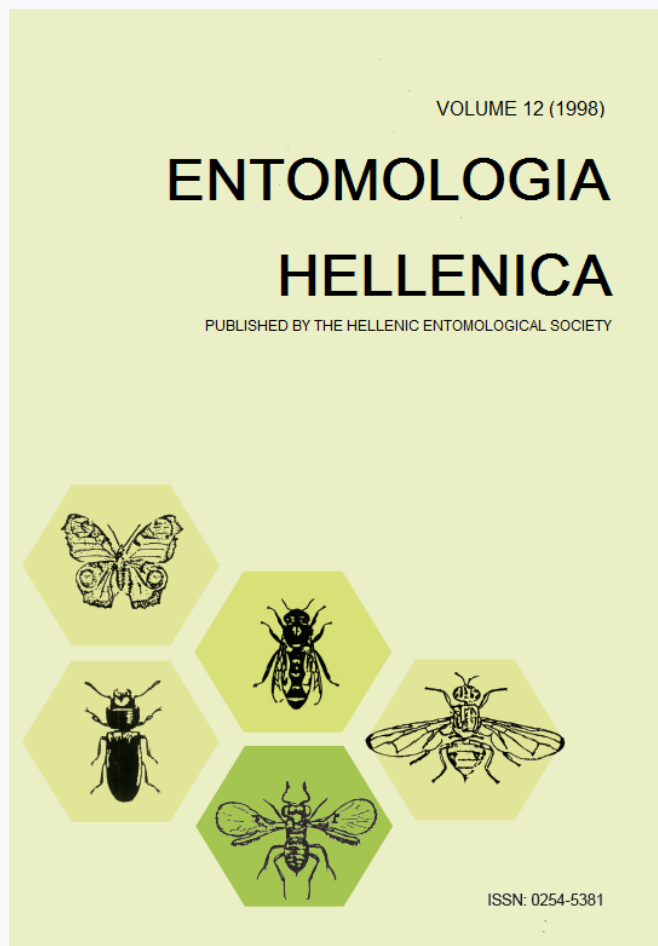


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First Record of *Cheiloneurus claviger* (Thomson) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) on Corfu Island¹

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During an ongoing research programme on *Saissetia oleae* (Oliv.) (Homoptera: Coccidae) and its parasites on the island of Corfu, the presence of the hyperparasite *Cheiloneurus claviger* (Thomson) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) was recorded, for the first time, in samples of parasitized *Saissetia oleae* in 1991. The identification of *C. claviger* was made by the junior author.

The adults of *Cheiloneurus claviger* emerged from *S. oleae* females parasitized by *Metaphycus lounsburyi* (How.) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae), after they were placed in plastic capsules. Tables 1 and 2 give the number of adults of *S. oleae*, *C. claviger* and *M. lounsburyi* that emerged from *S. oleae* at two experimental fields. *M. lounsburyi* is one of the main parasitoids of *S. oleae* acting as an internal parasite of the fourth larval instar. The numbers of *C. claviger* emerged were very low compared with the numbers of *M. lounsburyi*, indicating that at present *C. claviger* is not a serious limiting factor for the population of *M. lounsburyi*.

Male and female adults and the scutellum of a female, are shown in Fig. 1. The presence of a group of coarse bristles at the apex of the scutellum and the long marginal vein of fore wings are

TABLE 1. Number of parasitized females of *S. oleae*, and number of adults of *M. lounsburyi* and *C. claviger* emerged from those females at the experimental field of Messaria during the summer of 1991.

Date	<i>S. oleae</i>	<i>M. lounsburyi</i>	<i>C. claviger</i>
10/5/91	785	98	—
17/5/91	635	105	—
23/5/91	475	254	—
31/5/91	834	130	—
5/6/91	1.152	182	—
14/6/91	1.116	401	—
19/6/91	1.241	850	—
26/6/91	575	1.540	38
10/7/91	730	1.060	43
18/7/91	159	1.303	72
25/7/91	169	944	23
6/8/91	136	1717	—
20/8/91	179	1	—
27/8/91	68	3	—
5/9/91	14	—	—

TABLE 1. Number of parasitized females of *S. oleae*, and number of adults of *M. lounsburyi* and *C. claviger* emerged from those females at the experimental field of Linia during the summer of 1991.

Date	<i>S. oleae</i>	<i>M. lounsburyi</i>	<i>C. claviger</i>
16/5/91	48	—	—
28/5/91	50	8	—
3/6/91	120	20	—
12/6/91	721	35	—
21/6/91	739	125	—
7/7/91	1.080	135	1
8/7/91	1.374	244	11
12/7/91	521	701	36
19/7/91	285	437	24
26/7/91	464	247	3
7/8/91	97	57	—
22/8/91	385	101	—
4/9/91	187	—	—

the peculiarities of the genus *Cheiloneurus*. The incomplete infuscation of the fore wings and the colour of the antennae with only the 5th funicular segment blackish can easily allow the discrimination of *C. claviger* females from those of congeneric species.

Cheiloneurus claviger is reported as a hyperparasitoid of several coccids of economic impor-

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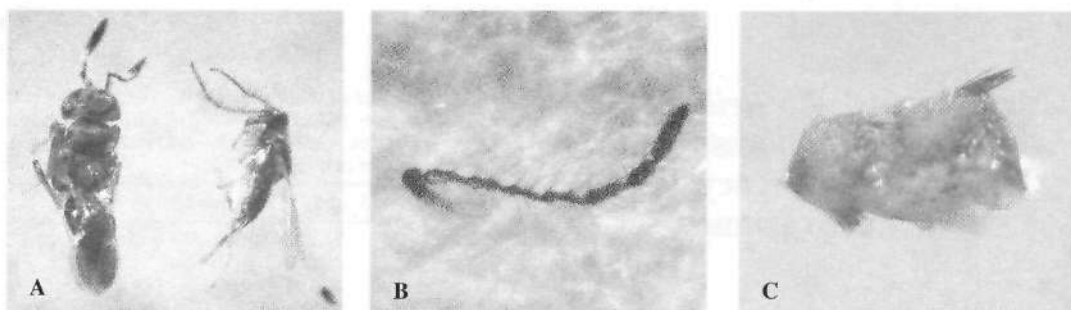


FIG. 1. *Cheiloneurus claviger*. A. Left adult female dorsal view, right adult male side view. B. Detail of male antenna. C. Part of female thorax with scutellum in upper right, side view.

tance mainly via other encyrtid parasitoids (Trjapitzin, 1989). In Italy, *C. claviger* has been found to act as a hyperparasite of Kermesidi (genus *Kermes*) which infest Pinoideae (Guerrieri and Viggiani 1990). Previous reports on the entomophagous fauna of *S. oleae* on Corfu do not include *C. claviger* (Viggiani et al. 1975, Tzoras et al., 1979) and it is assumed that the hyperparasitoid has been introduced rather recently. The actual role on the parasitic complex of *S. oleae* and the distribution of this hyperparasite on the island should be further investigated.

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KEY WORDS: *Cheiloneurus claviger*, Encyrtidae, *Saissetia oleae*, *Metaphycus lounsburyi* Hyperparasite

Πρώτη Διαπίστωση του *Cheiloneurus claviger* (Thomson) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) στην Κέρκυρα

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ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Αναφέρεται για πρώτη φορά στην Κέρκυρα η παρουσία του *Cheiloneurus claviger* (Thomson) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) υπερπαράσιτου του *Saissetia oleae* (Oliv.) (Homoptera: Coccidae). Ακμαία του *C. claviger* εξήλθαν την περίοδο Ιουνίου-Ιουλίου από θηλυκά του *S. oleae* που είχαν παρασιτιστεί από το *Metaphycus lounsburyi* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae). Προς το παρόν, το υπερπαράσιτο αυτό δεν φαίνεται να αποτελεί σημαντικό περιοριστικό παράγοντα για τον πληθυσμό του *M. lounsburyi* που είναι ένα από τα κυριότερα παράσιτα του *S. oleae*. Δίνονται μορφολογικά στοιχεία για την αναγνώριση του και βιβλιογραφικά δεδομένα για την υπερπαράσιτική του δράση σε άλλα κοκκοειδή.