



A key to the Neotropical species of the *Enicospilus ramidulus* species-group (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Ophioninae), with the description of a new Brazilian species

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Abstract

A key to the Neotropical species of the *Enicospilus ramidulus* species-group is provided, with the exception of Galápagos Islands species. A total of 22 specimens of *E. purgatus* (Say) were examined and its known distribution (Southern Brazil) extended to the states of Bahia and Amazonas, in Northeastern and Northern Brazil, respectively. A new species, *Enicospilus diae* Lima & Kumagai **sp. n.**, is described from Southeastern Brazil.

Key words: parasitoids, Malaise trap, taxonomy

Resumen

En el presente trabajo ofrecemos una clave para las especies neotropicales del grupo *Enicospilus ramidulus*, con excepción de aquellas de las Islas Galápagos. Un total de 22 especímenes de *E. purgatus* (Say) fueron examinados, extendiendo su distribución conocida (sur de Brasil) a los estados de Bahía y Amazonas, en las regiones noreste y norte de Brasil, respectivamente. Se describe una nueva especie del sudeste de Brasil, *Enicospilus diae* Lima & Kumagai **sp. n.**

Palabras clave: parasitoides, trampa Malaise, taxonomía

Introduction

Enicospilus Stephens is the largest genus in Ophioninae, with almost 700 described species (Yu *et al.* 2012). According to Gauld (1988), the most easily recognizable feature of *Enicospilus* is a sinuous fore wing vein $Rs+2r$, usually with a large hairless area beneath it in the discosubmarginal cell, which often bears pigmented sclerites (Figs 2, 4A). This cosmopolitan genus, of which most species occur in the tropics (Gauld, 1985), is divided into a great number of species-groups. A few of these are endemic to a single zoogeographic area (Gauld, 1985), while others occur in wider areas. Gauld (1988) divided the Mesoamerican species of *Enicospilus* among five species-groups: *E. undulatus*, *E. columbianus*, *E. trilineatus*, *E. dispilus* and *E. ramidulus*. Members of the latter, a cosmopolitan group, are easily recognizable by their long slender mandibles with a diagonal groove extending from the upper corner to the base of the teeth (Gauld, 1988). This group is represented in the Neotropical region by eight species. Among them, *E. donor*, *E. stylus*, *E. vidus* and *E. ditor* were all described by Gauld and Carter (1983), and are endemic to the Galápagos Islands; *E. doylei* Gauld, 1988 was found in USA, Bermuda, Bahamas and Nicaragua; *E. neotropicus* Hooker, 1912 was recorded from USA, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Chile; *E. cheoi* Fernández-Triana, 2005 is endemic to Cuba; and *E. purgatus* (Say, 1835), with the widest distribution, occurs from Canada to Argentina, and is the only one recorded in Brazil.