

A new species of *Anaprostocteus* Graham 1987 (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) from Turkey

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A new species, *Anaprostocetus ankarensis* Gençer is described from Kızılcahamam, Ankara, Turkey. Diagnostic characters and line drawings of the new species are given.

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1. Introduction

Anaprostocetus was erected by Graham (1987) with *Anaprostocetus dehraensis* Graham as the type species from Dehra Dun, India. In the same paper he transferred the European *Entedon acuminatus* Ratzeburg to *Anaprostocetus*. *Anaprostocetus* is widely distributed in the Holarctic region. La Salle (1994) recorded *A. acuminatus* from North America, Sheng (1995) described *A. cenxiensis* from China, and Narendran *et al.* (2005) described three new species, *A. keralicus*, *A. areos*, *A. sringeriensis* from India. Thus six species of *Anaprostocetus* Graham have been described world-wide: *A. acuminatus* (Ratzeburg), *A. areos* Narendran & Fousi, *A. cenxiensis* Sheng, *A. dehraensis* Graham, *A. keralicus* Narendran & Girish Kumar and *A. sringeriensis* Narendran & Santhosh. *Anaprostocetus acuminatus* has been recorded from *Cecidomyia salicis* (Diptera: Cecidoymiidae), *Euura atra*, *E. laeta* (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae), *Gypsonoma dealbana* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae), *Yponomeuta malinellus* (Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae) and *A. cenxiensis* from *Polylopha cassiola* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) (Graham 1987, Noyes 2008). Hosts of other species are not known.

2. Material and methods

The single known specimen was swept from a pasture in Kızılcahamam, Ankara, Turkey and is deposited in the Insect Museum of Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Art, Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey. Morphological terminology follows Graham (1987). Abbreviations used in descriptions are:

- F1–F3: Funicular segments
- POL: Postocellar distance
- OOL: Distance between posterior ocellus and the eye
- OD: Diameter of lateral ocellus
- Cl–C3: Claval segments
- SM: Submarginal vein
- PM: Postmarginal vein
- M: Marginal vein
- S: Stigmal vein

3. Taxonomy

3.1. *Anaprostocetus ankarensis* sp. n.

Type material: Holotype female (on card), Turkey, Ankara, Kızılcahamam, 40°46'97"N,

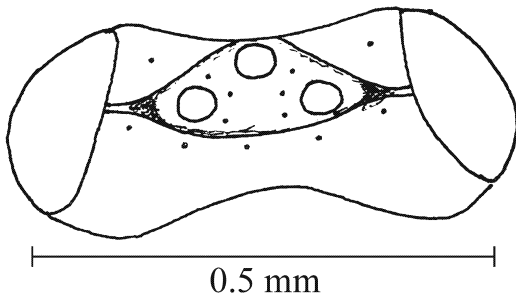


Fig. 1. Head of *Anaprostocetus ankarensis* sp. n., dorsal view.

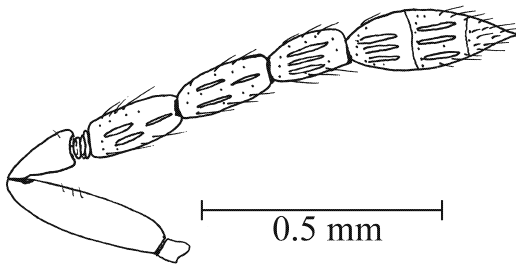


Fig. 2. Antenna of *A. ankarensis* sp. n.

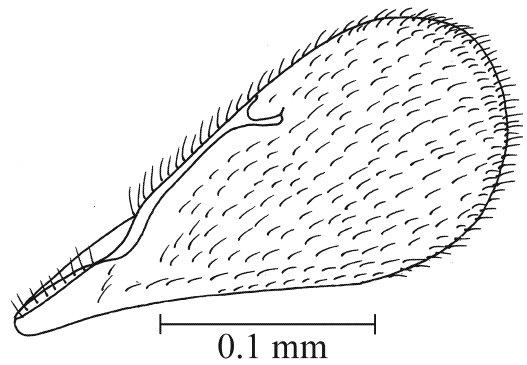


Fig. 3. Fore wing of *A. ankarensis* sp. n.

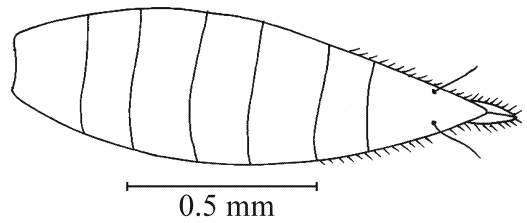


Fig. 4. Gaster of *A. ankarensis* sp. n., dorsal view.

32°65'05''E, 30.VII.2002, Collector, E. Sakaltaş, Entomology Museum of Department of Biology, Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Science of Art.

Diagnosis: Clava 3 times as long as broad; claval length 0.8 times combined length of F2+F3; F1 nearly equal F2; pedicellus 0.6 times as long as F1. Gaster 3.4 times as long as broad; last tergite 1.5 times as long as broad. Forewing 2.3 times as long as broad.

Description: Holotype female. Length 3.7 mm. Bright metallic green. Antennae brown with scape and pedicellus testaceous, anelli paler. Coxae concolorous with mesosoma; femora testaceous with outer side of basal part darker; tibiae and tarsi yellowish testaceous. Tegula pale yellow. Wing hyaline, venation pale brownish yellow. Gaster green with bronze tints on dorsal surface.

Head about as broad as mesoscutum, about 2.3 times as broad as long in dorsal view; POL 1.25 times OOL, OOL 1.6 times OD; ocellar triangle delimited by a distinct grooved line; each lateral ocellus connected to the adjacent eye by a grooved line (Fig. 1). Head in frontal view 1.2 times as wide as its length, shiny, with exces-

sively fine reticulation; malar space 0.53 times length of eye, sulcus not curved. Antenna with scape shorter than an eye, reaching level of median ocellus, 4 times as long as broad; pedicellus plus flagellum 1.2 times breadth of mesoscutum; pedicellus 2 times as long as broad, 0.6 times as long as F1; anelli 3; funicle very slightly stouter than pedicellus, F1 and F2 subequal in length and F3 shorter, F1–2.6, F2–2.6, F3–2 times as long as broad; clava 3 times as long as broad, C1 and C2 as long as broad (Fig. 2).

Thorax 1.4 times as long as broad; pronotum 0.6 times length of mesoscutum; mid lobe of mesoscutum slightly broader than long, moderately convex, shiny, with fine engraved reticulation, median line distinct throughout, with 5 adnotular setae on each side. Scutellum 1.2 times as broad as long, 0.7 times length of mesoscutum; submedian lines about equidistant from each other and from sublateral lines, enclosing a space 2.1 times as long as broad, anterior pair of setae slightly behind the middle. Dorsellum 5 times as broad as long, moderately shiny, with extremely fine engraved reticulation. Propodeum medially slightly longer than dorsellum, having nearly isodiametric areoles; median carina raised, rather

sharp, not expanding much posteriorly; paraspiracular carinae fine though distinct, curved; spiracles round, separated from metanotum with a distance lesser than half diameter of own; callus with 5 setae. Hind coxa 2 times as long as broad, with a distinct curved dorsal carina; hind femur 3.6 times as long as broad. Forewing 2.3 times as long as broad, reaching tip of gaster; costal cell distinctly shorter than M, SM with 9 dorsal setae, M 5 times as long as stigmal vein, its front edge with 15 setae; speculum open below (Fig. 3).

Gaster (Fig. 4) 3.4 times as long as broad, narrower than thorax; 1.3 times as long as head plus mesosoma, acuminate; last tergite 1.5 times as long as broad; ovipositor sheaths slightly exerted; tip of hypopygium at a little before half length of gaster.

Male: Unknown.

Host: Unknown.

Distribution: Turkey, Ankara, Kızılcahamam.

Etymology: The species epithet is after the state, Ankara, where the type locality is situated.

4. Discussion

Anaprostocetus is quite close to *Aprostocetus*, but can be recognized by having the following characters: hind coxa with a distinct carina along the dorsal margin; propodeum with strong curved paraspiracular carina; ocellar triangle surrounded by an impressed line or groove, and vertex with a large shallow fovea next to the lateral ocellus (Graham, 1987; La Salle, 1994). Following the

key of Graham (1987) and Narendran *et al.* (2005) the new species is similar to *A. keralicus* and *A. dehraensis* in having clava distinctly shorter than combined length of F1+F2 and F1 nearly as long as F2. It can be separated from both of them by the following characters: clava 3 times as long as broad (in *keralicus* 3.5 times, in *dehraensis* 2.8 times); claval length 0.8 times combined length of F2+F3 (in *keralicus* 0.77, in *dehraensis* 0.66); pedicellus 0.6 times as long as F1 (in *keralicus* 0.54, in *dehraensis* 0.45); fore wing 2.3 times as long as broad (in *keralicus* 2.5); gaster 3.4 times as long as broad (in *keralicus* 3.6, in *dehraensis* 4.1); last tergite 1.5 times as long as broad (in *keralicus* 2.8, in *dehraensis* 2.0).

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