



A new genus of Zaeucoilini (Hymenoptera, Cynipoidea, Figitidae, Eucoilinae) from Neotropical Region

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Abstract

Paradettmeria **gen. nov.**, is described to accommodate *Tropideucoila clavicornis*. The type specimens studied of *Tropideucoila clavicornis* and *T. weldi* show no morphological differences between them, thus, we establish their synonymy, with *P. clavicornis* the senior name.

Key words: new genus, Figitidae, Eucoilinae, Zaeucoilini, Neotropical, Diptera, Lonchaeidae

Resumen

Un género nuevo de Zaeucoilini (Hymenoptera, Cynipoidea, Figitidae, Eucoilinae) de la región Neotropical. Se propone *Paradettmeria* **gen. nov.**, para ubicar a *Tropideucoila clavicornis*. Los especímenes tipo estudiados de *T. clavicornis* y *T. weldi* no muestran diferencias morfológicas entre ellos, así, establecemos su sinonimia, permaneciendo *P. clavicornis* como nombre válido.

Palabras clave: género nuevo, Figitidae, Eucoilinae, Zaeucoilini, neotropical, Diptera, Lonchaeidae

Introduction

The Eucoilinae is the most diverse subfamily of Figitidae, with approximately 84 genera and 1000 species described worldwide. Of these, 50 genera and 217 species are known from the Neotropical region (Díaz *et al.* 2008; Díaz & Gallardo in press). Eucoilines are koinobiont endoparasitoids of Diptera Muscomorpha larvae and, along with the Opiinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), they are considered the most important natural enemies of the frugivorous flies (Drosophilidae, Tephritidae and Lonchaeidae) (Ovruski *et al.* 2000).

Recently, Buffington (2009) proposed the tribe Zaeucoilini to include 12 valid genera (*Agrostocynips* Díaz, *Dettmeria* Borgmeier, *Dicerataspis* Ashmead, *Lopheucoila* Weld, *Marthiella* Buffington, *Moneucoela* Dalla Torre & Kieffer, *Moritiella* Buffington, *Penteucoila* Weld, *Preseucoela* Buffington, *Rhabdeucoela* Kieffer, *Tropideucoila* Ashmead and *Zaeucoila* Ashmead) and around 40 species, with its greatest diversity found in the Neotropical region; within this region the tribe Zaeucoilini is particularly diverse in the Caribbean and Amazonian Domains, according to the biogeography scheme of Cabrera & Willink (1980). Zaeucoilini tend to parasitize either leafminers (Agromyzidae) or the frugivorous flies (Drosophilidae, Otitidae, Tephritidae and Lonchaeidae).

The genus *Tropideucoila* was proposed by Ashmead (1903a). *Tropideucoila rufipes* was designated as type species, and was defined in a key by Ashmead (1903b). Later, the complete description was provided by Weld (1921). *Trisseucoela* was created by Kieffer (1907) for three species, *T. ruficornis* Kieffer, *T. fulvotincta* Kieffer and *T. nigricornis* Kieffer. Kieffer (1908) described *Trisseucoela clavicornis* from Nicaragua, based on one female; later, Weld (1952) established the generic synonymy of *Tropideucoila* + *Trisseucoela* and the current combination *Tropideucoila clavicornis* was established. Costa Lima (1940) described *Tropideucoila weldi*, based on one female obtained from the puparium of *Neosilba pendula* (Bezzi) (Lonchaeidae). The lack of the complete combination of