Chalcid wasps (Hym., Chalcidoidea) associated to cynipid gall inducers (Hym., Cynipidae) in Central Spain

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Chalcid wasps parasitoid communities associated to galls of cynipids were studied in 51 localities ranging between 500-1700 m of altitude in the Sierra de Guadarrama mountains (Central Spain). The study spanned 6 years, from 1982 to 1987. The host gall inducer cynipid community included 63 species, inducing about 80 morphologically different galls on 17 plant species belonging the botanic families Fagaceae, Rosaceae, Asteraceae, Papaveraceae and Lamiaceae.

A total of 6617 individuals (2570 males and 4047 females) belonging to 88 chalcid parasitoids of six chalcid families were reared from the galls. The distribution of species per family was as follows: Eulophidae, 9 species; Eupelmidae, 9; Eurytomidae, 13; Ormyridae, 5; Pteromalidae, 31 and Torymidae, 18.

This work deals with all the found chalcid species, excepting Pteromalidae. The species are listed and data are given on its distribution and biology including previous records from the Iberian Peninsula. An appendix is presented showing the list of host galls and host plant data for each parasitoid species and the list of parasitoids attacking each cynipid gall. *Eurytoma brunniventris* (Eurytomidae) and *Ormyrus punctiger* (Ormyridae) were found to be the most generalist species among the parasitoids attacking more than 20 different host galls and conversely galls of the bisexual generation of *Biorhiza pallida* showed to be parasitized up to 17 different chalcid parasitoid species. *Sycophila variegata* was the most abundant parasitoid in absolute terms in the samples and the dominant species in galls of *Plagiotrochus* on evergreen oaks.

Further on it is intended to compare the results of these samples with all published and unpublished data set about these community in Iberian Peninsula and to analyze the data in terms of the community structure and ecology.