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

OVIDIU ALIN POPOVICI° 1,4, LUBOMIR MASNER° 2, DAVID G. NOTTON°3 & MARIANA POPOVICI4

1 University 'Al. I. Cuza' Iasi, Faculty of Biology, B-dul Carol I, no. 11, RO-700506; Romania.
E-mail: popovici_alin_ovidiu@yahoo.com
2 Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada
3 Department of Entomology, the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, United Kingdom.
E-mail: d.notton@nhm.ac.uk
4 Corresponding author

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 & Konanova 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


*Calotelea* was described by Westwood, in Hope, 1837, as a monotypic genus for *C. auratia* 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. auratia* Hope was not examined, because we have not data about it 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 *Calotelea*.