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Evaniella eocenica sp. nov. from the Baltic amber (Hymenoptera: Evaniidae)

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Abstract. A new fossil species of the Evaniidae (Hymenoptera), *Evaniella eocenica* sp. n., from the Eocene Baltic amber is described.

Key words: new species, *Evaniella*, fossil Evaniidae, Hymenoptera, Baltic amber, Eocene.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A new fossil species from the Baltic amber (Eocene) of the genus *Evaniella* BRADLEY, 1905 is described from collections Museum of the Earth Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw) and the Museum of Natural History, Polish Academy of Sciences (Kraków).

To date, there are only three species belonging to family Evaniidae and found in the Baltic amber (Eocene). They were originally described by BRUES (1933) and placed in genus *Evania* FABRICIUS, 1775 (subg. *Parevania* KIEFFER, 1907). Unfortunately, all holotypes of the species, deposited in Gdańsk collection, were lost during World War II. Basing on the original BRUES descriptions of *Evania* species it is not possible to assign them to any currently acknowledged systematic genera. Here we describe a new species from the Baltic amber and compare it with all known Evaniidae species also found in the Baltic amber.

We suggest to place the species in the genus *Evaniella* BRADLEY, 1905 sensu HANSON & GOULD (1995: 199).

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II. SYSTEMATIC PART

Genus: ***Evaniella*** BRADLEY, 1905

Extant species of this genus are found in all New World. They are characterised by:

– Fore wings with six or seven enclosed cells;

– Third coxa located close to the mid coxa, separated from it by the distance of less than 2.0 times the mid coxa length;

– Face lacking the striate.

Evaniella eocenica sp.nov.

Figs 1-6

D i f f e r e n t i a l d i a g n o s i s. *Evaniella eocenica* sp. n. is clearly different from three species so far known from the Baltic amber and described by BRUES (1933) in the genus *Evania* FABRICIUS, 1775 (subg. *Parevania* KIEFFER, 1907). From *Evania punctata* BRUES a new species differs by the thick antennae and smaller (almost twice) length of the body; from *E. brevis* BRUES by the first segment of abdomen being almost straight and its sides being marked with indistinct microsculpture and different fore wings, from *E. remanea* BRUES by the tall mesosoma (thorax + propodeum) and short head. The new species is most similar to *E. brevis*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name new species "eocenica" is derived from the Eocene (Cenozoic).

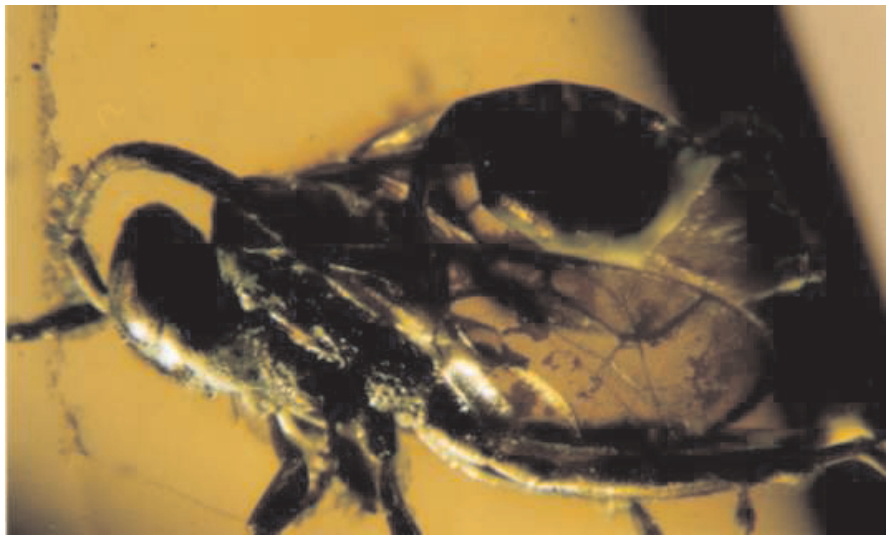
T y p e m a t e r i a l. Holotype – female in a piece of the Baltic amber, No. 23945, housed in the Museum of the Earth, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Paratypes (3 females): specimen No. 13665 in a piece of the Baltic amber, coll. Museum of the Earth, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw; specimen No 5811 in a piece of the Baltic amber, coll. Museum of the Earth, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw; specimen No. MP1/864/188/01 in a piece of the Baltic amber, coll. Museum of Natural History, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow.

Additional material: male in a piece of the Baltic amber, Museum of Natural History, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, inv. No. MP1/866/188/01.

D e s c r i p t i o n o f f e m a l e. Body length: 3.8 mm. Wing length: 3.5 mm. Body smooth and polished, only legs and antennae matt, with short hairs, particularly thick on legs; sides of thorax (speculum smooth) and propodeum entirely and distinctly punctate reticulate; legs granulate, head with finely and sparsely punctuated; only sides of first tergite (petiolus) of abdomen with very fine, indistinct microsculpture (Fig. 1).

Head with temples strongly round, narrowed behind eyes, temple strongly narrowed upwards (Fig. 3). Ocelli moderately small. Clypeus at top very weakly separated from face, flat, with apical part weakly curved to inside, its apical margin with large median tooth. Face with vertical, deep, linear impression (subantennal groove) on each side extending from clypeal fovea to area of each antenna; clypeal fovea shallow. Face sides in down part are strongly protruding, they extend into sharp ended slat, which is slightly covered by sides of clypeus (Figs 2 and 5). Cheek about 0.7 as long as eye transverse diameter and 0.4 as long as greater eye diameter. Mandible curved, convex, with three teeth, lower tooth longer than upper teeth. Antenna with 13 segments, its apical half weakly widened, scape weakly flattened, segment (from one side) III, IV, V and VI index = 1.7, 1.5, 1.1 and 1.2 (Fig. 6).

Mesosoma short, as long as high. Lower edge of mesopleuron with small acute tooth; epicnemial carina short, approaching mesopleuron teeth. Notaulus deep, reaching full length of mesoscutum. Propodeum short, high; first segment of abdomen 0.9 as long as distance between its base and hind coxa; dorsal part of propodeum very short, 0.27 as long as length of first segment of abdomen, and 0.25 as long as distance between its base and hind coxa.



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2

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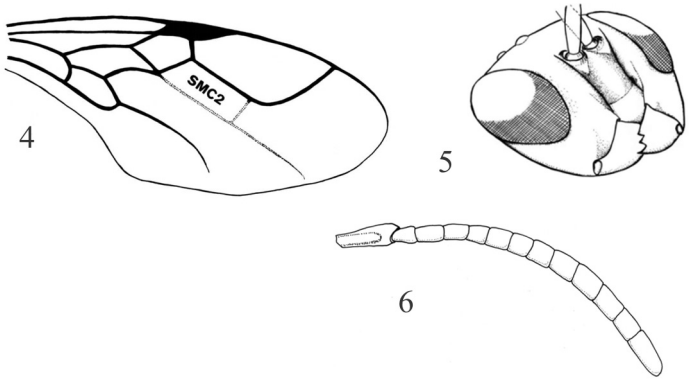
Figs 1-3. *Evaniella eocenica* sp. nov., holotype (No. 23945), female: 1 – habitus; 2 – head, antero-ventro-lateral view; 3 – head, mesosoma, lateral view.

Fore wing with 7 closed cells, eighth cell (SMC2) indistinct (Fig. 4). Legs: hind femur slender, its index = 5.3.

Abdomen. First segment ("petiolus") slender and almost straight; gastrocoelus transverse, weak. Ovipositor short (Fig. 1).

Male: one specimen of male (inv. No. MP1/866/188/01) is classified to a new species; however badly visible diagnosis features do not allow to describe this specimen.



Figs 4-6. *Evaniella eocenica* sp. nov., holotype (No. 23945), female: 4 – fore wing (SMC2 – submarginal cell); 5 – head, antero-ventro-lateral view; 6 – antenna.

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