

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

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The cryptine genus *Trihaspis* Townes is recorded from North America for the first time. A new species, *T. albicincta* from Mexico, is described.

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Genus *Trihaspis* Townes, 1970

The genus *Trihaspis* belongs to the large subtribe Cryptina of the tribe Cryptini. The subtribe has been recently revised for Mexico by Kasparyan & Ruíz (2005), but the genus *Trihaspis* was not included in the revision since only two Brazilian species were known in the genus (Townes, 1970). In the collection of the Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas of Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL, Monterrey, Mexico), a new species of the genus from Mexico was found. Thus, the genus is recorded for Mexico and North America for the first time. The most distinctive characters separating *Trihaspis* from other genera of Cryptina are: thick flagellum of female, short and wide clypeus, large areolet, and strongly arched mediocubitella (Figs 1-3).

Trihaspis albicincta sp. n.

Holotype. ♂, **Mexico, Quintana Roo**, Reserva El Eden, 6.X.1998, CIB 98-0074; deposited at Department of Entomology, A&M Texas University, College Station, USA.

Paratypes. 1 ♀, 3 ♂, same locality as in holotype, 6.X.1998, CIB 98-0074 (1 ♀, 2 ♂) and 24.XI.1998, CIB 98-0079 (1 ♂); deposited at UANL, except for 1 ♀ in Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, Cd. Victoria, Mexico.

Description. Female. Fore wing 4.5 mm. Antenna thick, not tapered at apex, the tip blunt; 26 flagellar segments; two basal flagellomeres combined about 0.8 times as long as maximum diameter of eye; median segments subquadrate and slightly flattened below. Clypeus short, about 4 times as wide as long; its lower margin weakly convex, rather blunt, on flanks slightly widened and sharper. Malar space about 0.4 times as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible long, its teeth equal. Face mat, with very dense and fine setiferous punctures; frons and vertex polished,

their punctures distinct, moderately dense and moderately fine (finer on orbits). Temples rounded, wider below. Occipital carina joining hypostomal carina very close to base of mandible. Epomia absent. Pronotum with impunctate polished area below dorsolateral margin; its lower corners with longitudinal striation. Notaulus superficial, rather short. Mesoscutum polished; its setiferous punctures moderately fine and rather dense. Mesopleurum with moderately dense, rather coarse punctures and with superficial rugosity; speculum polished and impunctate. Sternauli short, not deep. Punctures on metapleurum medium-sized, rather strong, crowded, and the interspaces sometimes forming wrinkles. Propodeal spiracles short elliptic. Apical carina of propodeum complete (Fig. 3), slightly elevated sublaterally; central apical area distinctly impressed, not separated from third lateral areas by distinct longitudinal carinae. Base of hind coxa anteriorly without distinct groove at attachment. Venation as figured (Fig. 1). First tergite of moderate proportions, without lateral tooth at base; its spiracles near apical 0.35; dorsolateral and ventrolateral carinae sharp; median dorsal carinae almost absent (there are their weak traces before base of postpetiole). Second tergite polished; its setiferous punctures very fine and dense; hairs very short. Ovipositor sheath about 0.9 times as long as hind tibia; tip of upper valve of ovipositor beyond the nodus about 0.66 times as long as 2nd segment of hind tarsus; 3 basal teeth on lower valve widely separated.

Antenna brownish; scape predominantly whitish; pedicel whitish below; flagellomeres 1-3 reddish brown ventrally; flagellomeres 5-10 (11) white, each with ventral pale brown spot. Head predominantly whitish; face with a pair of weak submedian vertical brownish stripes; large spot covering median part of frons and ocellar area,



Figs 1-4. *Trihaspis albicincta* sp. n. 1, habitus and colour pattern of female, lateral view; 2, head of female anteriorly; 3, propodeum and first tergite of female, dorsal view; 4, metasoma of male, dorsal view.

hind half of vertex and upper part of occiput black. Thorax, first abdominal tergite, and legs pale fulvous (pale yellowish orange), without fuscous pattern; propleurum, collar, subtegular ridge, mesepimeron, fore and middle coxae and trochanters, hind trochanter I, dorsal spot at base of hind coxa, bases of hind and middle tibiae, and most of tarsal segments white; fifth segments

of all tarsi brownish; hind coxa reddish rufous dorsally. Tergites 2, 3, 7 and 8 predominantly white; tergites 4-6 black (Fig. 1).

Male. Differs from female mainly in having flagellum not thickened and without white band, its segments (15)16-18 with a short linear tyloid. In coloration and structure of head, thorax and legs, very similar to female, but middle tarsi al-

most entirely blackish (with extreme bases and apices of segments pale rufous), marks on hind coxa dorsally and on hind trochanters, apex of hind femur, hind tibia (except for white basal 0.25-0.3) and hind spurs blackish or brownish. Tergites 2, 4-6 completely, apex of tergite 1 and base of tergite 7 black; tergite 3 (except for posterior margin), tergites 7, 8, parameres (Fig. 4), sternite 3 entirely, other sternites on median longitudinal fold white.

Comparison. The Mexican new species differs from both Brazilian species in the coloration (head and tergite 3 predominantly white: Figs 1, 4) and in the central apical area of propodeum without distinct lateral longitudinal carinae.

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