

A new species of *Lymeon* Foerster from Mexico (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae: Cryptini)

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A new species, *Lymeon minutus* sp. n. is described from Mexico.

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Lymeon Foerster is one from three very large genera of Neotropical icneumonids (*Lymeon*, *Cryptanura*, *Polycyrtus*) of subfamily Cryptinae. Review of Mexican species of these genera with keys was recently published (Kasparyan & Ruíz, 2004; 2008). A new species of *Lymeon* is described below from Insect Museum of Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas [UAT].

Holotype and most paratypes are deposited in UAT, Cd. Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and some paratypes are in Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences [ZISP], St. Petersburg, Russia.

Lymeon minutus sp. n.

Holotype. ♀, **Mexico**, Tamaulipas, Gomez Farias: Los Cedros, 340 m, Malaise tr., 23-30.I.1999, S. Hernandez A., C. Covarrubias D. (UAT).

Paratypes. 7 ♀, 23.I-29.V. 1999, with other data same as in holotype (including 2 ♀ in ZISP), and 1 ♀ – Gomez Farias, Alta Cima, 940 m, Malaise tr., 15-22.V. 1999, S. Hernandez A.

Description. *Female* (holotype). Fore wing 3.5 mm long. Antenna with 25 flagellar segments; flagellar segments 1 and 2 subequal and combined 1.15 times as long as maximal diameter of eye; flagellum filiformis, segment 7 about 1.0 as wide as segment 1 on its middle. Malar space with distinct sulcus, about as long as basal width of mandible. Lower margin of mandible sharp and raised as distinct lobe at basal 0.7. Central part of face finely granulate, mat; central part of frons more or less shiny, lateral parts of frons almost smooth, with very fine punctures and with short rather dense hairs. Temples and vertex polished, with very fine punctures. Temples strongly narrowed behind the eyes and strongly broadened to mandibles,

in profile their maximal length about 2 times as long as minimal. Vertex centrally above occipital carina with broad superficial depression. Occipital carina connecting hypostomal carina very close to base of mandible.

Epomia distinct, rather thin and moderately oblique. Dorsolateral parts of pronotum in upper half almost polished, in lower half with longitudinal rugae. Notauli sharp anteriorly, their posterior ends extend to centre of mesoscutum and widely separated. Mesoscutum punctato-coriaceous anteriorly, smoother on lateral lobes, with moderately dense short and rather coarse hairs. Mesopleurum polished, its lower half with moderately fine and rather dense punctures. Metapleurum entirely and rather finely punctato-striate; submetapleural carina complete, juxtacoxal carina distinct. Propodeum at basal 0.6 more or less granulate almost without rugae; basal and apical transverse carinae complete; apical carina not strong and without apophyses or crests; propodeum beyond the apical carina with coarse transverse rugae on median longitudinal fuscous spot, this spot laterally bordered by longitudinal carina. Areolet moderately large, about 0.9 as long as abscissa of second recurrent vein above the bulla; proximal *rs-m* longer than distal *rs-m*, the last vein anteriorly obliterate. Nervulus almost interstitial (weakly antefurcal); postnervulus intercepted at upper 0.4. Nervellus intercepted close to lower 0.3; brachiella weak but long. Postpetiole of tergite 1 and tergite 2 (except for smooth and shiny posterior 0.2) mat and evenly granulate. Tergite 3 and subsequent tergites with very superficial and fine setiferous punctures, hairs moderately dense and rather long. Tip of upper valve of ovipositor beyond the nodus moderately stout, 0.65 times as long as 2nd segment of hind tarsus. Ovipositor about 0.7 times

as long as hind tibia; ovipositor sheath 0.4 times as long as hind tibia.

Antenna blackish with scape and pedicel brown. Head white; ocellar area and vertex (except for orbits) black; narrow hind part of temple at its upper 0.4 along occipital carina, and upper 0.5 of occiput blackish. Thorax reddish with most of sutures, pronotum predominantly, hind margin and lateral parts of scutellum, metanotum (including postscutellum) entirely black; following parts are white or whitish yellow: propleurae (except that fuscous laterobasally), pronotum on front and dorsolateral margins (except for short interruption on collar), tegulae, subtegular ridge, large spot on mesopleurum above sternaulus, apex of mesepimeron, scutellum dorsally, upper division of metapleurum, and large apicolateral spot on propodeum. Pterostigma brownish. Fore and mid coxae and trochanters white; fore and mid femora pale rufous; tibiae and tarsi pale brownish (on mid legs darker). Hind coxa predominantly pale brown, almost entirely white dorsally, with dark brown anterodorsal markings; trochanters brownish with yellowish white ventral spots; hind femur rufous, infuscate before base and on apex; hind tibia and hind tarsus blackish brown, tibia slightly paler ventrally and with pale dorsal spot at basal 0.15; spurs greyish; tarsus with basal 0.25 of segment 1 whitish. Abdominal tergites brown, with extreme base of tergite 3 and very narrow band on hind margin of tergites 2-6 pale. Sternites pale yellow.

Variability. The species is rather stable in size and colour pattern. In light coloured paratype median band on pronotum (black in holotype) becomes pale rufous, whitish lateral spots on propodeum extend anteriorly to basal transverse carina, hind spurs entirely white, hind tarsus with segments 1-3 predominantly white and only at apical 0.2-0.4 infuscate.

Male unknown.

Comparison. *Lyneon minutus* differs from most of other congeners in having small size (fore wing about 3.5 mm), propodeum without any crests or apophysis, flagellum of female entirely blackish brown (without white ring), abdomen completely brown dorsally; mesothorax predominantly reddish or pale rufous with blackish and whitish yellow markings.

References

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