

REICHENBACHIA

Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden

Band 23

Ausgegeben: 10. April 1986

Nr. 35

Synergus cerriculus sp. n. from Bulgaria (Hymenoptera, Cynipoidea, Cynipinae)

With 5 Figures

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Body length Females 2.5 mm.

Colour Head, female: black with yellowish-brown spots around the mouth; male: face yellow, frons and vertex black. Occiput brown. Antennae yellow in the basal part and yellowish-brown in the remaining part. Thorax black. Legs entirely yellow. Wing veins yellowish-brown. Abdomen red-brownish.

Head General shape triangulate-ovate. Ratio length/width of the head 1.4. Frontal carinae reaching to the lateral ocelli. Frons coriaceous with distinct, dense punctures (fig. 1). Vertex coriaceous with markedly expressed dense punctures. Occiput punctured with rare long white setae. Antennae: Females (fig. 2) ratio length/width of the second antennal segment 1.5; length of second antennal segment relative to segment 3 and 4: 2.3, 1.6. Ditto, males (fig. 3) ratio length/width of the second antennal segment 1.2; length of second antennal segment relative to segment 3 and 4: 2.4, 1.6. 3rd segment longer than the 4th (6:4), concave on inner face and expanded distally.

Thorax Mesoscutum with widely spaced weak rugae. Interspaces coriaceous. With short rare white strigilis. Median scutal line long and deep, shining; at base very distinctly broad, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of length of mesoscutum. Mesopleurae shining, with transverse striae. Scutellar foveae distinct, separated by distinct carina, sculptured, void of strigilis.

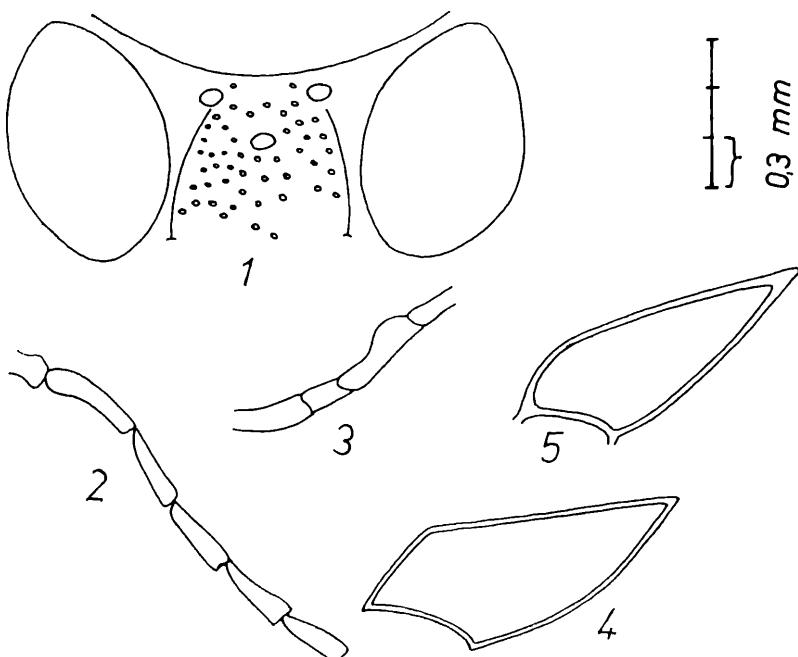
Wings Radial cell ratio length/width: females 2.8 (fig. 4); males 3 (fig. 5). Female second abscissa of radius distinctly curved.

Abdomen Laterally at the base having numerous long white strigilis. The spine of hypopygium protruding beyond the flanges and twice longer than width. Numerous setae along the "arms" of V-shaped ridges. Void of punctures.

Biolog y 12 ♀♀ and 1 ♂ emerged at the end of May, 1970 from galls of *Aphelonyx cerricola* (GIRAUD). The galls were collected from *Quercus cerris* on May 19, 1970 at Sliven (Karandila).

Material studied Holotype 1 ♀ in author's collection in the Institute of Zoology of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Type locality: Bulgaria, Sliven, Karandila. Emerged: end of May, 1970. — Paratypes 11 ♀♀ and 1 ♂ in author's collection, from Bulgaria, Sliven, Karandila. Emerged: end of May, 1970.

Discussion. *Synergus cerriculus* sp. n. is closely related to *S. gallaeponiformis* BOYER DE FONSCOLOMBE (spring brood). The new species was compared with the specimens of *S. gallaeponiformis* determined by J. QUINLAN, preserved in MAYR's collection kept at the Museum of National History, Vienna. It was also compared with specimens of *S. gallaeponiformis* from Bulgaria, reared from galls of *Biorhiza pallida* (OLI-



Figs. 1-5. *Synergus cerriculus* sp. n.

1 head (♀), vertex and frons; 2: antenna (♀); 3: antenna (♂); 4: radial cell (♀); 5: radial cell (♂).

VIER), sexual generation, on June, 11, 1973 and with the description of the characters of *S. gallaeponiformis* by WIEBES-RIJKS (1979).

S. cerriculus sp. n. differs from *S. gallaeponiformis* mainly by the structures of frons, vertex and occiput, ratio length/width of radial cell, expression of the transverse carinae of the mesoscutum, length of the median scutal line in relation to the length of the mesoscutum, absence of punctures on the apex of female gaster. On table 1 some of the characters of taxonomic importance of the species *S. cerriculus* sp. n. and *S. gallaeponiformis* were comparatively given.

Along with the morphologic features in the separation of the new species some biological peculiarities have been also taken into account. MAYR (1872) and DALLA TORRE & KIEFFER (1910) reported as inquilines of *A. cerricola*, species of section II of genus *Synergus*: *S. variabilis* MAYR and *S. thaumacerus* DALMAN. *A. cerricola* is a mediterranean species specialized on *Qu. cerris* L. spread to the North to Middle Europa. The cynipide fauna of *Qu. cerris* is specific. This specificity could be also related to the inquilines.

1	2	3	4
Colour of the head	female: black, yellowish-brown around the mouth; male: face yellow, vertex and frons black	female: face and cheeks yellow, frons and vertex black	
Colour of the antennae	yellow in the base, yellowish-brown in the remaining part	yellowish-brown	orange
Shape of the head	triangulate-ovate	triangulate-ovate	ovate, triangulate-ovate
Frons	coriaceous with distinct punctures	coriaceous, void of punctures	with distinct, bunched carinae and numerous punctures
Vertex	coriaceous with distinct dense punctures	with carinae, punctures between carinae	distinct carinae, punctures between carinae
Occiput	coriaceous, punctured with rare long white setae	coriaceous long white dense setae	
Ratio length/width of the 2nd antennal segment	female: 1.5 male: 1.2	female: 1.5	female: 1.1 (spring brood) male: 1.2 (spring brood)
Length of the 2nd antennal segment relative to segments 3+4: female: 3rd segment male: 4th segment	2.3	2.3	2.2 (spring brood) 2.2 (summer brood)
female: 3rd segment male: 3rd segment male: 4th segment	1.6 2.4 1.6	2	2 2.5 2
Ratio length/width of the radial cell: female: male:	2.8 3	2.5	2.7 2.6 2.8 2.6
Expression of the transverse carinae of the mesoscutum	coriaceous with weak transverse rugae	coriaceous with transverse rugae	weak carinae
Length of the median scutal line in relation to the length of the mesoscutum	more than 0.5	more than 0.75	0.75
Female: 2nd abscissa of radius	distinctly curved	nearly straight	
Female: gaster segment 2+3	void of punctures	punctured at apex	punctured void of punctures
Number of setae on hypopygium	17	7-9	25-27

Table 1. Some characters of taxonomic importance (1) in comparison of the species *Synergus cerriculus* sp. n. (2), *S. gallaeponiformis* emerged from galls of *Biorhiza pallida* ♂♀ from Bulgaria (3), and *S. gallaeponiformis* according to WIEBES-RIJKS (1979) (4).

References

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Reichenbachia](#)

Jahr/Year: 1985-1986

Band/Volume: [23](#)

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Artikel/Article: [Synergus cerricolus sp. n. from Bulgaria
\(Hymenoptera, Cynipoidea, Cynipinae\) 191-193](#)