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FIRST RECORD OF THE GENUS *ZAOMMOMENTEDON* GIRAULT, 1915 (HYMENOPTERA: EULOPHIDAE) FROM INDIA, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

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Summary. The genus *Zaommomentedon* (Chalcidoidea: Eulophidae) is recorded for the first time from India. A new species *Z. giraulti* Jamali et Zeya, **sp. n.** is described from Andhra Pradesh, India.

Key words: Chalcidoidea, Entedoninae, *Zaommomentedon*, taxonomy, new species, fauna, new record, Andhra Pradesh, India.

М. М. Джамали, С. Б. Зея. Первое указание рода *Zaommomentedon* Girault, 1915 (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) из Индии с описанием нового вида // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2021. N 428. С. 1-7.

Резюме. Впервые для Индии указан род *Zaommomentedon* (Chalcidoidea: Eulophidae). Из штата Андхра-Прадеш описан *Z. giraulti* Jamali et Zeya, **sp. n.**

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Zaommomentedon* was erected by Girault (1915) for the single species *Z. mandibularis* Girault, 1915. It is a little-known genus, containing only

five species, namely *Z. brevipetiolatus* Kamijo, 1990, *Z. mandibularis* Girault, 1915, *Z. milletiae* (Kerrich, 1969), *Z. nepticulae* (Hedqvist, 1976), and *Z. newbyi* (Kerrich, 1969) (Girault, 1915; Kerrich, 1969; Hedqvist, 1976; Kamijo, 1990; Noyes, 2020). So far, no species of the genus have been known from India.

In this paper, we record the genus *Zaommomentedon* from India for the first time and describe a new species. A brief diagnosis of the genus is also given.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study is based on specimens collected mainly by sweep net from Indian States of Andhra Pradesh. Body colour was noted from card mounted specimens before clearing and mounting the specimens on slides in Canada balsam. Body length for the new species is given in millimetres. All other measurements are relative taken from the divisions of a linear scale of a micrometer placed in the eye piece of a compound microscope. These measurements were taken at 100× magnification of the microscope.

The photographs of card mounted specimens were taken with a digital camera (Nikon DS-Fi2) attached to a stereo-zoom (Nikon SMZ25) and the photographs of slide mounted body parts were taken with a digital camera (Nikon DS-Fi1c) attached to a compound microscope (Nikon Eclipse Ci).

The following abbreviations are used in the text: C1, C2, etc. – clava segments 1st, 2nd, etc.; F1, F2, etc. – funicle segments 1st, 2nd, etc.

Holotype and paratypes of a new species are deposited at the Insect collections, Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India (ZDAMU).

TAXONOMY

Family Eulophidae Westwood, 1829

Subfamily Entedoninae Foerster, 1856

Genus *Zaommomentedon* Girault, 1915

Zaommomentedon Girault, 1915: 187. Type species: *Zaommomentedon mandibularis* Girault, 1915, by original designation.

Visnuella Hedqvist, 1976: 51. Type species: *Visnuella nepticulae* Hedqvist, 1976, by original designation. Synonymized by Kamijo, 1990: 816.

DIAGNOSIS. FEMALE. Head broader than mesosoma; mandible with 6 small teeth (Fig. 5); eye large and pubescent, covering almost complete height of head. Antenna with funicle 3-segmented and clava 2-segmented; last claval segment with a long spicula. Pronotum collar with a sharp margin; notauli well developed; mesoscutum and scutellum smooth, both with a conspicuous median groove (Figs 7, 8); propodeum smooth, without median carina; postmarginal vein longer than stigmal vein; gaster short and ovate with elongate petiole (Fig. 9). MALE. Scape short and broad; flagellum has much longer pilosity than in the female (Fig. 10).

COMPOSITION. Until now this genus includes five species distributed in Congo, Nigeria, Israel, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Japan, Papua New Guinea, and Australia. One new species from India is described below.



Figs 1–3. *Zaomomentedon giraulti* sp. n., holotype, female. 1 – habitus; 2 – fore wing; 3 – hind wing.

***Zaomomentedon giraulti* Jamali et Zeya, sp. n.**

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/067040D1-FAF5-486B-9076-20A86C09EEEC>

Figs 1–10

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – female (on slide under 4 coverslips, slide No. 109), **India**: Andhra Pradesh, Guntur, Kolanukonda, 11.II 2014, coll. M.T. Khan (ZDAMU). Paratypes: 2 females (on slides, slide Nos. EUL.86, EUL.108), 2 males (on slides, slide Nos. EUL.27, EUL.108), **India**: Andhra Pradesh, Guntur, Rajmandi, 11.II 2014, coll. M.T. Khan (ZDAMU).

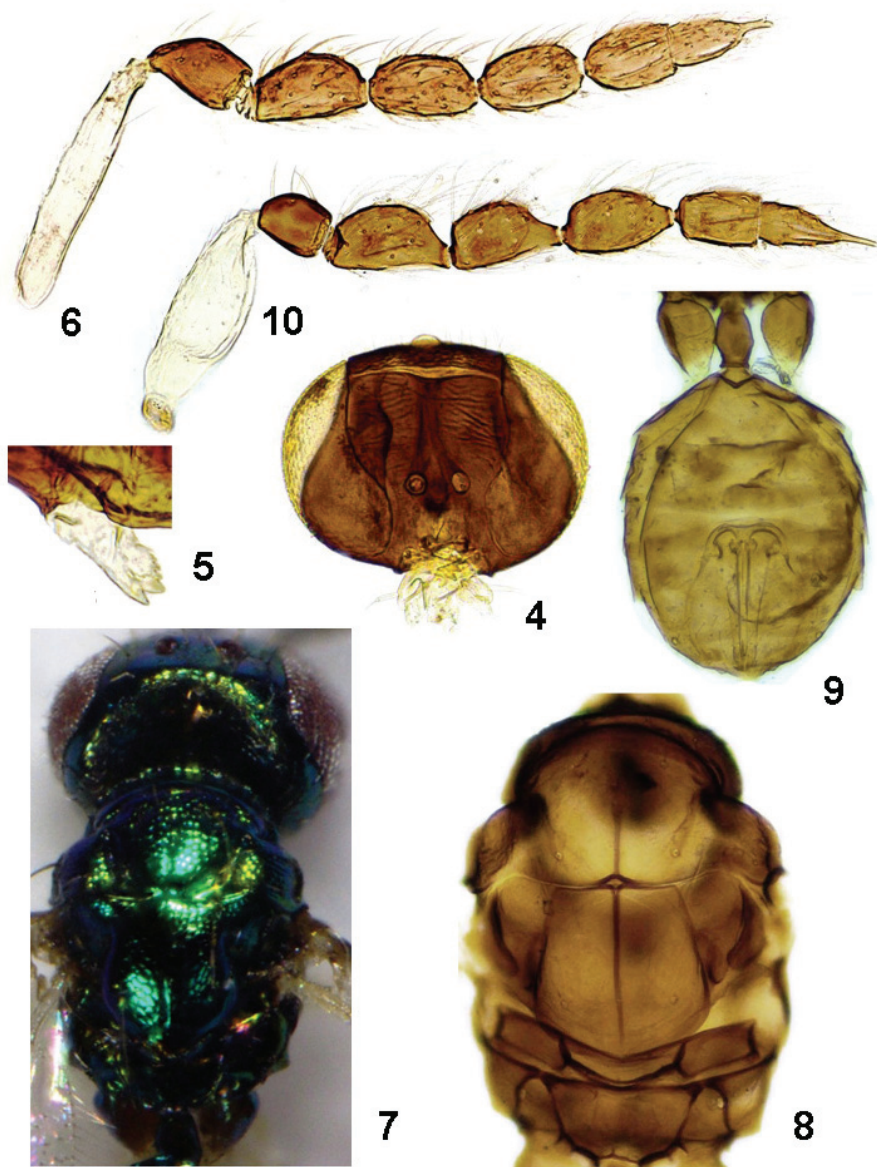
DESCRIPTION. FEMALE (Fig. 1). Holotype. Body length 1.04 mm. Head metallic green. Antenna with scape white; pedicel, F1 and F2 dark brown, F3 and clava brown. Mesosoma metallic green with bluish reflection except pronotum dark brown. Wings hyaline. All legs pale white except hind coxae completely and mid coxae in basal half brown. Metasoma with petiole dark brown, gaster metallic green.

Head (Fig. 4). Head in front view, 1.37× as broad as long; upper frons with alveolate reticulation and lower with transverse reticulation; eye height 12.5× as long as malar space; antennal toruli situated above the lower eye margin. Antenna (Fig. 6) with scape 5.4× as long as broad, 3× as long as pedicel; pedicel 1.5× as long as broad, shorter than all funicle segments individually; pedicel + flagellum 0.83× head width; funicle 3-segmented, all funicle segments subequal in length with longitudinal sensilla; clava 2-segmented, 1.46× as long as broad; last claval segment narrow.

Mesosoma (Figs 7, 8). Mesosoma 2.14× as long as broad; pronotum narrow with six long setae on posterior margin; mesoscutum slightly shorter than scutellum; mid lobe of mesoscutum with 4 long setae and a deep median groove extending nearly half length of mesoscutum anteriorly; notauli posteriorly faint and indistinct; scutellum subquadrate, smooth with 2 setae and a median longitudinal groove touching anterior and posterior margins. Fore wing (Fig. 2) 1.91× as long as broad with 9 admarginal setae; marginal vein + parastigma 2.25× as long as submarginal vein, 14.4× as long as stigmal vein; post marginal vein 2× as long as stigmal vein; longest marginal seta 0.11× maximum wing width. Hind wing (Fig. 3) 4.6× as long as broad; longest marginal seta 0.34× maximum wing width.

Metasoma (Fig. 9). Petiole 0.73× as broad as long, broadened medially with a teeth like projection on both side; gaster shorter than mesosoma; ovipositor occupying half length of gaster, not protruded beyond apex of gaster and 0.86× as long as hind tibia.

Relative measurements (holotype). Head height: width, 27: 37; eye height, 25; malar space, 2. Antennal segments length: width–scape, 13.5: 2.5; pedicel, 4.5: 3; F1, 5.5: 3.5; F2, 5: 3.5; F3, 5.25: 3; C1, 4.25: 3.5, C2, 3.5: 2.25. Mesosoma length: width (dorsal view), 46: 31.5. Fore wing length: width, 69: 36; longest marginal seta, 4; submarginal vein length, 16; parastigma length, 3; marginal vein length, 33; stigmal vein length, 2.5; postmarginal vein length, 5. Hind wing length: width, 60: 13; longest marginal seta, 4.5; hind tibia, 23. Petiole length: width, 8.5: 6; gaster length, 42; ovipositor length, 20.



Figs 4–10. *Zaommentedon giraulti* sp. n. 4–9 – holotype female: 4 – head, frontal view; 5 – mandible; 6 – antenna; 7 – mesosoma with head, dorsal view; 8 – mesosoma; 9 – metasoma with petiole; 10 – paratype male, antenna.

Table 1. Morphological differences between *Zaommomentedon giraulti* sp. n. and *Z. brevipetiolatus* Kamijo, 1990

Characters	<i>Zaommomentedon giraulti</i> sp. n.	<i>Zaommomentedon brevipetiolatus</i>
Mesosoma	2.14× as long as broad	1.6× as long as broad
Median groove	extending up to half length of mesoscutum anteriorly	extending up to three-fourth of mesoscutum anteriorly
Scutellum	either subquadrate or a little broader than long, without longitudinal sculpture	slightly longer than broad, with longitudinal sculpture
Propodeum	3× as long as dorsellum	2× as long as dorsellum
Marginal vein + parastigma	sub equal to wing width	distinctly longer than wing width
Postmarginal vein	2× as long as stigmal vein	3× as long as stigmal vein
Gaster	slightly longer than thorax	slightly shorter than thorax

MALE. Similar to female in body colouration. Antenna (Fig. 10) with scape 2.6× as long as broad, relatively broad; funicle segments dorsally curved, narrower apically; eye short and malar space long.

Relative measurements (paratype). Head height: width, 27: 38; eye height, 20; malar space, 6. Antennal segments length: width–scape, 13: 5; pedicel: 4: 3; F1, 7.5: 4.25; F2, 7: 4; F3, 7: 4; C1, 5.25: 3.5, C2, 5.5: 2.75.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is closely related to *Z. brevipetiolatus* Kamijo, 1990 but differs from latter in characters given in Table 1.

HOST. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. India: Andhra Pradesh.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the name of Alexandre Arsène Girault for his contribution to the chalcids taxonomy.

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