

Three new species of *Gollumiella* Hedqvist (Hymenoptera: Eucharitidae)

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Abstract

Three new species of *Gollumiella*, *G. buffingtoni* **sp. nov.** from the People's Republic of China and Japan, *G. ochreata* **sp. nov.** from Malaysia (Malaya), and *G. darlingi* **sp. nov.** from Indonesia (Kalimantan) are described. The biology and phylogenetic position of *Gollumiella* is discussed.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea, taxonomy, morphology, behavior, Indo-Pacific, phylogeny

Introduction

Currently two subfamilies of Eucharitidae are recognized, the Oraseminae and Eucharitinae (Heraty 2002). Two additional subfamilies, Akapalinae and Philomidinae, have been tentatively placed within the family (Bouček 1988), but only Oraseminae and Eucharitinae are known to be ant parasites. Philomidinae are parasites of solitary bees and the host of Akapalinae remains unknown (Michener 1969, Heraty 1994, 2002). Eucharitinae was divided into two tribes, Psilocharitini and Eucharitini, with *Gollumiella* Hedqvist and *Anorasema* Bouček placed as basal genera within the Eucharitini (Heraty 1994, 2002). *Gollumiella* was first described by Hedqvist (1978). At the time of its description, *Gollumiella* included only a single species, *G. longipetiolata* Hedqvist, which was placed as a junior synonym of *Losbanus* Ishii by Bouček (1988). *Gollumiella* was resurrected by Heraty (1992) in a revision of six species distributed throughout the Indo-Pacific Region from southeast Asia to northeastern Australia.

Clausen (1940) described the oviposition behavior of *G. antennata* (Gahan). Adults deposit a ring of erect eggs around a newly deposited egg of *Selenothrips rubrocinctus* (Giard) (Thripidae). Both hatch at the same time and the first-instar larvae of *G. antennata* attach to the young thrips until their first molt. The ant host for *Gollumiella* was not