

## A new species of the enigmatic genus *Teremys* Mason, *T. hanniae*, from Costa Rica (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)

A. A. VALERIO<sup>1,2</sup> & J. B. WHITFIELD<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Central American Institute of Biological Research and Conservation (CIBRC). P.O. Box 2398-2050 San Pedro de Montes de Oca, San José, Costa Rica. [avalerio\\_13@hotmail.com](mailto:avalerio_13@hotmail.com).

<sup>2</sup> Current Address: Department of Entomology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IL 61801, USA. [avalerio@life.uiuc.edu](mailto:avalerio@life.uiuc.edu), [jwhitfie@life.uiuc.edu](mailto:jwhitfie@life.uiuc.edu).

### Abstract

The microgastrine braconid wasp genus *Teremys* was proposed by Mason based on the rare new species, *T. masneri*, which is apparently restricted to eastern North America. In the present paper *Teremys hanniae* n. sp. is described from the Neotropical region, and an illustrated key to the two known species is presented. The relationships and taxonomic status of the genus are briefly discussed but not yet fully clarified.

**Key words:** Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Microgastrinae, *Teremys*, taxonomy, new species, Neotropics

### Introduction

The parasitoid wasp genus *Teremys* was proposed as monotypic by Mason (1981), based on the rare and unusual species *Teremys masneri* Mason. Host data have not been recorded for this species, but putatively related (and morphologically similar) taxa in the genus *Pholetesor* Mason attack various leaf- and needle mining lepidopteran larvae (Whitfield and Wagner 1991; Whitfield, unpublished data). In his generic description, Mason (1981) remarked that *T. masneri* "has a unique combination of characters ... it may be related to *Dolichogenidea* or the *bucculatricis* group of *Pholetesor*". He appeared to include among the unique combination of characters the evenly sclerotized hypopygium, the exerted and evenly decurved ovipositor with sheaths setose over most of their length, metasomal tergites II to IV solidly fused into a rugose caparace with two transverse grooves, and the strongly rugulose propodeum with clear suggestion of an areola. Following detailed revision of the genus *Pholetesor* in the 1980's by Whitfield, Whitfield (1995) treated *masneri*