A new species of the genus *Tricentrum* Townes from Mexico (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Cryptini)

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The genus *Tricentrum* Townes is recorded for North America for the first time. A new species, *T. mexicanum* from Mexico is described. A key to species of the genus is given.

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Only one Brazilian species was hitherto known in the genus *Tricentrum* Townes (Townes, 1970). A second species of this genus, from southern part of Mexico, is found in the collection of Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo Leon (Monterrey, Mexico) and described below. *Tricentrum* is closely related to the Mexican genus *Xenarthron* Kasparyan & Ruiz, 2005. The following characters are shared by both genera: head large; clypeus rather flat and with median apical tooth; antenna in apical half widened and flattened below; spiracles of propodeum elongate; first tergite without basal tooth; ovipositor moderately compressed and rather short; also areolation of propodeum is rather similar in both genera. *Tricentrum* differs from *Xenarthron* in the maxillary palpi non-modified (segment 4 subequal to adjoining ones), lower tooth of mandible longer than upper tooth, anterior margin of clypeus with two lateral teeth in addition to median one, and areolet large and closed.

Key to species of *Tricentrum*

1. Head entirely black. Body entirely fulvous. Costulae joining areola on its anterior margin. – Brazil . . . . **T. atriceps** Townes
– Head white with frons, vertex and occiput partly black. Body fulvous with pronotum and mesoscutum predominantly blackish. Costulae joining areola near its posterior margin. – Mexico . . . . **T. mexicanum** sp. n.

Tricentrum mexicanum sp. n.

Holotype. ♀, **Mexico**, *Quintana Roo*, Reserva El Eden, 12.VIII.1998 (Todd), CIB 98-0065, deposited at Department of Entomology, A&M Texas University, College Station, USA.

Description. Body 9.5 mm, fore wing 8 mm long. Antenna with 27 flagellar segments; first flagellomere 0.85 times as long as second; both combined 0.63 times as long as maximum diameter of eye; flagellomeres 7-22 transverse or subquadrate. Face and clypeus with moderately coarse and rather sparse punctures. Head large; temples convex, in lower half 1.2 times as long as profile of eye. Occipital carina joining lower corner of mandible without connection with hypostomal carina. Thorax and propodeum polished and more or less evenly covered with rather fine setiferous punctures, which are dense on mesoscutum. Propodeum with pleural longitudinal carinae and both transverse carinae distinct; basal area absent; areola triangular, joining costulae close to its hind corners. Areolet in fore wing large, about 1.25 times as wide as long, about 0.7 times as long as second recurrent vein; nervulus distinctly antefurcal; nervellus intercepted at lower 0.4. Abdominal tergites smooth, with very fine setiferous punctures. Ovipositor rather thin, with distinct nodus; ovipositr sheath as long as hind tibia.

Antennae blackish with scape ventrally and flagellomeres (4)5-12 white. Head white; teeth of mandibles, median longitudinal band on frons, hind half of vertex, and upper half of occiput black. Body and legs fulvous (light orange); pronotum blackish with anterior and posterior (vertical) margins and dorsal spot on collar light fulvous; mesoscutum black with yellowish a small lateral spot and a pair of submedian longitudinal lines broadened posteriorly; tegulae, scutellum, fore and middle coxae, and hind tarsus whitish yellow; all tarsi with last segment brown.

References

Townes, H.K. 1970. The genera of Ichneumonidae. Subfamily Gelinae. *Mem. Amer. entomol. Inst.*, **12**. 537 p.