

A new species of *Emersonella* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae), parasitoid on weevil eggs (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), from Costa Rica

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Abstract

Emersonella curculiovora sp.nov. (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) is described from the Central Valley in Costa Rica. The species is diagnosed and compared to other species in the genus. It was reared from eggs of an undescribed species of *Camptochirus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), from stems of *Cinnamomum cinnamomifolium* (Lauraceae). The parasitoid is mainly solitary, but occasionally two individuals emerge from each host.

Key words: *Camptochirus*, *Cinnamomum cinnamomifolium*, Curculionidae, *Emersonella*, Eulophidae, Neotropical, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Emersonella* is a large genus occurring only in the Americas, with its main distribution in the Neotropical Region. Hansson (2002) treated all known species of *Emersonella*, and included numerous new species with host records. All known host records suggest that species of *Emersonella* are confined to eggs of Chrysomelidae. Below we describe a new species reared from eggs of Curculionidae, an entirely new taxonomic host group, making the description of this species particularly important.

Species of *Emersonella* are diagnosed by having all five flagellomeres distinctly separated in both sexes (Figs 5, 6); antennal scrobes and frontal suture distinct and narrow throughout (Fig. 1); antennal scrobes join below frontal suture (Fig. 1); frontal suture straight or slightly downcurved laterally, and situated high up on frons (Fig. 1); lateral panels of metanotum with a complete longitudinal carina medially, carina divides each panel in two parts (Fig. 3).