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## A New Species of *Exeurytoma* Burks, 1971 From Turkey (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea, Eurytomidae)

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**Abstract:** *Exeurytoma anatolica* sp. n. is described from Tokat, Turkey, and its diagnostic characters are illustrated.

**Key Words:** *Exeurytoma anatolica* sp.n., Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea, Eurytomidae, Taxonomy, Turkey.

### Türkiye'den yeni bir *Exeurytoma* Burks, 1971 Türü (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea, Eurytomidae)

**Özet:** Türkiye'den *Exeurytoma anatolica* sp.n. tanımlanmış ve önemli diagnostik karakterleri çizilmiştir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** *Exeurytoma anatolica* sp.n., Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea, Eurytomidae, Taksonomi, Türkiye.

#### Introduction

The genus *Exeurytoma* Burks, 1971 and its type-species, *E. caraganae* Burks, were described from Tehran, Iran and based on three female specimens (1). Later, Zerova (2) gave some compiled information about them and discussed the place of this genus in the system of the Eurytomidae. In addition, he found one female specimen in collections from the Badkhyz reservation, Turkmenia. At present, there is no information on the males and biology of *Exeurytoma* species.

The present paper presents a description of *E. anatolica* from Tokat, Turkey and some biological information on the species.

#### Results and Discussions

*Exeurytoma anatolica* sp.n. (Figs. 1-7)

**Female.** Length (without ovipositor sheaths) 2.4-3.2 mm (Holotype 2.9 mm), exerted portion of ovipositor sheaths 0.40-0.51 mm. Body black; scapus mostly testaceous, but sometimes only basal 1/3 of scapus testaceous; pedicellus apically yellow and annellus yellow, flagellum blackish; coxae of all legs black; femora darkened basally, yellow apically; tibiae bright yellow, sometimes hind tibiae in middle part brown; tarsi light yellow, but pretarsi brown; wings hyaline, veins light yellow; gaster black, but ventral half of gaster testaceous; ovipositor sheaths black. Ovipositor yellow; pubescence of head and thorax short, sparse and white.

Head (Figs. 1, 4) about as broad as thorax, in dorsal view about twice as broad as long; temples broadly rounded; head with distinct umblicate piliferous punctate, except central region of lower face which is smooth. Relative measurements: head width 63; dorsal length 30; height 52; frontovertex 37; POL 16; OOL 7; eye 30: 22; malar space 19; scapus length 25, width 4; flagellum plus pedicellus 67. Gena with a distinct suture, its posterior margin weakly developed, carina angled ventrally. Lower face with radiating striation except its center; clypeus smooth and shiny, clypeal margin with small median depression. Occipital carina and post genal lamella absent. Antennal scrobes shallow, lower part weakly carinated, not reaching median ocellus. Area between the antennal scrobes and the median ocellus with some incipient punctures; interantennal tooth not high and approximately one-fifth of scrobes. Antennae (Fig 2) inserted in about the middle of the face, its formula 11153; scape reaching lower margin of median ocellus, approximately 3 times as long as pedicel which is 1.7 times as long as it is broad; flagellum 5-segmented, first funicular segment 1.2 times longer than pedicel and slightly longer than second, second through fourth segments of equal length and almost 1.6 times as long as they are broad, fifth 1.4 times as long as broad, club 3-segmented and twice as long as first funicular segment; sensillae of flagellum rather sparse.

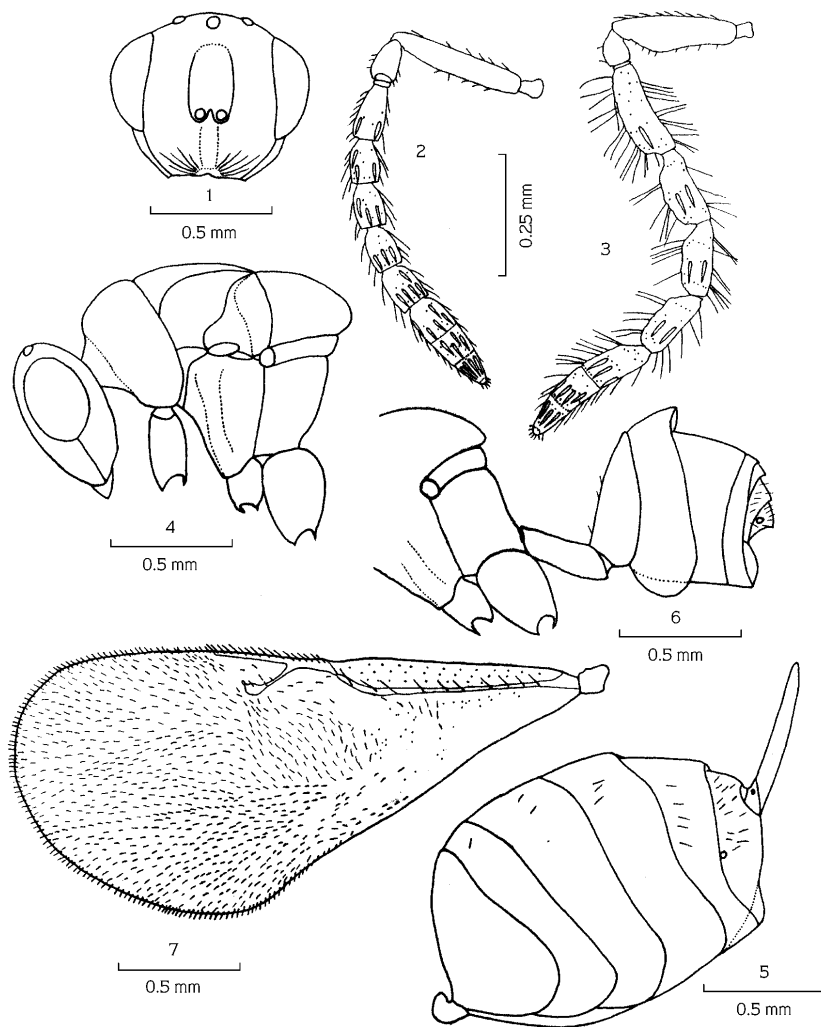


Figure 1-7. *Exeurytoma anatolica* sp.n., 1. head, female, in facial view; 2-3. antennae, 2. female, 3. male; 4. head and thorax, female, in lateral view; 5. gaster and ovipositor, female; 6. petiole and gaster, male, in lateral view; 7. forewing, female.

Thorax (Fig. 4) convex with distinct umbilicate piliferous puncture. Width of pronotum 2.5 times its length on the sides. Prepectus narrow with minute punctures. Lower margin of mesepisterna without projections, descending abruptly to the middle coxae. Relative measurements for thorax: thorax length (including propodeum) 88; pronotum width 60, length at sides 24; collar length in middle 8; mesoscutum 66:38; scutellum 36:40; propodeum length medially 28. Fore coxae weakly impressed on anterior margin, no tooth or carina; mid coxae without lamella. Propodeum lying at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the thorax with a broad median furrow which is finely rugose, median carina indistinct. Forewing (Fig. 7) 1.9 times as long as it is broad; costal cell (70:8) with three row of hairs on lower surface; marginal vein about as long as the stigmal vein, postmarginal vein 1.7 times as long as marginal vein; pilosity of forewing as seen in fig. 7, speculum open below.

Gaster (Fig. 5) oval, sparsely hairy, 1.45 times as long as thorax (excluding ovipositor), about as long as or slightly longer than head plus thorax combined, 2.5 times as long as it is broad and strongly compressed on the sides. Petiole very short and distinctly tranverse with tooth-like projection on either side in dorsal view. Tergite 1 the longest; tergite 2 short; 3rd-6th terga scarcely differing in length; 7th very small, forming a scale covering the base of the projecting part of the ovipositor; tergite 6 sparsely pubescent laterally; hind margin of 1st-5th terga medially depressed in dorsal view; 2nd-5th terga laterally finely reticulated. Ovipositor directed upward posteriorly and 0.3 times as long as abdomen.

**Male.** Length 2.1-2.6 mm. Colouring and sculpture as in female, differing mainly by the shape of the antennae (Fig. 3) and gaster (Fig. 6). Antennal flagellum more strongly hairy and longer than that of the female; hairs

almost as long as the breadth of funicular segments, its formula 11143; combined length of flagellum and pedicellus about 1.4 times breadth of head; the scape with 1/4 basal part testaceous, slightly widened in apical half, 3.5 times longer than width and reaching middle of median ocellus; first funicular segment 2.9 times as long as broad, 2nd-3rd funicular segments about equal in size, almost 2.4 times as long as they are broad, fourth funicular segment 2.6 times as long as it is broad, clava 4.8 times as long as it is broad. Sensillae as seen in fig. 3. Gastral petiole (Fig. 6) almost parallel-sided in dorsal view, slightly broader in middle, 1.7 times as long as its maximum breadth, minutely reticulated all over and slightly shorter than hind coxae. Propodeum weakly inclined and lying at a 45° angle to the longitudinal axis of the thorax. Gaster (including petiole) slightly shorter than thorax; third tergite the longest.

**Material examined.** Holotype (female): Turkey, Tokat, Taşlıçiftlik, 630 m., 17.VII.1992, reared from the seed cone of *Astragalus lagurus* Willd. Paratypes: 5 females, 2 males, 28.VI.-27.VII.1992 and 3 females, 3 males, 16-26.II.1993 (same data as the holotype) (all the specimens were reared by the author). Two female and two male paratypes were sent to the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Washington, D.C., U.S.A. The holotype and some paratypes were deposited in the author's collection.

## References

1. Burks, B.D., A synopsis of the genera of the family Eurytomidae (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea). Trans. Amer. ent. Soc., 97 (1): 1-89, 1971.
2. Zerova, M.D., Exeurytoma, a genus of the family Eurytomidae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) new to the USSR. Ent. Review, 58 (1): 80-82, 1979.

**Biology.** All specimens were reared from the seed cone of *Astragalus lagurus* Willd. (Fabaceae) in the laboratory. Mating was observed under stereoscopic microscope by the author. This species is probably phytophagous in the seeds of *A. lagurus*.

**Diagnosis.** The new species is very closely related to *E. caraganae*, from which it differs as follows: In the new species the ovipositor is 0.3 times as long as gaster (fig. 5) (in *caraganae* it is nearly half as long as gaster); pronotum 2.5 times as broad as it is long (in *caraganae* it is 1.5 times); in the female of the new species propodeum lies at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of thorax (fig. 4) (in *caraganae* it is 45°). In the male of the new species propodeum lies at a 45° angle to the longitudinal axis of the thorax (fig. 6).

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