Cynipid inquilines (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae) of the Carpathian Basin

Melika G.

Plant Health Diagnostic National Reference Laboratory, National Food Chain Safety Office, Hungary

The family Cynipidae divided into two main trophic groups: the gall inducers, and the gall-associated inquilines. Inquiline gall wasps are obligate inhabitants of galls induced by other insects -almost always gall wasps on oak, rose and Rubus. All are herbivores, though some cause the death of their host galler. Cynipidae are divided into 12 tribes, which from three tribes, Diastrophini, Ceroptresini and Synergini, include gall-associated inquilines.

In Diastropnini, the Holarctic genus *Periclistus* include 13 species, all are inquilines in rose galls (*Diplolepis* and *Liebelia*). In Carpathian Basin 2 species are known: P. brandtii and P. caninae. One genus, *Ceroptres* distributed throughout the Holarctic Region and 23 valid species are known, all are inquilines in oak galls, six species from the Palaearctic, 17 from the Nearctic, 2 species from the Carpathian Basin, *C. clavicornis* and *C. cerri*. Synergini includes 7 genera, *Agastoroxenia*, *Lithosaphonecrus*, *Saphonecrus*, *Synophrus*, *Synergus*, *Ufo*, *Rhoophilus*, with 179 species known worldwide, - all are inquilines which attack hosts in the oak gallwasp tribe Cynipini.

In the Western Palaearctic, Synophrus, Saphonecrus, Synergus genera can be found. In the Carpathian Basin genus Synophrus is reperesented by 3 species, S. politus, S. pilulae and S. hungaricus; genus Saphonecrus — with 3 species, S. connatus, S. haimi, S. undulatus, and the Synergus is represented by 20 species, all are inquilines in oak gallwasps: S. apicalis, S. consobrinus, S. crassicornis, S. dacianus, S. diaphanous, S. facialis, S. flavipes, S. hayneanus, S. incrassatus, S. pallicornis, S. pallidipennis, S. pallipes, S. physocerus, S. reinhardi, S. ruficornis, S. subterraneus, S. thaumocerus, S. tibialis, S. umbraculus, S. variabilis.