

New data on *Marthiella* Buffington (Hymenoptera, Cynipoidea, Figitidae), with description of a new species

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ABSTRACT. New data on *Marthiella* Buffington (Hymenoptera, Cynipoidea, Figitidae), with description of a new species. A new species of *Marthiella* Buffington (Hymenoptera, Figitidae) from Brazil and Nicaragua is described and illustrated. *Rhabdeucoela semirufa* Kieffer is transferred to *Marthiella* and a new combination was established: *Marthiella semirufa*. A key for identifying species of *Marthiella* is provided in this study.

KEYWORDS. Agromyzidae; Diptera; host records; Insecta; parasitoids; taxonomy.

Eucoilinae, a subfamily of Figitidae, are the most species-rich group of figitids. This group includes most neotropical species of figitids, some of which are included in the tribe Zaeucoilini, bringing together 13 genera and approximately 40 species. Eucoilinae are endoparasitoid koinobionts of Diptera Muscomorpha in the families Lonchaeidae, Tephritidae, Drosophilidae, Otitidae (dipterous frugivorous), and Agromyzidae (dipterous miners). Species of *Marthiella* Buffington belong to Zaeucoilini, and their representatives were reared from agromyzid flies of *Haplopeodes* Steyskal and *Calycomyza* Hendel (Buffington 2009).

Aegeseucoela was proposed by Buffington (2002) as a new name for *Moneucoela* Dalla Torre & Kieffer, 1910. The name *Moneucoela* is a junior homonym of *Moneucoela* Dalla Torre & Kieffer, 1907 (in Kieffer 1907). *Aegeseucoela* included two species, *A. flavotincta* (Kieffer, 1908) and *A. grenadensis* (Ashmead, 1900), as it was defined by Buffington (2002), but was later determined to not be monophyletic (Buffington *et al.* 2007). Therefore, Buffington (2009) transferred the type species *A. grenadensis* to the genus *Agrostocynips* Díaz, and proposed *Marthiella* to accommodate *A. flavotincta*. In this study, we describe a new species of *Marthiella* and transfer *Rhabdeucoela semirufa* Kieffer, 1907, to *Marthiella*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We studied a total of 27 specimens, belonging to the following institutions: California Academy of Sciences (CAS), USA; Museu Nacional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ), Brazil; and Museo de La Plata (MLP), Argentina. The studied specimens were directly compared with type specimens of *Marthiella flavotincta*. The terminology

used in the descriptions follows Buffington (2009). The measurements reported are relative, except for total length (head to abdominal tip without antennae), antennae length, and forewing length, which are expressed in millimeters (mm). The distributions follow the biogeographical scheme of Cabrera & Willink (1980). The illustrations were done with a camera lucida attached to a stereo microscope (Wild Heerbrugg M5A).

TAXONOMY

Marthiella Buffington, 2009

Marthiella Buffington, 2009: 176. Type species: *Rhabdeucoela flavotincta* Kieffer, 1908.

Diagnosis. *Marthiella* species can be recognized by the following combination of characters: orbital furrows originating at the lateral side of ocellus; genal carina well developed; medial mesoscutal keel present; dorsal surface of scutellum reticulate; laterodorsal projections of scutellum present and posterior projections absent; forewing hyaline, dusky at base, and marginal cell of forewing open, as long as deep.

Distribution (Fig. 1). USA, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, and Bolivia (Kieffer 1907; Buffington 2002, 2009). New records from Nicaragua and Brazil. This distribution belongs to the southern Nearctic region and Neotropical region in the biogeographic provinces of Pacifica, Mesoamerican Mountain, Cerrado, and Atlantica (Amazonico Domain) *sensu* Cabrera & Willink (1980).

Biology. Parasitoids of Diptera Agromyzidae (Buffington 2002).

***Marthiella nigra* Gallardo sp. nov.**

Figs. 2–9

Diagnosis. This species can be separated from other species in the genus by the following combination of characters: head and mesosoma black; orbital furrows straight, accompanying the interior margin of the eye; genal carina striate; mesoscutellum straight posteriorly.

Description. Female. Total length 1.30–1.70 mm. Head and mesosoma black; metasoma dark brown; antennae, mandibles and legs yellowish brown, coxae darkened; forewing veins brown. Orbital furrows present (Fig. 2), originating at lateral side of the ocellus, straight, lining the interior margin of the eye, terminating at the malar sulcus. Malar space smooth with conical protuberances. Malar sulcus simple. Antennae (Fig. 3) stout, total length 1.30–1.40 mm, relative length of antennal articles 2:1.3:2.5:2:2:2.5:2.5:2:2:2:2.5. Genal carina (Fig. 7) present, striate. Mesosoma (Fig. 7) stout. Pronotal plate (Fig. 4) wide, posterior half with a row of setae, lateral foveae open; dorsal margin of pronotal plate crested and bifurcate, with three emarginations. Sides of pronotum convex with a pubescent area on the upper half of the ventral margin (beneath pronotal plate). Mesoscutum (Figs. 5, 7) convex in profile. Medial mesoscutal keel (Fig. 5) prominent, continuous across entire mesoscutum with a constriction in the medial part, parapsidal ridges absent with scarce parapsidal hair line. Width-length ratio of mesoscutum in dorsal view 13:9.5; width-length of scutellar plate 4:7; width of scutellar plate–width of scutellum 4:7. Dorsal surface of scutellum (Fig. 6) areolate, margined laterally, straight posteriorly, laterodorsal projections present, and posterior projections absent. Scutellar plate (Fig. 6) large, suboval, posterior margin rounded, dorsal surface with tubercles, midpit placed centrally on plate. Metacoxa (Fig. 8) with band of setae along posterior margin. Forewings (Fig. 9) hyaline, dusky at base, apical margin with hair fringe; marginal cell open anteriorly. Total length of forewings 1.15–1.30 mm, width-length relationship of marginal cell 4:6.5. Lateral propodeal carinae without protuberances. Metasoma (Fig. 7) sessile; distally smooth, micropunctures absent; hairy ring at base of syntergum complete, remainder of metasoma glabrous.

Male. Similar to female. Total length 1.30–1.70 mm. Antennae yellowish brown, total length 1.70 mm, relative length of antennal articles 2:1.3:2.5:2:2:2.5:2.5:2:2:2:2.5. Total length of forewings 1.65 mm. Hairy ring at base of syntergum interrupted dorsally.

Distribution (Fig. 1). Nicaragua and Brazil.

Type material. BRAZIL. Rio de Janeiro. Silva Jardim, Reserva Biológica de Poço das Antas (22°30'–22°33'S, 42°15'–42°19'W; ca. 100 m altitude). Holotype female, 3 paratype males, reared from *Calycomyza servilis* Spencer (Agromyzidae) on *Eupatorium odoratum* L. (Asteraceae), 1998; 3 paratype females, reared from *Calycomyza* sp. 2 on *Baccharis trinervis* (Lam.) (Asteraceae), 1998, Barbosa da Silva coll. (MNRJ); 1 paratype female and 1 paratype male, reared from *Calycomyza* sp. 2 on *Baccharis trinervis*, 29/4/97; 2 paratype females, reared from *Calycomyza*

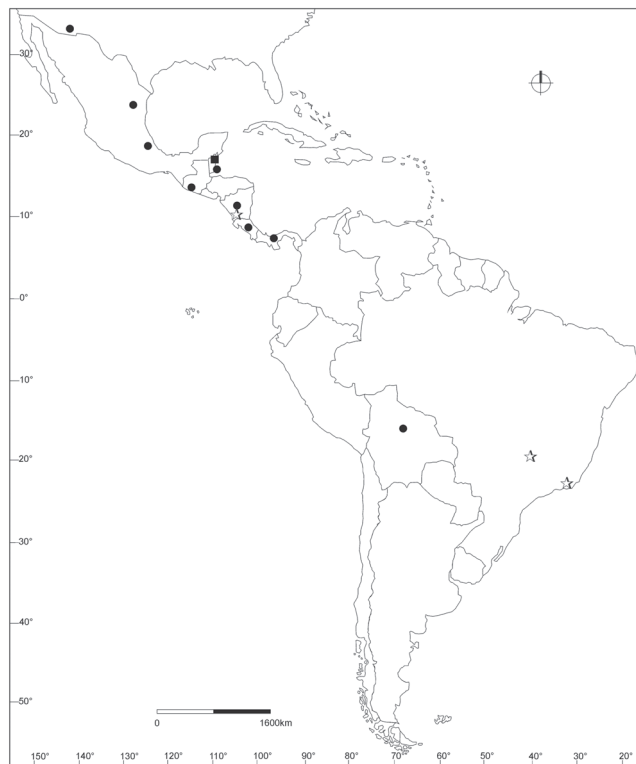


Fig. 1. Distribution of species of *Marthiella*. Symbols indicate locality records. (●) *Marthiella flavotincta*, (☆) *Marthiella nigra*, (■) *Marthiella semirufa*.

sp. 1 on *Vernonanthura beyrichii* (Less.) (Asteraceae), 29/7/97; 2 paratype females reared from *Calycomyza* sp. 1 on *Vernonanthura beyrichii*, 23/1/98; 10 paratype females, reared from *Calycomyza* sp. 2 on *Baccharis trinervis*, 1998; 1 paratype female and 1 paratype male reared from *Calycomyza eupatorivora* Spencer on *Eupatorium inulaefolium* Kunth, 4/3/1998, Barbosa da Silva coll. Goiás. 1 paratype female, 19-II-1996, Marchiori coll., NICARAGUA. Granada. Volcán Mombacho, 1 paratype female, 30-VI-1998, Maes coll. (Malaise trap.) (MLP).

Etymology. The specific name refers to general body coloration.

Biology. Specimens of this new species were reared from *Calycomyza* sp. 1 on *Vernonanthura beyrichii* (Less.) H. Rob. with parasitism of 10% (n = 106 mines) and on *Baccharis serrulata* (Lam.) with parasitism of 18% (n = 22 mines); reared from *Calycomyza* sp. 2 on *B. trinervis* (Lam.) with parasitism of 38% (n = 43 mines); reared from *C. servilis* Spencer on *Eupatorium odoratum* L. with parasitism of 31% (n = 26 mines); reared from *C. eupatorivora* on *E. inulaefolium* Kunth with parasitism of 11% (n = 88 mines). All mines are expanded.

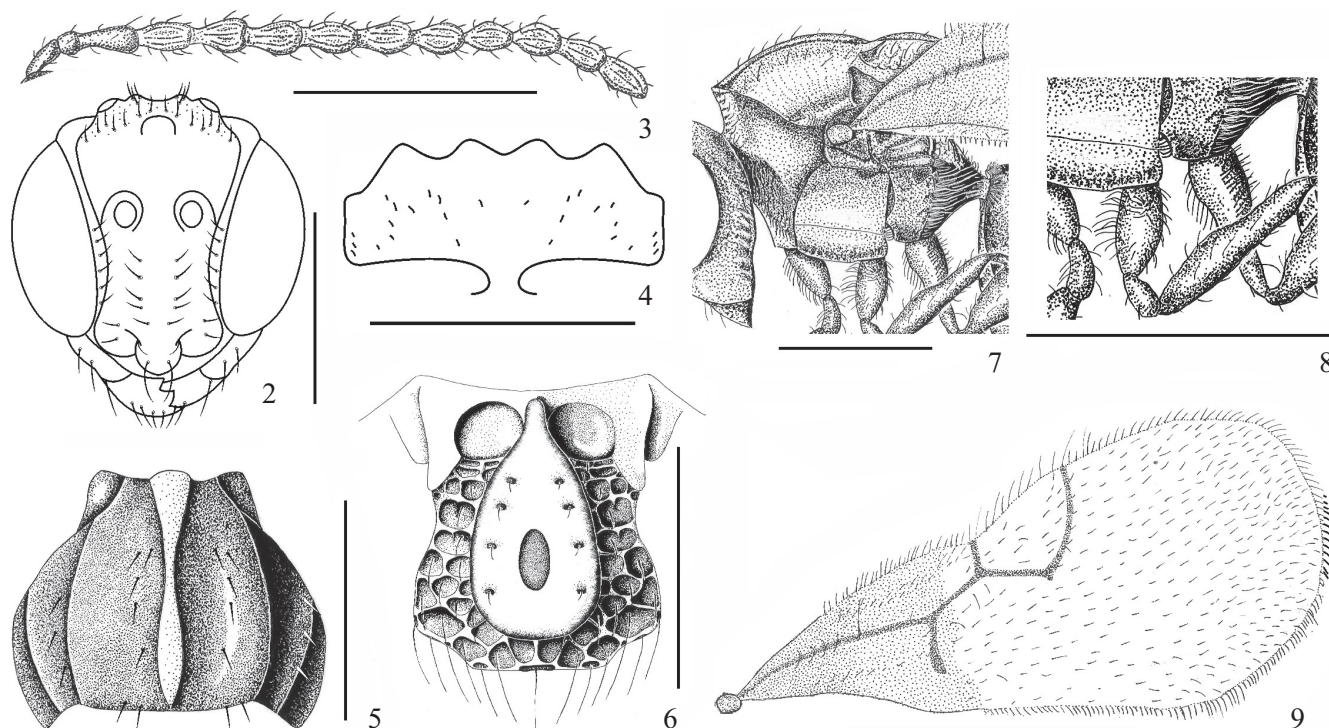
***Marthiella semirufa* (Kieffer, 1907) comb. nov.**

Rhabdeucoela semirufa Kieffer, 1907: 71

Distribution (Fig. 1). Belize (Kieffer 1907).

Hosts. Unknown.

Type material. BELIZE. Holotype male, without further data (CAS 10605).



Figs. 2–9. *Marthiella nigra* Gallardo *sp. nov.*, female. 2. Head, frontal view. 3. Antenna. 4. Posterior half of pronotal plate. 5. Mesoscutum, dorsal view. 6. Scutellum, dorsal view. 7. Mesosoma and base of metasoma, lateral view. 8. Detail of the legs. 9. Forewing. Scales: Figs. 2, 4–6: 0.50 mm; Fig. 3: 2 mm; Figs. 7–9: 1 mm.

Remarks. After studying this species, we concluded that *R. semirufa* should be assigned to the genus *Marthiella* based on the following combination of characters: body stout; genal carina well developed, flanged posterior to compound eye; dorsal margin of pronotal plate crested and bifurcate; laterodorsal projections of mesoscutellum present and posterior projections absent; scutellar plate large, dorsal surface with setiferous tubercles to the sides of glandular pit.

Key to species of *Marthiella*

1. Head black, mesosoma reddish brown. Medial mesoscutal keel prominent and widened in anterior part. Dorsal surface of scutellum broadly areolate *M. semirufa* (Kieffer)
- 1'. Head and mesosoma reddish brown or black. Medial mesoscutal keel prominent, with a constriction in the medial part (Fig. 5). Dorsal surface of scutellum finely areolate (Fig. 6) 2
2. Head and mesosoma black. Genal carina striate (Fig. 7). Orbital furrows straight. Dorsal surface of scutellum straight posteriorly (Fig. 6) *M. nigra* Gallardo *sp. nov.*
- 2'. Head and mesosoma reddish brown. Genal carina undulating (see Fig. 1A in Buffington 2002). Orbital furrows sinuous (see Fig. 1B in Buffington 2002). Dorsal surface of scutellum margined posteriorly *M. flavotincta* (Kieffer)

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