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Definition of the *coronatus* **species-group (Hymenoptera: Bethylidae,** *Dissomphalus*) with description of thirteen new species

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Abstract

The following thirteen new species of *Dissomphalus* from the Neotropical region are described and illustrated: *D. aculeatus, D. auritus, D. coronatus, D. culteratus, D. declinatus, D. decussatus, D. flexuosus, D. galeatus, D. hirtus, D. pronus, D. ramosus, D. sinatus, and D. uber.* The *coronatus* group is suggested to accommodate them, which is defined by having mandible tridentate, sublateral tergal process with a pair of depressions, each with dense tuft of setae directed backward, antero-lateral margin of depression setose, tubercle absent, genitalia with inner apical surface of paramere generally with one seta distinctly longer than the others, ventral ramus shorter than dorsal body with at least a part inclined and tending to be convergent mesad and aedeagus with dorsal body wide with a crown-like structure. A key to the thirteen new species and a discussion of similar species are included.

Key words: Systematics, taxonomy, *punctatus* species-group, *Dissomphalus fungosus*, Bethylidae, Neotropics

Introduction

Dissomphalus Ashmead, 1893 is the largest bethylid genus in the Neotropical region (Azevedo, 2003). Since 1954 many efforts have been made to organize this genus into species-groups based mainly upon the tergal process (see Evans 1954, 1962; Azevedo 1999, 2000, 2001, 2003; Redighieri & Azevedo, 2006).

In this paper, we recognize 13 new species of *Dissomphalus* that share many morphological features and a new species-group is defined. The genus now comprises 28 species-groups and 190 species in the Neotropical region.

Material and methods

Material Examined: This study is based on examination of species deposited in the