

Eucremastus priebei spec. nov. and *Exetastes ziegleri* new for the Greek fauna (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae, Cremastinae, Banchinae)

J. KOLAROV & L. WITMOND

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Abstract: *Eucremastus priebei*, a new species from Greece, is described and figured. *Exetastes ziegleri* is recorded for the first time from Greece.

J. Kolarov, Department of Zoology, Biological Faculty, University of Sofia, 8 Dragan Zankov Boul., 1421 Sofia, Bulgaria.

L. Witmond, Grote Vaartlaan 35, 9642 PB Veendam, The Netherlands.

Introduction

Till now 257 species and subspecies of Ichneumonidae have been reported from Greece (Kolarov, in press). Among the material collected with a Malaise trap in Greece, the second author found two interesting species: one new to science, the other an addition to the Greek fauna. The trap had been operated by G. Priebe and co-workers in a 50 ha phrygana plot, in Daphni, about 10 km west of the centre of Athens, situated in a reserve called "Diomedes Botanical Garden of Athens University". Unfortunately, the site, that has produced many valuable results about phrygana ecology, has been destroyed by the wanton planting of a pine forest over it.

Eucremastus priebei Kolarov spec. nov. (fig. 1-3)

Type material

Holotype: ♀, Greece, Attiki, 10 km west of Athens, 20.vi.1991, leg. G. Priebe & Th. Petanidou, with a Malaise trap in phrygana. Paratypes: 6 ♀, 3-17.vi.1991, same locality as holotype.

The holotype and 5 paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam, The Netherlands (ZMAN), 1 paratype in the collection of J. Kolarov.

Description

Female: Body length 12.2 mm. Colour: Black; eyes with outer orbits, tegulae, second tergite apically, third tergite and legs, except coxae, reddish; palpi, flagellum except base, and hind tarsal segments brown, and face with a brown orbital spot near base of antenna. Wings brown, venation and pterostigma dark brown, pterostigma with a small yellow basal spot.

Head: Roundly restricted behind (fig. 1). Flagellum short and stout, with 33 segments, postannellus 3.0 times as long as wide, subapical segments slightly transversal. Frons medially strongly concave, very strongly raised laterally, with a longitudinal carina between the front ocellus and the bases of the antennae. Ocelli small, their diameter 0.5 times the distance between an eye and the nearest lateral ocellus. Occipital carina for the greater part obsolete above, reaching the hypostomal carina at the base of the mandible. Lower tooth of mandible considerably longer than the upper one. Clypeus distinctly separated from face by a furrow, with a regularly curved front edge. Gena as long as basal width of mandible. Face and frons laterally densely punctured, temple and clypeus with rare and fine punctures, especially apically.

Thorax: Mesosoma moderately coarsely

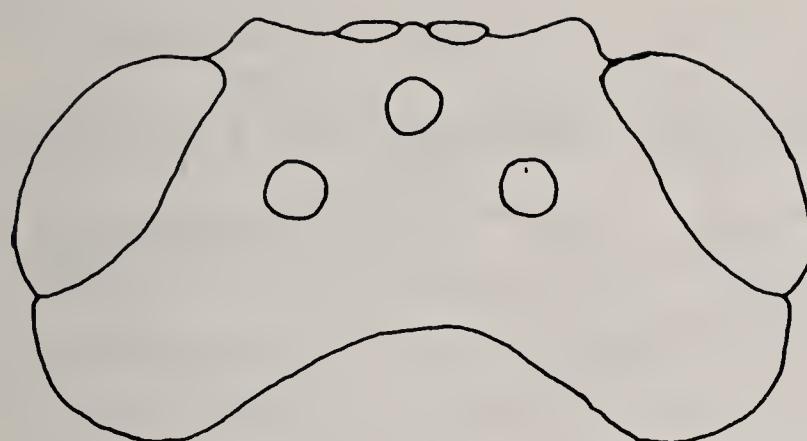


Fig. 1. *Eucremastus priebei* Kolarov spec. nov., head, dorsal view.

punctured, shining, mesoscutum and pronotum with few very fine punctures. Upperside of pronotum just behind the collar without a median longitudinal carina or ridge and without dorsal axillae. Lateral ridge of pronotum with a triangular projection in its lower third. Scutellum with very strong lamelliform lateral carinae reaching the apex. Prepectal carina reaching the front margin of the mesopleurum at its middle. Postpectal carina strong. Submetapleural carina very strong, lamelliform, projected as a strong lobe. Propodeum with coarse and dense punctures, with a short horizontal and long vertical part. Areolation complete, areola pentagonal, weakly elongated (fig. 2).

Wings: Length of front wing 6.5 mm. Nervulus interstitial, the parallel vein reaching the postnervulus very close to the base of the discocubital vein but not interstitial (fig. 3). Hind wing with nervellus indistinctly intercepted almost at the middle, discoidella faint (fig. 3).

Legs: Moderately slender. Hind femur 4.8 times as long as wide. Correlation between hind tarsal segments as 78:35:25:12:15. Basal 2/3 of the tarsal claws densely pectinated.

Abdomen: First metasomal segment with a shallow glymma, first sternite ending at the spiracle. Postpetiolus and second tergite striated longitudinally, second tergite 3.0 times as long as wide apically, following segments compressed. Ovipositor sheath 3.6 mm long. Ovipositor almost straight, with a subapical dorsal notch.

Male: Unknown.

Etymology: The name is given in honour of Mr G. Priebe, former senior staff member of the Botanical Garden.

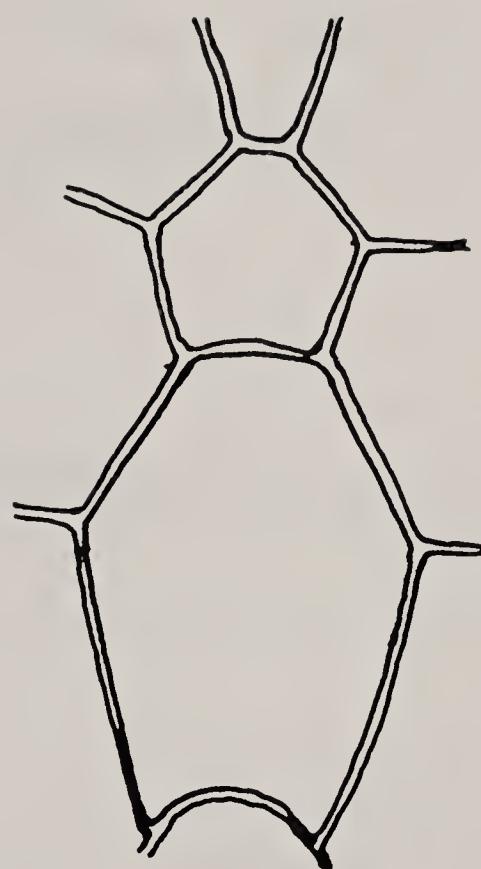


Fig. 2. *Eucremastus priebei* Kolarov spec. nov., aerolation of propodeum.

Diagnosis

Eucremastus priebei is distinguished from the similar, congeneric *E. manni* Tschek by the darkened wings, the absence of a median longitudinal carina or ridge on the upper side of the pronotum just behind the collar, the connection of the parallel vein and the postnervulus and the colouration of the body.

Eucremastus contains now 10 species, of which only *E. manni* occurs in Europe too (Yu & Horstmann, 1997). It has been recorded from Greece, Spain and Algeria (Kasparjan, 1981).

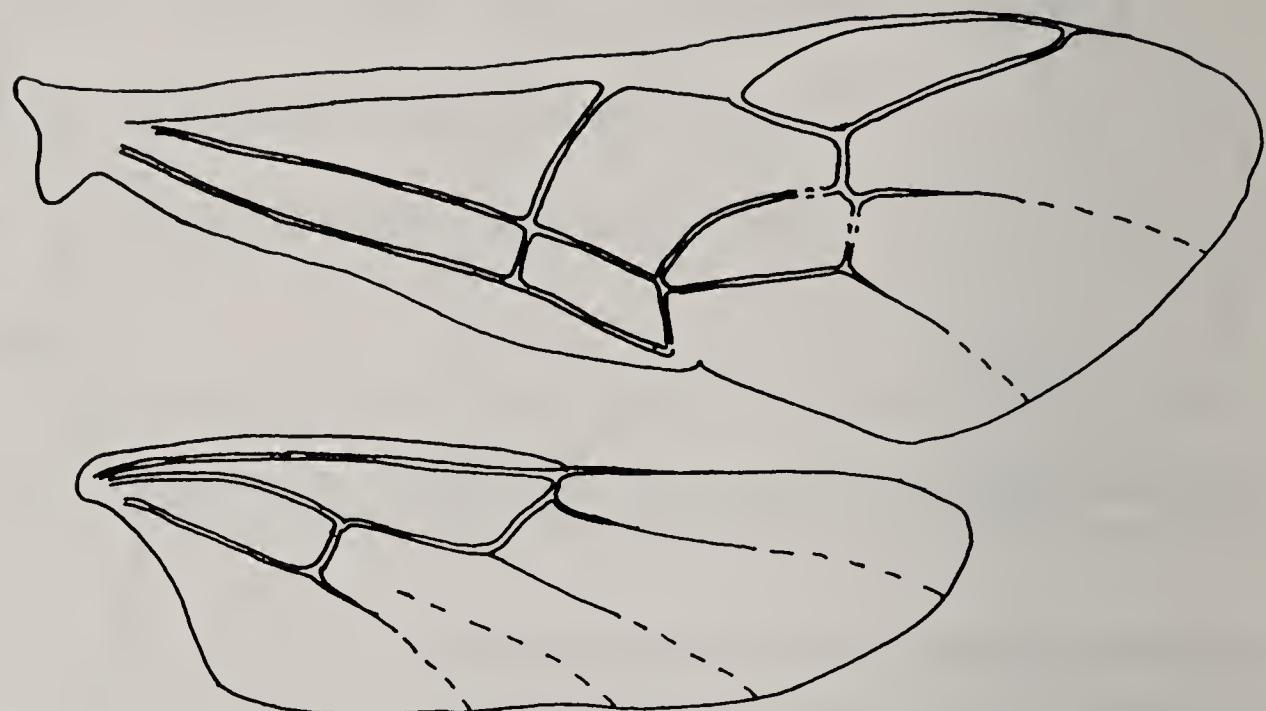
Exetastes ziegleri Gravenhorst, new for Greece

Material

Greece, Attiki Dafni, 10 km west of Athens, 11.xi-25.xii.1991, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; 2.xi-24.xii.1992, 36 ♂, 6 ♀; 30.xi.1993, 2 ♂, leg. Th. Petanidou, V. Lengiou & G. Priebe. All specimens are deposited in the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

The genus *Exetastes* contains 126 species, 54 of which occur in the Palaearctic (Yu & Horstmann, 1997). *Exetastes ziegleri* shares with only three other Palaearctic species

Fig. 3. *Eucremastus priebei*
Kolarov spec. nov., front
and hind wing.



the possession of a long ovipositor, exceeding the length of the abdomen. Aubert (1978) placed these species in the subgenus *Leptobatus*, but this view found little acceptance (Kuslitsky, 1981; D. Wahl, personal communication).

The length from head to end of abdomen of the Greek specimens is 11-12 mm (both sexes) and so is the length of the ovipositor. Head, antennae, thorax except for tegulae and hind corners of pronotum, coxae, trochanters and trochantelli are always black. The colour of the hind femur varies from entirely red to entirely black, as noted by Hensch (1928, in Aubert, 1978). The remaining parts are variously coloured with black, brown or ferruginous in both sexes, and the front and middle tibiae of the males are dorsally entirely pale yellowish. The wings are somewhat dark.

Exetastes ziegleri is already known from Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, former Yugoslavia and Romania (Aubert, 1978). While the usual hosts of *Exetastes*-species are smooth-skinned caterpillars, mostly Noctuidae, those of *E. ziegleri* are apparently not yet known.

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to Dr Jeno Papp, Hungary, for having translated the Hungarian key to the species of *Exetastes* (*Leptobatus*) (Bajári, 1960) and to Dr David Wahl of the American Entomological Institute for his comments on the taxonomic status of *Exetastes*-species with long ovipositors.

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