

**Synonymy of two gall wasps: *Andricus seckendorffi* Wachtl and
Andricus magrettii Kieffer (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae, Cynipinae)**

G. MELIKA

*Systematic Parasitoid Laboratory, Vas County Plant Health and Soil Conservation Station
H-9730 Kőszeg, Kelcz-Adelffy u. 6, Hungary
e-mail: chalcini@savaria.hu*

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Abstract – Examination of the unisexual females and galls of *Andricus magrettii* KIEFFER, 1897 and *Andricus seckendorffi* (WACHTL, 1878) showed that these two species are identical and, thus, *Andricus magrettii* KIEFFER is a syn. n. to *Andricus seckendorffi* (WACHTL). Redescription of *A. seckendorffi* is given. With 9 figures.

WACHTL (1878) described *Aphilotrix seckendorffi*, a new species of oak cynipid gallwasp on the basis of galls and unisexual females collected in Austria from *Q. robur*. Later, MAYR (1882) transferred this species to *Andricus* HARTIG.

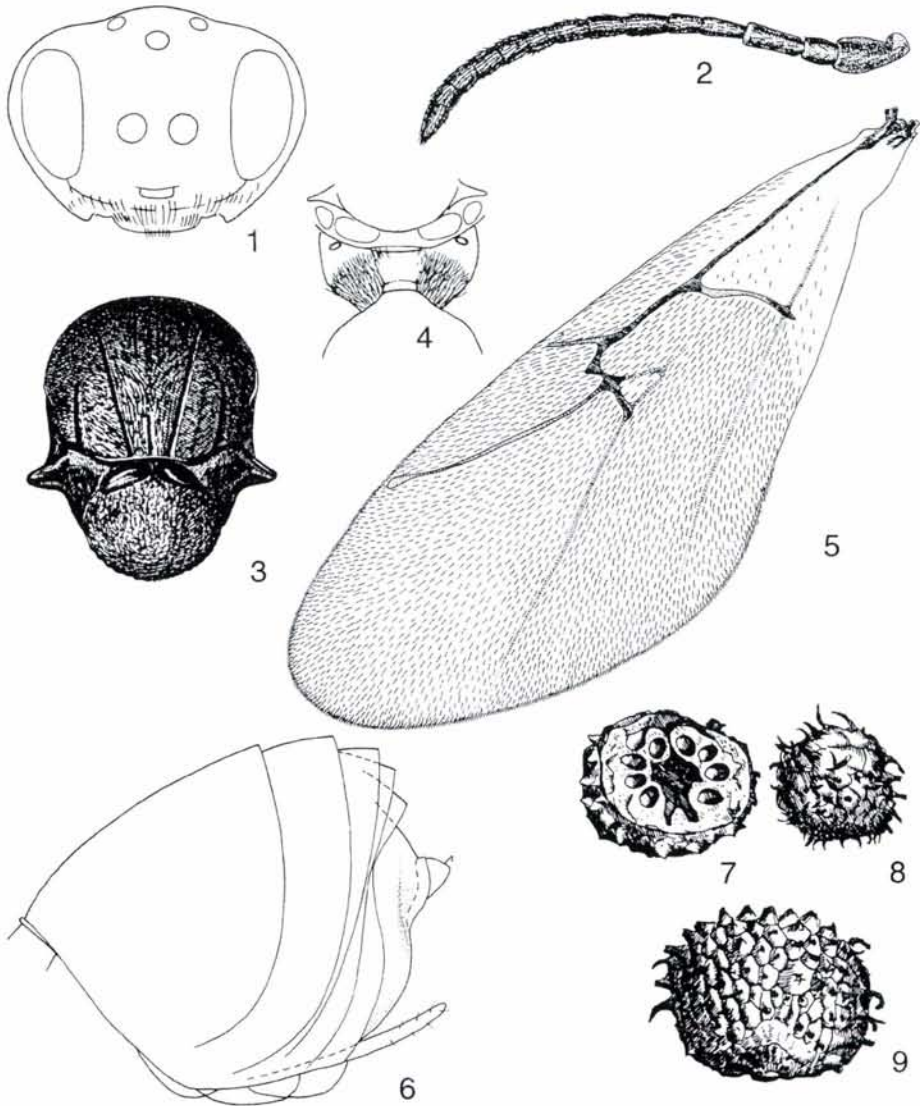
KIEFFER (1897) described *Andricus magrettii* on the basis of galls and unisexual females collected in Smyrne (Turkey). KIEFFER (1897–1901) and DALLA TORRE & KIEFFER (1910) mentioned that this is a bud gall. BALÁS (1943) collected this species near Budapest from acorn cups and not from buds.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Andricus magrettii – Holo- and paratype females from MNHP (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France) with labels “*Andricus Magrettii*” red label “Holo-type”, “Museum Paris 1957 coll. Kieffer”. The paratype specimen is without red label. Galls from “Brusa, Asia Minor, *Q. lusitanica*, 5.1.22” and label “*Andricus magrettii*. coll. Trotter” which are deposited at the AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York City, USA).

Andricus seckendorffi – We were unable to locate the type material for this species. We analyzed females and galls from NHMW (Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria) from the G. MAYR collection. Some specimens have labels with WACHTL's handwriting “*Andricus Seckendorffi* det. Wachtl.” It is possible that these are the specimens which WACHTL sent to MAYR and they are from the original series on the basis of which the new species was described. We collected fifteen females in Hungary (mainly Kőszeg

Mts, Vas County) which together with GY. MÉHES specimens deposited at the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest were also analyzed. In both cases, females were received by individual rearing from galls. The analysis of female and gall morphology showed no differences between the two species, thus *Andricus magrettii* KIEFFER is a **syn. n.** to *Andricus seckendorffi* (WACHTL).



Figs 1–9. 1–8: *Andricus seckendorffi*: 1 = head (front view), 2 = antenna, 3 = scutum and scutellum (dorsal view), 4 = propodeum, 5 = fore wing, 6 = gaster (lateral view), 7–8 = gall. 9: *Andricus magrettii*, gall.

Andricus seckendorffi (WACHTL, 1848)

(Figs 1–9)

Redescription of the unisexual female – Reddish brown to dark brown, with some narrow black stripes on mesonotum; propodeum black. Head from above as wide as thorax, gena broadened behind eye (Fig. 1); interocular space and vertex punctate, distance between antennal sockets smaller than between socket and inner margin of eye; no distinct carina between antennal sockets; frons finely coriaceous, broader than high, with dense pale setae; clypeus rounded; malar space 2.0 times shorter than eye height, without malar sulcus. Antenna 14-segmented, shorter than head and thorax together, with pale dense setae; F1 slightly shorter than pedicel and scape together, 1.5 times longer than F2 (Fig. 2). Scutum with pale setae, rounded, only very slightly longer than broad, coriaceous, with notauli reaching pronotum, anterior parallel and parapsidal lines present. Scutellum rounded, with scattered short, pale setae; dull rugose, with deep smooth foveae, which separated by distinct carina (Fig. 3). Pronotum, mesepisternum and sides of propodeum finely rugose. Central portion of propodeum smooth, without setae, black, limited by nearly parallel carinae (Fig. 4). Fore wing uniformly and densely hairy, longer than body, with very short cilia on wing margins, veins thick, brown, Rs+M do not reach M; areolet distinct, triangular, elongated (Fig. 5). Legs reddish brown, claws with tooth. Gaster darkish brown, smooth, with a very few short sparse pale setae, ventral spine of hypopygium with short sparse pale setae (Fig. 6). Length 3.2–4.0 mm.

Distribution – Austria (WACHTL 1878), Hungary (MOCSÁRY 1897, MOESZ 1938, BALÁS 1941, MÉHES 1943, AMBRUS 1974), Yugoslavia (IONESCU 1973), Romania (IONESCU 1957, 1973), Turkey (KIEFFER 1897, 1897–1901).

Biology – Only the unisexual generation is known. The most common host oak is *Q. robur*, more rarely associates with *Q. petraea* (BALÁS 1941, MOESZ 1938, MOCSÁRY 1897, IONESCU 1957, 1973) and *Q. pubescens* (BALÁS 1941, MOCSÁRY 1897, IONESCU 1973). Gall develops at the edge of the acorn cup, polythalamous; orb-shaped with surface covered by conical tapering curved 2–4 mm long projections (Figs 7–9). Radially extending spines are glutinous when young. Bright green, later red and then brown. Tissue woody. The inner gall chamber is thin-walled and fused with the base tissue around it. The acorn and its cup are stunted. The gall falls with the acorn when the latter is mature and the development of the wasp continues in the fallen gall. Sometimes 2–3 galls may fuse together, forming a cluster 10–25 mm in diameter. Adults emerge in spring. A part of the population may diapause in the fallen gall for two years. The bisexual generation is unknown.

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