

## *Bajamaria* subgen. n. of the genus *Incisencyrtus* from the Canarian island Tenerife (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae)

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*Bajamaria* subgen. n. of the genus *Incisencyrtus* Prinsloo is established, with the type species *Dicarnosis canariensis* Mercet from the Canarian island Tenerife. A key to world species of *Incisencyrtus* is given.

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The systematic position of the curious encyrtid *Dicarnosis canariensis* Mercet, 1923 was uncertain many years. The species has been described from Tenerife (Mercet, 1923) and was since not found elsewhere. Kerrich (1974) and Noyes (1981) were of opinion that it was misplaced in the genus *Dicarnosis* Mercet, 1921. Noyes (op. cit.) wrote that *D. canariensis* very probably must belong to an undescribed genus of Encyrtidae. Trjapitzin (1989) did not include it in his key to Palaearctic species of *Dicarnosis*.

Prinsloo (1988) described from Tropical and South Africa and from Madagascar a new encyrtid genus *Incisencyrtus*, which belongs to the subfamily Tetracneminae, tribe Aenasiini. This genus is remarkable for the incision of the anterior margin of the anterior wing. A similar incision is characteristic of *Dicarnosis canariensis*, but it is absent from all true species of *Dicarnosis*, being a rather rare feature among Encyrtidae. So, it seems possible to include *D. canariensis* in the genus *Incisencyrtus*. However, this Canarian species differs from all three Afrotropical species of *Incisencyrtus* in the structure of its head, what permits the establishment here of a new subgenus for it. During my visit to Madrid in 1993, I had an opportunity to examine the holotype of *D. canariensis* preserved in the National Museum of Natural Sciences. It was collected 15.III.1903 at Bajamar, Tenerife, Canary Islands.

### *Bajamaria* subgen. n. (of *Incisencyrtus*)

Type species: *Dicarnosis canariensis* Mercet, 1921.

**Description.** Body compact. Frontovortex broad, not sloping strongly downwards, without coarse punctation (as well as face). Scape of an-

tenna very broad, lamelliform; funicle 6-segmented; clava white. Head and body non-metallic: head yellowish brown, body dark. Forewing with an incision at base of punctiform marginal vein; postmarginal and stigmal veins long; alar disc strongly infuscated. Mesotibial spur short. Pygostyli near base of gaster. Ovipositor sheaths not protruding.

**Comparison.** Differences of the new subgenus of *Incisencyrtus* from the nominotypical one are shown in the following key.

### Key to species of the genus *Incisencyrtus* (females)

- 1(2). Antennal clava white. Head yellowish-brown, without coarse punctation; frontovortex not sloping strongly downwards. (Subgenus *Bajamaria*). ♀ 1.15 mm. – Canary Islands (Tenerife) . . . . . **I. canariensis** (Mercet, 1923), comb. n.
- 2(1). Antennal clava dark. Head black with coarse pit-like punctation; frontovortex sloping strongly downwards. (Subgenus *Incisencyrtus*).
- 3(4). Antennal scape about as long as pedicel and the entire funicle together; 1st funicular segment almost equal in length to the 2nd. ♀ 1.4-2.3 mm. – Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa . . . . . **I. afer** Prinsloo, 1988
- 4(3). Antennal scape about as long as pedicel and basal four funicular segments together; 1st funicular segment plainly shorter than the 2nd.
- 5(6). Facial impression of head relatively shallow, the interscrobial prominence weakly developed so that the anterior margin of head in dorsal view is only slightly concave and the prominence not visible. Antenna of macropterous individuals entirely black. ♀ 1.6 mm. – Nigeria . . . . . **I. sirus** Prinsloo, 1988
- 6(5). Facial impression of head fairly deep, the interscrobial prominence well developed and distinctly convex so that the anterior margin of head in dorsal view is strongly concave medially with the upper limit of the prominence clearly visible; antenna of macropterous individuals with scape and pedicel largely yellowish brown. ♀ 1.2-1.8 mm . . . . . **I. secus** Prinsloo, 1988

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