



***Lamnatibia*, a new genus of the *Polysphincta* group of genera from Colombia (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae; Pimplinae)**

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Abstract

A new genus and species of the *Polysphincta* group of genera (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae; Pimplinae), *Lamnatibia andina* Palacio & Sääksjärvi, is described from the cloudforests of the Colombian Andes. The new genus can be easily separated from other genera of the *Polysphincta* group by the specialized shape of the fore and middle femora, the presence of a thin, longitudinal ridge in the inner face of the fore and middle tibiae, and the combined absence of occipital and epicnemial carinae. The new genus's potential affinities with other genera of the *Polysphincta* group and its distribution are discussed.

Key words: Colombia, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, *Lamnatibia*, neotropics, new genus, new species, Pimplinae, phylogeny, South America, taxonomy

Resumen

Se describe un nuevo género y una nueva especie, *Lamnatibia andina* Palacio & Sääksjärvi, del grupo de géneros *Polysphincta* (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae; Pimplinae), procedente de los bosques nublados de los Andes Colombianos. El nuevo género puede separarse fácilmente de otros géneros del grupo *Polysphincta* por la forma especializada de los fémures anteriores y medios, la presencia de una lamela traslúcida longitudinal en la cara interna de las tibias anterior y media, y la ausencia combinada de carenas occipital y epicnemial. Se discute la distribución del nuevo género así como las afinidades potenciales con otros miembros del grupo *Polysphincta*.

Introduction

The Pimplinae is one of the taxonomically best known ichneumonid subfamilies in tropical America especially due to the studies of Gauld (1991), Gauld *et al.* (1998) and Gauld *et al.* (2002a). However, recent inventories in Colombia and Peru have shown that a considerable proportion of the tropical South American fauna is still undescribed (Sääksjärvi *et al.* 2003; Sääksjärvi *et al.* 2004a). Some of the new forms found in tropical America have yielded to the description of new genera (Sääksjärvi *et al.* 2003) or to the redefinition of the limits of previously described ones (see Gauld & Dubois 2006). This panorama suggests that the generic composition of the subfamily in the neotropics is far from being known.

Porter (1980) recognizes three major centres of diversity for Latin American Ichneumonidae: 1) the Amazonian forests, 2) the Mesoamerican wet forests and 3) the Andean cloudforests. As per the inventories in Costa Rica (Gauld 1991) and Peru (Sääksjärvi *et al.* 2004b) have shown, this appears to be the case for Pim-