



Revision of the genus *Callaspidia* Dahlbom, 1842 (Hym.: Figitidae: Aspicerinae)

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Abstract

Callaspidia Dahlbom is an Aspicerinae genus (Hymenoptera: Cynipoidea: Figitidae) with a Holarctic distribution. One species, *Callaspidia defonscolombei* Dahlbom is cited from South America; however, it has probably been introduced. The morphological features needed to differentiate species of *Callaspidia* are described. Species in this genus possess much intraspecific variability compared with other morphologically homogeneous Aspicerinae genera. *Callaspidia* originally included 19 species and two subspecies prior to this study. The type material of 16 species of *Callaspidia* has been studied, but type material from *Callaspidia areolata* (Kieffer, 1901), *C. dichroa* Belezin, 1927, *C. dufouri* spp *vitripennis* (Kieffer, 1901), *C. dusmeti* Tavares, 1924, *C. fonscolombei* spp *minima* (Kieffer, 1901), *C. marshalli* (Kieffer, 1901), *C. mediterranea* Dalla Torre & Kieffer, 1910, and *C. rubricrus* Dettmer, 1924, is lost or has been destroyed. Out of these 16 studied species, only five are considered valid and are redescribed here. The examination of hundreds of additional specimens supplied by different institutions suggests that there is a general lack of knowledge concerning the intraspecific diversity. A new species is described: *Callaspidia dahlbomi* Ros-Farré & Pujade-Villar **n. sp.** A key to the six valid species of *Callaspidia* is given. All species are illustrated. The status of *Figitis latreilli* Hartig, 1840 is discussed, resulting in *Omalaspis latreilli* (Hartig) **n. comb.**

Key words: Hymenoptera, Figitidae, Aspicerinae, *Callaspidia*, revision, new species, *C. dahlbomi*, *Omalaspis*, new combination

Introduction

The superfamily Cynipoidea comprises five extant monophyletic families (Ronquist, 1999): Austrocynipidae, Ibalidae, Liopteridae, Cynipidae and Figitidae. The group has nearly 3,000 described species distributed among 223 genera (Ronquist, 1999); nevertheless, it is believed that the real number of species is even higher (Norlander, 1984). New genera of Cynipidae (Melika & Pujade-Villar, 2005) and Figitidae (Buffington, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008; Jiménez *et al.*, 2006; Paretas-Martínez & Pujade-Villar, 2006a, 2007; Ros-Farré, 2007; Ros-Farré & Pujade-Villar 2007), and several new species of Figitidae (Jiménez *et al.*, 2005, 2006, *in press-a*, *in press-b*; Paretas-Martínez & Pujade-Villar, 2005; 2006b; Pujade-Villar *et al.*, 2002; 2005, 2006; Ros-Farré & Pujade-Villar, 2002; Ros-Farré *et al.*, 2003; Buffington & Van Noort, 2007; Buffington & Liljeblad, 2008) and Cynipidae (Melika, 2004; Melika *et al.*, 2004a, 2004b; Stone, *et al.* 2008; Liljeblad *et al.*, 2008 among others) have been recently published.

Several papers have focused on elucidating Cynipoid phylogenetics based on morphological character systems (Ronquist, 1994, 1995a, 1995b, 1999; Nordlander *et al.*, 1996; Liljeblad & Ronquist, 1998; Ros-Farré *et al.*, 2000; Fontal-Cazalla *et al.*, 2002; Buffington *et al.*, 2007), Ronquist (1995a; 1999b; 1999) and Liljeblad *et al.* (2008), concludes that the sister group of Figitidae are the Cynipidae. In fact, it is easier to separate each Figitidae subfamily (Parnipinae, Thrasorinae, Plectocynipinae, Euceroptinae, Charipinae, Figitinae, Anacharitinae, Emarginae, Pycnostigminae, Eucoilinae and Aspicerinae) than to separate the Figitidae from the Cynipidae. Figitidae adults are circumscribed, according to Ronquist (1999), by having a distinct point of