*Zootaxa* 1583: 1–13 (2007)
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/


ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
**ZOOTAXA**
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

# Plectocynipinae, a new subfamily of Figitidae and description of a new Neotropical genus of Thrasorinae (Hymenoptera: Cynipoidea)

P. ROS FARRÉ & J. PUJADE-VILLAR

*University of Barcelona. Faculty of Biology. Department of Animal Biology. Avda. Diagonal 645 - 08028 - Barcelona. Spain.*
*E-mail: jpujade@ub.edu*

## Abstract

The Thrasorinae (Hymenoptera: Figitidae) has hitherto included 5 genera: *Thrasorus*, *Plectocynips*, *Pegascynips*, *Euceroptres* and *Myrtopsen*. They are strongly differentiated into two morphologies: *Thrasorus* and *Myrtopsen*, with two metatibial spurs, and *Plectocynips* and *Pegascynips*, with only one extremely long metatibial spur. The two latter genera are here removed from Thrasorinae and form the Plectocynipinae **n. subf.** The fifth genus mentioned, *Euceroptres*, is removed from Thrasorinae and its affiliations are discussed. A new Neotropical genus, *Scutimica* **n. gen**. of Thrasorinae and two new species, *Scutimica flava* **n. sp.** collected from Brazil and French Guyana, and *S. transcarinata* **n. sp.** collected from Brazil, are described. The validity of *Riekcynips* is discussed. A key to differentiate the subfamilies of Figitidae and the genera included in Thrasorinae and in Plectocynipinae is also included. Morphological differences are provided and illustrated.

**Key words:** Figitidae, Thrasorinae, *Scutimica*, Plectocynipinae, new subfamily, new genus, new species

## Introduction

After Ronquist (1999) the Figitidae included 9 subfamilies: Thrasorinae, Charipinae, Figitinae, Anacharitinae, Emargininae, Pycnostigminae, Eucoilinae, Aspicerinae and Parnipinae (the latter described after Ronquist (1999) but referred to in the study). Figitids are typically parasitoids of Diptera larvae or associated with predators and parasitoids of aphids and psyllids. Species of Thrasorinae and Parnipinae, when known, are associated with galls induced by Hymenoptera.

Kovalev (1994) proposed a new family of Cynipoidea to accommodate the genus *Thrasorus*. Ronquist (1999) considered this a subfamily of Figitidae, and included within it the 'figitoid inquilines'. When known, species of Thrasorinae are associated with cynipid and chalcidoid galls on various trees and bushes. They are not inquilines but rather parasitoids of the gall inducers or some other hymenopteran inhabitants in the galls with which they are associated (Ronquist, 1999).

According to Ronquist (1999), the Thrasorinae include 5 genera: *Myrtopsen* Ruebsaamen, 1908 (5 species: 1 Holarctic and 4 Neartic), *Euceroptres* Ashmead, 1896 (3 Nearctic species, *Euceroptres japonicus* (Ashmead, 1904) was recently transferred to *Phaenoglyphis* by Ronquist & Nieves-Aldrey (2001)), *Thrasorus* Weld, 1944 (1 Australian species, Riek, 1970, claimed to have found 7 different morpho-species), *Plectocynips* Diaz, 1976 (2 Neotropical species), and *Pegascynips* Brèthes, 1928 (1 Neotropical species), after *Riekcynips* Kovalev, 1994 is considered as *nomen nudum* (Ronquist, 1999). Following the same author, Thrasorinae are morphologically characterized by the distinctly swollen metacoxa (Ronquist, 1999). Following the examination of several undetermined specimens of Thrasorinae genera included in Ronquist (1999), as well as the type material of almost all species of *Thrasorus*, *Myrtopsen*, *Plectocynips* and *Pegascynips*, we conclude that

*Accepted by M. Buffington: 12 Jul. 2007; published: 12 Sept. 2007*