Zootaxa 3599 (3): 298–300
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

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ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3599.3.7
http://zoobank.orgurn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:FFC57588-44D2-4EA6-872E-9286CAFF291E

First record of *Trichosteresis* Förster (Hymenoptera: Megaspilidae) from South America

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The family Megaspilidae worldwide comprises more than 450 species in 11 genera (Dessart 2006), but the fauna of the family in South America is poorly known. For example, *Dendrocerus* Ratzeburg has been the only named genus reported from either Argentina (Loiácono 1998; Martinez 2003) or Brazil (Loiácono & Margaría 2002).

Trichosteresis Förster is considered a monotypic genus, recorded from Europe, Asia, Africa and North America (Dessart 1974). Dessart (1995) keyed *Trichosteresis*, among other Megaspilidae genera, noting it was "likely to occur in Central America". The genus was listed in Neotropical keys by Dessart (2006) and Masner (2006). However, records of the genus in Neotropical localities or countries have not been reported.

Determinations were made using keys for Megaspilidae genera (Dessart & Cancemi 1986; Dessart 2006; Masner 2006) and the species redescription (Dessart 1974). Specimens were examined using a Stereo Microscope Leica MZ12.5. Images for figures were obtained using the Leica M205C magnifying glass attached to a Leica DFC 295 video camera with images combined using Leica LAS (Leica Application Suite V3.6.0) Microsystems by Leica (Switzerland) Limited. All images were cropped with brightness, contrast adjusted, clone stamp tool and healing brush tool when necessary in Adobe Photoshop CS5. Plates were made in Adobe Illustrator CS5.

We identified six females of *Trichosteresis glabra* (Boheman, 1832) in the collection of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZSP). The specimens were collected by M.G. Oliveira in 1985, reared from pupae of syrphid flies (Diptera: Syrphidae), in Brazil, São Paulo state, São Paulo city, Santo Amaro district (23°39'00" S, 46°42'00" W). Label data for the six females: "BRASIL: SP: São Paulo, Sto. Amaro, v.1985, M.G.Oliveira col."; "Parasita de sirfigeos (pupa)".

The examined specimens agree with Dessart's (1974) diagnostic characters of the genus/species: fore wing without marginal fringes, stigmal vein shorter than pterostigma and disc with much reduced hairs (Fig. 1). All examined females have the body black, with the exception of red brown antennae and legs (Fig. 2).

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 Accepted by M. Istvan: 6 Nov. 2012; published: 7 Jan. 2013