

A new species of *Bicryptella* Townes from Honduras (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Cryptinae)

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A new species of ichneumon-flies, *Bicryptella yanegai* sp. n. (Cryptinae), is described from Honduras. The genus *Bicryptella* is recorded from North America for the first time. A key for separation of the new species from South American species of the genus is given.

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Genus *Bicryptella* Strand, 1917

Cryptella Szépligeti, 1916: 290 (nom. praeocc.).
Bicryptella Strand, 1917: 137 (new replacement for *Cryptella* Szépligeti); Townes & Townes, 1962: 14 (in *Mesostenus*); 1966: 84 (bibl. to genus, syn., bibl. to 2 Neotropical species); Townes, 1970: 277, 279, 480 (in *Lymeonina*, key to genera, syn., description, figure).

Type species: *Cryptella crassicornis* Szépligeti, 1916 (junior secondary homonym of *Mesosterius crassicornis* Brullé, 1846 = *Bicryptella vera* Townes, 1966), by monotypy.

Diagnosis. The genus *Bicryptella* belongs to the Neotropical subtribe *Lymeonina* and differs from other genera of the subtribe in the thick flagellum with first segment about 2.5-3 times as long as its maximum width (Fig. 1) (in other genera of *Lymeonina*, it is usually more than 4 times as long as wide), broad clypeus (about 2.5 times as wide as high), and postnervulus intercepted at the middle.

Key to species of *Bicryptella*

1. Abdomen black, with first segment reddish and segments 6-7(8) white dorsally (Fig. 2). Fore and middle legs, hind coxa and trochanters reddish. Hind femur predominantly (except for reddish at base, especially ventrally), hind tibia completely, and basal half of hind basitarsus black. – Head and thorax black, except for whitish labrum, dirty yellowish palpi, whitish orbital stripes on frons, two whitish dorsal anterior spots on collar of pronotum, and narrow whitish stripe on subtegular ridge. Antenna black with flagellar segments 6-11 white except ventrally. – Honduras ***B. yanegai*** sp. n.
- Abdomen red, with first segment sometimes black. Legs red, except for hind tarsi predominantly whitish yellow and sometimes (in *B. vera* Townes) hind tibia black. – Head (except white stripes on orbits of frons) and thorax black (in *B. crassicornis* Brullé,

front margin of pronotum, scutellum and apophyses of propodeum whitish yellow). – South America ***B. crassicornis*** (Brullé) and ***B. vera*** Townes

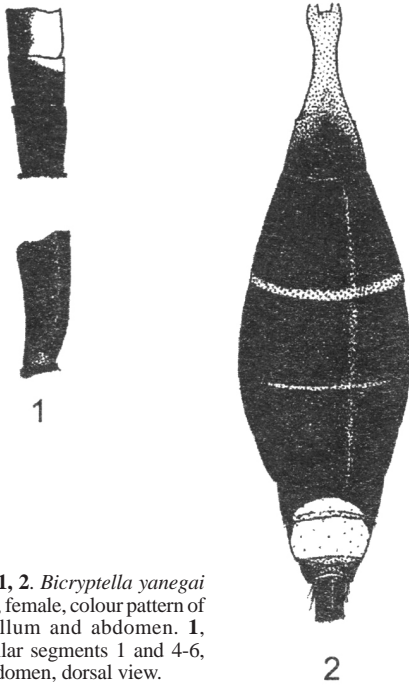
Bicryptella yanegai sp. n. (Figs 1, 2)

Holotype. ♀, Honduras, Olancho, La Murilla Nacional Park, 1480 m, 15°5'49''N 86°44'17''W, 4-7.VII.2002 (D. Yanega).

Paratype. ♀, the same data as in holotype.

The type of the new species is deposited at the Entomological Research Collection of University of California, Riverside, USA.

Description. **Female.** Fore wing 8-9.6 mm long. Antenna with 28-29 flagellar segments; flagellum thick, slightly shorter than fore wing; its first segment about 3 times as long as wide at apex; fifth and following flagellar segments (Fig. 1) square or transverse (except for apical one); two basal flagellar segments combined about 0.9 times as long as maximum diameter of eye; from about segment 12 (just beyond white ring) flagellar segments at ventral side flattened and covered with very short and dense microtrichiae. Malar space about 0.8 times as long as basal width of mandible. Face and frons coarsely rugose-punctate; frons with weak median longitudinal carina; basal half of clypeus moderately convex and coarsely punctate; its lower half flat, polished, impunctate, with anterior margin widely truncate and sharp. Temples smooth, with moderately fine and dense punctures; vertex with very fine and dense punctures. Thorax covered with strong rugae and moderate-sized, dense punctures (mesoscutum, mesosternum and base of propodeum smooth, without rugae); anterior part of speculum polished and impunctate; scutellum polished with fine, sparse punctures; its apex



Figs 1, 2. *Bicryptella yanegai* sp. n., female, colour pattern of flagellum and abdomen. **1**, flagellar segments 1 and 4-6, **2**, abdomen, dorsal view.

impunctate. Groove between postscutellum and propodeum rather short, shallow, covered with longitudinal carinae. Propodeum with both transverse carinae distinct; apical carina weaker and arched anteriorly; apophyses present but small and depressed. Legs rather stout; proportion of hind tarsal segments 8 : 3.2 : 2.2 : 0.9 : 3.3 (fifth segment as long as second). Areolet open distally, about 0.75 times as high as portion of second recurrent vein above the bulla; nervulus interstitial; postnervulus intercepted at middle. Nervulus intercepted at lower 0.33. First abdominal segment without basal lateral tooth and without any longitudinal carinae; spiracles of first tergite in its apical 0.3. First tergite covered with fine and rather sparse punctures; sublateral parts of its postpetiole and base of second tergite polished and almost impunctate. Tergites 2-8 smooth, covered with very fine and dense setiferous punctures; hairs very short and dense. Ovipositor with weak rounded nodus; tip of its lower valve thin and bearing 6-7 very oblique weak teeth; ovipositor sheath about 0.6 times as long as hind tibia.

Body black. Antenna black, with flagellar segments 6-11 white dorsally. Frontal orbits with yellow stripe extending from the level of upper margin of antennal sockets to upper 0.8 of frons. Labrum white. Mandibles black, but reddish brown at apical 0.4 before teeth and (in paratype) with small subbasal yellow spot; palpi pale rufous.

Collar of pronotum with dorsal whitish spot divided at middle by black line. Tegulae black in distal 0.6 and pale (whitish and brownish) in proximal part; subtegular ridge with short yellow mark. Lateral prescutellar carinae of mesoscutum and two subbasal lateral spots on scutellum yellow. Apophyses of propodeum tinged with reddish brown at apex. Fore and middle legs rufous. Hind coxae and trochanters reddish; hind femur black, partly reddish at extreme base and ventrally in basal 0.3-0.5; hind tibia completely black; spurs, basal 0.55 of hind basitarsus and last tarsal segment entirely blackish brown. Pterostigma blackish. Abdominal tergites black, with tergite 1 (except for hind part of postpetiole) and hind margin of tergites 2 and 3 reddish; tergites 6-8 with dorsal white spot (Fig. 2). Epipleurae whitish. Sternites blackish brown (darker laterally) with whitish hind margin. Ovipositor sheath blackish dorsally, pale brownish laterally in basal 0.7.

Diagnosis. *B. yanegai* differs from other species of the genus in having abdomen black with petiole reddish and with large dorsal white spot in apical segments (Fig. 2).

Etymology. The species is named in honour of Dr. Doug Yanega, who collected interesting ichneumonids, including this new species.

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