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A new species of *Endasys* Förster (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae) from Mexico

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Abstract

A new species of *Endasys* Förster (Ichneumonidae, Cryptinae), *E. gibbosus* **sp. nov.**, is described. Material was collected with Malaise traps functioning along one year in a dry forest in southeastern Mexico. The new species is similar to *E. julianus* Luhman, 1990 and *E. subclavatus* Say, 1835, but differs by having a strongly raised median lobe of mesonotum, with rugulose sculpturing and coarse dense punctures, metapleuron aerolate-rugose, area superomedia with strongly elevated longitudinal wrinkles, and malar space very reduced. A complement is provided to Luhman's key to the Nearctic species of *Endasys*.

Key words: *Cryptinae*, Yucatan, Reserve, taxonomy, key

Introduction

Endasys Förster is a large taxon of Cryptinae (Phygadeuontini, Endaseina), easily distinguished from other Cryptinae genera by the median dorsal carina of first tergite, strong at least in front of spiracle; prescutellar transverse groove with a strong median longitudinal carina; truncation of hind tibia approximately transverse with spurs inserted at apex; lower tooth of mandible slightly to distinctly shorter than upper tooth; and hind edge of mesoscutum with a transverse break just in front of the prescutellar groove (Townes 1970, Luhman 1990).

Hosts are mostly sawflies of Hymenoptera Diprionidae, Tenthredinidae and Argidae (Luhman 1990), but also Lasiocampidae, Pyralidae and Tortricidae moths and other parasitoids such as Braconidae (Yu *et al*. 2005).

The genus comprises 122 species of which 48 are Palearctic, 73 Nearctic, and six Neotropical, only reported from Mexico; three of them are Holarctic and two have Nearctic and Neotropical distribution (Yu *et al*. 2005 and Park *et al*. 2007). The European species have been revised by Sawoniewicz and Luhman (1992), and Nearctic and Neotropical species by Luhman (1990). The aim of this paper is to describe a new species of *Endasys* from Mexico and to provide a complement to Luhman's key to the Nearctic species.

Material and methods

Material was collected using Malaise-trap in a dry forest of the Ria Lagartos Biosphere Reserve (Reserva de la Biósfera Ría Lagartos), approximately 21º36'N, 88º10'W in Northeastern Yucatan. Malaise-trap collecting pots were replaced fortnightly from June 2008 to August 2009.

Holotypes and/or paratypes of 74 species of *Endasys* reported by Luhman (1990), preserved in the American Entomological Institute (Gainesville, USA), were studied.

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