



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3866.3.8>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:63D5BA63-0049-4B81-9288-DE47ED33EEAB>

New World *Stephanocampta* (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae)—descriptions of a new species from Argentina and of the male of *S. masoni*

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The genus *Stephanocampta* Mathot (Hymenoptera: Mymaridae) includes only two previously described species, *S. yaosekoensis* Mathot from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Mathot 1966) and *S. masoni* (Yoshimoto) from Costa Rica and Panama (Yoshimoto 1990). Here we describe and illustrate a new species from Argentina based on a female, illustrate both sexes and newly describe the male of *S. masoni*, and provide a key to differentiate females of the three species.

According to the classification proposed by Huber & Lin (1999) and Lin *et al.* (2007), *Stephanocampta* belongs to the *Camptoptera* group of genera, which is characterized by the following morphological features: females with antennal funicle 6-, 7-, or rarely 8-segmented (if 7-segmented then second funicular segment often minute, ring-like); body usually minute but sometimes moderately large, with a distinct, narrow but short petiole so mesophragma not projecting into the gaster; fore wing narrow, usually distinctly curved apically; mandible with 1 or 2 teeth (Huber & Lin 2007).

Terms used in the descriptions follow Gibson (1997). All measurements, unless stated otherwise, are in micrometers (μm), as length or length:width. An abbreviation used is: F = funicular segment of antenna. The holotype of the new species is deposited in Museo de La Plata, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MLPA).

Stephanocampta Mathot, 1966

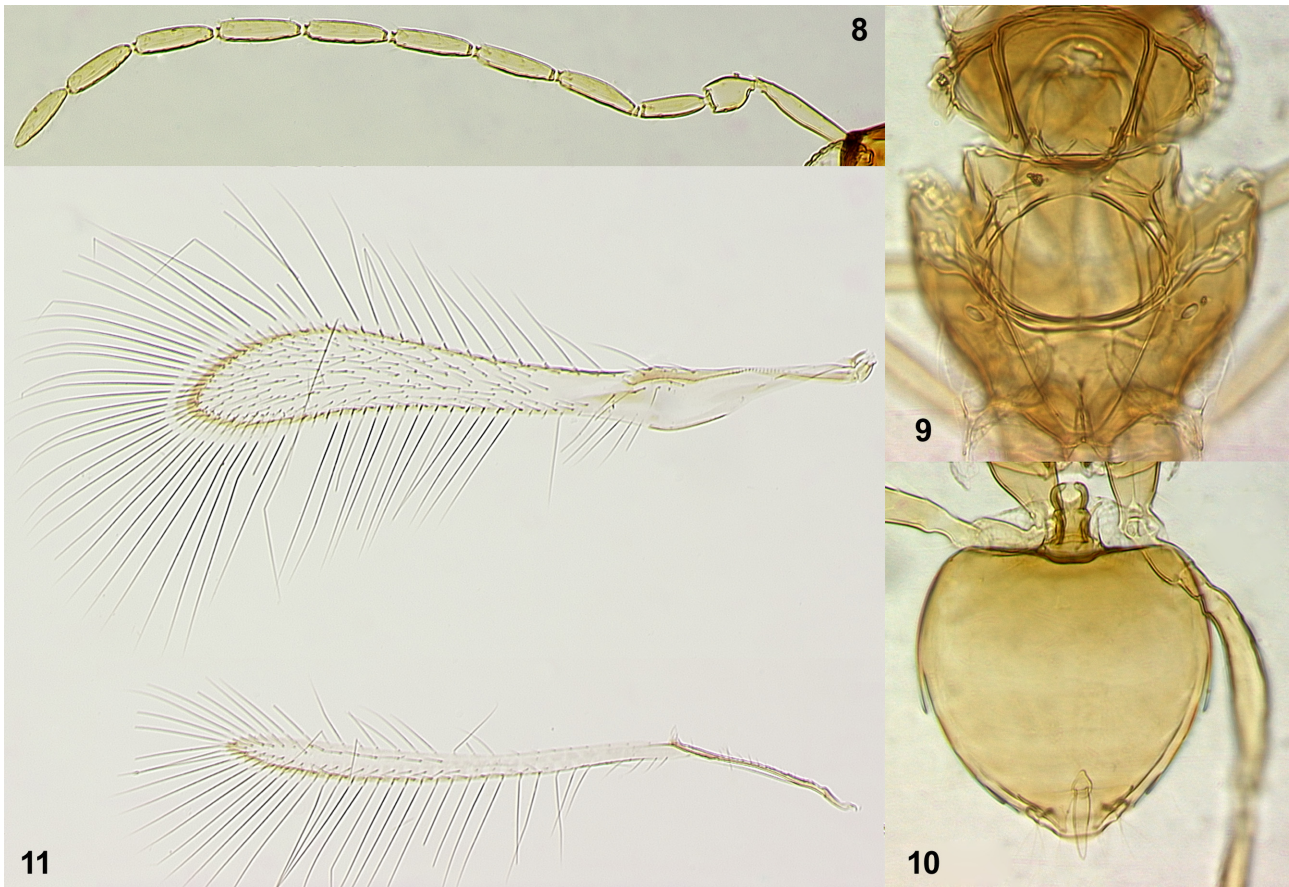
Stephanocampta Mathot 1966: 219–221. Type species: *S. yaosekoensis* Mathot, by original designation. Important subsequent reference: Huber & Lin 1999: 39–40 (diagnosis, distribution, comments).

Hadromymar Yoshimoto 1990: 30–31. Type species: *H. masoni* Yoshimoto, by original designation. Synonymized under *Stephanocampta* by Huber & Lin 1999: 39.

Diagnosis. Body length 0.3–0.65 mm. Occiput with a curved, transverse groove extending to lateral margin of head at about mid-eye height. Mandible with 1 tooth. Female funicle 7-segmented with F2 either subequal to remaining segments or ring-like; male flagellum 10-segmented with F2 ring-like. Prosternum anteriorly pointed. Scutellum without a transverse row of foveae. Fore wing relatively broad, especially towards apex, and slightly curved, with setae usually numerous on the disc; proximal macrochaeta present but distinctly shorter than distal macrochaeta. Tarsi 5-segmented. Propodeum at least half as long as scutellum, with a set of rigid translucent membranous lamellae. Petiole short, surrounded ventrally and laterally by translucent lacey collar extending out from base of gaster.

In some Madagascar species [specimens in California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, and Entomology Research Museum, University of California, Riverside, California (UCRC)] the fore wing in both sexes is quite narrow with few discal setae and the male flagellum is 10-segmented with only F2 ring-like, as in *Stephanocampta* and also as in males of the former genus *Eomymar* Perkins, now considered a synonym of *Camptoptera* Foerster. Huber & Lin (1999) treated the former *Eomymar* spp. as aberrant *Camptoptera* Foerster and we agree. These specimens show that the limits between *Camptoptera* and *Stephanocampta* are less clear cut in some places.

Remarks. *Stephanocampta* can be recognized using the key in Huber & Lin (1999). In Luft Albarracin *et al.* (2009), it would key together at the same couplet as *Camptoptera*, from which it differs in having translucent, mesh-like lamellae on the propodeum.



FIGURES 8–11. *Stephanocampta masoni* ♂ (16 km SSE of La Virgen, Heredia, Costa Rica): 8, antenna; 9, mesosoma; 10, metasoma; 11, fore and hind wings.

To facilitate recognition of *S. masoni*, we illustrate both sexes based on the UCRC non-type specimens from Costa Rica. Images of the female from Estación Biológica La Selva (head: Fig. 4, antenna: Fig. 5, mesosoma and metasoma: Fig. 6, and fore and hind wings: Fig. 7) were kindly compared by Dr. Huber with the holotype and the paratype from Panama. We also provide a brief description of the male because it was unknown previously, though Huber & Lin (1999) had mentioned one undetermined male of a *Stephanocampta* sp.

Description. MALE. Body length of a dry-mounted, critical point-dried specimen 0.3 mm, that of a slide-mounted specimen 0.578 mm. Head dark brown to black, rest of body dark brown; appendages light brown to brown. Antenna (Fig. 8) with scape 5.2× as long as wide; flagellum 10-segmented, F1 about 0.8× length of F3, F2 ring-like (much wider than long). Mesosoma (Fig. 9) longer than metasoma (Fig. 10). Fore wing (Fig. 11) 7.7× as long as wide; hind wing (Fig. 11) about 18× as long as wide. Genitalia (Fig. 10) length 60 µm.

Acknowledgment

We thank John T. Huber (CNC) for providing valuable information on the type series of *S. masoni*.

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