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A new species of *Agathirsia* Westwood (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Agathidinae) from Mexico

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Abstract

A remarkable new species of *Agathirsia* is described. Unlike all other species of *Agathirsia*, and most other Agathidinae, it lacks pegs or thick spines at the apex of the hind tibia. The only other genus of Agathidinae with this characteristic is *Crassomicrodus*, and the new species' potential affinities with members of *Crassomicrodus* are discussed.

Key words: Taxonomy, systematics, parasitic Hymenoptera, Insecta

Introduction

The recent revision of Agathirsia (Pucci and Sharkey 2004) included 31 species, most with one or a few representative specimens. Thus, the discovery of a new species is not surprising. The new species described here, Agathirsia schlingeri Sharkey, is unique and interesting because it combines features that were previously thought to be exclusive to members of either Crassomicrodus or Agathirsia. Unlike other members of Agathirsia, A. schlingeri lacks pegs or spines at the apex of the hind tibia. This characteristic is exceptionally rare within the Agathidinae and is a synapomorphy for members of Crassomicrodus. The presence of flattened pegs is a proposed synapomorphy for members of Agathirsia. The reduction in the size of the ventral mandibular tooth is also an autapomorphy for Agathirsia as suggested by the analysis of Pucci and Sharkey (2004), however, the ventral tooth is well developed in A. schlingeri. There were three synapomorphies posited by Pucci and Sharkey (2004) for Crassomicrodus, a short ovipositor (A. schlingeri has a very long ovipositor), a vestigial basal lobe on the tarsal claws (A. schlingeri has well developed basal lobes on the tarsal claws), and the lack of pegs or enlarged spines near the apex of the lateral surface of the hind tibia (A. schlingeri shares this character state).