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SOME ORMYRIDAE (HYMENOPTERA , CHALCIDOIDEA) FROM IRAQ

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ABSTRACT

This work deals with five species of Ormyridae from Iraq. Of them *Ormyrus mesoptamicus* is described as new to science.

INTRODUCTION

The family Ormyridae has been very much neglected by workers and only two species has been recorded so far from Iraq. The present study, based mainly on my collection, deals with five species, of which one is new to science. The new species is described together with notes on locality data, host records, distribution and taxonomical remarks for all the species.

Ormyrus gratiosus (Forster, 1860)

Monobaeus gratiosus Forster, 1860, Ver. preuss, Rheinlande, 17: 95.
Ormyrus gratiosus (Forster), Boucek, 1977, Acta Entom. Jugosl. 13 (Suppl.): 27.

I have identified our specimens by comparison with the material in the Hungarian Natural History Museum and considered that they belong to this species.

Specimens studied: Iraq: Baghdad, Waziriya, 6♀♀, 4♂♂, em. April, 1973, ex. galls of *Isocolous* sp. (Cynipidae) on *Carthamus tinctorius* (Compositae); Arbil, kora, 1♀, 1♂, 21. iv. 1977; Merawa, 1♀, 28. v. 1979, (Leg. Abdul-Rassoul).

Distribution: Widely distributed in Europe except in north.

Biology: This species has been recorded as a parasite of *Allax* spp. (Cynipidae) causing galls on *Centaurea* spp. and other plants (Erdos, 1955; Bouoek, 1977; Zerova, 1985). Reared in Iraq from galls of *Isoclous* sp. on *Carthamus tinotorius* (Compositae).

Ormyrus nitidulus (Fabricius, 1804)

Chalcis nitidula. Fabricius, 1804, Syst. Piezat. :163.
Ormyrus nitidulus (Fabricius); Bouoek, 1977, Acta Entom. Jugosl. 13 (Suppl.):123.
Ormyrus tubulosus (Fonscolombe); Bouoek, 1977, Acta Entom. Jugosl. 13 (Suppl.):123.

This species is one of the commonest and most frequently come upon species in Northern part of Iraq, where oak is widely grown. It has been previously recorded from Iraq by Derwesh (1965) as *Ormyrus tubulosus* (Fonsc.). This species is remarkably variable, and in all the localities, in which I have collected it in Iraq, shows considerable individual differences in size and colouration.

Specimens studied: Iraq: Dohuk, Sarsang, 1♂, em. 22. xii. 1976; 1♂, em. 11. xii. 1976; 2♂♂, em. 7. iv. 1977; 1♂, em. 11. iv. 1977; 1♀, em. 16. iv. 1977; 2♀♀, 1♂, em. 26. iv. 1977, ex.

galls of *Cynips quercusfolii* L. on oak; 1♀, em. 12. x. 1976; 1♀, em. 12. X. 1976; 1♂, em. 23. xii. 1976; 2♀♀, 1♂, em. 19. iv. 1980, ex. galls of *Cynips* sp. on oak; 1♀, em. 22. ii. 1977; 1♀, em. 30. V. 1979; 1♀, em. 19. iv. 1980, ex. galls of *Andricus coriaria* Hart on oak; 5♀♀, em. 4. iii. 1979, ex. galls of *Andricus* sp.; Pankir, 1♀, em. 26. i. 1977, ex. galls of *Synergus* sp. on oak; Tal al-Anab, 1♀, em. 3. v. 1979, ex. galls of *Andricus* sp. on oak, (Leg. Abdul-Rassoul). Arbil, Seri-Rash, 2♀♀, em. 14. v. 1979; 4♀♀, 1♂, em. 17. v. 1979, ex. galls of *Andricus* sp. on oak, (Leg. Abdul-Rassoul); 4♀♀, em. 15. iv. 1980; 1♀, em. 20. v. 1980, ex. ga1ls of *Andricus* sp. on oak, (Leg. Dawah); Salahaddin, 4♀♀, em. Nov. 1981; Shaqlawa, 1♂, em. 25. iv. 1982; 3♀♀, em. 3. v. 1982, ex. galls of *Andricus coriaria* on oak, (Leg. Abdul-Rassoul). Sulaimaniya, Sitek, 9♂♂, em. 16. xii. 1977, 2♂♂, em. 21. xii. 1977; 4♂♂, em. 27. xii. 1977, ex. galls of *Synergus* sp. on oak, (Leg. Abdul-Rassoul).

Distribution: Recorded from southern and central Europe, North Africa, Asia (Iraq).

Biology: It has been recorded as a parasite of various cynipid species causing galls on oak (Boucek, 1977; Zerova, 1985). Reared in Iraq from galls of different species of cynipid on oak.

Ormyrus orientalis Walker, 1871

Ormyrus orientalis Walker, 1871, Notes on Chalcid., p. 4: 68.
Ormyrus hungaricus Erdos; Boucek, 1977, Acta Entom. Jugosl. 13 (Suppl.):123.

This is probably the commonest Iraqi species of Ormyridae, it is widely distributed, occurring from south to north, reported previously from Iraq by Boucek (1977).
Specimens studied: Iraq: Baghdad, Abu-Ghraib, 2♂♂, em. 7. v. 1977, ex. puparia of *Acanthiophilus heliathi* Rossi on *Carthamus tinctorius*, 5♀♀, 2♂♂, em. May, 1985, ex. puparia of *A. helianthi* on *Centaurea cyanus*, (Leg. Abdul - Rassoul).

Mosul, Aloka, 2♀♀, 2♂♂, em. 10. vii. 1979, ex. puparia of *Chaetorellia jaceae* Rob.-Desv on *Carthamus oxycanthus*; Kirkuk, Altun-Kopri, 1♂, 26. v, 1979; Arbil, Merawa, 1♀, 27. v. 1979; Diyala, Sudur, 1♀, 25. iv. 1984, (Leg. Abdul - Rassoul).

Distribution: Widely distributed in Mediteranean countries and Central Europe, Asia (Ceylon, Iraq).

Biology: It has been reported as a parasite of Trypetidae (Diptera) on compositae plants (Erdos, 1955; Bouoek, 1977). In Iraq this species is a common parasite of puparia of *Acanthiophilus helianthi* Rossi and *Chaetorellia jaoeae* Rob.-Desv. (Diptera, Tephritidae) on flowerheads of *Carthamus tinctorius* and *Centaurea cyanus* (Compositae).

Ormyrus punctiger Westwood, 1832

Ormyrus punctiger Westwood, 1832, Lond. and Edib. Phil. Mag., 3rd ser I(2), 127.

I have compared our material with Erdos specimens of this species in Hungarian Natural History Museum. Our material consists of specimens which are rather smaller size and darker colour. Specimens studied: Iraq: Dohuk, Sarsang, 1♀, em. 29. xi. 1976, 1♀, em. 8. xii. 1976, ex. galls of *Cynips* sp. on oak, 1♀, em. 24. xi. 1976, 2♂♂, em. 24. x. 1976; Pankir, 1♀, em. 12. i. 1977, ex. galls of *Synergus* sp. on oak; Arbil, Seri-Rash, 2♂♂, em. Dec. 1978,
ex. galls of *Synergus* sp. on oak, (Leg. Abdul-Rassoul).

Distribution: Reported from all over Europe.

Biology: This species has been recorded as a common parasite of several cynipid galls on oaks (Erdos, 1955; Boucek, 1977; Zerova, 1985). In Iraq I have reared this species from cynipid galls caused by *Cynips* sp.and *Synergus* sp. on oak.

Ormyrus mesopotamicus sp. n.

Predominantly dark green species; hind margin of first and second tergites and distal gastral tergites all over blackish. Antennae with flagella dark brown; legs concolorous with body, kness and apices of tibiae redish; femora and tibiae dark testaceous, tarsi whitish except last segment, brown. Wings hyaline, venation yellowish or whitish.

Female- Length 2.2-3.5 mm. Head in front view transverse, slightly wider than hight and about as wide as mesoscutum, with reticulate-striate surface sculpture, sparsly punctate between eyes; height of vertex above eyes to height of eye as 1:8; head from above about twice as wide as long; POL:OOL as 4: 1; length of temple to length of eye as 1:6; eyes nearly rounded, prominent, 2.6 times as long as wide.

Malar space to height of eye as 1:2. Antennal scrobes shallowly concave; antennae inserted slightly above level of ventral margin of compound eyes; clypeus smooth, with ventral margin truncate. Antennae with scape seven times as long as its maximum width, hardly reaching median ocellus, nearlly as long as four following flagellar segments combined; pedicel about twice as long as its maximum width; first ring segment thin, and transverse; second ring segment transverse, wider than first ring segment; first funicle segment distinctly shorter than pedicel and slightly longer than Wide; second segment nearly as long as first; third segment slightly shorter than second, following segments subequal; club as long as two preceding segments combined. Head in posterior vie with occipital carina well developed.

Thorax almost 1.2 times as long as width of mesoscutum; mesoscutum and scutellum closely transversely striated, and convex, its apex rounded and projecting posteriorly above propodeum. Propodeum, with longitudinal striate surface sculpture, and with distinct median smooth area, limited laterally by raised carina. Fore wing with discal cilia almost pale; post marginal vein distinctly longer than stigmal vein.

Gaster oval, compressed laterally, more than twice as long as head and thorax combined, without longitudinal keel on its dorsal surface; first gastral tergite consist one-sixth the gaster, shallowly reticulate punctured; second tergite covered by first tergite; third, fourth and fifth tergites strongly and deeplly punctate at base; seventh tergite (hypogydium) elongate, distinctly longer than its maximum height, and somewhat directed obliguely upward; ovipositor sheaths cylindrical, distinctly directed upward in relation to longitudina axis of gaster, as long as preceding segment.

Male.- Length 1.1-1.9 mm. Similar to female, but usually darker in colour; gaster wholly metallic, long oval, slightly longer than thorax and head combined. Antennae more stout, subcylindrical, slightly tapering to apex; scape not reaching median ocellus; first ring segment thin and transverse; second segment twice as wide as long; all funicular segments transverse, first segment twice as wide as long; second segment more than twice as wide as long and wider than first segment.

Specimens studied: Iraq: Dohuk, Sarsang. 1♀ (paratype) emerged on 1.vi.1979; 2♂♂ (paratype) em. 10. vi. 1979; 3♀♀, 1♂ (paratype) em. 27. vi. 1979; 5♀♀, 1♂: (l♀ holotype and 4♀♀ paratypes) em. 29. vi. 1979; 1♂ (paratype) em. 30. vi. 1979; 2♀♀, 3♂♂ (1♂

alotype and 2♀♀, 2♂♂ paratypes) em. 28. vi. 1979; 1♀, 2♂♂ (paratypes) em. 2. vii.1979; 1♀ (paratpe) em. 3. vii. 1979; 1♀, 2♂♂ (paratypes) em. 4. vii. 1979; 1♀ (paratype) em. 8. vii. 1979; all ex. seeds of *Salivia trichoclada*, (Leg. Abdul-Rassoul).

The female holotype, the male allotype and two paratypes (1♂ + 1♀) are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. Two paratypes (1♀ + 1♂) are in the: British Museum (Natural History), London, and 20 paratypes (12♀♀ + 8♂♂) in the Iraq Natural History Museum, Baghdad.

Biology: Reared from seeds of *Salivia trichoclada* containing Bruchid beetle *Bruchidius retusus* (Baudi) and Eurytomid parasite *Eurytoma* sp.

Ormyrus mesopotamicus sp. n, belongs to the species-group of *Ormyrus* Westw. in which the females possess no median keel on the dorsal surface of the gaster.
It is closely allied to the common European *Ormyrus wachtli* mayr, 1904 which develops in seeds of *Salivia officinalis* containing the cynipid *Aylax saliviae* Girand and to the *Ormyrus longicornis* Boucek, 1970. It differs from the first species mainly in having a much longer antennae in both sexes, particularly in female, and a strong occipital carina present on the head. From the latter species it differs mainly by having a much longer hypogydium and longer ovipositor in females, and in males by having a shorter antennae.

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بعض حشرات اروميردي (رتبة غشائية الاجنحة، زنابير الكالسيد) من العراق

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الخلاصة

هذا البحث يضم دراسة خمسة اناع من عائلة Ormyridae من العراق النوع *Ormyrus mesoptamicus* وصف كنوع جديد للعلم.