

**A new genus of the tribe Cryptini
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae) from Mexico**

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**Новый род ихневмонид трибы Cryptini
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae) из Мексики**

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Abstract. A new genus and species of ichneumon-flies of the subfamily Cryptinae, *Cadarca tobiassi* gen. et sp. n., from Mexico (Tamaulipas) is described and illustrated. The taxonomic position of the new genus in the subtribe Mesostenina is discussed.

Key words. Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae, new genus, new species, Mexico.

Резюме. Описывается новый род и вид ихневмонид подсем. Cryptinae из Мексики (Тамаулипас) — *Cadarca tobiassi* gen. et sp. n. Обсуждается таксономическое положение нового рода в подтрибе Mesostenina.

Ключевые слова. Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae, новый род, новый вид, Мексика.

Introduction

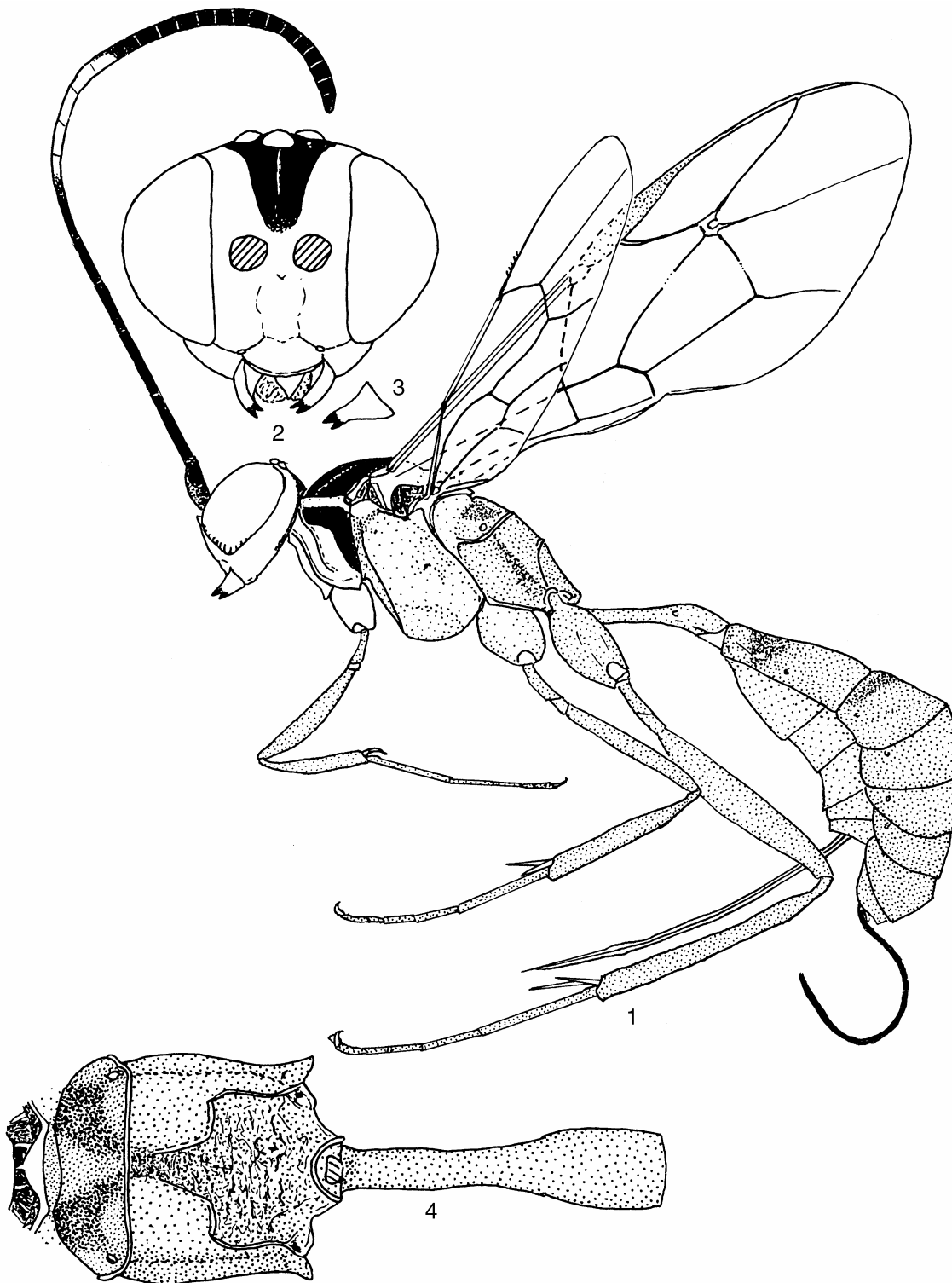
Cryptini is the largest group of Ichneumonidae, and about 200 genera are known in the world fauna (Townes, 1970; Yu, Horstmann, 1997). Nearctic Cryptini (north of Mexico) were revised by Townes and Townes (1962), but the Neotropical fauna has only been catalogued (Townes, Townes, 1966). The Cryptini fauna of Mexico, currently being investigated by the authors of the present paper, includes about 50 genera and 300 species (Kasparyan et al., 2003). A new genus with a new species belonging to the subtribe Mesostenina is described below.

Holotype and most paratypes are deposited in Insect Museum of UAT (Cd Victoria, Mexico) (UAT), some paratypes are in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia) (ZISP).

Genus *Cadarca* Kasparyan et Ruiz, gen. n.

Type species: *Cadarca tobiassi* sp. n.

Diagnosis. Similar to *Mesostenus* Gravenhorst but differing in the following characters: (1) two basal flagellar segments long, about 1.4 times as long as maximum diameter of eye; (2) distinct trans-



Figs 1–4. *Cadarca tobiassi* gen. et sp. n. 1 — body, lateral view; 2 — head, frontal view; 3 — mandible; 4 — propodeum and tergum 1, dorsal view.

verse sulcus present between clypeal fovea and eye; (3) punctures on thorax fine and sparse; (4) transverse carina of pronotum between anterior margins of epomia complete, not interrupted on collar; (5) areolet very small and not closed distally, receiving second recurrent vein before its middle; (6) nervulus interstitial; (7) mediella rather strongly arched; (8) nervellus intercepted at middle, lower part reclivous; (9) tergum 1 without pair of subbasal lateral teeth; (10) tergum 2 smooth and without microsculpture except for fine setiferous punctures. The characters of wing venation (5–8) and some others (1, 9, 10) are similar to those of the South American genera *Harpura* Townes and *Acorystus* Townes, and character 2 is present in the South American genera *Hercana* Townes and *Mecistum* Townes.

Description. Body slender. Frons without median horn. Clypeus rather short and high, convex, with flat lower one-third; apical margin broadly truncate. Malar space about 0.7 times as long as basal width of mandible, bordered above with almost transverse sulcus extending from eye to clypeal fovea (Fig. 2). Basal width of mandible about 2.5 times its apical width; lower tooth of mandible smaller and slightly shorter than upper tooth (Fig. 3). Profile of temple at its upper one-third about 0.4 times as long as eye. Upper margin of pronotum moderately swollen. Epomia moderately long, reaching dorsally to lower edge of swollen upper margin of pronotum, lower end of epomia finishing on transverse carina of pronotum, which is not interrupted on collar. Propodeum in profile rather weakly convex, its apical carina interrupted medially and broadened sublaterally into distinct transverse crests. Hind margin of metanotum just laterad each side of postscutellum widened as small projection; usually small tooth present just below of this projection opposite anterior ends of submedian longitudinal carinae. Areolet small, open distally, about 2.5 times wider than high; veins surrounding areolet widened, their width almost equal to height of areolet; areolet receiving second recurrent vein before or near middle (Fig. 1). Nervulus interstitial (opposite basal vein). Postnervulus intercepted at middle or slightly above middle. Nervellus intercepted at middle, its lower part reclivous. Mediocubitella (*m+cu*) distinctly arched before nervellus. Fourth tarsal segment of female not distinctly bilobed at apex. First abdominal segment moderately long, rather slender, without subbasal lateral tooth (Fig. 4); its ventrolateral carina and suture between tergum and sternum indistinct (Fig. 1). Apex of first sternum about at basal 0.4 of postpetiole (closer to spiracles than to apex). Ovipositor sheath about 1.1 times as long as hind tibia.

***Cadarca tobiasi* Kasparyan et Ruiz, sp. n.**

Description. Female. Fore wing 3.8–6.0 mm. Antenna with 22–27 flagellar segments; flagellum slightly thickened and flattened ventrally beginning from segment 10. Head strongly narrowed beyond eyes. Body smooth; punctures indistinct, except for mesoscutum with moderately large but not deep punctures; scarce and rather fine punctures usually present at central part of mesopleuron and below subtegular ridge; hind part of metapleuron along pleural carina rugose-punctate. Propodeum with scabrous sculpture or sometimes transversely rugose at petiolar area and medially up to basal transverse carina. (Fig. 4). Metasoma smooth; terga 2 and 3 with rather dense but very fine setiferous punctures. Other structural characters and wing venation are given in the generic description and illustrated in figures 1–4.

Antenna black with scapus and upper margin of pedicel predominantly reddish brown; flagellar segments 6–10 white. Head yellowish white, with black frons and vertex (except for whitish orbits), narrow band at upper half of temple along occipital carina, and upper half of occiput; palpi white except last segment infuscate. Prothorax white, with wide transverse black band on pronotum. Mesoscutum black, with median white spot; prescutellar lateral carinae, dorsum of scutellum, and postscutellum white. Mesopleuron predominantly whitish with rufous prepectus, mesosternum and spot on mesopleural pit, and with blackish spot under subtegular ridge (Fig. 1). Metapleuron, propodeum, metasoma and legs rufous except for some white and blackish marks (Fig. 1).

Male. Fore wing 3.7–6 mm. Flagellum with 23–28 segments; segments 12–17 (19) with tyloids, the latter on segments 13–15 (16–18) projecting as a tooth. Usually flagellar segments 9–12 white, sometimes only segments 10 and 11 dirty whitish; mesopleuron and mesosternum white, with black marks under subtegular ridge and on speculum; propodeum entirely black basad the basal transverse carina, beyond this carina whitish with three (one median and two lateral on pleural carinae) brownish longitudinal bands; hind tibia brownish with dark brown base and sometimes apex; midtarsus entirely dark brown, hind tarsus usually whitish except for basal half of segment 1; in 1 male (collected 19–26 VI) hind tarsus entirely dark brown. Otherwise similar to female.

Material. Holotype: ♀, Mexico, Tamaulipas, Gomez Farias, Alta Cima, 900 msnm, Malaise trap, 1–7 X 2000 (Kasparyan) (UAT). Paratypes. Same locality as holotype, 17–28 XI 1998 and 7 I – 6 II 1999 (Hernandez, Covarrubias), 3 ♀; 27 III – 15 V 1999 (Hernandez), 6 ♂; 29 V – 21 VIII 1999 (Hernandez), 4 ♀ 1 ♂; 19 VIII – 9 IX 2000 (Kasparyan), 2 ♀ (UAT, ZISP); Gomez Farias, Canindo, 1400 msnm, 28–30 VII 1993 (Woolley, Wikse), 1 ♀ (UAT); same locality, 21–22 VII 1994 (Woolley), 1 ♀ (UAT).

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