

## A new genus of the tribe Cryptini from Mexico (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

D.R. Kasparyan & E. Ruíz-Cancino

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A new cryptine genus with a new species, *Fortipalpa yucatanica*, is described from Mexico in the subtribe Gabuniina.

D.R. Kasparyan, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia.

E. Ruíz-Cancino, Centro de Investigación, UAM Agronomía y Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, Cd. Victoria, Tamaulipas 87149, Mexico.

The new genus *Fortipalpa* belongs to the subtribe Gabuniina of the tribe Cryptini. A revision of Cryptini (= Mesostenini) of America north of Mexico, a catalogue of Neotropical species of Ichneumonidae, and a catalogue of the world genera of Cryptinae (= Gelinae) (with keys, descriptions and illustrations of all tribes, subtribes and genera) were published (Townes & Townes, 1962, 1966; Townes, 1969). A revision of the Cryptini of Mexico (first part, including the subtribe Gabuniina) published by the authors (Kasparyan & Ruíz, 2005) includes a key to 8 Neotropical genera of Gabuniina and a key to 17 species of 3 Mexican genera of the subtribe.

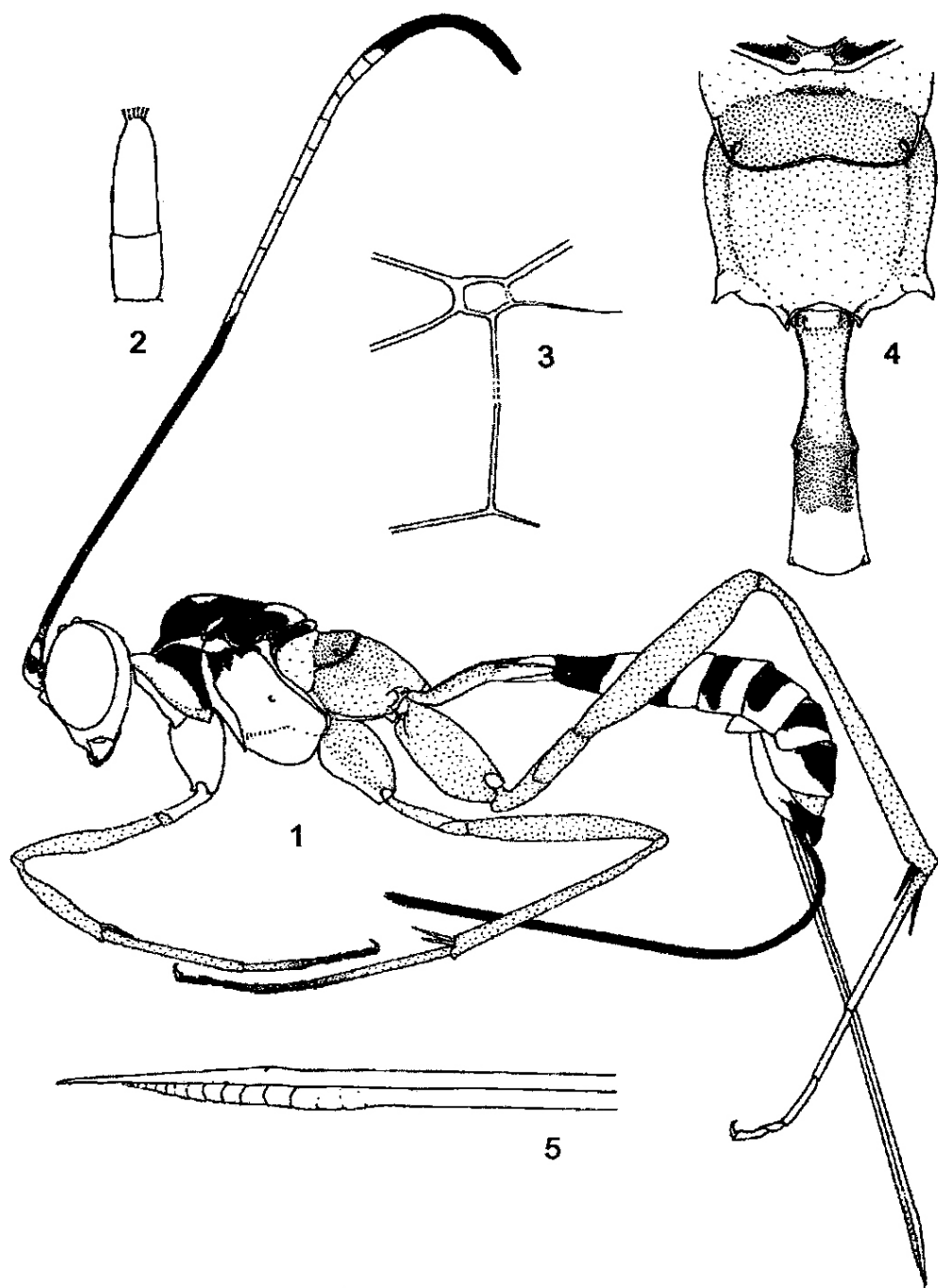
The best characters separating the subtribe Gabuniina from other Cryptini are: the shape of mandible (tapered toward apex with lower tooth longer than upper), modification of the last segment of the female flagellum, swollen fore tibia of female, fourth segment of hind tarsus not bilobed ventrally, first abdominal segment without dorsal longitudinal carinae and with spiracles at the middle, tergites 7 and 8 of female lengthened, and tip of the lower valve of ovipositor with dorsal lobe that encloses the lower margin of upper valve. Representatives of the subtribe Gabuniina, insofar it is known, are parasites of wood borers.

### **Fortipalpa** gen. n.

Type species: *Fortipalpa yucatanica* sp. n.

**Description.** Fore wing about 5-6 mm long. Antenna with 22 flagellar segments; basal flagellomeres strongly elongate, two basal ones combined 1.75 as long as maximum diameter of

eye. Tip of antenna finishing apically by a row of six small setiform sensillae rounded apically (an autapomorphy, Fig. 2). Clypeus weakly convex, with translucent lower margin; this translucent band slightly widened laterally and with small tubercle at center. Mandible rather strongly narrowed toward apex, its lower tooth a little longer. Epomia short, strong. Upper margin of pronotum weakly swollen. Notaulus sharp, reaching beyond the center of mesoscutum. Sternaulus moderately sharp, reaching to middle coxa. Mesopleural fovea connected with mesopleural suture with a groove. Median portion of postpectal carina present, but short. Juxtacoxal carina absent; submetapleural carina strong; pleural carina absent beyond the basal transverse carina, represented by crenulate suture. Hind edge of metanotum laterad the post-scutellum weakly widened; below this widening, there is a small tubercle just against the anterior submedian tubercle on anterior margin of propodeum. Basal transverse groove of propodeum moderately deep and rather wide. Basal transverse carina of propodeum complete, apical carina entirely absent (Fig. 4); central part of propodeum with transverse striation. Fore tibia of female moderately swollen. Fourth tarsal segments of female ventrally not bilobed at apex, apically with a group of stout bristles. Areolet small, pentagonal, about half as long as portion of second recurrent vein above the bulla (Fig. 3). Ramulus absent. Nervulus interstitial. Nervellus intercepted below the middle. Brachiella strong, extending to margin of hind wing; tip of axillus converging toward anal margin. Tergite 1 rather slender, without basal lateral tooth, its dorsal carina absent, dorsolateral



**Figs 1-5.** *Fortipalpa yucatanica* gen. et sp. n., female: **1**, habitus and colour pattern, lateral view (wings not shown); **2**, two apical flagellar segments; **3**, areolet and second recurrent vein in fore wing; **4**, propodeum and first tergite, dorsal view; **5**, apex of ovipositor, lateral view.

carina distinguished only basally; spiracles of first tergite near its middle (Figs 1, 4). Tergite 2 polished, punctures inconspicuous, very fine and rather sparse; thyridium subcircular. Tergites 7 and 8 of female lengthened (Fig. 1). Ovipositor sheath about 1.4 times as long as hind tibia (Fig. 1); ovipositor tip with about 12 subvertical (Fig. 5) teeth; lower valve without distinct dorsal lobe that encloses lower margin of dorsal lobe, and without scabrous area basad the teeth. Habitus and other characters as in Figs 1-5.

**Discussion.** The genus *Fortipalpa* belongs to the tribe Gabuniina. The genus has some unusual for the subtribe features such as setiform sensillae at apex of flagellum, a pair of small submedian tubercles just below the hind margin of metanotum, lack of apical transverse carina of propodeum, and lack of dorsal lobe on tip of lower valve of ovipositor. Setiform sensillae on the tip of antenna is probably an autapomorphy in the subtribe. Propodeum without both transverse carinae and tip of lower valve of ovipositor with reduced dorsal lobe is present in the gabuniine genus *Trypha* (Brazil); sublateral angulation on hind margin of metanotum is present in the primitive gabuniine genus *Apocryptus* (Oriental Region). The new genus may be linked with Neotropical *Agonocryptus* by some characters of wing venation (small pentagonal areolet), antenna with 21 flagellar segments (22 in *Agonocryptus*), two basal flagellomeres strongly elongate, first tergite without subbasal lateral tooth and without dorsolateral carina, tergite 2 polished, and propodeum with weak, but discernible and typical of *Agonocryptus* apical trefoil yellow spot (Fig. 4).

***Fortipalpa yucatanica* sp. n.**  
(Figs 1-5)

**Holotype.** ♀, **Mexico**, *Yucatán*, 9 km N Teya Pueblo, Selva Baja Caducifolia, 14.X.1999 (D. Burgos); Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, Cd. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

**Paratype.** ♀, as holotype, but 28.X.1999; Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

**Description.** Female. Morphological characters as in description of genus and in Figs 1-5. Antenna black with flagellar segments 6-13 entirely white and segments 5 and 14 partly white, scape and pedicel white below (Fig. 1). Head white; frons with a median longitudinal black band covering ocellar area, extending to occipital carina and expanding on hind half of vertex and upper part of occiput. Prothorax and mesothorax predominantly white or light yellow laterally and ventrally and black dorsally with a few white spots as in Fig. 1. Metathorax and propodeum pale rufous with yellow spots, including large pale yellow subtrefoil spot on hind part of propodeum (Figs 1, 4). Legs pale rufous with white and dark brown pattern as in Fig. 1. Petiole of first tergite yellowish; postpetiole white apically and fuscous basally; tergites 2-6 black basally and white apically; tergites 7 and 8 white with their dorsal part black (Fig. 4).

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