Plagiotrochus gallaeramulorum (Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1832) n. comb. is a valid species (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae)

Plagiotrochus gallaeramulorum (Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1832) n. comb. una especie válida (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae)

The original description of Diplolepis gallaeramulorum by Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1832, is very brief and incomplete. Important morphological characters are not mentioned. KIEFFER (1897-1901: 612) transferred this species to the genus Dryocosmus Giraud, 1859 and commented that Dryocosmus fonscolombei Kieffer, 1900 was probably a synonym of Dryocosmus gallaeramulorum (B. de Fonsc.). Later, DALLA TORRE & KIEFFER (1910: 386) considered D. galleramulorum as a ‘dubious species’.

According to the original description (BOYER DE FONSCOLOMBE 1832: 196-197) D. galleramulorum was collected in South France from twigs of Q. coccifera. All known cynipid gall wasps that induce galls in twigs of Q. coccifera belong to the genus Plagiotrochus Mayr, 1881. In the original description of D. galleramulorum adults the chromatic characters only are mentioned. However, four Plagiotrochus species with the same chromatic characters are known to induce galls in twigs: P. kiefferianus Tavares, 1901 (asexual form), P. panteli Pujade-Villar, 1985 (sexual form), P. vilageliui Pujade-Villar, 2000 (asexual form), and P. gibbosus Pujade-Villar, 2003 (asexual form). Thus, it is impossible to assign Diplolepis galleramulonum to any of the mentioned species without the examination of the type material.

FERRIÈRE (1974: 272) mentioned that the type of Diplolepis galleramulorum is deposited at the Museum of Genève (Switzerland) and he affirmed that this specimen is closely related to Plagiotrochus kiefferianus, but nobody else has verified this statement. After the examination of the type of Diplolepis galleramulorum we concluded that this species belongs to Plagiotrochus and represents an asexual form. Moreover, it is a valid name and, thus Plagiotrochus kiefferianus Tavares, 1901 is a n. syn. of Plagiotrochus galleramulorum (Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1832) n. comb. Therefore, FERRIÈRE (1974) was correct in his statement.

The examined type specimen has the front very slightly concaved and the medial frontal carina is absent, similar to most P. kiefferianus specimens.
collected from *Q. ilex* in Spain; in the specimens collected from *Q. coccifera* in Spain, the medial frontal carina is present but weak. The mesoscutum with transversal crests is identical to that of *P. kiefferianus* collected from *Q. coccifera*. The morphological variability in *P. kiefferianus* was already known long time ago (PUJADE- VILLAR, 1991).

**Type material:** 1 agamic female sticked in a square card with a handwritten 2512 number and with the following labels: “Cn de Saussure”, “presque sûrement originalem de la coll. Fonscolombe” (annotation from Dalla Torre & Kieffer according Ferrière), “TYPE” (red label), “Cynips gallaeramulorum”, “Diplolepis gallaeramulorum Type Fonsc.” (Ferrière assignation), “Dans g. Plagiotrochus” (Ferrière comment), “Plagiotrochus gallaeramulorum (B. de Fonsc.) n. comb. J.P-V det 2004”.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**