

A new species of *Ischnus* from Mexico (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Cryptini)

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A new species, *Ischnus cieloi* sp. n. is described from Mexico and compared with the closely related *I. celaya* Cresson.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, new species, Mexico

DESCRIPTION

Genus *Ischnus* Gravenhorst, 1829

Genus *Ischnus* Gravenhorst, 1829 belongs to the tribe Cryptini which recently was reviewed for Mexico by the author (Kasparyan & Ruiz, 2005, 2008). Eight species of *Ischnus* were recorded from Mexico, and a new species is described herein.

The following abbreviations are used for collections containing material of the new species: AEI – American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, Florida, USA; TAMU – Texas Agriculture & Machinery University, Department of Entomology, College Station, Texas, USA; UAT – Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, División de Postgrado e Investigación, UAM Agronomía y Ciencias, Insect Museum, Cd. Victoria, México; ZISP – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Ischnus cieloi sp. n.

Ischnus celaya Cresson: Kasparyan & Ruiz, 2005: 119 (part.).

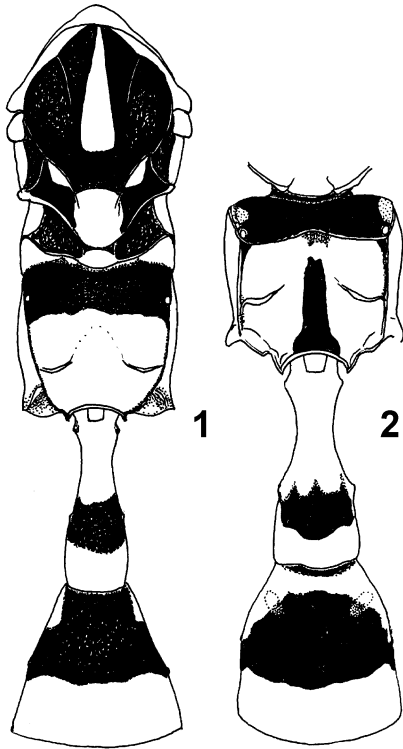
Holotype. Female (*Ischnus* sp. 29 in the AEI collection), **Mexico, Oaxaca**, Metate, 85.5 km SW from Tuxtepec, 900 m asl; 17 Oct. 1962; coll. H. & M. Townes.

Paratypes. Two females, 14 males (UAT); **Mexico, Tamaulipas**, Gomez Farias, Alta Cima, 900 m asl, Malaise trap, Jan. 1999 – 4 Aug. 1999; coll. S. Hernandez. Seven females, 1 male (UAT), 2 females, 1 male (ZISP); same locality (Alta Cima), 7 Aug. – 14 Oct. 2000; coll. D.R. Kasparyan. One

female (TAMU); Alta Cima – Rancho El Cielo, 6 July 1986; coll. R. Jones & P. Kovarik.

Description. Female. Fore wing 4.5-7 mm long. Antenna with 24 to 27 flagellar segments; flagellomeres 1 and 2 combined about 1.5 times as long as maximum diameter of eye. Frons almost smooth, occasionally in upper half with weak median longitudinal carina. Clypeus strongly convex in profile. Occipital carina joining hypostomal carina very close beyond lower corner of mandible. Mesoscutum mat with punctures very fine and indistinct. Lateral carinae of scutellum extend at least to its basal 0.5. Mesopleuron with fine longitudinal striation; speculum polished, with fine punctures. Metapleuron subpolished or with very fine striae and punctures. Fore wing: nervulus interstitial, postnervulus intercepted in its upper 0.35. Propodeum before basal transverse carina very finely granulate, beyond this carina partly superficially scabrous. Apical transverse carina of propodeum missing in its medial 0.25 (Fig. 1), sublaterally raised to form distinct flange. Postpetiole of the first segment granulate with hind margin polished; part of postpetiole behind spiracles 1.1 times as long as wide. Tergite 2 about as long as wide at hind margin; its hairs short, punctures indistinct, superficial but rather large on lateral parts of tergite. Ovipositor sheath about 0.6 times as long as hind tibia.

Head anteriorly white with broad central black band from middle of frons to occipital carina; hind part of vertex (0.35) and of occiput in upper half black. Antennae blackish,



Figs 1, 2. Two species of *Ischnus*, dorsal view. 1, *Ischnus cieloi* sp. n., thorax and base of abdomen; 2, *I. celaya* Cresson, propodeum and basal metasomal tergites.

scape white ventrally, flagellomeres (5) 6 to 11 white. Propleura and pronotum white (except for short transverse black line on posterior half of collar). Mesoscutum, sides of scutellum and of postscutellum black; median stripe on mesoscutum (Fig. 1), lateral prescutellar carina, scutellum and postscutellum dorsally white. Mesopleuron and metapleuron white; upper anterior corner of mesopleuron (except for subtegular ridge), fore margin of prepectus, lower 0.75 of mesepimeron and frontal edge of metapleuron black. Propodeum before basal transverse carina completely black; beyond this carina completely white (except for black line on pleural carina) (Fig. 1); coxae and all trochanters I white; middle coxa dorsally on apex with small black spot; hind coxa dorsally with median black line and with a pair of ventrobasal black areas; extreme base of middle and hind trochanters I black. Legs

(except for coxae and trochanters I) predominantly reddish yellow; fore and middle tarsi with segments 3-5 dorsally dark brown; hind tarsus white except that segment 1 in basal 0.6 reddish and segment 5 black. Abdominal segment 1 white with median spot just beyond spiracles and with ventrolateral carinae black. Tergites 2-7 black at base and white in their posterior part (0.5-0.6); basal corners of tergite 2 and tergites 4-8 laterally white. Tergite 8 dorsally predominantly black. Pterostigma pale brown.

Male. Fore wing about 4 mm long. Antenna with 25 flagellar segments; flagellomeres from about 13 to 15 with fine linear tyloids. Coloration similar to that in female, except that flagellomeres (9)10 to 15(16) white, hind trochanters II predominantly black, and hind tarsus white with basal part (0.6) of segment 1 black.

Comparison. *Ischnus cieloi* belongs to the complex of species with unusual elongate (drop-shaped) white median mark on the mesoscutum and most closely resembles *I. celaya* (Cresson, 1873). *Ischnus cieloi* differs from this species in having pronotum (except for between epomia) and propodeum beyond the basal transverse carina completely white (except for black pleural lines bordering metapleuron) (compare Figs 1 and 2), hind coxa white (with dorsal line and its anteroventral part black), and base of tergite 2 black medially. The new species differs from *I. basalis* Kasparyan & Ruiz, 2005 in having the abdomen black with apical bands on tergites white (in *I. basalis* the abdomen is reddish brown and the clypeus is very weakly convex).

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