New records of *Elasmus* (Hymenoptera, Eulophidae) species from Barrow Island, Western Australia

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Academic editor: S. Schmidt | Received 28 June 2011 | Accepted 10 July 2012 | Published 15 October 2012

Citation: Gunawardene NR, Taylor CK (2012) New records of *Elasmus* (Hymenoptera, Eulophidae) species from Barrow Island, Western Australia. Journal of Hymenoptera Research 29: 21–35. doi: 10.3897/JHR.29.3605

Abstract

Eleven species of *Elasmus* are recorded from Barrow Island in northern Western Australia, including nine not previously recorded for Western Australia. *Elasmus curticornis* sp. *n.* is described as new to science.

Keywords

north-western Australia, parasitic wasps, range extension, Chalcidoidea, Eulophinae

Introduction

The Chalcidoidea fauna of north-western Australia remains poorly-known and few species have been previously recorded from the area. *Elasmus* Westwood 1833 is a very distinctive genus of Chalcidoidea with over 200 species described worldwide (Noyes 2012; Verma et al. 2002; Yefremova and Strakhova 2010). *Elasmus* species are readily distinguished from most other Chalcidoidea by their enlarged discus-like hind coxae. Because of their morphological distinctiveness, many authors have placed *Elasmus* in its own monogeneric family within the Chalcidoidea. However, Gauthier et al. (2000) demonstrated that it is better placed within the subfamily Eulophinae of the Eulophidae.
Fifty-eight species of *Elasmus* were recognised in Australia by Riek (1967), including five species attributed to the genus *Austelasmus* Riek 1967. However, the latter were synonymised with *Elasmus* by Burks in Krombein et al. (1979). A further species was subsequently described by Naumann and Sands (1984). All species treated by Riek (1967) were recorded only from eastern Australia, from Queensland to Victoria, with three exceptions. These were *Elasmus ero* Girault 1920 and *Elasmus lividus* Girault 1913 from southern Western Australia and *Elasmus cyaneus* Girault 1912 from South Australia. Naumann and Sands (1984) reared *Elasmus bellicaput* Girault 1923 and *Elasmus broomensis* Naumann & Sands 1984 from specimens of cotton bollworm *Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saunders 1843). These were collected in Broome and are the only published records to date of *Elasmus* from northern Western Australia.

In general, northern Western Australia is poorly studied in terms of terrestrial invertebrates. However, since 2005, terrestrial invertebrates from over 20 orders have been surveyed regularly and recorded in detail on Barrow Island, an island off the coast of northern Western Australia (Callan et al. 2011). Barrow Island has been the subject of a long history of conservation and industrial custodianship as it is a Class ‘A’ nature reserve as well as Australia’s longest running and largest onshore oil field. Currently, it is being utilised as a hub for the development and processing of Australia’s offshore gas reserves by Chevron and its associates within the Gorgon Project (see acknowledgements). As a result of rigorous environmental impact assessment requirements, extensive surveys of flora and fauna have been carried out on the island. The surveys on Barrow Island possibly represent one of the most comprehensive records of terrestrial invertebrates in north-western Australia.

A large percentage of the invertebrate fauna recorded for the island represents undescribed species and many will remain so for years to come. A number of publications have described new species from specimens from Barrow Island (Fletcher 2008; Framenau 2011; Mound and Minaei 2007; Zhang et al. 2009) and it is hoped that species descriptions will continue to occur. Herewith, we present data from Barrow Island on this charismatic genus of chalcidoid wasp.

**Methods**

Barrow Island is approximately 234 km² in extent and is located about 60 km off the coast of Western Australia. The island is within the subtropical region of Australia and is characterised by wet summers (December to March) and cool dry winters (May to September). Annual rainfall is not consistent and in a given year, the island can receive no rainfall at all. Its flora is affiliated with the arid zones of the Carnarvon Basin and the Pilbara Bioregions and is dominated by hummock grasses (*Triodia* spp.) (Buckley 1983). Surveys were undertaken in two seasons in 2006 in native vegetation sites and in 2006 and 2007 at disturbed sites throughout the island. The results have been reported in Callan et al. (2011). A further study was commenced in 2009 and continues today targeting a different complement of sites.
A variety of collection methods were used as all terrestrial invertebrates were to be sampled. However, the majority of *Elasmus* specimens were collected mechanically using a modified leaf blower machine in suction mode. Species collected were identified using the key given in Riek (1967). Specimens were photographed mounted on points or in ethanol using a Leica M205C microscope and DFC500 camera, or Nikon SMZ1500 microscope and DS-Fi1 camera. Measurements were taken using the NIS-Elements D 4.00.03 programme for the Nikon SMZ1500 microscope.

Morphological terms used herein differ from Riek (1967) but conform with Bouček (1988) in that the anellus is not counted as part of the funicle. Abbreviations used below include: OC: minimum distance between posterior ocellus and the occipital carina; OD: ocellus diameter; OOL: minimum distance between posterior ocellus and adjoining compound eye; POL: distance between posterior ocelli.

Specimens are currently held by J. Majer, Curtin University; the type specimens of *Elasmus curticornis* sp. n. will be deposited in the Western Australian Museum, Perth, Australia.

**Results**

All species listed below were identified from female specimens collected on Barrow Island. The GPS coordinates of the localities where specimens were collected are listed in Table 1. Numerous male *Elasmus* specimens, representing several species, were also among the material collected. Unfortunately, our knowledge of the Australian *Elasmus* fauna is currently inadequate for males to be associated with their corresponding females (Riek 1967), unless collected in direct association. Because of the largely mechanical nature of the collection methods used in the current survey, such association could not generally be assumed, and many samples contained females of multiple species.

For convenience, species collected from Barrow Island are here organised into an identification key to emphasise distinguishing features, with figures provided for each species at the appropriate position in the key. Further notes on individual species have been provided after the key. A more extensive key to Australian *Elasmus* species can be found in Riek (1967).

**Key to Barrow Island species of *Elasmus* (based on females)**

1. Scutellum mostly light-coloured .................................................................\(2\)
   – Scutellum dark..................................................................................\(4\)
2. Mesoscutum mostly light-coloured..........................*formosus nakomara* Girault
   – Mesoscutum extensively dark.............................................................\(3\)
3. Mesoscutum dark medially, light-coloured laterally....*arumburinga* Girault
   – Mesoscutum entirely dark.................................................................*auratiscutellum* Girault
4. Antennae with at least one funicle segment as broad as or broader than long...\(5\)
Antennae with all funicle segments distinctly longer than broad ................. 7
Fore coxae entirely dark; gaster without extensive red markings ............... .............................. neofunereus Riek

Fore coxae pale at least in distal half; gaster with extensive red coloration ... 6
Fore coxa entirely pale; hind coxa pale in distal half; hind femur entirely pale .......................................................... flavipropleurum Girault

Fore coxa basally dark; hind coxa almost entirely dark; hind femur extensively dark ........................................................................ curticornis sp. n.

Head mostly bright yellow .................................................. bellicaput Girault

Head entirely dark ...................................................................................... 8

Posterior pair of scutellar bristles much larger than anterior pair, extending well past end of metanotum; gaster extensively red with at least segments 2–3 entirely red in dorsal view ........................................... ero emma (Girault)

Posterior pair of scutellar bristles little longer than anterior pair, not or only just extending past end of metanotum; gaster entirely dark or almost entirely dark in dorsal view ...................................................................................... 9

Fore coxae pale in distal half .................... broomensis Naumann & Sands

Fore coxae entirely dark ........................................................................ 10

Apex of hind femur narrowly pale ........................................ tenebrosus Riek

Hind femur entirely dark ........................................................................ jfunereus Riek

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**Table 1.** Collection data for female *Elasmus* specimens on Barrow Island. Specimens from 2006 were collected by S. Callan and R. Graham; those from 2007 were collected by S. Callan and K. Edwards; subsequent specimens were collected by N. Gunawardene and C. Taylor. Most *Elasmus* species on Barrow Island were collected from multiple localities. Only *Elasmus arumburinga* and *Elasmus broomensis* were collected from only one locality on the island.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No. of specimens</th>
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<td>20°49'26&quot;S</td>
<td>25 November 2006</td>
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</table>
Elasmus arumburinga Girault, 1920
Fig. 1

Comments. This species has previously been recorded from Queensland and Victoria (Riek 1967).

Elasmus auratiscutellum Girault, 1915
Fig. 2

Comments. This species was previously described from Gordonvale in Queensland (Riek 1967). Riek’s (1967) treatment of this species is contradictory as the species key states that the mesoscutum is dark while the species description indicates that it is light. Girault’s (1915) original description implies that the mesoscutum is dark. Elasmus auratiscutellum has a similar colour pattern to E. splendidus Girault 1912, but has the scutellum almost entirely yellow while E. splendidus has the scutellum dark with yellow margins. The pedicel of E. splendidus is less than half the length of the first funicular segment while that of E. auratiscutellum is nearly as long as the first funicular segment. Some variation in coloration is visible among the specimens available: most specimens have the pronotum entirely dark, but two specimens have the lateral panels of the pronotum yellow.
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**Elasmus bellicaput** Girault, 1923

**Comments.** This species was previously recorded from Broome in northern Western Australia by Naumann and Sands (1984). A specimen of this species was included by Stevens et al. (2007) among the figured examples of Eulophidae.

**Elasmus broomensis** Naumann & Sands, 1984

Fig. 3

**Comments.** This species was described from Broome in northern Western Australia by Naumann and Sands (1984).

**Elasmus curticornis** sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B14EC723-18E2-4AFA-B69F-F4B6B957B96B

http://species-id.net/wiki/Elasmus_curticornis

Fig. 4

**Holotype.** 1 ♀, Barrow Island, northern sector HDD, N. Gunawardene, C. Taylor, 14–24 March 2011, sticky trap.

**Paratype.** 1 ♀, barge landing, N. Gunawardene, C. Taylor, 14–24 March 2011, suction.

Figure 2. *E. auratiscutellum*, airport, May 2006. Lateral view A dorsal view B antenna C.

Figure 3. *E. broomensis*, May 2006. Lateral view A dorsal view B antenna C.
**Etymology.** From the Latin *curtus*, shortened, and *cornu*, a horn, in reference to the short antennae of this species, as well as by analogy to the similar species *E. brevicornis* Gahan 1922.

**Description.** **Body length.** 1.48–2.13 mm.

**Coloration.** Head and mesosoma blackish with green sheen, except antenna, mandibles and base of tegula cream, dorsellum translucent. Gaster primarily orange, except T1 black, T4 with or without posterolateral dark spots meeting medially, posterior part of T5 to end of gaster black or T5 with transverse dark stripe and T6 to end of gaster dark, S6 to end of gaster black. Leg 1 with base of coxa black, remainder yellow except basal infuscation on femur; legs 2 and 3 each with coxae black except distal ends yellow, trochanters yellow, femora mostly brown except proximal and distal ends yellow, tibiae and tarsi yellow.

**Head.** Slightly narrower than mesosoma; in dorsal view 2.0 times wider than long; in frontal view slightly (1.1 times) wider than high. Vertex and frons with dense piliferous punctures, with interspaces on frons subequal to diameter of punctures. Ocellar triangle about twice as long as wide, POL:OOL 2.3–2.5:1, OD:OOL 0.3–0.4:1, OC:OD 0.8–0.9:1. Compound eye 1.5–2.1 times as high as wide in lateral view; inner margins of compound eyes straight to slightly concave, frons minimum width 0.7 times total head width. Malar space 0.4–0.5 times eye height; lower margin of toruli 2.1–2.5 times their diameter from lower margin of face, about in line with lower margin of eyes. Each mandible with seven teeth.

**Antenna** (Figure 4B, C). Scape 0.5 times as long as pedicel and flagellum combined, lengths of scape and of pedicel and flagellum combined 0.6–0.7 times and 1.0–1.2 times compound eye height; pedicel 1.4–1.8 times as long as wide, 1.3 times length of funicle 1; funicle 1 subtriangular, 0.9–1.0 times as long as wide; funicle 2 and 3 each shorter than (0.8 times and 0.8–0.9 times length of, respectively) funicle 1, funicle 2 0.6–0.7 times and funicle 3 0.6 times as long as wide; clava 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide, 2.3–2.8 times as long as and 1.3 times as wide as funicle 3, clava 3 triangular.

**Mesosoma** (Fig. 4D, E). 1.5–1.7 times longer than wide. Mesoscutum 0.9 times as long as wide, densely covered with piliferous punctures; posterior margin of mesoscutum concave. Scutellum 0.9 times as long as wide, finely reticulate, setae absent except elongate setae at anterolateral and posterolateral corners, anterior and posterior pairs of setae of similar length, posterior setae not extending beyond apex of dorsellum. Dorsellum length 0.7 times basal width.

**Wings.** Hyaline. Forewing (Fig. 4F, G) 1.4–1.5 times length of head and mesosoma combined, 3.3–3.6 times as long as wide; isolated subcubital line of setae present; postmarginal vein subequal in length to stigmal vein. Hind wing 0.9 times length of forewing, 5.1 times as long as wide.

**Legs.** Mid femur with stout apical posterolateral seta 0.2–0.3 times length of tibia. Hind tibia with dorsal pattern of black setae demarking four diamonds anterolaterally and three diamonds posterolaterally.
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Gaster. Gaster 0.8–1.1 times length of head and thorax combined, 2.1–2.3 times as long as wide, not produced; posterior margin of T6 straight.

Comments. The distinctive quadrate antennae of this species, with all funicular segments broader than long, distinguish it from most other species of Elasmus except the Asian species Elasmus brevicornis Gahan 1922 and Elasmus philippinensis Ashmead 1904 and the Australian Elasmus concinnus Riek 1967. Elasmus philippinensis has a brown-black flagellum, with only the scape yellowish (Ashmead 1904). Elasmus brevicornis and E. concinnus both have notably less extensive light coloration on the gaster. The gaster of E. concinnus is dorsally almost entirely dark except for a light cross-band at the apex of T2 (Riek 1967), while that of E. brevicornis is light dorsally at the apex of T1, T2 and sometimes T3 (Mani and Saraswat 1972; Verma et al. 2002; Yefremova

Figure 4. Elasmus curticornis, holotype. Lateral view A close-up of head B antenna, diagram (setae omitted) C dorsal view D dorsal view, diagram (E) forewing F forewing diagram showing setal pattern G.
and Strakhova 2010) and may sometimes be entirely dark brown to black (Verma et al. 2002). In contrast, the gaster of *E. curticornis* is light from the apex of T1 to T4 or T5. Laterally, the gasters of *E. brevicornis* and *E. concinnus* are light over at most a third (Mani and Saraswat 1972; Riek 1967) while that of *E. curticornis* is light over at least two-thirds. Also, *E. brevicornis* has POL 1.5 times OOL (Yefremova and Strakhova 2010), as opposed to about 2.5 times in *E. curticornis*. *Elasmus concinnus* has the flagellum dark above and the first claval segment distinctly shorter than the third funicle (Riek 1967); *E. curticornis* has the flagellum more evenly pale, and the first claval segment and third funicle are subequal in length.

**Elasmus ero emma** (Girault, 1940)

Fig. 5

**Comments.** *Elasmus ero emma* was previously only known from Capella in central Queensland, but the type subspecies *Elasmus ero ero* has previously been recorded from Bunbury in southern Western Australia (Riek 1967). Some minor variation in colour pattern is visible in the available specimens: the specimen collected in November 2009 has the fore coxae almost entirely dark, as well as more extensive dark coloration of the dorsum of the gaster, with transverse dark stripes on the posterior margins of segments 4 on.

![Figure 5. E. ero emma, March 2011. Lateral view A dorsal view B antenna C.](image)

**Elasmus flavipropleurum** Girault, 1940

Fig. 6

**Comments.** This species was originally described from Gordonvale in northern Queensland (Riek 1967). Specimens may vary in the degree of dark coloration on the gaster; several specimens are almost entirely dark dorsally except for the posterior margins of most segments, while remaining predominantly orange laterally.
Elasmus formosus nakomara Girault, 1920
Fig. 7

Comments. This species has been recorded from a number of localities in eastern Queensland (Riek 1967).

Elasmus funereus Riek, 1967
Fig. 8

Comments. This species was originally described from a number of localities in Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory (Riek 1967).
Elasmus neofunereus Riek, 1967

Fig. 9

Comments. This species was described from Griffith in New South Wales (Riek 1967).

Elasmus tenebrosus Riek, 1967

Fig. 10

Comments. This species was described from near Bourke in New South Wales. Riek (1967) described this species as having the gaster entirely dark; however, specimens from Barrow Island are reddish laterally on segments 2–5. This reddish coloration is more marked in some specimens than others, and may be little more than a reddish shading. In other features, specimens correlate with Riek’s (1967) description, and we feel confident in assigning them to Riek’s species.

Discussion

To date, eleven species of Elasmus have been recorded for the island and for eight of the species, the current records represent notable range extensions. Many chalcid species are known to have broad, even cosmopolitan, distributions (Bouček 1988). The fact that many of the Elasmus species now listed for Barrow Island occur on the other side of the continent demonstrates the large gap in collection effort for the north-west of Australia. Much of Barrow Island’s invertebrate fauna is most likely shared with the mainland, especially in terms of more motile groups. Ants have
been well collected for the region and taxonomic expertise is available for this family of wasp relatives. The ant species from Barrow Island are all found on mainland Western Australia. However, comparisons of other invertebrate taxa from Barrow at a regional or continental scale are impeded by the lack of surveys carried out in the north-western part of the state. Its remoteness and the lack of resources for biological surveys in this part of the world mean that much of the fauna in the north-west still remains unknown. The other issue is the lack of current taxonomic work being carried out on these groups. Out of the 363 wasp morphospecies listed for Barrow Island, only *Elasmus* has been successfully taken to species with the help of Riek (1967). The majority of the remaining wasps have been identified only to family. Currently, a few other families are being analysed further and will hopefully yield species identifications or new species descriptions.

**Acknowledgements**

The Gorgon Project is operated by an Australian subsidiary of Chevron and is a joint venture of the Australian subsidiaries of Chevron (approximately 47 percent), ExxonMobil (25 percent) and Shell (25 percent), Osaka Gas (1.25 percent), Tokyo Gas (one percent) and Chubu Electric Power (0.417 percent). The authors thank Professor Jonathan Majer for continuous supervision and guidance for the research on Barrow Island. We are grateful to Chevron Australia Pty Ltd for on-island support with logistics, and the Gorgon Project Partners for financial support to undertake the project. Shae Callan, Karl Edwards, Karen Edward, Rebecca Graham, Tim Lardner, Dr Anita Lyons, Morgan Lythe, Natalie Randall, Brad Scanlon and Dusty Severtson all assisted the project, either in the field and/or in the laboratory.

**References**


