The eulophid parasitoid species that have been recorded in Greece as natural enemies of Phyllocnistis citrella Stainton (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae) are Neochrysocharis formosa (Westwood) (Anagnou-Veroniki et al., 2002), Pnigalio pectinicornis (Linnaeus) (Anagnou-Veroniki et al., 2002), Citrostichus phyllocnistoides (Narayanam) (Michelakis, 1997; Anagnou-Veroniki et al., 2002), Semielacher petiolatus (Girault) (Michelakis, 1997; Anagnou-Veroniki et al., 2002) and Ageniaspis citrocola (Michelakis, 1997).

In July of 2005, Pnigalio soemius (Walker) (=Pnigalio flavipes, = Eulophus flavipes, = Pnigalio punctiscuta) (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) (Fig. 1) was found in Attica (Central Greece) parasitizing the third and fourth instars of P. citrella larvae on Citrus sinensis L.

Pnigalio soemius is a polyphagous ectoparasitoid of 89 leaf miner species and larvae of gall makers from several insect orders (Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera) (Noyes, 2002).
The theoretical lower threshold for development is 30 °C for both males and females, while the optimum developmental temperature and the upper lethal threshold are 28.9 and 35.1 °C, respectively, for males and 28.6 and 34.6 °C, respectively, for females (Bernardo et al., 2006).

Color: Antenna brown, wings hyaline with brown venation, thorax metallic green, metasoma yellow, periphery and apex black, legs light yellow, tarsi dark yellow. Body length: about 1.66 mm.

Acknowledgements – This research was partially supported by the the Ministry of Science and Environment Protection of the Republic of Serbia (Grant 143006B). The authors thank Aleksandar Stojanović (Belgrade Natural History Museum) for help in identification of Pnigalio soemius.