

First record of the genus *Odontocolon* Cushman, 1942 from Mexico (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Xoridinae)

Первая находка рода *Odontocolon* Cushman, 1942 из Мексики (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Xoridinae)

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Odontocolon niger sp. nov. is described from northern Mexico. This is the first record of the genus *Odontocolon* Cushman, 1942 from this country.

Odontocolon niger sp. nov. описан из северной Мексики. Это первая находка рода *Odontocolon* Cushman, 1942 из этой страны.

Key words: taxonomy, Mexico, Ichneumonidae, Xoridinae, *Odontocolon*, new species

Ключевые слова: таксономия, Мексика, Ichneumonidae, Xoridinae, *Odontocolon*, новый вид

INTRODUCTION

Xoridinae is one of the smallest ichneumonid subfamilies, which includes only four genera with approximately 200 species in the World fauna (Townes, 1957; Yu et al., 2005). In North America all four genera have been recorded from the USA and Canada (Townes & Townes, 1960), but only the cosmopolitan genus *Xorides* Latreille, 1809 is recorded in the south of the USA (Townes & Townes, 1966; Gauld, 1997; Ruíz-Cancino & Kasparyan, 2000; Khalaim & Ruíz-Cancino, 2007). An undescribed species of *Aplomerus* Provancher, 1886 was recorded from Mexico (Townes, 1969).

In this paper, the genus *Odontocolon*, which has a majority of species distributed in the Holarctic Region, is recorded for the first time from Mexico. One species, *Odontocolon niger* sp. nov., is described here from the Tamaulipas Province in northeastern Mexico. A single male of this species have been collected by D.R. Kasparyan in a pine forest on mountain slopes.

Species of *Odontocolon* are known as parasitoids on Coleoptera in dead wood. Adults are common in forests with fallen wood, and may frequently be found at honeydew (Townes & Townes, 1960).

Holotype of the new species is deposited at the Insects Museum of the Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas in Cd. Victoria, México (UAT).

TAXONOMY

Order **HYMENOPTERA**

Family **ICHNEUMONIDAE**

Subfamily **XORIDINAE**

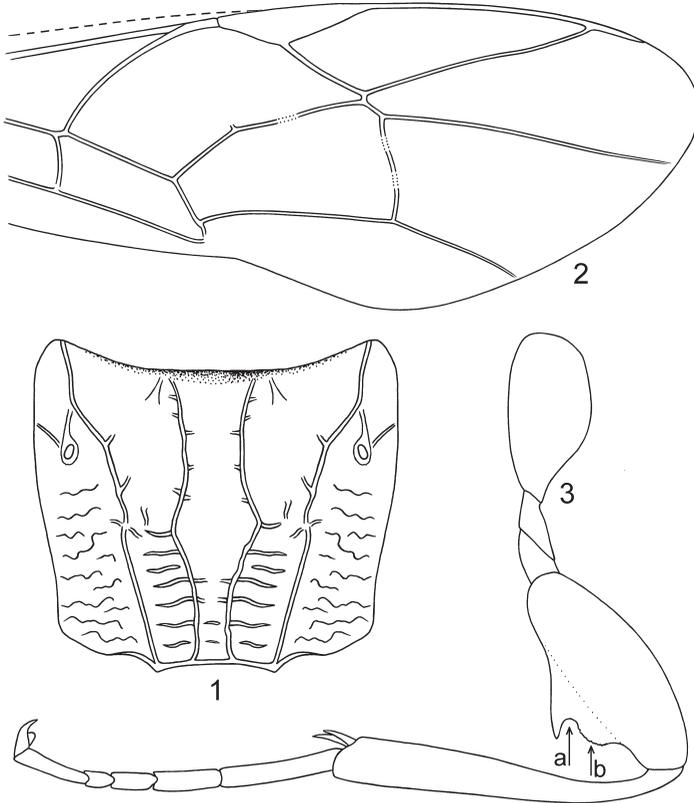
Odontocolon Cushman, 1942

***Odontocolon niger* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1–3)

Holotype. Male; **Mexico**, Tamaulipas, 15 km W Miquihuana, Pinus forest; 3 Oct. 1998; coll. D.R. Kasparyan (UAT).

Diagnosis. The new species belongs to the *cilipes* group of species (Townes & Townes,



Figs 1–3. *Odontocolon niger* sp. nov., male (holotype). 1, propodeum, dorsal view; 2, fore wing; 3, hind leg.

1960) as it has the hind femur with longitudinal ridge distad of ventral tooth convex (Fig. 3, b), the hind tibia with long hairs in addition to the short clothing hairs, the fore wing with vein *2rs-m* very short (Fig. 2), and the mesosoma long and depressed. It resembles the Nearctic *O. bicolor* (Cresson, 1870) in having a hind femur with ventral tooth separated by a rounded notch from the longitudinal ridge just distad of the tooth (Fig. 3, a), and a vein *2rs-m* less than 0.3 as long as abscissa of *M* between *2rs-m* and *2m-cu* (Fig. 2). *Odontocolon niger* sp. nov. differs from this species by having the fore wing with nervulus antefurcal (Fig. 2), the propodeum and metapleuron impunctate, coarsely rugulose, the tergites 2 and 3 smooth, not aciculate, and the body entirely black.

Description. *Male* (holotype). Body length 9.2 mm (from level of anterior margin of head to apex of metasoma). Fore wing length 5.8 mm.

Head, in dorsal view, slightly swollen behind eyes, 1.46 times as long as broad. Mandible strongly narrowed towards apex, distinctly longitudinally striate, with two subequal teeth. Malar space half as long as basal width of mandible. Flagellum of antenna gradually narrowed towards apex, with 31 segments; sub-basal flagellomeres 2.3, middle flagellomeres 1.8, and subapical flagellomeres about 1.6 times as long as broad. Clypeus small, very densely punctate.

Face rather densely and sharply punctate, smooth between punctures. Frons smooth and shining, with sparse distinct punctures in its upper part, and with fine but distinct median longitudinal keel in its lower 0.8 (not reaching lower ocellus). Vertex sparsely and irregularly punctate, smooth between punctures. Genae moderately densely and rather evenly punctate, smooth. Occiput smooth, distinctly punctate along its edge (near occipital carina).

Pronotum laterally mostly smooth and impunctate, with few sparse punctures in upper part; dorsally with fine but distinct transverse carina in median transverse groove, and few very weak transverse wrinkles on collar. Epomia absent. Mesoscutum smooth, with fine irregular punctures. Notauli sharp, strongly impressed, with

transverse rugulae. Scuto-scutellar groove smooth. Scutellum almost flat (very weakly convex in lateral view), smooth, sharply and evenly punctate. Mesopleuron smooth, mostly finely and sparsely punctate, dorso-posteriorly impunctate. Metapleuron irregularly rugulose, impunctate. Submetapleural carina complete. Propodeum mostly irregularly rugulose (rugulae weaker anteriorly, stronger and tending to be more transverse posteriorly), dorsally in anterior part more or less smooth. Area postica polished. Area superomedia confused with area basalis (Fig. 1), area postica small and invisible in dorsal view. Area postero-externa separated from area postica by strong, raised carinae. Dorsal and lateral longitudinal carinae well-developed. Lateral longitudinal carinae centrally indistinct because of rugulae (Fig. 1). Posterior transverse carina strong, raised.

Fore wing with vein *2rs-m* distinct, about 0.3 as long as abscissa of *M* between *2rs-m* and *2m-cu* (Fig. 2). Vein *2m-cu* curved, with two bullae. Ramulus short. Nervulus distinctly antefurcal (Fig. 2).

Hind femur thick, finely and rather densely punctate, with strong oblique tooth which is distinctly separated by a rounded notch (Fig. 3a) from ventral longitudinal ridge just distad of the tooth. Ventral longitudinal ridge on hind femur convex, with uneven edge (Fig. 3b). Hind tibia with some long hairs in addition to the short clothing hairs.

Metasoma long, strongly depressed. First tergite very slender, 4.8 times as long as posteriorly broad, impunctate, uneven except for smooth posterior margin. Second tergite 2.2 times as long as broad. Tergites 2+ weakly polished, impunctate, evenly pubescent.

Body black. Flagellum of antenna, fore and mid tibiae and tarsi black with brownish tinge. Extreme base and apex of hind femur brown. Wings hyaline, pterostigma and veins brown.

Distribution. Mexico (Tamaulipas).

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