

A new species of *Mesostenus* Gravenhorst, 1829 (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Cryptinae) from Venezuela

Новый вид *Mesostenus* Gravenhorst, 1829 (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Cryptinae) из Венесуэлы

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Венесуэла, ихневмониды, новый вид, Cryptinae, Cryptini, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, *Mesostenus*.

ABSTRACT. A new species of the genus *Mesostenus*, *M. trjapitzini* **sp.n.**, is described from Venezuela. The new species belongs to the group of species with black metasoma and hind margins of tergites banded with white. This group includes four species from Mexico [Kasparyan & Ruíz-Cancino, 2008] and three species from South America [Porter, 1973]. *Mesostenus trjapitzini* **sp.n.** can be distinguished from other members of this species group by entirely white mesosternum, predominantly white mesopleuron with black spot on speculum (Fig. 1).

РЕЗЮМЕ. В роде *Mesostenus* описан новый вид *M. trjapitzini* **sp.n.** из Венесуэлы. Новый вид относится к группе видов, имеющих черное брюшко с белой перевязью на заднем крае тергитов. Эта группа включает 4 вида из Мексики [Kasparyan & Ruíz-Cancino, 2008] и 3 вида из Южной Америки [Porter, 1973]. *Mesostenus trjapitzini* **sp.n.**, отличается от других видов группы по черной окраске спекулюма (рис. 1) при преимущественно белых мезоплеврах и полностью белом мезостернуме.

Introduction

The genus *Mesostenus* Gravenhorst, 1829 is distributed worldwide, except for the Ethiopian and Australian regions, and includes about 65 species [Yu et al., 2005; Kasparyan & Ruíz-Cancino, 2008]. Nearctic species were revised by Townes & Townes [1962], Neotropical species were catalogued by Townes & Townes [1966], South American species were revised by Porter [1973, 1974, 1987] and Mexican species were revised by Kasparyan & Ruíz-Cancino [2008]. The hosts of *Mesostenus* are more or less concealed larvae of Lepidoptera, mainly of Phycitinae and Pyraustinae (Pyralidae) and also of Tortricidae [Yu et al., 2005]. The new species is described from the collec-

tion of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM).

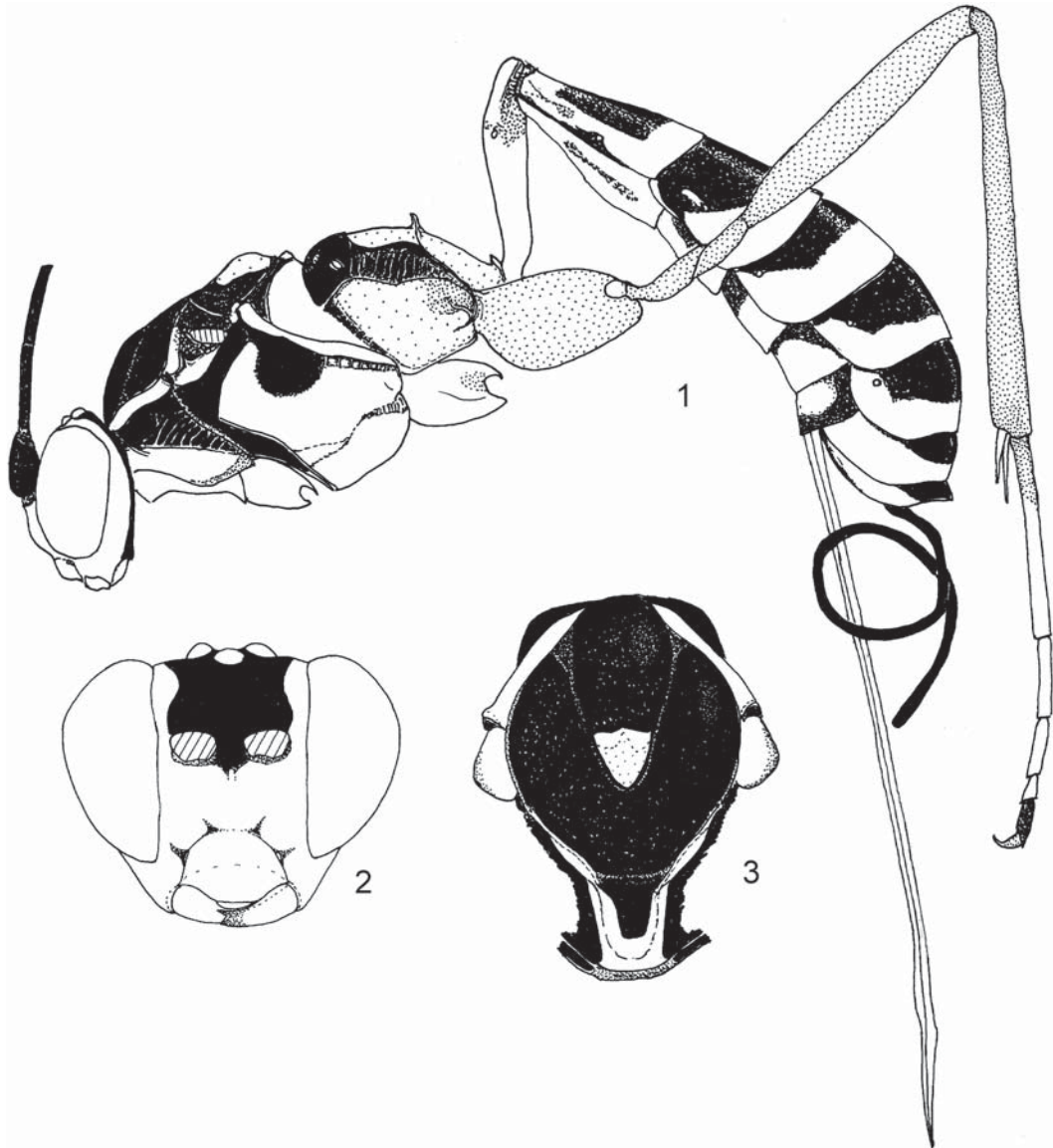
Taxonomic part

Mesostenus trjapitzini sp.n.
Figs 1–3.

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, Venezuela, Carabobo, palmichal, 931 m, N 10°28.590, W 68°23.993, yellow pan traps, coffee/orange-tree grove, 30–31 August 2007, coll. J.L. Garcia (UNAM).

DESCRIPTION. Female (holotype). Fore wing 7.8 mm long. Antenna with 31 flagellar segments; first flagellomere 6.0–7.0 times as long as wide; flagellomeres 13 to 30 slightly flattened ventrally and densely covered with very short trichoid sensillae, most of these segments subquadrate. Clypeus very high (Fig. 2) and strongly convex in lateral view, its lower margin almost straight. Malar space long, about 0.7 as long as basal width of mandible. Face with rather sparse and moderately fine punctures centrally, very finely and scarcely punctate laterally. Temples short, very strongly narrowed beyond the eyes and impressed along occipital carina. Occipital carina at the level of lower margin of eyes sharply curved to hypostomal carina; this curved carina looks like a small tooth in profile. Hypostomal carina behind the mandible raised to a lobe.

Mesosoma more or less smooth and shiny. Epomia present as a long but rather thin carina. Lower 2/3 of lateral part of pronotum longitudinally striate, and upper 1/3 finely punctate. Mesopleuron with moderately coarse punctures, its central part very coarsely punctate and partly reticulate. Speculum polished and almost impunctate. Sternaulus deep, reaching hind corner of mesopleuron. Metapleuron with coarse and dense punctures. Propodeum covered with irregular rugosity, only white area between apophyses and basal trans-



Figs 1–3. *Mesostenus trjapitzini* sp.n., ♀ (holotype): 1 — body and hind leg, lateral view; 2 — head, anterior view; 3 — part of mesosoma, dorsal view.

Рис. 1–3. *Mesostenus trjapitzini* sp.n., ♀ (голотип): 1 — тело и задняя нога, вид сбоку; 2 — голова, вид спереди; 3 — часть мезосомы, вид сверху.

verse carina smooth, shiny and punctate. Propodeum with basal and apical transverse carinae, the apical one partly interrupted between apophyses; apex of apophyse depressed.

Fore wing with areolet about 1.6 as wide as long and about 0.33 as long as portion of second recurrent vein above the bulla. Nervulus interstitial. Hind wing with nervellus intercepted at lower 0.33. Hind legs rather slender (Fig. 1), hind femur about 7.0 times as long as wide.

Metasomal tergite 1 polished, with weak traces of dorsal longitudinal carinae between spiracles. Dorsolateral longitudinal carinae absent. Tergites 1–8 with very finely granulate smoothed microsculpture and with discernible fine, moderately sparse setiferous punc-

tures (punctures very scarce on basal 0.3 of tergite 2). Ovipositor sheath about 1.5 times as long as hind tibia; apical portion of upper valve beyond the nodus 1.3 times as long as second segment of hind tarsus and about 7 times as long as height of the ovipositor at nodus.

Body black with white markings as on Figs 1–3. Antenna black with flagellomere 5 in apical half and flagellomeres 6–11 entirely white. Palpi dirty whitish at base, their apical segments pale brown. Mesosternum completely white. Mesopleuron predominantly white with black prepectus, speculum and black upper margin (except for subtegular ridge), metapleuron whitish, its lower hind corner pale brownish red. Propodeum black, with a pair of broad whitish bands from

basal transverse carina to apex covering apophyses, with small pale marking on basal area, and with small whitish dots laterad the basal area. Fore and mid legs with coxae and trochanters white, femora, tibiae and tarsi reddish rufous, tarsomeres 3–5 brownish. Hind coxa, trochanters and femur entirely reddish; hind tibia brownish rufous with its extreme base darkened, spurs rufous; hind tarsus white with basal 0.3 of basitarsus brownish rufous and apical tarsomere blackish (Fig. 1). Wings hyaline. Pterostigma blackish. Color pattern of metasoma black and white (Fig. 1); postpetiole of tergite 1 just beyond the spiracles with thin transverse pale brown band and pale brownish laterally.

Male. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species belongs to the group of species with metasomal tergites black, broadly white-banded on hind margins. It can be distinguished from other Mexican species of the group by black coloration of speculum (Fig. 1). The new species is similar in its color pattern to South American *M. euoplus* Porter, 1973, *M. nepomis* Porter, 1973 and *M. pluvialis* Porter, 1973 with hind part of mesopleuron (including speculum) widely blackish. *Mesostenus trjapitzini* **sp.n.** is considerably paler than all these species, with face, clypeus, lower 0.6 of mesopleuron, mesosternum, metapleuron, fore and mid coxae and trochanters and trochantelli completely whitish (partly blackish or orange in the other three species). It differs also by the distinct epomia, longer hind trochantellus (dorsally about half as long as hind trochanter — Fig. 1; 0.24–0.3 times in other South American species of the group), and hind coxa, trochanters and femur uniformly pale reddish.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named in honour of Dr. Vladimir A. Trjapitzin in recognition of his

large contribution to the study of Neotropical Hymenoptera.

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