



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3682.4.11>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:116CC698-40B8-4CA8-B59B-9D9A31712CA3>

A new social wasp *Mischocyttarus (Kappa) gomesi* spec. nov., with a discussion of its taxonomic affinities and a description of the female of *M. mocsaryi* (Ducke, 1909) (Hymenoptera: Vespidae, Polistinae)

ORLANDO TOBIAS SILVEIRA

Coordenação de Zoologia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi – MCT, Campus de Pesquisas, Av. Perimetral 1901, Bairro da Terra Firme, 66077-530, Belém-PA, Brazil. E-mail: orlando@museu-goeldi.br

A new species *Mischocyttarus (Kappa) gomesi*, spec. nov. (Brazil, Rondônia) as well as unknown female of *M. (K.) mocsaryi* (Ducke, 1909) (Colombia, Arauca) are described.

The subgenus *Kappa* de Saussure 1854 of *Mischocyttarus* de Saussure 1853 is a taxon of Neotropical social wasps, comprising 36 species (Silveira 2006). The monophyly of *Kappa* was found to be well-supported in a cladistic study of the subgenera of *Mischocyttarus* by Silveira (2008), although the internal relationships among the species of the subgenus are largely unknown in spite of the recognition of several species groups by Richards (1978) and Silveira (2006). As in other *Mischocyttarus* groups, morphological studies alone have not produced enough characters to resolve fine-scale species-level phylogenetic relations.

The specimens were observed and measured using a ZEISS SV 11 stereomicroscope. Photomicrographs were obtained using a LEICA DFC-420 camera adapted to a LEICA MZ-16 stereomicroscope. The terminology, measurements, and morphometric ratios follow Silveira (2006). Acronyms of the collections cited below are as follows: MPEG—Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Brazil); NHM—Natural History Museum (London).

***Mischocyttarus (Kappa) gomesi* Silveira, spec. nov.**

(Fig. 1A)

Material examined. Holotype, ♀, Brazil, Rondônia, Porto Velho, ESEC Cuniã, 6.viii.2011, B. Gomes (MPEG). The right anterior wing is partially damaged in this specimen.

Description. FEMALE. Length of fore wing 9.5 mm; body length ca. 16 mm. *Head* distinctly transversal from above, ratio between width and length (including eyes) MWH/DLH 2.4, not as low in frontal view as in some species of the subgenus, ratio between median height (including apex of the clypeus) and width at the ocular sinus FHH/intOW 0.94; clypeus very wide, ratio between height and width H/WClp 0.85, median angle only moderately projecting below, apex roundly truncate, its width corresponding to about 1/2 the height of antennal socket, lateral margin sinuous; malar space relatively wide, slightly more than 1/3 the height of antennal socket; tentorial pit slightly closer to antennal socket than to eye margin; anterior surface of mandible without prominent border; antennal scape very short, ratio between length and apical width L/Wsc 2.3; posterior ocelli widely separated, POL slightly more than 2.0 diameters, POL/OOL about 2/3; occipital margin strongly reduced at sides, just perceptible at center; gena almost as wide as the upper lobe of the eye in lateral view; foraminal area shaped ventrally like a shelf; hypostomal lamella narrow. *Mesosoma* only moderately robust, fovea normally developed, with anterior border acute, region just below little protuberant, anterior margin of pronotum with the lamella relatively wide medially and little reflexed, region just behind raised but not projecting above the lamella, forming an obtuse secondary margin, humeral angle prominent laterally, carina moderately elevated at sides, forming a weak vertical lobe, carina straight as seen from above, total width distinctly larger than that of mesoscutum, the latter slightly longer than wide, ratio between length and width L/WMsc 1.03; fore wing exceedingly short, ratio between length of discal cell and height of mesopleuron LDis/HMpl 1.73, pterostigma about 2.8 × longer than wide; inner claw of hind tarsus relatively small but with apex rounded; propodeum oblique and shortened posteriorly, median furrow wide and deep, triangular, occupying almost the whole dorsal surface, but leaving a noticeably bulging surface adjacent to the margin, valve very narrow, shaped like a high triangle. First segment of *metasoma* very