



## The South American genus *Lagideus* Konow (Hymenoptera: Pergidae: Syzygoniinae), a Supplement

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### Abstract

Six new species of the Neotropical pergid genus *Lagideus* are described and illustrated: *Lagideus boyaca*, *L. magdalena*, *L. schmidtii*, and *L. flavus* from Colombia and *L. tapanti*, and *L. isidro* from Costa Rica. *Lagideus romius* Smith is newly recorded from Colombia and the female lancet is illustrated. Females are described for the first time for *Lagideus longicus* Smith from Costa Rica and *L. albitarsis* Malaise from southeastern Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

**Key words:** sawflies, new species, Central America, South America

### Introduction

Smith (1990) included 21 species in the first revision of *Lagideus* Konow, a strictly Neotropical genus that occurs from southern Mexico to northern Argentina. One subsequent species was described by Smith (in Smith and Bado 2004) from northern Argentina. Specimens have not been commonly collected and few were available for my 1990 revision, especially from northern South America and Central America, and because of sexual dimorphism, a problem has been association of sexes. Some significant collections since 1990 from Colombia, Costa Rica, and Brazil have revealed additional species and associated the sexes of others. Here, I describe four new species from Colombia, two new species from Costa Rica, and the previously unknown females for *L. albitarsis* Malaise and *L. longicus* Smith.

The host plant is known only for *L. badoae* Smith from northern Argentina and Uruguay where it was reared from larvae feeding on *Fuchsia* sp. and *Ludwigia peploides* (Kunth) Raven (Onagraceae) (Smith and Bado 2004). The only known larva for this genus was also illustrated in that paper.

### Materials and methods

Acronyms used are as follows: FSCA, Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL, USA; HUM, Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt, Villa de Leyva, Colombia; INBio, Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica; SDEI, Senckenberg Deutsche Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany; UCR, University of Costa Rica, San José; USNM, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA.

Images for plates were acquired through an EntoVision micro-imaging system. This system included a Leica M16 or Leica DRMB compound microscope with a JVC KY-75U 3-CCD digital video camera or a GT-Vision Lw11057C digital camera attached that fed image data to a notebook or desktop computer. The program Cartograph 5.6.0 was then used to merge an image series (typically representing 30 focal planes) into a single in-focus image. Lighting was achieved using techniques summarized in Buffington et al. (2005), Kerr et al. (2009), and Buffington and Gates (2009).