

Nota entomològica

What is *Andricus ruginosus* Bassett, 1890 (Hym., Cynipidae)?

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Bassett (1890) described *Andricus* (*Callirhytis*) *ruginosus* from New Mexico, a woody tuberous oak gall. Later, Dalla Torre & Kieffer (1910) considered the subgenus *Callirhytis* as a valid genus and then named this species as *C. ruginosa* (Bassett). Melika & Abrahanson (2002) transferred this species to *Amphibolips* Reinhard, 1865. However, any character of this species belongs to *Amphibolips* genus. According to the morphological characters this species belongs to *Callirhytis* Förster, 1869 (sensu Weld) or *Andricus* Hartig, 1840.

The type material of *Andricus ruginosus* Bassett is lost (C. Labeau *pers. com.*). In the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH, New York, EEUU) there are long series of *A. ruginosus* determined by Kinsey (116 specimens). Nevertheless, Bassett's original description is not consistent with the characters present by specimens from Kinsey collection (Table 1).

It was never mentioned that Kinsey compared his material with Bassett material. According to the Table 1, the specimens determined by Kinsey as *A. ruginosus* do not coincide with the original description of *A. ruginosus* Bassett. Therefore, the material from Kinsey is a different species, probably yet undescribed. According to the tarsal claws, the species from Bassett does not belong to *Andricus* but to *Callirhytis* sensu Weld. Originally *Callirhytis* was erected for the European species by Förster (1869) and the main generic diagnostic characters he proposed were the transversely striate mesoscutum and the presence of the malar sulcus, both absents in Bassett's original description and Kinsey material. The genus *Callirhytis* after Weld (1952) became very chaotic. The Nearctic *Callirhytis* is a polyphyletic group and many North American species assigned to *Callirhytis*, in fact, are not *Callirhytis* 'sensu stricto'. For this reason, a new genus has been recently erected: *Zapatella* Pujade-Villar & Melika, 2012 in Pujade-Villar *et al.* (2012), and some others genera are now being described (Pujade-Villar, *in prep.*). In conclusion, only with the Bassett original description we cannot assure what is the correct genera to place *Callirhytis ruginosus* (Bassett), even we cannot assure that this species has a tarsal claws simple or it has a weak basal lobe as

Table 1. Characters of *Andricus ruginosus* (according to the original description) confronting by specimens determined by Kinsey as *A. ruginosus* Bassett.

Basset original description	Kinsey material
Head black	Head ambarinus
14 antennomeres: A9-A14 equal (then A13=A14)	15 antennomeres
A2 nearly as long as A1	A2 = shorter than A1 around 0.5 times (14:26)
A3 = 1 ½ (A1+A2)	A3 = around 1.1-1.2 (A1+A2)
Mesosoma black	Metasoma ambarinus
Claws simple	Claws with a tooth
RS+M short no reaching basal vein	RS+M reaching basal vein
Pilosity of metasoma not mentioned (then probably scarce, not dense)	Metasoma with setae laterally in all segments (not dense but clearly visible)
Host: « <i>Q. virens?</i> » now named <i>Q. virginiana</i>	Host: <i>Q. arizonica</i> , <i>Q. grisea</i> , <i>Q. undulata</i>

the material examined belonging to Kinsey collection. For these reasons, we consider here *C. ruginosus* (Basset, 1890) as '*incertae sedis*'.

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