



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3972.1.2>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:32F5AC6F-23EE-4F66-AD4D-57015EA0AB0D>

Seven new species of the genus *Physotarsus* Townes 1966 (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) from South America

ALEXEY RESHCHIKOV^{1,3} & ILARI EERIKKI SÄÄKSJÄRVI²

¹Department of Zoology Swedish Museum of Natural History, Box 50007, 104 05 Stockholm, Sweden.

E-mail: Alexey.Reshchikov@nrm.se

²Zoological Museum, Section of Biodiversity and Environmental Sciences, Department of Biology, FIN-20014 University of Turku, Finland

³Corresponding author

Abstract

Seven new species of the genus *Physotarsus* Townes are described and illustrated: *P. iquitos* Reshchikov and Sääksjärvi **sp. n.**, *P. mishanensis* Reshchikov and Sääksjärvi **sp. n.**, *P. orellanensis* Reshchikov and Sääksjärvi **sp. n.**, *P. polleti* Reshchikov and Sääksjärvi **sp. n.**, *P. saltilloensis* Reshchikov **sp. n.**, *P. tampobata* Reshchikov and Sääksjärvi **sp. n.**, and *P. tunchi* Reshchikov **sp. n.** The male of *P. oculatus* Zhaurova, 2009 is described for the first time. An illustrated key for Neotropical species is provided.

Key words: Amazonia, tropical Andes, canopy, Ctenopelmatinae, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, Brazil, parasitoid wasps, tropical rainforest

Introduction

The genus *Physotarsus* Townes, 1966 (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae) is a relatively large genus of the tribe Scolobatini, subfamily Ctenopelmatinae, with 25 previously described species (Yu *et al.* 2012). The genus is known from the Neotropics and Nearctic region (Fig. 24), with one species recorded from Argentina, five species from Brazil, six species from Costa Rica, one species from Dominica, one species from Guatemala, six species from Mexico and ten from southern USA (Zhaurova & Wharton 2009). *Physotarsus* is rather rarely collected, so it is premature to comment about the global distribution. The only known host record is for *Physotarsus adriani* Gauld, 1997, which parasitises the sawfly *Trochophora lobata* (Erichson) (Gauld 1997, Janzen 2006). All Ctenopelmatinae are koinobiont endoparasitoids, and as for scolobatines in general, hosts are sawflies of the family Argidae, the same group of hosts that could be expected for *Physotarsus*. The genus was recently revised by Zhaurova and Wharton (2009). We herein provide descriptions of seven new species from Ecuador, Peru, and Mexico, and for the first time, we describe the male of *P. oculatus* Zhaurova, 2009.

Material and methods

The material studied was collected mainly by Malaise trapping in Peruvian Amazonia during several years (Sääksjärvi *et al.* 2004) or canopy fogging in Ecuador (Erwin *et al.* 2005) during a long-term survey of Western Amazonian ichneumonids (Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Turku, Finland, ZMUT). In addition, we studied specimens deposited to the Smithsonian Institution (USNM), Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS) and Autonomous University of Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria, México, UAT). Part of the Peruvian specimens are deposited to the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru (UNSM).

Map of the genus distribution (Fig. 27) is available at <https://mapsengine.google.com/map/>