humped. Metanotum humped (Fig. 8C), separated from mesoscutellum by deep furrow, large anteromedian pit present but shallow as other marginal punctures (Fig. 8D). Mesosoma entirely punctate by deep, coarse and irregularly sized punctures; pronotum and mesoscutum with densely located, large and fewer small punctures: largest punctures 0.5 MOD; punctures on mesoscutellum sparser than those on mesoscutum, with smooth interspaces. Episternal sulcus indicated by shallow depression; scrobal sulcus formed by a row of deep and large foveae. Forewing with discoidal cell framed by nebulous veins, outer veins almost invisible (Fig. 8A).

METASOMA. Median carina faint on terga (Fig. 8E). Punctures on T1 0.3–0.4 MOD, densely located each other, with smooth interspaces; punctures on T2 and T3 smaller, 0.2–0.3 MOD, with interspaces faintly microreticulate; pre-pit row area of T3 not bulged; pit row distinct, with large and deep pits. Apex of T3 (Fig. 8G) with a pair of lateral dully teeth, interval between teeth rounded, faintly concave medially. S2 black spots (Fig. 8F) transverse, oval and medially separated by 0.8 MOD. Distal apex of paramere narrowed, triangular (Fig. 9D); aedeagus wide, laterally not expanded (Fig. 9D).

COLORATION. Head metallic blue, around ocellar region blackish. Clypeus partly greenish. Antenna black with scape, pedicel and F1 metallic blue. Mandible black, basal margin metallic blue, distal half brown. Mesosoma metallic blue, with mesoscutum between notauli blackish. Tegula metallic blue. Legs metallic blue, with dark brown tarsi. T1 metallic blue, T2 black with violet luster except posterior margin metallic blue; T3 basally blackish, apically metallic blue, with violet luster. Sterna dark metallic blue.

Female

Unknown.

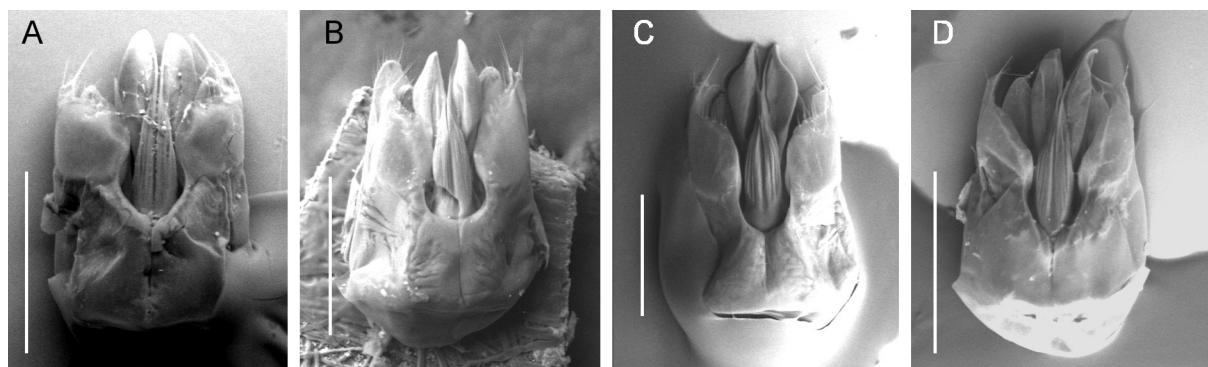


Fig. 9. Male genitalia of *Chrysidea* spp. **A.** *C. pumiloides* Zimmermann, 1956. **B.** *C. vazimba* sp. nov. **C.** *C. phoebe* Zimmermann, 1956. **D.** *C. rioae* sp. nov. Scale bars = 0.25 mm.

Distribution

Southern Madagascar (Anosy).

Biology

Unknown.

Remarks

The holotype was collected in a yellow pan trap set in the dry forest along the Mandrare River. *Chrysidea rioae* sp. nov. is similar to *C. pumiloides*, in the smaller body size, the general habitus and the microreticulation on the second metasomal tergum; however, in *C. rioae* sp. nov. the base of punctures on the mesosoma is deep and rounded (Fig. 8D); the metanotum is humped (Fig. 8C) and a large anteromedian pit is present; the distal apex of paramere is narrowed (Fig. 9D). In *C. pumiloides*, the base of punctures is shallow and flat (Figs 1C, 2C), the metanotum is rounded (Fig. 1A), the anteromedian pit is absent, and the distal apex of the paramere is flat (Fig. 9A).

Key to species of *Chrysidea* in Madagascar

1. Discoidal cell framed by pigmented strong veins 2
 - Discoidal cell framed by faint nebulous veins 4
2. T3 with a median small tooth (Fig. 5F), double TFC *C. merina* sp. nov.
 - T3 without median small tooth, interval between lateral teeth rounded (Fig. 3F), single or absent TFC 3
3. T2 medial punctures as large as, or larger than those on mesoscutum
 - *C. bellula* Guérin-Méneville, 1842
 - T2 medial punctures smaller than those on mesoscutum *C. agnata* Zimmermann, 1956
4. Lateral margin of mesoscutum adjacent to tegula strongly raised ... *C. bicallosa* (du Buysson, 1910)
 - Lateral margin of mesoscutum adjacent to tegula not raised, at most indicated by rows of deep punctures 5
5. T3 medially subtruncate, metanotum produced posteriorly into a point
 - *C. zimmermanni* Bohart, 1988
 - T3 variable, not subtruncate, metanotum rounded or humped, not produced posteriorly into a point 6
6. MS about 2.5 MOD, and subparallel, lower face expanded *C. bucculenta* (Mocsáry, 1908)
 - MS about 1.0 MOD or shorter, convergent 7
7. TFC absent (Fig. 1B) 8
 - TFC present (Fig. 3B) 9
8. Mesoscutellum and metanotum humped (Fig. 8A, C), punctures on mesosoma deep and its base rounded; (male) paramere narrowed apically (Fig. 9D) *C. rioae* sp. nov.
 - Mesoscutellum almost flat and metanotum rounded (Figs 1A, 2A), punctures on mesosoma shallow and its base flat; (male) distal apex of paramere flat (Fig. 9A)
 - *C. pumiloides* Zimmermann, 1956

9. T3 with a median tooth or angle, not rounded apicomediaally (Fig. 5F) 10
 - T3 apicomediaally rounded (Fig. 3F) 11
10. Pronotum with developed sublateral carina, T3 with a distinct median tooth, interval between lateral tooth and median tooth concave *C. dido* Zimmermann, 1956
 - Pronotum without sublateral carina, T3 apicomediaally angulate, not forming a median tooth, interval between lateral tooth and median angle substraight *C. phoebe* Zimmermann, 1956
11. Mesosoma elongate, in dorsal view fully twice as long as wide at pronotum, metasomal terga extensively coppery gold *C. aurata* (Bischoff, 1910)
 - Mesosoma not distinctly elongate, in dorsal view at most $1.7 \times$ as long as wide at pronotum, base color of metasomal terga metallic green or blue, at most posterior part of terga 12
12. T3 extensively coppery, anterior ocellus not larger than some areolae below it *C. brooksi* Bohart, 1988
 - T3 not extensively coppery, at most metallic green with golden luster, size of areolae below anterior ocellus variable 13
13. Maximum diameter of black spots on S2 smaller than midocellus *C. phragmiticola* Zimmermann, 1961
 - Black spots on S2 larger than anterior ocellus 14
14. Pronotum with developed sublateral carina (as in *Trichrysis*); metatarsi metallic; T3 with strong median carina, lateral teeth acute and large; on T3 interspaces among punctures anteromedially 1.0–2.0 PD apart *C. antiope* Zimmermann, 1961
 - Pronotum without sublateral carina; metatarsi non-metallic, blackish or testaceous; T3 without strong median carina, at most faintly indicated, lateral teeth blunt and short; punctures on T3 denser, almost subcontiguous 15
15. Lateral area of mesoscutum with a longitudinal row of distinctly larger and deeper punctures, T3 with large and deep pits of the pit row, black spots on S2 1.5 MOD apart *C. rhodopis* Zimmermann, 1961
 - Lateral area of mesoscutum without a row of distinctly large punctures, T3 with small and shallow pits of the pit row, black spots on S2 0.6 MOD apart *C. vazimba* sp. nov.

Discussion

We examined the holotype of *Chrysidea pumiloides* and voucher specimens identified as *C. pumiloides*. As a result, four different species were recognized: *C. pumiloides* and three different species including two new species, *C. merina* sp. nov. and *C. vazimba* sp. nov. The other new species, *C. rioae* sp. nov. is the third species of the genus *Chrysidea* without TFC. The finding of three new species from the limited number of specimens implies higher species diversity of Malagasy *Chrysidea*.

Specimens of *Chrysidea* are not so abundant in museum collections, especially in recently collected material. Among them, the collections of Seyrig and Saussure, which were amassed around 50–100 years ago, greatly contribute the current understanding of Malagasy fauna. Compared with the past, their habitat should be restricted because more than 80–90 % of Madagascar's original vegetation is estimated to be destroyed (Fisher & Robertson 2002; Ichino 2007). Recently the decline of large trees and the forest drying have been observed in the Berenty reserve, the type locality of *C. rioae* sp. nov. (Ichino 2007). The hosts of the five species treated in this study are unknown, this is actually the case with most species of Chrysididae. Further field investigation is needed to understand their life history and habitat requirements.

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