



A bizarre new species of *Triclistus* Förster (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae; Metopiinae) from Amazonia

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Abstract

A new bizarre new species of Metopiinae, *Triclistus amazopeikkus* sp. nov., is described and illustrated. The new species was collected from the lowland Peruvian Amazonia.

Key words: Neotropics, Peru, taxonomy, parasitoid, koinobiont, tropical, rain forests

Introduction

South America is home to a species-rich but little-known fauna of Ichneumonidae parasitoid wasps. One of the best-sampled South American localities for Ichneumonidae is the National Reserve of Allpahuayo-Mishana (AMNR), which is located in Peruvian Amazonia. Since 1998 this reserve has been sampled by long-term Malaise trapping (see Sääksjärvi 2003; Veijalainen *et al.* 2013) and more recently also by yellow-pan trapping, sweeping and rearing (Gómez *et al.* unpublished). Besides documenting a high local richness of tropical ichneumonids, long-term sampling of this single location has produced a plethora of unknown ichneumonid taxa, some of them apparently morphologically highly specialized.

Among the most abundant subfamilies in AMNR is Metopiinae, koinobiont larval/pupal endoparasitoids of Lepidoptera (Gauld & Sithole 2002). The Costa Rican metopiine fauna was revised by Gauld & Sithole (2002). The Peruvian metopiine fauna has been recently partly reviewed by Alvarado & Rodríguez-Berrío (2013a, b). They described 14 new species of *Triclistus* Förster and *Synosis* Townes from the eastern Andes. However, the lowland tropical rain forest fauna of Amazonian metopiines has remained poorly known.

The aim of the present paper is to describe an extremely specialized and morphologically bizarre species of *Triclistus* from the AMNR. In our opinion, the species is among the most spectacular tropical ichneumonids ever described.

Material and methods

Both female specimens studied were found from the AMNR during the first ichneumonid sampling program conducted in the area in 1998–2000. Sampling was conducted by long-term Malaise trapping and has been described in detail by Sääksjärvi (2003).

Morphological terminology follows mainly Gauld (1991). Terminology used for describing body surface sculpturing follows Eady (1968). Layer photos were taken in the Zoological Museum, University of Turku, Finland (ZMUT), using an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope attached to an Olympus E520 digital camera. Digital photos were combined using Deep Focus 3.1 and QuickPhoto Camera 2.3 programs.

The holotype female is deposited in the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad de San Marcos, Peru