



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3994.3.8>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org/pub:B2FB0BB6-B0D1-4AEA-B36D-0D0EE4C72288>

A new species of *Huarpea* Pate, 1947 from Colombia and redescription of *H. wagneriella* (du Buysson, 1904) (Hymenoptera: Sapygidae)

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Abstract. *Huarpea colombiana* sp. nov. from Colombia (Meta) is described and illustrated. This is the first record of the family Sapygidae for Colombia and northern South America. *Huarpea wagneriella* (du Buysson, 1904) is redescribed. An updated key to Neotropical genera and species of Sapygidae is given.

Key words: taxonomy, Neotropical Region, wasps

Introduction

The family Sapygidae is a small one and comparatively rare in the nature. There are 69 described extant species distributed among 12 extant genera in two subfamilies. The family is distributed in all zoogeographical regions except the Australia, but most abundant in the Holarctic Region. Four genera are known beyond the Holarctic Region: *Araucania* Pate, 1947 (1 Neotropical species), *Huarpea* Pate, 1947 (5 Neotropical species), *Sapyga* Latreille, 1797 (Holarctic Region and 1 species from Costa Rica) and *Parasapyga* Turner, 1910 (4 Oriental species) (Kurzenko 1996, Bennett & Engel 2005, Huber 2009, Kurzenko 2012, Achterberg 2014). The Neotropical region has been poorly studied and there are records of three genera and seven species and despite that Hanson (2006) indicates the presence of four unidentified species (Pate 1947, Hanson 2006).

Sapygidae is a family of either ectoparasitoids or cleptoparasites. The Nearctic species of *Fedtschenkia anthracina* (Ashmead) is ectoparasitoid of *Pterocheilus trichogaster* Bohart (Vespidae: Eumeninae) wasps while the species of Sapyginae are ectoparasitoids or cleptoparasites of the bees (Megachilidae, Apidae or Colletidae). Hurd and Moure (1961) provide notes on the parasitism of the sapygid *Polochrum fallax* (Gerstaecker) on the neotropical bee *Xylocopa brasiliatorum* (Linnaeus) but latter studies have concluded that the wasp species is *Huarpea fallax* (Hanson 2006, Torretta 2014). Torretta (2014) studied the life cycle of *H. fallax* parasitizing two Megachilidae species in the Argentinean Pampa. *Sapyga* spp. parasitize leaf cutting bees (Hanson 2006).

In his paper we describe a new species of Sapygidae from Colombia and redescribe the related species *Huarpea wagneriella* du Buysson.

Material and methods

The specimen of the new species was collected through a malaise trap set at the Reserva Nacional Natural La Macarena, Meta, Colombia. Specimen observations, measurements and pictures were done using a 80X Leica S8APO stereomicroscope with a calibrated scale, and a 3Mpixels Leica DCM 300 camera attached. All in focus images were produced using the software Combine Z5.3 (Hadley 2010) of a series of multiple images of the specimen. The following abbreviations are used: HW, head width; HL, head length; SL, scape length; ML, mesoscutum length; FWL, fore wing length; T and S refer to numbered metasomal terga and sterna respectively.

Collections: IAvH (Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt, Villa de Leyva, Colombia) and MHNP (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France).