

УДК 595.792

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF THE GENUS *ORMYRUS* (HYMENOPTERA, ORMYRIDAE) AND NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *IDIOMACROMERUS* (HYMENOPTERA, TORYMIDAE) FROM ISRAEL

M. D. Zerova¹, L. Ya. Seryogina¹, T. Pavlíček², E. Nevo²

¹ Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology, vul. B. Khmelnits'kogo, 15, Kyiv-30, MSP, 01601 Ukraine

² Institute of Evolution, University of Haifa, Mt. Carmel, Haifa, 31905 Israel;
E-mail: rabi316@uvm.haifa.ac.il

Accepted 4 March 2002

A New Subspecies of the Genus *Ormyrus* (Hymenoptera, Ormyridae) and New Species of the Genus *Idiomacromerus* (Hymenoptera, Torymidae) from Israel. Zerova M. D., Seryogina L. Ya., Pavlíček T., Nevo E. — *Ormyrus graciosus hermonicus* Zerova, subsp. n. (type locality: Mount Hermon) and *Idiomacromerus mirabilis* Zerova, sp. n. (type locality: Mount Carmel) from northern Israel are described.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea, Ormyridae, Torymidae, Israel, new taxa.

Новый подвид рода *Ormyrus* (Hymenoptera, Ormyridae) и новый вид рода *Idiomacromerus* (Hymenoptera, Torymidae) из Израиля. Зерова М. Д., Серегина Л. Я., Павличек Т., Нево Э. — Описаны *Ormyrus graciosus hermonicus* Зерова, subsp. n. (типовая местность: г. Хермон) и *Idiomacromerus mirabilis* Зерова, sp. n. (типовая местность: г. Кармел) из северного Израиля.

Ключевые слова: Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea, Ormyridae, Torymidae, Israel, новые таксоны.

Some new forms of chalcidoid wasps were found in materials, collected in Israel in May 2001. The new subspecies *Ormyrus graciosus hermonicus* subsp. n. was found in materials collected in Mount Hermon, and one new species *Idiomacromerus mirabilis* sp. n. was found in materials from Mount Carmel, Nachal Oren. The holotypes and paratype of new species and subspecies are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Zoology National Academy of Sciences (Kyiv).

Ormyrus graciosus hermonicus Zerova, subsp. n.

Material. Holotype ♀: Israel, Mount Hermon, h = 1700 m, 17.05.2001 (Zerova); paratype male, with same label.

Female (holotype) (fig. 1). Length 3.2 mm. Head and thorax dark green with bluish and golden reflection especially on dorsal surface. Abdominal tergites 1–6 golden green, tergite 7 brown; antenna with green scape and pedicel; flagellum brown with green tinge; coxae and femora concolorous with thorax, tibiae dark brown with green tinge, tarsi dark brown. Wings hyaline, venation brown.

Head from above distinctly broader than pronotum, nearly 3 times as broad as long with temples slightly converging on the sides. POL 2.5x exceeding OOL. Occipital carina distinct, sharp. Head in frontal view 1.3 times broader than high (50 : 36), malar space half height of eye, eyes separated by 1.2 times their height, anterior margin of clypeus almost straight. Antennae inserted slightly higher the lower eyes level, scape 0.8 times height of eye, its apex not reaching the midocellus, pedicel as long as anellus plus two first flagellar segments; anellus very short; all flagellar segments transverse, distal segments broader than proximal; funicle stout, compact; clava slightly differentiated, not broader than funicle, apically rounded with a small area of micropilosity. Face with very faint striation, almost smooth, without pubescence.

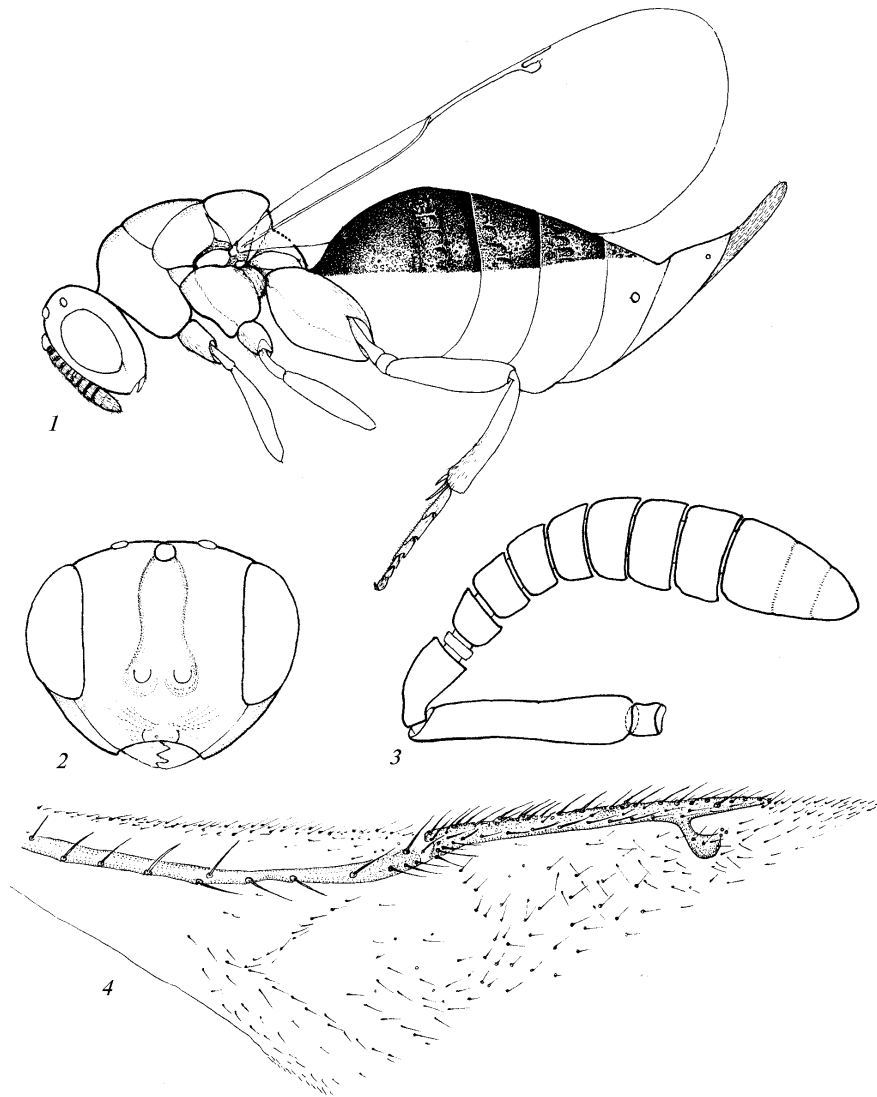


Fig. 1. *Ormyrus gratiosus hermonicus*: 1 — female, profile; 2 — head, frontal view; 3 — antenna, female; 4 — forewing venation.

Рис. 1. *Ormyrus gratiosus hermonicus*: 1 — самка, вид сбоку; 2 — голова спереди; 3 — усик самки; 4 — жилкование передних крыльев.

Mesosoma in profile strongly convex, scutellum 1.5 times shorter than scutum, the apex of scutellum with thin punctured border line and narrow flange, in exact dorsal view extending beyond posterior margin of propodeum. Propodeum steeply declined, smooth. Forewing: costal and basal cells almost bare; postmarginal vein twice as long as radial.

Metasoma much longer than mesosoma (87 : 40), almost twice as long as rest of body, without mid-dorsal gastral carina. The second tergite is under the first, so it seems to be only six tergites, the surface of first tergite is almost smooth, with slightly visible reticulation, 3–6 tergites closely punctate with some round and elongate tubercles from which hairs arise in irregular transverse rows; 7th tergite some longer than 6th; ovipositor equal in length with 7th tergite.

Male. Length 2 mm. Colour as in female. The sculpture of abdomen finely than in female.

Discussion. *O. graciosus hermonicus* subsp. n. differs from the nomenotypical subspecies by longer abdomen and finely sculptured abdominal tergites 2–6.

Distribution. The highlands of North Israel.

***Idiomacromerus mirabilis* Zerova, sp. n.**

Material. Holotype ♀, Israel: "Evolution Canyon", Nahal Oren, Mount Carmel, 10.05.2001, dry rocks, (Zerova).

Female (fig. 2). Length 1 mm (without ovipositor); ovipositor equal in length to metasoma. Head, thorax and abdomen green with some metallic reflection; coxae and femora concolorous with body, tibiae brown, tarsi dirty yellow; scape and pedicel dark brown, flagellum some lighter, brownish. Wings hyaline, venation very light, almost white. Ovipositor brown. Head and thorax feebly reticulate, almost bare.

Head from above compressed, very short, occipital carina not clear; head in frontal view long, narrow, width to height in ratio 25 : 29, gena very short. Face with long depression between eyes, clypeus external margin straight, lower part of face with very

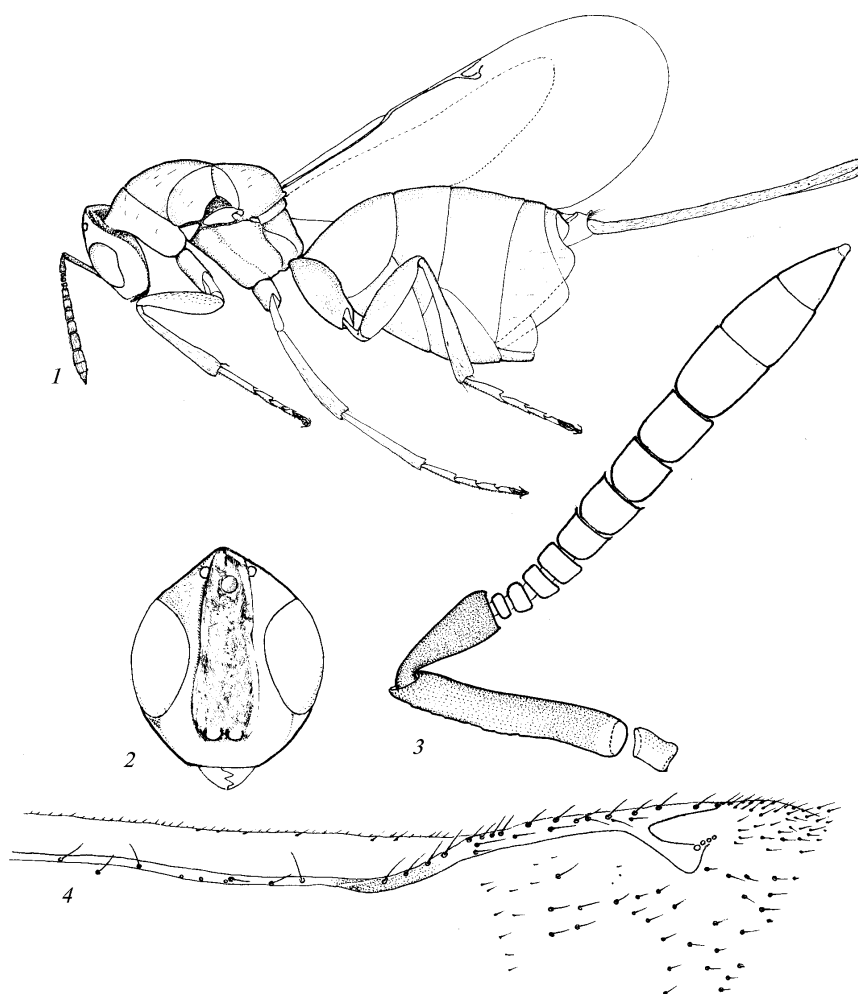


Fig. 2. *Idiomacromerus mirabilis*: 1 — female, profile; 2 — head, frontal view; 3 — antenna, female; 4 — forewing venation.

Рис. 2. *Idiomacromerus mirabilis*: 1 — профиль самки; 2 — голова спереди; 3 — усик самки; 4 — жилкование передних крыльев.

short, sparse silvery white hairs. Antennae inserted some lower of lower eye line, strongly clavate; scape not reaching the midocellus, very thin; pedicellum long, two times shorter than scape; the proximal funicle segments much reduced, first 3 segments are real anelli, segment 4 also anelliform, very short, segment 5 some transverse, 6 square, 7–8 some longer, than wide; club long, some longer than three previous funicular segments.

Mesosoma not bulging in profile, flattened above, pronotum medially shorter than by sides, mesepisternum and mesepimeron with fine reticulation. Propodeum without median carina, without distinct sculpture. Wings colorless, basal half of wing discus bare, distal half with very short and light pubescence; postmarginal and radial veins equal in length, venation white. Legs thin, slender, lower margin of hind femora straight, hind tibiae with two very short spurs.

Metasoma in profile longer than mesosoma, plus head in ratio 55 : 45, laterally compressed, surface of tergites 1–5 with fine reticulate sculpture, tergite 5 widely concave. Ovipositor as long as metasoma.

Male not known.

Comparative remarks. A new species fits near *Idiomacromerus balasi* Szélenyi (= *Lochimerus balasi* Szélenyi) (Szélenyi, 1957 a, b). The both species have noticeable structure of antennal funicle with 3 or even 4 anelli, but in the new species last funicular segments and clava are much longer, the postmarginal vein shorter and ovipositor shorter, than those of *I. balasi*.

Distribution. Israel.

Szélenyi G. Notizen über die Arten der Gattung *Liodontomerus* Gah. (Hym. Chalcid.) // Folia Entomol. Hung. N. S. — 1957 a. — 10, N 3. — P. 111–123.

Szélenyi G. The Genera of the Subfamily Monodontomerinae (Hym. Chalcidoidea) // Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung. N. S. — 1957 b. — 8. — P. 381–388.