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Mexican species of the genus *Exenterus* Hartig (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Tryphoninae) reared from diprionid hosts

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Abstract

Two new species of the tryphonine genus *Exenterus* from Mexico, *E. durangensis* Khalaim & Ruíz-Cancino, **sp. nov.** and *E. sehuerachicus* Khalaim & Ruíz-Cancino, **sp. nov.**, are described. Both species belong to the group of *Exenterus* species characterized by the unusually short, depressed tarsi. *Exenterus durangensis* was reared from the sawfly *Zadiprion falsus* Smith and *E. sehuerachicus* from *Neodiprion autumnalis* Smith (Hymenoptera: Diprionidae). This is the first record of the genus *Exenterus* as a parasitoid of these hosts. An identification key to separate the two Mexican species of *Exenterus* is provided.

Key words: Mexico, North America, new species, key, taxonomy, parasitoids, Diprionidae, *Neodiprion*, *Zadiprion*

Resumen

Se reportan de México dos especies nuevas del género tryphonino *Exenterus*, *E. durangensis* Khalaim & Ruíz-Cancino, **sp. nov.** and *E. sehuerachicus* Khalaim & Ruíz-Cancino, **sp. nov.** Ambas especies pertenecen al grupo de especies caracterizadas por los tarsos deprimidos e inusualmente cortos. *Exenterus durangensis* fue obtenido de la mosca sierra *Zadiprion falsus* Smith y *E. sehuerachicus* de *Neodiprion autumnalis* Smith (Hymenoptera: Diprionidae). Éste es el primer registro del género *Exenterus* como parasitoide de dichos hospederos. Se elaboró una clave de identificación para separar las dos especies mexicanas de *Exenterus*.

Palabras clave: México, Norteamérica, nuevas especies, clave, taxonomía, parasitoides, Diprionidae, *Neodiprion*, *Zadiprion*

Introduction

Exenterus is a moderately large tryphonine genus comprising 35 species and distributed in the Holarctic and Oriental regions (Yu *et al.* 2012). For a long time, the genus was considered as a member of the tribe Exenterini (=Cteniscini) (Kerrich 1952, Townes 1969, Kasparyan 1990, Gupta 1993, Lee *et al.* 1995, Gauld 1997) but recently the tribe Exenterini was synonymized with Tryphonini, and *Exenterus*, as well as other exenterine genera, was placed in Tryphonini, forming the *Exenterus* group of genera (Bennett 2015). In that monograph, Bennett also discussed generic limits and provided an updated diagnosis of *Exenterus*.

The Nearctic fauna of *Exenterus* was firstly revised by Cushman (1940, 1943). Townes (1944) in his catalogue of the Nearctic Ichneumonidae listed ten native species of *Exenterus*. Fifteen species are currently known from the USA and Canada (Carlson 1979) but only nine of them are native to North America. The other six species were introduced in the 1940s from Europe and Japan to east Canada and north-east USA for the control of diprionid pests (Hymenoptera: Diprionidae) of pine forests [primarily the European spruce sawfly *Gilpinia hercuninae* (Hartig) (=polytomum Hartig), the European pine sawfly *Neodiprion setifer* (Geoffroy), and the nursery pine sawfly *Gilpinia frutetorum* (F.)], and at least four of these species have been established in North America