A new species of *Allotropa*, a parasitoid of Pseudococcidae (Hemiptera) in banana on the Canary Islands (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae)

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Buhl, P.N.: A new species af *Allotropa*, a parasitoid of Pseudococcidae (Hemiptera) in banana on the Canary Islands (Hymenoptera, Platygastridae).
Ent. Meddr. 73: 67-69. Copenhagen, Denmark 2005. ISSN 0013-8851.

A species new to science, *Allotropa musae* sp. nov. emerged from *Dysmicoccus grasii* (Leonardo) in banana, is described and figured (male as well as female). The most important character for separating it from related species is the unusual long hairs of the male antennae.

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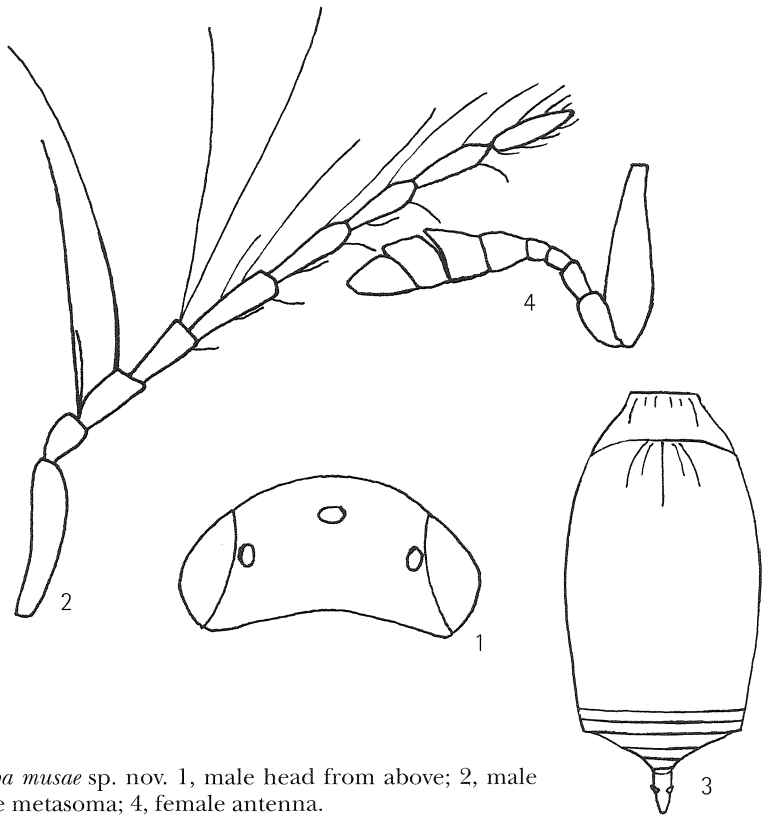
Worldwide about 25 species of *Allotropa* Förster, 1856 have been described (Vlug, 1995; Buhl, 2002). They are well known as parasitoids of Pseudococcidae (Hemiptera), some species have been introduced deliberately by man in regions infested by pests (e.g. Muesebeck, 1942). However, none has so far been recorded from banana (*Musa* sp.), the host plant of the pseudococcid host of the new species described below.

Description and discussion

Allotropa musae sp. nov.
Material examined: Holotype male: Canary Islands, Tenerife, Valle de Guerra, 9.vii.2004, Inmaculada Paz leg. from *Dysmicoccus grasii* (Leonardo) in crop of *Musa acuminata* Colla. Preserved in the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain. Paratypes: 2 males, 1 female same data. One male and the female preserved in the Instituto Canario de Investigaciones Agrarias, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain, one male in the collection of the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Male: Body length 0.6-0.9 mm. Blackish with antennae, legs, propodeum and T1 medium brown, femora slightly darker than rest of legs. Head from above (Fig. 1) 2.1 times as wide as long, hardly wider than mesosoma (18:17), sharply angled behind vertex, finely reticulate-coriaceous behind angle, around ocelli, along inner orbits and on lower 0.4 of frons, rest smooth. Lateral ocelli virtually touching inner orbits. Head in frontal view 1.4 times as wide as high. Antenna (Fig. 2) with A1 0.7 times as long as height of head, hairs of A3 about 4 times as long as segment. Mesosoma slightly longer than wide (20:17), wider than high (17:15). Mesoscutum rather densely and evenly hairy, reticulate-coriaceous in anterior half, slightly or distinctly smoother in posterior half. Scutellum with more or less distinct traces of reticulation and densely hairy, slightly convex, separated from mesoscutum by a fine foveolate furrow. Propodeum distinct, hairy and dull, with a thick, sculptured longitudinal medial carina. Forewing 2.6 times as long as wide, hardly 0.9 times as long as body; submarginal vein strong, dark brown, fully two-fifths as long as wing, this slightly darkened at apex of vein; marginal cilia at their longest one-sixth the width of wing. Hindwing 7.3 times as long as wide, marginal cilia 0.4 width of wing. Metasoma (Fig. 3) 1.1 times as long as mesosoma, 0.8 times as wide as this. T1 slightly



Figs 1-4. *Allotropa musae* sp. nov. 1, male head from above; 2, male antenna; 3, male metasoma; 4, female antenna.

crenulated, almost smooth and bare. T2 striated in basal 0.2, rest smooth. Apical tergites smooth and with some superficially implanted hairs.

Female: Body length 0.7 mm. Antenna (Fig. 4). Metasoma fully 1.2 times as long as mesosoma. Rest of characters as in male.

Affinities: Differs from related species in the same biogeographical region, e.g. *A. mecrida* (Walker, 1835), *A. jacobsoni* Ogloblin, 1926, and *A. conventus* Maneval, 1936, and also from *A. magnini* Risbec, 1955 from the Ivory Coast, most obviously in having much longer hairs on basal flagellar segments of male, cf. Ogloblin (1926), Maneval (1936), Risbec (1955) and Kozlov (1978). Similar in this regard to *A. convexifrons* Muesebeck, 1942 described from USA (introduced from Japan), but this species differs from *A. musae* in having strongly convex frons, unmargined occiput, slightly less slender antennae in both sexes, and entirely yellow legs, cf. Muesebeck (1942). The female of *A. musae* can hardly be distinguished from the mentioned related species, so possibly "*A. conventus*" and "*A.* sp." (females only) in Buhl & Koponen (2003) are conspecific with *A. musae*.

Acknowledgements

I thank dr. Gloria Ortega, curator of entomology at the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Tenerife, and dr. Aurelio Carnero and Inmaculada Paz at the Instituto Canario de Investigaciones Agrarias for asking me to study this material and for information.

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