

GEA, FLORA ET FAUNA

Foersterhomorus new genus for *Homorus* Förster, 1869 (Hymenoptera, Figitidae)

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Abstract

A new name for *Homorus* Förster (Hymenoptera: Cynipoidea: Figitidae: Figitinae) is proposed. This genus includes a single species: *Foersterhomorus abnormis* n. comb. A redescription of the species is given illustrating the most important characters. This is the first time that this species has been photographed.

KEYWORDS: Hymenoptera, Figitinae, *Homorus abnormis*, *Foersterhomorus* n. gen.

Resum

***Foersterhomorus* n. gen. per *Homorus* Förster, 1869 (Hymenoptera, Figitidae)**

Es proposa un nou nom pel gènere *Homorus* Förster (Hymenoptera: Cynipoidea: Figitidae: Figitinae). Aquest gènere inclou una única espècie: *Foersterhomorus abnormis* n. comb. Es redescríu aquesta espècie i es mostren els caràcters més importants que la defineixen. Es la primera vegada que es fotografia aquesta espècie.

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MOTS CLAU: Hymenoptera, Figitinae, *Homorus abnormis*, *Foersterhomorus* n. gen.

Resumen

***Foersterhomorus* n. gen. para *Homorus* Förster, 1869 (Hymenoptera, Figitidae)**

Se propone un nuevo nombre para el género *Homorus* Förster (Hymenoptera: Cynipoidea: Figitidae: Figitinae). Este género incluye una única especie: *Foersterhomorus abnormis* n. comb. Se redescrive esta especie y se indican los caracteres más importantes que la definen. Es la primera vez que se fotografía esta especie.

MOTS CLAU: Hymenoptera, Figitinae, *Homorus abnormis*, *Foersterhomorus* n. gen.

Introduction

Giraud (1860: 154) described a new species from Austria: *Figites abnormis*. Förster (1869: 365-6) transferred this species to a new genus: *Homorus*. However, the name *Homorus* was preoccupied because it was already used in

Mollusca by Albers (1850: 196), thus, because of the homonymy, a new name is needed for *Homorus* Förster in Hymenoptera. In addition, the generic name *Homorus* is also used for a bird (Reichenbach, 1853: 146,172); thus, this bird name should also be changed.

Homorus abnormis (Hym: Figitidae) is a very peculiar species and has been rarely mentioned. It has been collected in Europe three times only (see below, Distribution). The biology of this genus is unknown, but probably it attacks Diptera: Cyclorrhapha larvae as other species of Figitinae do.

Material and methods

We have examined the type material of *Homorus abnormis*, deposited in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN, Paris, France).

The specimen was studied using stereomicroscopy and environmental scanning electron microscopy. The field-emission gun environmental scanning electron microscope (FEI Quanta 200 ESEM) was used for high-resolution imaging without gold-coating of the specimens. The wing was photographed with a digital camera Canon PowerShot SX210 15.

The terminology of the morphological structures comes from Gibson (1985) and Ronquist & Nordlander (1989); sculptural terminology from Harris (1979). The measurements and abbreviations used include: POL (postocellar distance) is the distance between the internal margins of the posterior ocelli; OOL (ocello-ocular distance) is the distance between the external margin of the lateral ocellus and the internal margin of the compound eye; LOL (ocellar distance) is the distance between the lateral and frontal ocelli; the diameter of the lateral ocellus is its greater diameter; the trans-facial line is the distance between the internal

margin of the compound eyes measured at the level of the antennal sockets (toruli); length of each antennomere is indicated, and width is included between brackets.

Results

***Foersterhomorus* n. gen.** Pujade-Villar & Petersen-Silva

Homorus Förster (1869: 365) **n. syn.** [Homonym of *Homorus* Albers, 1850: 196]

Type species: *Figites abnormis* Giraud, 1860

Derivatio nominis

Result of combination between «Förster» descriptor of *Homorus* genus and this named genus.

Diagnosis

Foersterhomorus n. gen. can be characterized by the absence of scutellar spine (unlike *Xyalophora* Kieffer, 1901; *Xyalophoroides* Jiménez & Pujade-Villar, 2008; and *Neralsia* Cameron, 1883), absence of setae in the second metasomal tergite (unlike *Lonchidia* Thomson, 1861; *Paraschiza* Weld, 1944; *Melanips* Hali-day in Walker, 1835; *Sarothrus* Hartig, 1840; and *Sarothrioides* Belizin, 1961), having the radial cell closed (unlike *Trischiza* Förster, 1869), presenting a sculptured scutellum (unlike *Zygois* Förster, 1869), having a not well marked areole (unlike *Figites* Latreille, 1802) and by having subsquared flagellomeres in females and the first flagellomere strongly modified in males (unlike *Seitmeria* Tavares, 1928). The antennal morphology allows differentiating *Foersterhomorus* n. gen. from all other genera of Figitinae.

***Foersterhomorus abnormis* (Giraud, 1860) n. comb.**

Figites abnormis Giraud, 1860: 154

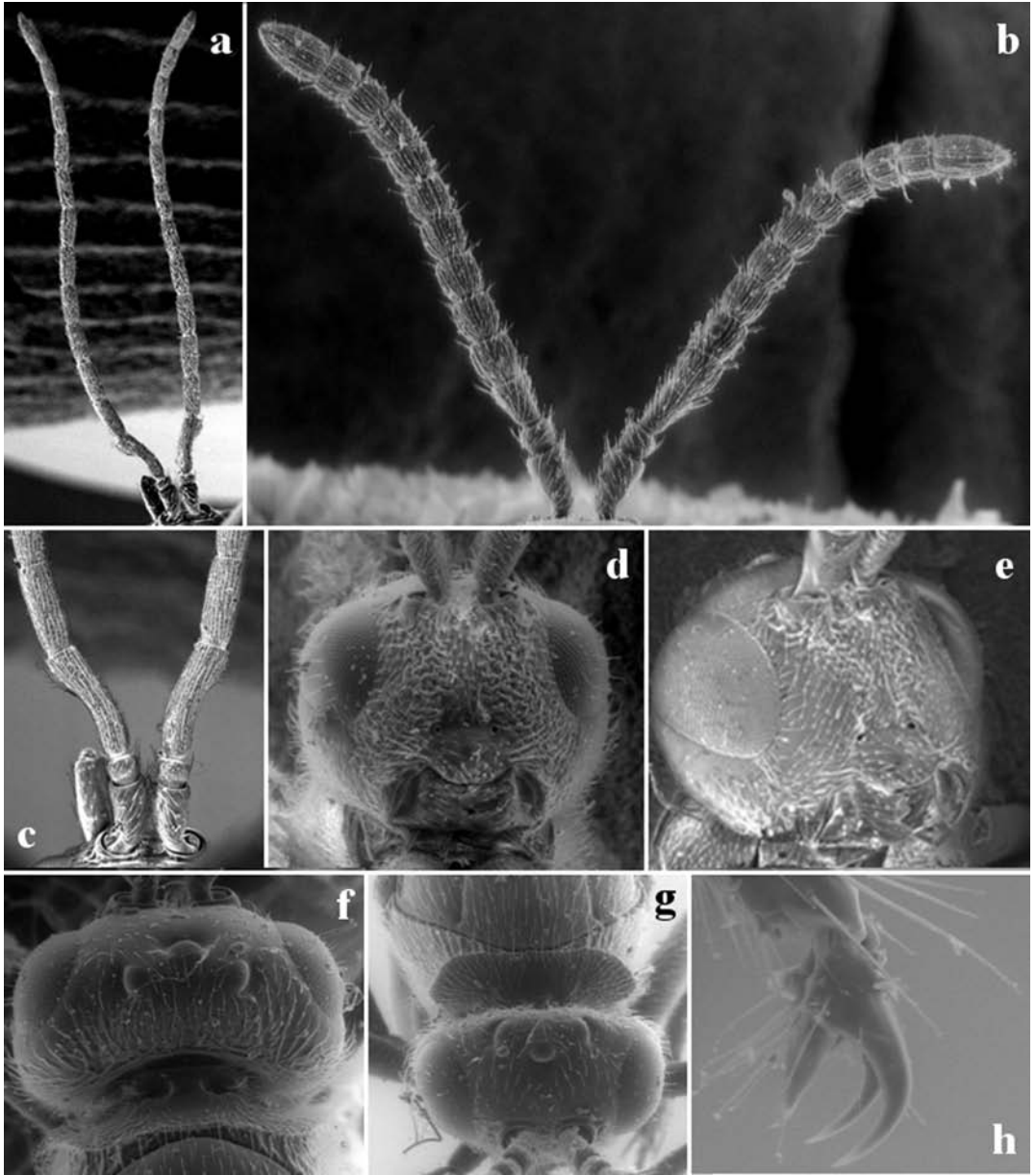


FIGURE 1. (a) Male antenna, (b) female antenna, (c) detail of first antennomeres of male antenna, (d) female head in frontal view, (e) male head in frontal view, (f) head and pronotal plate in dorsal view, (g) head and pronotal plate in frontal view (h) claws.

Homorus abnormis (Giraud): Förster, 1869:
365

Redescription

Length: Females: 3.1 mm; males: 3.4 mm.

Colour: Black head with yellow mandibles. Black mesosoma except for the tegulae and legs that are reddish; coxae darker than the rest of the legs; dark reddish antennae; Brown wing venation.

Head: (Figs. 1d-f). Oval shaped, a little longer than wide; females with a wrinkled face with some few irradiating carinae close to the base of the clypeus; males with the same carinae but without the wrinkled face; shiny front, softly alutaceous, almost smooth and with scattered but visible piliferous points; smooth cheeks with some piliferous points strongly marked in the inferior part; upper part of the eyes smooth; malar space 0,6 times the longitude of the compound eye; clypeus well differentiated and smooth. Malar sulcus absent. Space between toruli half the toruli diameter, distance between the toruli and the compound eye also half the toruli diameter. Transfacial line a little longer than eye height. In dorsal view 2.2 times wider than long. Relation POL: OOL: OCO is 9: 4: 6, being the maxim diameter of the lateral ocelli 3. Occiput presenting leather-like texture, pubescent; occipital carinae present.

Antenna: Females: (Fig. 1b) clavate; antennal formula: 9(5): 4(5): 7(4.5): 7(5.5): 7(5.5): 7(5.5): 6,5(5.5): 6(5.5): 5(6): 5(5.5): 5(6): 5(6): 11(6); pedicel cup-shaped, first flagellomere distally wider; sensillae present in all flagellomeres but more abundant in the first three. Male: (Fig. 1a) filiform; antennal formula: 10(5): 3(4): 16(4): 12(4): 11(4): 11(4): 10(3.5): 10(3.5): 10(3.5): 10(3.5): 10(3.5): 10(3.5): 10(3.5): 13(3.5); first antennal segment strongly modified (Fig. 1c).

Mesosoma: (Figs. 1g, 2a, b, f). Pronotal plate presenting piliferous points but smooth

below the middle part. Lateral surface of pronotum smooth, presenting some piliferous points, except the superior apex that presents some few and short carinae just behind the pronotal plate. Mesoscutum shiny with piliferous points. Notauli percurrent, very flanged in the posterior part; median sulcus long and deep. Parascutal carina wide, smooth overlapping tegulae. Mesopleural area with a visible and deep median sulcus; presenting some longitudinal carinae near it; remaining area smooth. Wrinkled scutellum without the circumscutellar carina. Deep, oval shaped, big and smooth scutellar fovea, separated by a carina not higher than the fovea level. Propodeal carinae wide and parallel.

Legs: Internal metatibial spine short and thin, reaching less than 1/3 of the total length of the first tarsomere. Simple claws (Fig. 1h).

Wings: (Fig. 2c). Forewings pubescent and ciliated along margin; radial cell closed; 2.3 times longer than wide. Areolet weakly marked.

Metasoma: (Fig. 2a, d, e). Short petiole; second metasomal segment modified into a collar with strong carinae, weakly marked in the male. Third metasomal tergite without pubescence, without lateral punctuation. Following tergites punctuated.

Type Material

1 ♀ and 1 ♂ deposited in MNHN. LECTOTYPE (♀) with the following labels: “type” (white label with red letters); “Piesting” (white label, handwritten); “Muséum Paris 1877, coll. Giraud” (white label, printed), “Lectotype of *Figites abnormis* Giraud, 1860 ♀, designated by J.P-V-2010” (red label); “*Foersterhomorus abnormis* (Giraud) ♀, J.P-V & R.P-S” (white label). PARALECTOTYPE (♂): “Muséum Paris 1877, coll. Giraud” (white label, printed), “Paralectotype of *Figites abnormis* Gi-

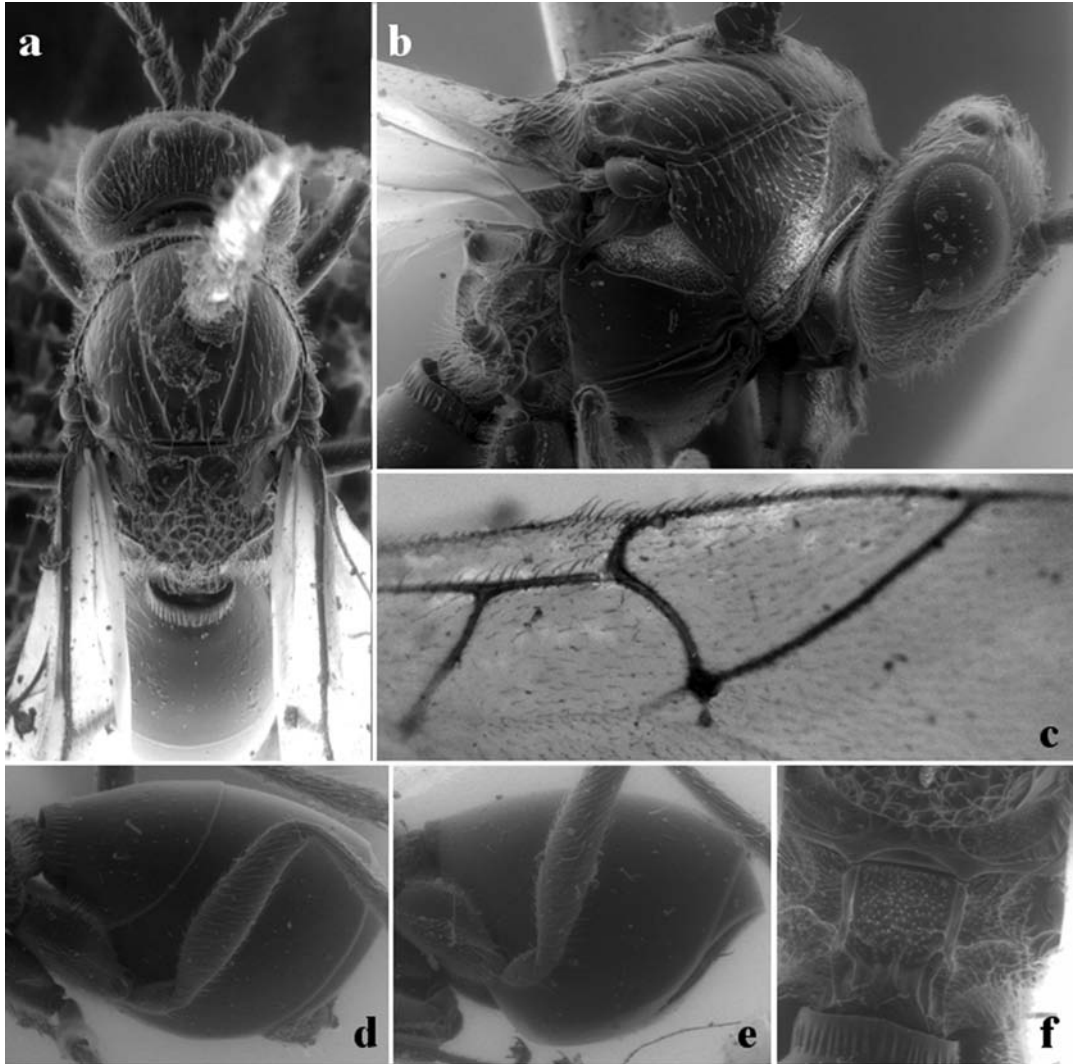


FIGURE 2. (a) Mesosoma in dorsal view, (b) head and mesosoma in lateral view, (c) radial cell, (d) metasoma female, (e) metasoma male, (f) propodeal area

raud, 1860 ♀,” (red label); “*Foersterhomorus abnormis* (Giraud) ♂, J.P-V & R.P-S” (white label).

Distribution

Austria (Giraud, 1860), Czech Republic (Reinhard, 1860) and Romania (Kieffer, 1902). Dalla Torre & Kieffer (1910: 85) men-

tioned this species from Austria Romania and Hungary according to bibliographical data; however, Hungary’s reference is probably a mistake.

Hosts

Unknown.

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