

A new species of *Iseropus* Foerster from Mexico (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

D.R. Kasparyan

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A new species of ichneumon-flies, *Iseropus hylesiae* sp. n. of the subfamily Pimplinae, is described from Mexico. The genus *Iseropus* is recorded from Mexico for the first time. The new species is reared from cocoons of *Hylesia iola* Dyar (Lepidoptera, Saturniidae).

D.R. Kasparyan, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St.Petersburg 199034, Russia & División de Postgrado e Investigación, UAM Agronomía y Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, Cd.Victoria, Tam. 87149, Mexico.

Iseropus Först. (Ichneumonidae: Pimplinae: Ephialtini) is a small genus with 8 species in Holarctic and Neotropical Regions (Townes & Townes, 1960; Gauld, 1991; Yu & Horstmann, 1997; Gauld et al., 1998). A new species from Mexico described here is closely related to *I. serranoi* Gauld et al. from Costa Rica. It is the first record of *Iseropus* for Mexico. The members of the genus are gregarious ectoparasitoids in cocoons of different Lepidoptera, especially of Lasiocampidae and Lymantriidae. Saturniidae are recorded as hosts of *Iseropus* for the first time.

Iseropus hylesiae sp. n.

Holotype: ♀, Mexico, Tlaxcala, Huamantla, ex: *Hylesia iola* Dyar, Agosto 2001.

Paratypes. Mexico: Tlaxcala, 9 ♀, 8 ♂ with same label as in holotype; Chiapas: 1 ♂, municipio San Cristobal de Las Casas, reserve Huitepec, ex: nido *Hylesia* sp. (Lepidoptera, Saturniidae) sobre *Arbutus xalapensis* (Ericaceae), 26.I.2005 (Y. Balam Ballote); 7 ♀, same data, but 17.II.2005; Tamaulipas: 1 ♀, km 22-25, NE Miquihuana, 2800 m, *Pinus* con *Arbutus*, 12.V.2000 (Kasparyan).

The holotype and most of paratypes are deposited at the Museum of Insects of UAT (Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, Cd.Victoria, Mexico).

Description. Fore wing 5-7.5 mm long in male and 7-9 mm, in female. Antenna with 26-29 flagellar segments in male and 29-31 segments, in female; first and second flagellomeres combined about as long as maximum diameter of eye, and first segment 1.5-1.6 times as long as second segment. Face with medium-sized and rather dense punctures. Temples weakly convex. Posterior ocellus separated from eye by about 0.8-0.9 its own diameter. Mesopleurum, metapleurum and lateral parts of propodeum polished and evenly covered with rather fine and moderately dense punctures. Submetapleural carina absent. Propodeum with median longitudinal carinae extending to its apical 0.6; these carinae usually sharp in male, but sometimes reduced in female. Second recurrent vein definitely beyond the middle of areolet (in holotype, at distal 0.7 of areolet). Proportion of segments 1-5 of hind tarsus (in holotype) 5.3 : 2.6 : 1.6 : 0.7 : 1.4 (second

segment 1.85 times as long as fifth segment). Ovipositor sheath 1.6-1.7 times as long as hind tibia. Parameres of male rather similar to those in Nearctic *I. coelebs* Walsh: strongly projecting and gradually tapering to apex.

Black, with palpi (except for brownish basal segment), tegulae, and long broad line on dorsolateral margin of pronotum white. In female, ventral side of pedicel and of flagellar segment 1 yellowish; apical 8-10 flagellar segments brownish. In male, antenna with scape and pedicel anteriorly white, and flagellum yellowish. Pterostigma brownish yellow. Legs predominantly light orange (in male, fore and middle coxae and trochanters pale yellow) with apical segment of middle tarsus brownish; hind tibia pale rufous (paler in male) on ventral side (0.4), and dirty whitish on dorsal side (0.6) with apex (0.25) and subbasal dorsal mark (about 0.1) reddish brown. Hind tarsus with segments 1 and 2 brownish yellow (in female) or dirty whitish (in male) with their apical 0.3-0.7 brown; segments 3-5 predominantly brown, pale at extreme base.

Comparison. *I. hylesiae* differs from Holarctic species in the absence of submetapleural carina and black face of male; it resembles the Neotropical *I. serranoi* Gauld et al., from which it may be distinguished by the white band on dorsolateral margin of pronotum, brownish yellow pterostigma, and shorter ovipositor.

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