

A new subspecies of *Loxopus multicolor* Kasp. & Ruíz from Honduras (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Cryptini)

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A new subspecies, *Loxopus multicolor honduras* ssp. n., is described. This is the first record of the genus *Loxopus* Townes for Honduras. A key to species and subspecies of the genus is given.

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Genus ***Loxopus*** Townes, 1970

Townes, 1970: 255, fig. 220 (descr.); Yu & Horstmann, 1997: 266; Kasparyan & Ruíz, 2005: 247.

Type species: *Loxopus australis* Townes, 1970, by original designation.

Diagnosis. Small ichneumonids with fore wing 3.5-5.5 mm. Antennae with 21-25 flagellomeres; in female three first flagellar segments long and subequal, white segments (about segments 5 to 10) much shorter and depressed (about twice as wide dorsally as laterally), flagellar segments about 11 to 20 somewhat enlarged, cylindrical, and slightly flattened ventrally. Temples very short and very strongly convergent behind eyes. Clypeal fovea connects short groove with compound eye. Lower margin of clypeus sharp and laterally expanded as triangular lobe projecting below sublateral part. Head and thorax mat, very finely scabrous; abdominal tergites granulate. Juxtacoxal carina absent; submetapleural carina straight and long. Fourth tarsal segment of female with fore apical lobe distinctly longer than hind apical lobe. Areolet short, about 0.35-0.5 times as high as portion of second recurrent vein above the bulla; second recurrent vein inclivous or vertical; nervulus slightly antefurcal; brachiel-la in hind wing absent. Ovipositor without distinct nodus.

Composition. Besides the type species from Brazil, only two species from Mexico were described (Kasparyan & Ruíz, 2005).

Key to species and subspecies of *Loxopus* (females)

1. Abdomen almost uniformly light rufous or ferruginous, except for whitish band (0.1-0.2) at apex of tergite 1 and apical dorsal spot on tergites 7 and 8 2
- Abdomen predominantly black with basal half of tergite 1 reddish, tergites 3 or 4 entirely or partly white, and tergites 7 and 8 completely white 3
2. Mesoscutum black with white central mark. Prothorax, central spot and a pair of small lateral marks on mesoscutum close to tegulae, tegula, subtegular ridge, speculum, hind corner of metapleurum and its upper

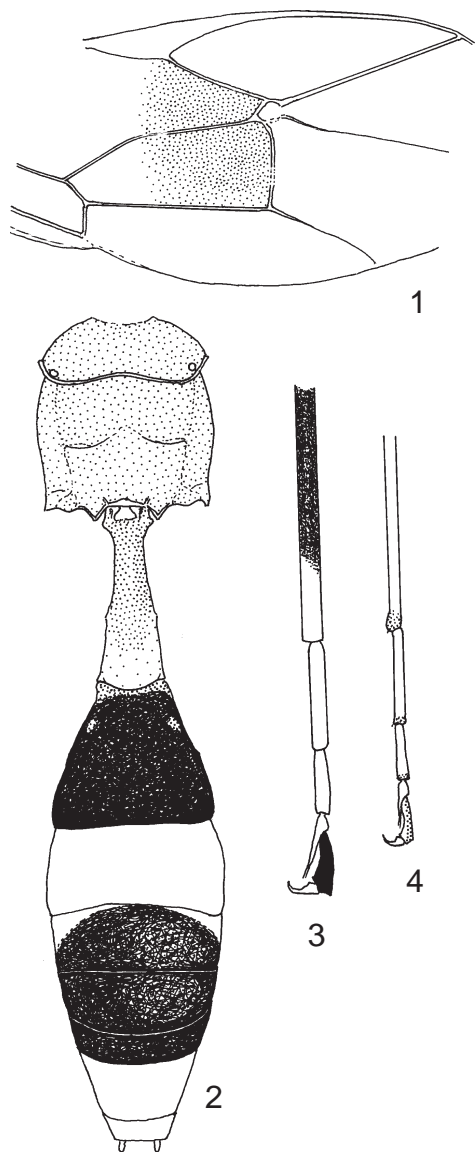
division, a pair of large sublateral spots on crests of propodeum whitish or yellowish white. Front margin of mesopleurum broadly blackish; propodeum with two brownish black spots basad of basal transverse carina. Most part of mesopleurum, metapleurum, and propodeum rufous or pale rufous. – Mexico

- ***L. unicolor*** Kasparyan & Ruíz
- Mesoscutum ferruginous. Thorax predominantly ferruginous with (cit.: Townes, 1970: 256) “propleurum, broad collar and anteroventral swelling of pronotum, short dash on upper margin of pronotum, inner 0.6 of tegula, subtegular ridge, lower 0.4 of mesopleurum, often apex of scutellum, postscutellum, spot on upper division of metapleurum, apical 0.4± of metapleurum, transverse marks over propodeal crests, and apical 0.12 of first tergite whitish.” – Brazil
- ***L. australis*** Townes
3. Tergite 3 black in basal half dorsally, white on apical half and laterally; tergite 4 white with apical 0.33 black dorsally; tergites 5 and 6 white laterally. Hind tarsus white with basal 0.7 of segment 1 and segment 5 completely blackish (Fig. 3). Areolet receiving second recurrent vein near the middle or slightly before the middle. – Mexico
- ***L. multicolor multicolor*** Kasparyan & Ruíz
- Tergite 3 completely whitish; tergite 4 predominantly black, laterally and on basal 0.2 whitish; tergites 5 and 6 entirely blackish (Fig. 2). Hind tarsus white with segment 5 brownish dorsally (Fig. 4). Areolet receiving second recurrent vein distinctly before the middle. – Honduras
- ***L. multicolor honduras*** ssp. n.

Loxopus multicolor honduras ssp. n.
(Figs 1, 2, 4)

Holotype. ♀, **Honduras**, Atlánida Tela, trop. forest, Lancetilla Botanical Garden, 26.XII.1986 (R. Jones); deposited at Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas, USA.

Description. *Female* (holotype). Front wing 3.6 mm long; antenna with 21 flagellar segments; segments 1-2 combined about 1.4 times as long as maximum diameter



Figs 1-4. *Loxopus*, female. **1, 2, 4.** *L. multicolor honduras* ssp. n. (holotype); **3.** *L. multicolor multicolor* Kasp. & Ruíz. **1.** part of fore wing; **2.** propodeum and metasoma, dorsal view (colour pattern); **3, 4.** hind tarsus, lateral view.

of eye. Diameter of posterior ocellus about 0.75 times as long as distance between ocellus and compound eye, and 1.4 times as long as distance between posterior ocelli. Epomia indistinct. Scutellum with strong lateral carinae in its basal 0.7. Propodeum without any longitudinal carinae, except for basal portion of pleural carina (before spiracle); both transverse carinae present; apical trans-

verse carina interrupted medially, sublaterally with rather strong crests. Juxtacoxal carinae absent; submetapleural carina straight and long. Radial vein with distal part (beyond areolet) 1.75 times as long as proximal part.

Head and thorax mat, granulate or very finely scabrous, covered with rather dense short hairs; hairs very dense on upper division of metapleurum. Speculum convex and polished. Abdomen mat and distinctly granulate on tergites 1-3 (4); apical tergites smooth and shiny, very finely granulate. Tergites covered with short and moderately sparse hairs; distances between hairs on tergites 2 and 3 subequal to length of hairs.

Head whitish; spot on frons before ocelli and interspace between ocelli blackish; vertex with hind margin black and submedially with two blackish longitudinal lines expanded on vertex from posterior ocelli (medially with pale spot between these lines); occiput on upper half blackish. Antennae blackish; scapus pale rufous with dorsal (narrow) part brown; pedicel brown with large pale dorsal spot; extreme apex of pedicel and extreme base of first flagellar segment pale rufous; flagellar segment 4 on apical half dorsally and segment 11 on basal 0.2 whitish; segments 5-10 white, depressed, blackish brown on narrow outer side. Thorax entirely reddish rufous with whitish yellow propleurum, anterior margin of pronotum, subtegular ridge, small mark each at apex of mesepimeron, on upper division of metapleurum, and on crests of propodeum. Fuscous marks present only on front tegula and on humeral and posterior plates of fore wing. Fore and middle coxae and trochanters whitish, middle coxa and trochanters with anterior brown marks. Fore and middle femora, tibiae and tarsi (except for blackish segment 5) pale; middle tibia dirty whitish dorsally. Hind coxa whitish yellow with large dorsal white spot surrounded anteriorly by dorsal blackish band and posteriorly by thin fuscous line. Hind trochanters, femur and tibia pale brownish with blackish markings anteriorly on trochanters, and with dorsal infuscation on femur and anterior infuscation on tibia. Hind tarsus almost entirely whitish (Fig. 4). Abdomen black and white with first segment reddish on basal half and brownish on the level of spiracles; apical 0.3 of first tergite, tergites 3, 7, 8 completely and base of tergite 4 yellowish white; tergites 2, 4 (except for base and epipleurae), 5 and 6 entirely blackish. Wings hyaline with brownish band proximal of areolet covering apical part of discosubmarginal (= discocubital) cell and distal 0.6 of 2nd discal cell. Pterostigma brownish, darker at apex and on front margin.

Comparison. *L. multicolor honduras* structurally closely resembles *L. multicolor multicolor*, but is smaller and differs in the coloration (see key).

References

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