Leptocybe invasa Fisher & La Salle, 2004 and Ophelimus maskelli Haliday, 1844 - two new records of gall forming Eulophidae from Malta (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea)

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The Eulophidae (Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea) currently accommodates more than 4,000 described species worldwide in some 300 genera (NOYES, 2003). In Europe, the family is represented by about 1,100 species (GAULD & BOLTON, 1988). Eleven species have previously been recorded from Malta in various scattered publications, but of these only two were reported as occurring in Malta in the Fauna Europaea database (MITROU, 2004). The purpose of the present work is to add a further two new records of the family from Malta bringing the total number of species known from these islands to 13, and to bring together the previously recorded species in the form of a short annotated list with references.

Most species of Eulophidae are primarily solitary parasitoids of eggs, larvae or pupae of various phytophagous insects. Other species are known to be gall-formers and are mainly restricted to two groups, Ophelimini and Tetrastichinae (LA SALLE, 2005). The Ophelimini is a small tribe with species native to Australia and currently accommodates two genera: Australsecodes and Ophelimus. The latter genus contains some 50 described species, most of which seem to be associated with plant galls. Species within the subfamily Tetrastichinae exhibit a wide range of biology from parasitoids of a wide range of insects, spider egg sacks, mites and nematodes in galls (LA SALLE, 1994) to phytophagous species including some true gall inducers (LA SALLE, 2005). No species from these two groups were previously reported as occurring in Malta even though the Tetrastichinae are so numerous and widespread that several species are expected to occur.

Ophelimus maskelli (Ashmead, 1900)
(Ophelimini)


Notes. Ophelimus maskelli (Fig. 1) is native to Australia but has spread and established itself in various parts of Europe and the Mediterranean Region. It forms typical round flat button-shaped galls (Fig. 2) mainly on young leaves of several Eucalyptus species. Records of Ophelimus eucalypti have been mistakenly reported in the European literature (e.g. VIGGIANI & NICOTINA, 2001; LAUDONIA & VIGGIANI, 2004; PUJADE-VILLAR & RIBA-FLINCH, 2004) and these should refer to O. maskelli as pointed out by TILBURY & JUKES (2006) and PROTASOV et al. (2007). Ophelimus maskelli was first recorded in Europe from Italy where it was reported in 2000 (ARZONE & ALMA, 2000; BELLA & LO VERDE, 2002). It was subsequently recorded from Greece were it was first noted in 2002 (KAVALLIERATOS et al., 2006), Spain (PUJADE-VILLAR & RIBA-FLINCH, 2004), south of France (EPPO, 2006), most likely in south-eastern England (TILBURY & JUKES, 2006), Portugal (BRANCO et al., 2009) and Israel. The present is the first record of this alien invasive species from Malta, and is based on material reared from Eucalyptus galls in 2006.

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**Leptocybe invasa** Fisher & La Salle, 2004  
(Tetrastichinae)

**Material examined. MALTA:** Msida and Valletta, numerous females which emerged between the 2-14.x.2006 from galls on *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, leg. D. Mifsud.

**Notes.** *Leptocybe invasa* (Fig. 3) is a relatively new pest of *Eucalyptus* of Australian origin. It was observed as causing severe injury to young foliage of *Eucalyptus* plantations by inducing galls mainly on rapidly growing shoots (Mendel et al., 2004). It forms typical bump-shaped galls on the leaf midribs (Fig. 4), petioles and stems of new growth of several *Eucalyptus* species. It was originally found in the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle East in 2000 with records from Algeria, France, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Syria and Turkey. It subsequently spread to Sub-Saharan Africa where it was first reported in 2002 from Kenya (Mutitu, 2003) and subsequently found in Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe. It was then recorded from Southeast Asia with records from India, China, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam (e.g. CABI, 2007; Wu et al., 2009; Tung & La Salle, 2010), Brazil (Costa et al. 2008), and the USA (Florida) (Gaskill et al. 2009). The present is the first record of this alien invasive species from Malta, and is based on material reared from *Eucalyptus* galls in 2006.

**Figures 1-2:** *Ophelimus maskelli*; 1: Adult male; 2: Galls on *Eucalyptus*; **Figures 3-4:** *Leptocybe invasa*; 3: Adult male; 4: Galls on *Eucalyptus*. 

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Check-list of parasitic Eulophidae previously recorded from Malta

Aprostocetus nr. toddaliae (Risbec, 1958) recorded as parasitic on the Florida Wax Scale, Ceroplastes floridensis by Farrugia (1998);

Astichus bachmaieri Doğanlar, 1992 recorded as parasitic on the bark beetle, Hypoborus ficus by MiFSud et al. (2012);

Chrysocharis pubicornis (Zetterstedt, 1838) recorded by Hansson (1985);

Cirrospilus pictus (Nees, 1834) recorded as a parasite of the Citrus Leaf-miner, Phyllocnistis citrella by Schauff et al. (1998);

Diglyphus isaea (Walker, 1838) recorded as a deliberately introduced leaf-miner parasite by MiFSud (1997a);

Diglyphus minoeus (Walker, 1838) recorded as parasitic on the leaf-miner, Chromatomyia horticola (Goureau) by MiFSud (1997a);

Euderomphale sp. recorded as parasitic on the whitefly, Tetralicia ericae by MiFSud et al. (1995);

Pnigalio agraules (Walker, 1839) recorded as parasitic on the olove fly, Bactrocera oleae by Haber & MiFSud (2007);

Tamarixia pronomus (Walker, 1839) recorded as parasitic on the jumping plant-louse, Bactericera crithmi by MiFSud (1997b);

Tamarixia tremblayi (Domenichini, 1965) recorded as parasitic on the jumping plant-louse, Bactericera crithmi by MiFSud (1997b);

Tamarixia sp. recorded as parasitic on the jumping plant-louse, Trioza chenopodii by MiFSud (1997b).

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REFERENCES


