

**Four new species of *Lymeon* Förster and *Latosculum* Townes  
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae) from Honduras and Mexico**

D.R. Kasparyan

**Четыре новых вида *Lymeon* Förster и *Latosculum* Townes  
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae) из Гондураса и Мексики**

Д.Р. Каспарян

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. 87 149, Mexico. E-mail: hymenopt@zin.ru

**Abstract.** Two new species of *Lymeon* Förster and two new species of *Latosculum* Townes (Cryptinae: Cryptini, Lymeonina) are described and illustrated: *Lymeon tobiasi* sp. n. and *L. yanegai* sp. n. from Honduras, *Latosculum ruizi* sp. n. and *L. townesi* sp. n. from Mexico. A key for identification of the species of *Latosculum* is given.

**Key words.** Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, *Lymeon*, *Latosculum*, taxonomy, new species, Honduras, Mexico.

**Резюме.** Описываются и иллюстрируются два новых вида рода *Lymeon* Förster (*L. tobiasi* sp. n. и *L. yanegai* sp. n.) из Гондураса и два новых вида рода *Latosculum* Townes (*L. ruizi* sp. n. и *L. townesi* sp. n.) из Мексики (Cryptinae: Cryptini, Lymeonina). Дается определительная таблица всех видов рода *Latosculum*.

**Ключевые слова.** Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, *Lymeon*, *Latosculum*, таксономия, новые виды. Гондурас, Мексика.

### Introduction

The new species of ichneumonids described below belong to the tribe Cryptini of subfamily Cryptinae, the largest and most noticeable group of Ichneumonidae in Central America. Members of the tribe Cryptini comprise almost 30% of the approximately 900 species of ichneumonids recorded from Mexico (Ruiz et al., 2002; Kasparyan et al., 2003). The Neotropical fauna of Cryptini was studied mainly in the XIX century (Brullé, 1846; Cresson, 1865, 1873; Cameron, 1885; Taschenberg, 1876). The next most important contribution to the study of Cryptini was made by Dr. H. Townes. He published a revision of Nearctic Cryptini (Townes, Townes, 1962), a catalog and reclassification of Neotropical Ichneumonidae with keys to subfamilies and genera (Townes, Townes, 1966), and a catalog of the world genera of the cryptins (Townes, 1970). The genera *Lymeon* and *Latosculum* belong to the Neotropical subtribe Lymeonina (17 genera). Except for the species described by Szépligeti (1916) and Townes (1970) no new neotropical species of Lymeonina have been described in the XX or XXI centuries.

This paper is based on specimens borrowed from the American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, Florida, USA (curator Dr. D. Wahl) (AEIG), Entomological Research Collection of the University of California, Riverside, USA (curators Dr. S. Triapitsyn and Dr. D. Yanega) (UCRC), Insects Museum of the Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas, Cd. Victoria, México (curator Dr. E. Ruiz Cancino) (UAT). The types and comparative materials of cryptine wasps were also studied in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA (curator D. Azuma), U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, USA (curators Dr. R. Carlson and Dr. D. Furth), Department of Entomology, the Natural History Museum, London, U.K. (curators Dr. M. Fitton and Dr. I. Gauld). I am very grateful to the curators of these collections. I am especially grateful to División de Estudios de Postgrado e Investigación, UAM Agronomía y Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas for financial support for my visits to the Museums.

### Genus *Lyneon* Förster, 1869

Townes, Townes, 1962: 36 (in key to genera of Mesostenina), 393 (description, synonyms, key and descriptions of 4 Nearctic species); 1966: 87–95 (catalog, synonyms and bibliography for 70 Neotropical species); Townes, 1970: 278, 284, 483 (in key to genera of Lyneonina, description); Yu, Horstmann, 1997: 266–268 (world catalog).

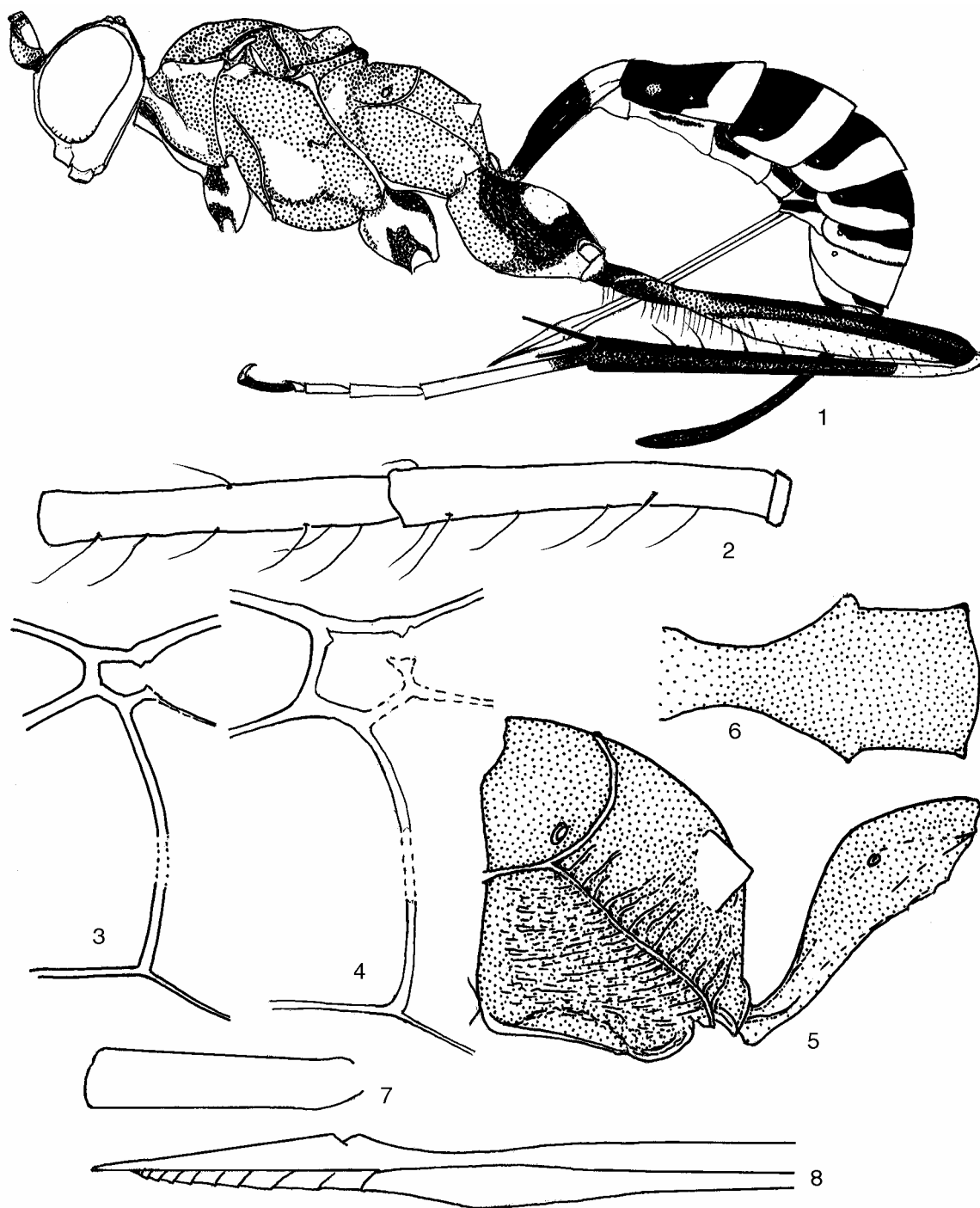
Type species: *Lyneon annulicorne* Ashmead, 1894, junior synonym of *Cryptus orbus* Say, 1835. Designated by Ashmead, 1894.

#### *Lyneon tobiassi* Kasparyan, sp. n. (Figs 1–3).

**Diagnosis.** *L. tobiassi* sp. n. is immediately recognisable by its unusual autapomorphy — the presence of long setae on flagellar segments 1–8, hind trochanter, femur and tibia (Figs 1, 2). *L. tobiassi* sp. n. is rather similar to *L. ingenuus* (Cresson, 1873) from Mexico in coloration of mesosoma, wings and metasoma, but in type of *L. ingenuus* temples mainly black, dorsolateral margin of pronotum without white marks, mesopleuron without submedian white spot, hind coxa, trochanter and femur mainly rufous, and white band on posterior margin of terga 4–6 slightly interrupted dorsally with black.

**Description.** Female. Fore wing length 6.5 mm. Antenna with 25 flagellar segments; flagellar segments 1 and 2 subequal and combined 1.76 times as long as maximum diameter of eye; segments 1–8 with long setae (Fig. 2) (with only 3–4 such setae on segments 7 and 8); segments 5–9 moderately broadened; segment 7 about twice as long as wide and about 1.5 times as wide as segment 1 at the middle; segments 11–20 subcylindrical, almost not flattened ventrally, slightly wider than apical segments. Face mat, finely rugose-punctate medially, and very finely granulate laterally, with very fine and rather dense setiferous punctures. Frons with median longitudinal carina and with more or less transverse rugae deviating from this carina and from anterior ocellus; orbits of frons very finely granulate, without rugae; the frons just above antennal sockets with a pair of superficial subpolished concavities. Head strongly narrowed behind eyes (dorsal view). Temple broadened to mandible (lateral view), in profile its maximum length about twice its minimum length at level of dorsal 0.25 of eye. Occipital carina not sinuate before its connection with hypostomal carina; oral carina moderately high and long, about 0.6 times as long as malar space. Malar space 0.9 times as long as basal width of mandible. Epomia distinct. Notauli long, with dense transverse rugae. Mesoscutum mat, and along with mesosternum and mesopleuron just above sternaulus, covered with dense and moderately fine punctures; most of mesopleuron covered with coarse longitudinal rugae, without noticeable punctures; speculum large and polished. Scutellum with strong and high lateral carina at basal 0.65. Metapleuron with longitudinal striae, its dorsal anterior corner punctate, without striae. Groove between metanotum and propodeum rather narrow, shallow and polished. Propodeum scabrous, with irregular rugae but predominantly granulate basad the basal transverse carina. Apophyses conical, 0.6 times as long as wide at base. Areolet small, about half as long as 2nd recurrent vein above the bulla (Fig. 3); nervulus shortly anterofurcal; nervellus intercepted at posterior 0.33; brachiella present, reaching about 0.75 the distance to wing margin. Hind femur 5.6 times as long as wide. Proportion of the segments 1–5 of hind tarsus 5.2 : 2.2 : 1.4 : 0.4 : 1.8. Hind trochanter, hind femur (especially ventrally at basal half), and hind tibia with separate long setae, the latter sometimes longer than basal width of femur. Tergum 2 very wide at posterior margin, 3.0 times as wide as at anterior margin and about 1.2 times as wide as long; its surface mat, granulate with very scarce setiferous punctures; hairs very short; sculpture of following terga rather similar to tergum 2 but finer. Tip of dorsal valve of ovipositor behind nodus rather slender, about 1.2 times as long as segment 2 of hind tarsus and about 5.0 times as long as its height on nodus. Ovipositor sheath 0.65 times as long as hind tibia.

Antenna black, with flagellar segments 5–10 and apical 0.3 of segment 4 white, except ventrally; scape whitish yellow ventrally, pedicel with white dorsal spot. Head white, with large black median longitudinal band on frons from antennal sockets to anterior ocellus; ocellar area, vertex (except for white on orbits), hind margin of temple at dorsal 0.3, and occiput at dorsal 0.4 black. Mesosoma reddish with white marks and metasoma black with white bands (Fig. 1). Mesoscu-



**Figs 1–8.** *Lyneon tobiassi* sp. n. (1–3) and *L. yanegai* sp. n. (4–8). 1 — colour pattern of the body with hind leg; 2 — flagellar segments 1 and 2; 3, 4 — areolet with 2nd recurrent vein; 5 — propodeum and metasomal segment 1, lateral view; 6 — metasomal segment 1, dorsal view; 7 — segment 2 of hind tarsus; 8 — ovipositor.

tum with a pair of weak submedian yellow stripes; scutellum dorsally yellow, with black hind margin; metanotum reddish with postscutellum black; propodeum slightly fuscous (reddish brown) basally; extreme base of petiole yellowish. Fore and mid coxa white with brown marks (Fig. 1); fore and mid trochanters brownish with white marks on trochanter 1; fore and mid femora very pale brown anteriorly, brown dorsoposteriorly and white posteroventrally; fore and mid tibiae dirty pale brown with more pale basal spot at mid tibia; fore and mid tarsi completely brownish. Hind leg coloration as on Fig. 1; hind coxa on posterior (inner) side pale rufous with large median fuscous spot. Fore wing hyaline, very weakly infusate at apex. Pterostigma blackish brown.

Male unknown.

*Material.* Holotype: ♀, Honduras, Olancho, La Muralla N.P., 1480 m, 15° 5' 49'' N, 86° 44' 17'' W, 4–7 VII 2002 (D. Yanega) (UCRC ENT 88821) (UCRC).

*Etymology.* The species is named in honour of Professor Vladimir I. Tobias, my friend and first teacher in systematics.

***Lymeon yanegai* Kasparyan, sp. n. (Figs 4–8).**

*Diagnosis.* *L. yanegai* sp. n. can easily be distinguished from all known species by entirely pale reddish body with head mainly yellow, and by two small median teeth on ventral margin of clypeus.

*Description.* Female. Fore wing length 7.0 mm. Antenna with 26 flagellar segments; flagellar segments 1 and 2 subequal and combined about 1.45 times as long as maximum diameter of eye; segments 4–9 weakly broadened; segment 7 about 1.3 times as long as wide and about 1.5 times as wide as segment 1 at the middle; segments 10 and following are subcylindrical, almost not flattened ventrally; apical segments as wide as previous ones. Face mat, finely rugose-punctate on the middle, and very finely granulate laterally, with very fine and rather dense setiferous punctures. Clypeus on ventral margin with two small median teeth. Frons with median longitudinal carina and more or less densely and coarsely punctate along this carina; orbits of frons very finely granulate, without rugae, just above antennal sockets with a pair of superficial subpolished concavities. Head strongly narrowed behind eyes (dorsal view). Temple broadened to mandibles, in profile their maximum length about twice its minimum length at level of dorsal 0.25 of eye. Occipital carina weakly sinuate before its connection with hypostomal carina; oral carina weakly raised, rather short, about half as long as malar space. Malar space 0.65 times as long as basal width of mandible. Epomia on transverse groove of pronotum distinct, but above groove short and weak. Notauli rather long, deep anteriorly. Mesoscutum mat, granulate, with obscure, very fine and dense punctures. Mesopleuron densely and finely striate, with small punctures between striae. Speculum large, mat, with dense fine setiferous punctures. Metapleuron scabrous, with dense and rather coarse longitudinal rugae, anterior ventral corner more or less smooth. Groove between propodeum and metanotum shallow medially and rather narrow and deep laterally. Propodeum covered with moderately coarse irregular rugae, rugae finer basad the basal transverse carina. Apophyses short, almost conical, rounded at apex (Fig. 5). Areolet large, about 0.9 times as long as 2nd recurrent vein above the bulla (Fig. 4). Nervulus weakly anterfurcal; nervellus intercepted at posterior 0.3; brachiella present, reaching about 0.6 of distance to wing margin. Hind femur 5.2 times as long as wide. Proportion of the segments 1–5 of hind tarsus 5.8 : 2.3 : 1.5 : 0.3 : 1.8. Metasomal segment 1 very stout, spiracles projecting (Figs 5, 6). Tergum 2 at posterior margin very wide, 2.3 times as wide as at anterior margin and 1.2 times as wide as long; its surface mat, granulate with dense setiferous punctures; hairs short, distances between their base equal to hairs length; sculpture of following terga rather similar to tergum 2 but finer. Tip of dorsal valve of ovipositor behind the nodus moderately stout, about as long as segment 2 of hind tarsus and about 5.0 times as long as its height on nodus (Figs 7, 8). Ovipositor as long as hind tibia; ovipositor sheath 0.65 times as long as hind tibia.

Antenna black with flagellar segments 4–9 light yellow; scape pale brownish yellow, brown dorsally, pedicel dark brown. Head light yellow; broad median longitudinal band on frons, ocellar area (except black spot between ocelli), vertex (except for orbits), and dorsal half of occiput brownish red. Mesosoma and metasoma dorsally light brownish red; mesopleuron yellowish red; propleuron, broad band on anterior margin of pronotum, hind corner of pronotum, tegulae, line on subtegular ridge, apex of mesepimeron, speculum, prepectus, mesosternum, metapleuron (its dorsal part yellowish red), apophyses and sterna 1–4 light yellow to whitish yellow. Fore and mid legs yellowish red with femora more reddish and tarsal segments 3–5 brown (segment 3 paler basally). Hind coxa, trochanter and femur brownish red, hind tibia and basal half of basitarsus yellowish red; apical half of basitarsus, tarsal segment 2 entirely and base of segment 3 light yellow, apical part of tarsus brown. Wings hyaline, but slightly infusate; pterostigma dirty yellow with brownish anterior margin.

Male unknown.

*Material.* Holotype: ♀, Honduras, Olancho, La Muralla N.P., 1480 m, 15° 5' 49'' N, 86° 44' 17'' W, 4–7 VII 2002 (D. Yanega) (UCRC ENT 88784) (UCRC).

*Etymology.* The species is named in honour of Dr. Doug Yanega, in appreciation of his collection of the two new species of *Lymeon*.

*Remarks.* This is the first record of this large neotropical genus occurring in the Honduras.

## Genus *Latosculum* Townes, 1966

Townes, Townes, 1966: 307, 326 (key, description); Townes, 1970: 278, 281, 481 (in key to genera of Lymeonina, description).

Type species: *Neomesostenus minor* Szépligeti, 1916. Original designation.

This Neotropical genus had only one described species, *L. minor* (Szépligeti), from Bolivia. Two new species, described below, are from Mexico.

### Key to species of *Latosculum*

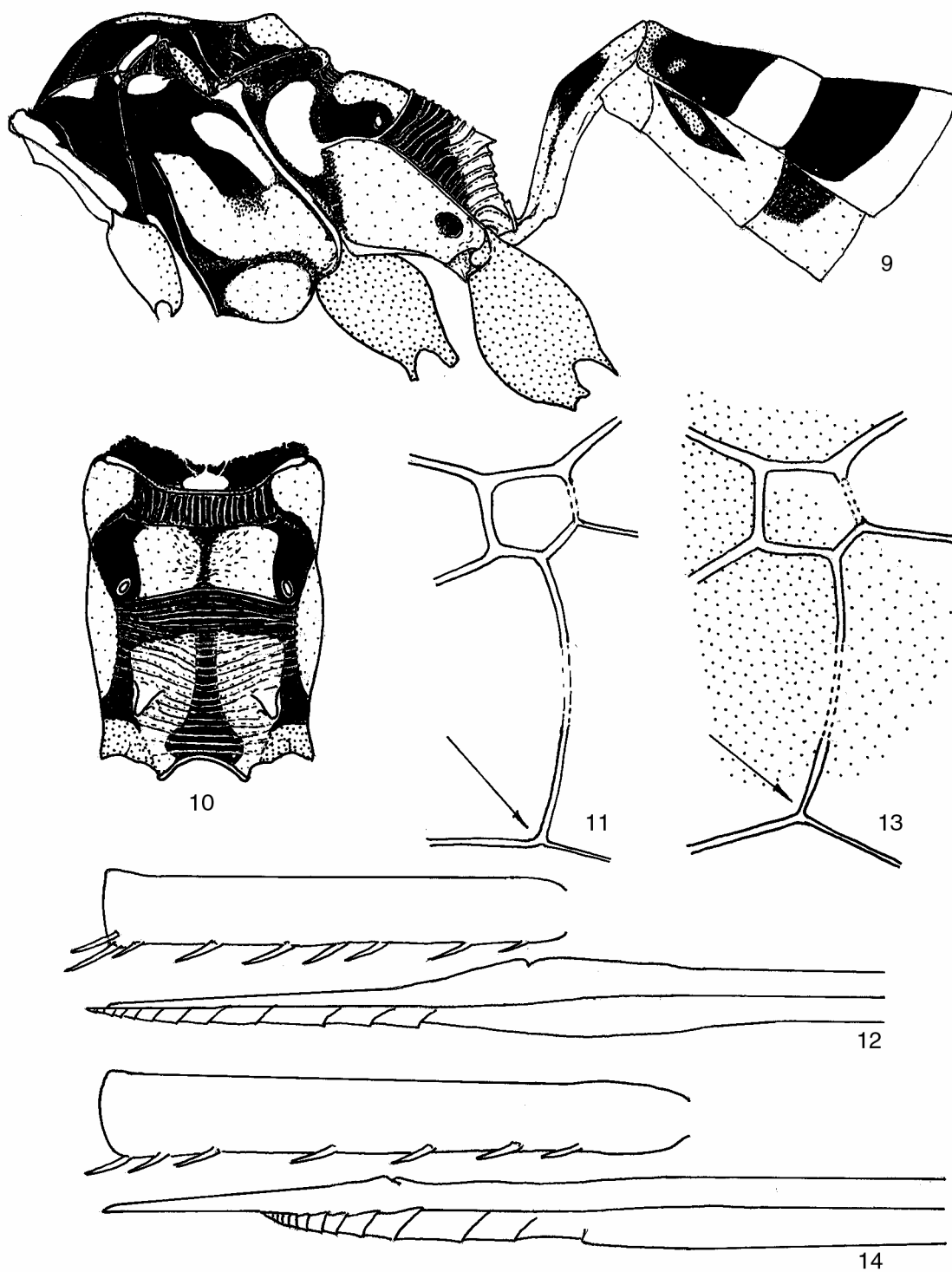
1. Mesosoma black with white spots and bands (Figs 9, 10). Mesopleuron shiny, speculum polished. — Propodeum behind basal transverse carina with sharp transverse wrinkles ..... *L. ruizi* sp. n.
- Mesosoma reddish with a few white marks. Mesopleuron mat..... 2
2. Metasoma black with base of petiole and hind margin of tergum 2 reddish. — Head mainly reddish. Legs red with fore and mid tibiae and all tarsi white, except for black basitarsus of mid and hind tarsi. Hind femur dorsally and hind tibia black, tibia whitish at base..... *L. minor* (Szépligeti)
- Metasoma entirely reddish or tergum 2–7 brownish on hind margin. — Fore wing with two brownish spots surrounding nervulus and areolet. Head with anterior orbits and ventral part of temple light yellow, otherwise reddish and blackish. Mesosoma, metasoma and legs reddish with light yellow marks on pronotum, on anterior part of tegula, subtegular ridge, apophyses, on mid and hind tarsi ..... *L. townesi* sp. n.

### *Latosculum ruizi* Kasparyan, sp. n. (Figs 9–12).

**Diagnosis.** *L. ruizi* sp. n. is immediately recognizable by its black and white coloration of the mesosoma (Figs 9, 10) and by transversely striated propodeum. The last character is typical for South American genus *Polyphrix* Townes, but in members of *Polyphrix* the clypeus is small and convex, epomia absent, notauli very faint, mesoscutum polished and without punctures, apophyses absent, postnervellus intercepted at its dorsal 0.22, etc.

**Description.** Female. Fore wing length 6.5–10.0 mm, 0.7–0.8 times length of body. Antenna with 29–32 flagellar segments; flagellar segments 1 and 2 combined 1.4–1.6 times as long as maximum diameter of eye; segments 6–9 slightly compressed; segment 7 about 1.4 times as wide as segment 1 at the middle. Malar space half as long as basal width of mandible. Frons smooth and polished, with median longitudinal carina. Temple about 0.4 times as long as eye in profile, not broadened ventrally. Occipital carina subparallel to hind margin of eye, straight before connection with hypostomal carina; oral carina almost as high as occipital carina. Epomia present, not strong; pronotum dorsolaterally smooth with rather sparse setiferous punctures. Notauli distinct, extending to posterior 0.6 of mesoscutum. Mesoscutum more or less smooth, mat, with rather dense and moderately fine punctures, punctures finer and sparser on anterior part of lateral lobes. Mesopleuron shiny, with rather dense punctures and longitudinal rugae; speculum polished; mesosternum smooth with fine punctures. Metapleuron with horizontal wrinkles and with punctures between wrinkles. Propodeum before basal transverse carina more or less smooth, with some sparse thin wrinkles and punctures; strong parallel transverse striae covering propodeum beyond the basal carina (Figs 9, 10). Apophyses distinct, 0.6–0.8 times as long as their basal width. Areolet large, about as long as 2nd recurrent vein above the bulla, receiving 2nd recurrent vein near middle (Fig. 11); 2nd recurrent vein forming almost right angle with parallel vein. Nervulus interstitial or slightly postfurcal. Nervellus intercepted about at its posterior third. Brachiella almost reaching margin of hind wing. Hind femur about 6.0 times as long as wide. Proportion of the segments 1–5 of hind tarsus 8.0 : 4.0 : 2.3 : 0.8 : 2.0. Spiracle of metasomal segment 1 situated in posterior 0.45; dorsolateral carina of tergum 1 present only at extreme base, ventrolateral carina entirely absent. Tergum 1 between spiracles subpolished, post-petiole finely granulate with fine scarce setiferous punctures. Tergum 2 (as well as following terga) mat with dense hairs; its thyridium subcircular, wider than long. Ovipositor as in Fig. 12; tip of dorsal valve of ovipositor behind nodus moderately stout, about as long as segment 2 of hind tarsus. Ovipositor sheath 0.8 times as long as hind tibia.

Body black and white with legs mainly reddish. Antenna black, flagellar segments 5–10 white, their ventral sides brownish. Head anteriorly white, with mandible, clypeal foveae, clypeal suture distad of clypeal foveae, malar space partly (just behind mandible), broad median longitudinal band on frons extending to vertex black; mandible often with small sub-basal yellow spot; palpi whitish or sometimes labial palpus brown. Vertex black except for orbits. Temple white on orbits (at anterior half) and black posteriorly, black coloration extends to oral carina. Mesosoma and metasoma marked with black and yellowish white (Figs 9, 10); prepectus, anterior corner of mesopleuron and oblique band from its anterior corner to mesopleural pit always black, rest of mesopleuron sometimes paler than in Fig. 9. Two basal whitish yellow spots of pro-



**Figs 9–14.** *Latosculum ruizi* sp. n. (9–12) and *L. townesi* sp. n. (13, 14). 9 — colour pattern of the mesosoma, coxae and base of metasoma, lateral view; 10 — propodeum, dorsal view; 11, 13 — areolet with 2nd recurrent vein; 12, 14 — ovipositor and segment 2 of hind tarsus. Arrows show the angle between parallel vein and 2nd recurrent vein.

podeum sometimes confluent. All terga with white apical band, except for tergum 8; sterna white, sterna 2 with elongate lateral dark spot (spot pale medially), sterna 3–5 (6) with subquadrate basolateral blackish spot. Legs pale reddish; fore coxa white or sometimes light reddish proximally; fore and mid tarsi with segments 2–5 brownish (two apical segments dark brown). Hind tibia at extreme apex and hind spurs brown; hind tarsus white with basal 0.2–0.4 of basitarsus, segment 3 in apical half and segments 4 and 5 entirely blackish. Wings hyaline. Pterostigma yellowish.

**Male.** Fore wing length 5.5–9.8 mm. Antenna with 28–33 flagellar segments. Similar to female, but mandible (except for teeth), clypeal foveae and suture, and malar space entirely yellow; flagellar segments 9–20 white; usually 4 flagellar segments [(16)17–20 (21–22)] with a linear tyloid. Mesosoma smoother than in female, lateral lobes of mesoscutum anteriorly, ventral half of mesopleuron and anterior part of metapleuron almost polished; apophyses reduced to small tubercles. Parameres white with brown apical margin and small brown ventral spot at base.

**Material.** **Holotype:** ♀, Mexico, Tamaulipas, Gomez Farias, Los Cedros, Malaise trap, 26 XII 1998 – 7 I 1999 (S. Hernandez, C. Covarrubias) (UAT). **Paratypes** (all from Mexico and all in UAT). Nuevo Leon: Municip. Santiago, canyon Caballo, 19 V 1981 (E. Ruiz Cancino), 1 ♂; same locality, 12 XI 2002 (A. Owen), 1 ♀; El Carmen, 10–13 X 1983 (M. Cantú), 1 ♂. Tamaulipas: Cd Victoria, 15 VI 1984 (J. Ruiz Cancino), 1 ♂; Cd Victoria, canyon Novillo, 28 VI – 7 X 1985 (A. del Valle, Serna, E. Echarte), 2 ♀, 2 ♂; Llera, 44 km S Cd Victoria, matorral, Malaise trap, 16–23 IX 2000 (Kasparyan), 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Llera, Rio Guayalejo, 11 VIII 2000 (Kasparyan), 1 ♂. Gomez Farias: Los Cedros, 340 m, Malaise trap, 28 XI 1998 – 28 VIII 1999 (S. Hernandez, C. Covarrubias), 10 ♀, 85 ♂; Alta Cimas, 940 m, Malaise trap, 12–19 VIII 2000 (Kasparyan), 1 ♂. Veracruz: Tuxpan, Tihuatlan and Chacoaco, citricos, 27 X – 10 XI 1995 (R.C. Azuara, M. Molina), 1 ♀, 2 ♂. Yucatan: Corral (selva media subcaducifolia), Febrero 1999 (Hugo Delfin), 1 ♀; 9 km N Teya Pueblo, milpa, 3 VIII 1999 (D. Burgos), 1 ♀.

**Etymology.** The species is named in honour of Dr. Enrique Ruiz Cancino in recognition of his contribution to study of Ichneumonidae of Mexico and for creation the ichneumonid collection in the Insect Museum of the University of Tamaulipas.

### ***Latosculum townesi* Kasparyan, sp. n. (Figs 13, 14).**

**Diagnosis.** The new species can easily be recognized by its entirely light brownish red body.

**Description.** **Female.** Fore wing length 7.0–11.0 mm (7.3 mm in holotype). Antenna in holotype with 23 flagellar segments; flagellar segments 1 and 2 combined 1.75–1.85 times as long as maximum diameter of eye; segments 6–9 cylindrical; segment 7 about 1.2 times as wide as segment 1 at the middle. Malar space half as long as basal width of mandible. Frons mat, granulate or finely scabrous, with transverse wrinkles above antennal sockets, and with short longitudinal carina just before anterior ocellus. Temples about 0.25 times as long as eye at profile, very weakly broadened downward. Occipital carina subparallel to hind margin of eye, weakly sinuate before connection with hypostomal carina; oral carina as rather high lobe. Epomia weak, sometimes obscured by adjacent wrinkles, or absent. Pronotum dorsolaterally mat, alutaceous, with rather dense fine setiferous punctures. Notauli distinct, extending to posterior 0.6 of mesoscutum. Mesoscutum mat, finely granulate, with rather dense and rather fine punctures. Mesopleuron mat, with dense fine longitudinal striae and dense fine punctures between striae. Speculum mat, hirsute. Mesosternum mat with dense fine punctures. Metapleuron with more or less horizontal wrinkles (in holotype), or scabrous. Propodeum mat, before basal transverse carina more or less smooth with microsculpture and with fine and moderately dense punctures, behind basal carina and laterad apophyses with strong transverse rugae; sometimes strong parallel striae present between basal transverse carina and apophyses. Spiracles of propodeum large, twice as long as wide. Apophyses about 1.5 times as long as their basal width, rather narrow, slightly depressed. Areolet large, 0.8–1.0 times as long as 2nd recurrent vein above the bulla, receiving 2nd recurrent vein distinctly distad middle (Fig. 13). Nervulus interstitial or slightly anterofurcal (in holotype). Postnervulus intercepted at its posterior 0.47. Nervulus intercepted at posterior 0.25. Brachiella almost reaching hind wing margin. Hind femur about 8.0 times as long as wide. Proportion of the segments 1–5 of hind tarsus 8 : 3.6 : 2 : 0.8 : 1.8. Metasomal segment 1 with spiracles situated at posterior 0.42; dorsolateral carina absent, ventrolateral carina present, finer or obliterated at basal half of sternum. Tergum 1 granulate with fine scarce setiferous punctures. Tergum 2 (as well as following terga) mat with dense hairs; its thyridium subcircular, slightly elongate. Ovipositor as in Fig. 14; tip of dorsal valve of ovipositor behind nodus rather short, about half as long as hind tarsomere 2. Ovipositor sheath about half as long as hind tibia.

Body mainly brownish red with a few yellow and white marks. Antenna black, flagellar segments 5–10 entirely whitish yellow. Scape brownish red; pedicel blackish, white dorsally. Head anteriorly white with face at median one-third, clypeal foveae and suture, malar space partly or entirely (in holotype) brownish red; mandible blackish, basal half whitish with ventral and dorsal margins fuscous. Frons brownish red or blackish, with widely yellow orbits. Vertex and dorsal half of temple entirely blackish (in holotype) or reddish brown; ventral half of temple and malar space sometimes entirely light yellow or (in holotype) mainly blackish with orbital whitish yellow spot. Occiput black (in holotype) or reddish brown. Mesosoma brownish red, with light yellow as follows: broad band on anterior margin of pronotum (except for its ventral corner), small spot on pronotum just below of notaulus base, spot on anterior 0.4 of tegula, spots on subtegular ridge, on apex of mesepimeron, and on apophyses. Metasoma brownish red; terga 2–7 (in holotype) with brown band at posterior 0.25–0.4; tergum 8 almost entirely brown, but partly reddish dorsally and with small white apical spot; sometimes apical brown bands on terga 2–7 reduced to small dorsoapical brownish spot. Sterna yellowish with a pair of brown lateral spots on

sterna 2–4 (5) (similar to *L. ruizi* sp. n.: Fig. 9). All coxae and femora brownish red, somewhat darker on hind legs. Fore and mid trochanters pale yellow, trochantellus brownish yellow; hind trochanter and trochantellus brownish. Fore and mid tibiae brownish yellow; fore tarsus light brownish with segments 2 and 3 yellowish in basal 0.4–0.7; mid tarsus with segments 1, 4 and 5 brown, and segments 2 and 3 whitish yellow. Hind tibia blackish, paler (dirty reddish) in basal 0.3, or (in holotype) reddish brown with basal 0.25 yellowish brown. Hind tarsus whitish with basal 0.5–0.7 of segment 1 blackish, and segment 5 entirely brown. Fore wing with distinct two light brownish spots surrounded posterior half of basal vein with nervulus, and areolet with 2nd recurrent vein (Fig. 13). Pterostigma yellowish brown.

**Male.** Similar to female, but flagellar segments 12–19 light yellow; pedicel dorsally reddish and without distinct white spot; flagellar segments 17–19 with linear tyloids on each; apophyses reduced to small tubercles.

**Material.** **Holotype:** ♀, Mexico, Oaxaca, Metate, 85.5 km SW of Tuxtepec, 900 m, 16 X 1962 (H. and M. Townes) (AEIG). **Paratypes.** Mexico, Oaxaca: Metate, 85.5 km SW of Tuxtepec, 900 m, 21 X 1962 (H. and M. Townes), 1 ♀ (AEIG); Vista Hermosa, 96.5 km SW of Tuxtepec, 1450 m, 20 & 21 X 1962 (H. and M. Townes), 2 ♀, 1 ♂ (AEIG).

**Etymology.** The species is named in honour of the late Dr. Henry Townes.

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