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Revision of the European species of *Calotelea* Westwood (Hymenoptera: Platygastroidea)

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Abstract

The European species of *Calotelea* are reviewed: previously known species are redescribed; two new species are described: *Calotelea carbonaria* **n. sp.** and *Calotelea laminata* **n. sp.**; and a key to all species is given. *Calotelea affinis* Kozlov & Kononova is a junior synonym of *Calotelea elegans* (Masi) **syn. nov.** and *Calotelea ruficollis* (Szelényi) is transferred to *Calliscelio* **comb. nov.** *Calotelea laminata* **n. sp.** is the first species of *Calotelea* belonging to the *ocularis* group to be recorded from Europe. A morphometric analysis is made of the metasoma of females of all European species of *Calotelea*.

Key words: microhymenoptera, egg parasitoids, intraspecific variability, *Calotelea carbonaria* **n. sp.**, *Calotelea laminata* **n. sp.**, identification key, geometric morphometrics

Introduction

Platygastroidea is the third largest of the superfamilies of parasitoid Hymenoptera after Ichneumonoidea and Chalcidoidea (Austin *et al.* 2005). Members of this superfamily have a worldwide distribution, and some of them attack pests of considerable economic importance in agriculture, forestry, and both human and animal health (e.g. *Lymantria dispar* (L.) (Masner 1958; Kozlov 1967, 1978), *Locusta migratoria* (L.) (Ogloblin 1927, Ferrière 1952, Nixon 1958), *Eurygaster integriceps* Puton (Nixon 1939, Masner 1959, Delucchi 1961, Safavi 1968, Kozlov 1978, Mineo 1979) or *Tabanus* spp. (Nikolskaja 1948, Boldaruev 1969).

Calotelea was described by Westwood, in Hope, 1837, as a monotypic genus for *C. aurantia* Hope, a species described as a fossil from resin (gum animé) supposedly from Natal Province in South Africa (Hope, 1837). As with many old descriptions, the diagnosis of this genus is laconic; the main characters being the elongate metasoma with a horn on T1, and a short, inconspicuous stigmal vein. Although the type of *C. aurantia* Hope was not examined, because we have not data about its location, its remarkably accurate illustration in Westwood (Hope, 1837) leaves little doubt about its identity.

Förster (1856) characterized *Calotelea* by the horn on T1, and placed it very close to *Baryconus* (sensu Förster). Ashmead (1893) redescribed *Calotelea* under the name *Caloteleia*, using characters of the basal vein, short marginal vein and elongate fusiform metasoma having a horn on the first metasomal tergite. He placed this genus very close to *Baryconus* (sensu Förster), these two genera being separated through size and shape of the marginal vein and first metasomal segment. Although the description of his *Caloteleia* did not differ essentially from the description of *Calotelea* by Westwood (1837), Ashmead interpreted his genus differently. Of the five species described by Ashmead (1893) in *Caloteleia*, none belongs to this genus; three are *Probaryconus* and two *Calliscelio* (Johnson, 1992). Brues (1908) followed Förster (1856) and Ashmead (1893) regarding *Caloteleia*.