

Diagnostic morphological features of the new species *Colpoclypeus michoacanus* Sánchez & Figueroa (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae)

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Colpoclypeus* Lucchese is classified in the subfamily Eulophinae, although it is not clear whether it is better placed in the tribe Eulophini or Cirrospilini because the members of this genus displaying characters with intermediate conditions. Previous to 2010, *Colpoclypeus florus* (Walker) was the unique nominal species, but it was recently described the second species, *C. michoacanus* Sánchez & Figueroa, reared from the leafroller *Argyrotaenia montezumae* Walsingham (Tortricidae) on blackberry plants, *Rubus* sp., from Michoacán, Mexico (Sanchez *et al.* 2011). The objective of this work is to show the diagnostic morphological features of *C. michoacanus*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Photographs of the diagnostic morphological features were taken using a Zeiss Stemi 2000-C stereoscope equipped with Canon G9 digital camera, and the illustrations were prepared using Adobe Illustrator 10.0.3.

RESULTS

Diagnostic morphological features of *C. michoacanus*

Female: Body color is metallic dark blue-green except the metasoma, which is yellowish with a dark band dorsally; legs yellowish with medial area of femora dark (Figure A). Head with a transverse sulcus just ventral to anterior ocellus (Figure B, D); antenna with two funicle and three claval segments and clypeus broadly bilobed with a distinct median incision (Figure B).

On the mesosoma it is observed a transepimeral groove almost straight with the upper mesepimeron smooth and the lower mesepimeron slightly sculptured (Figure C); scutellum without submedian grooves (Figure E); propleura meeting medially for about half medial length, separated posteriorly so as to expose posterior part of prosternum (Figure F); propodeum smooth with a strong median carina (Figure G); forewing with postmarginal vein 0.77–0.83 times as long as stigmal vein (Figure A). On the metasoma, the ovipositor length is 0.38–0.64 times as long as hind tibia (Figure A).

Sexual dimorphism on *C. michoacanus* is evident; male is smaller than female (1.11–1.66 mm); fore femur very swollen, two times as long as wide (Figure I); antennae with three funicle and two claval segments; male genitalia with the subgenital plate exposed, aedeagus elongate and bifid; digitus with 4 or 5 apical teeth (Figure H).

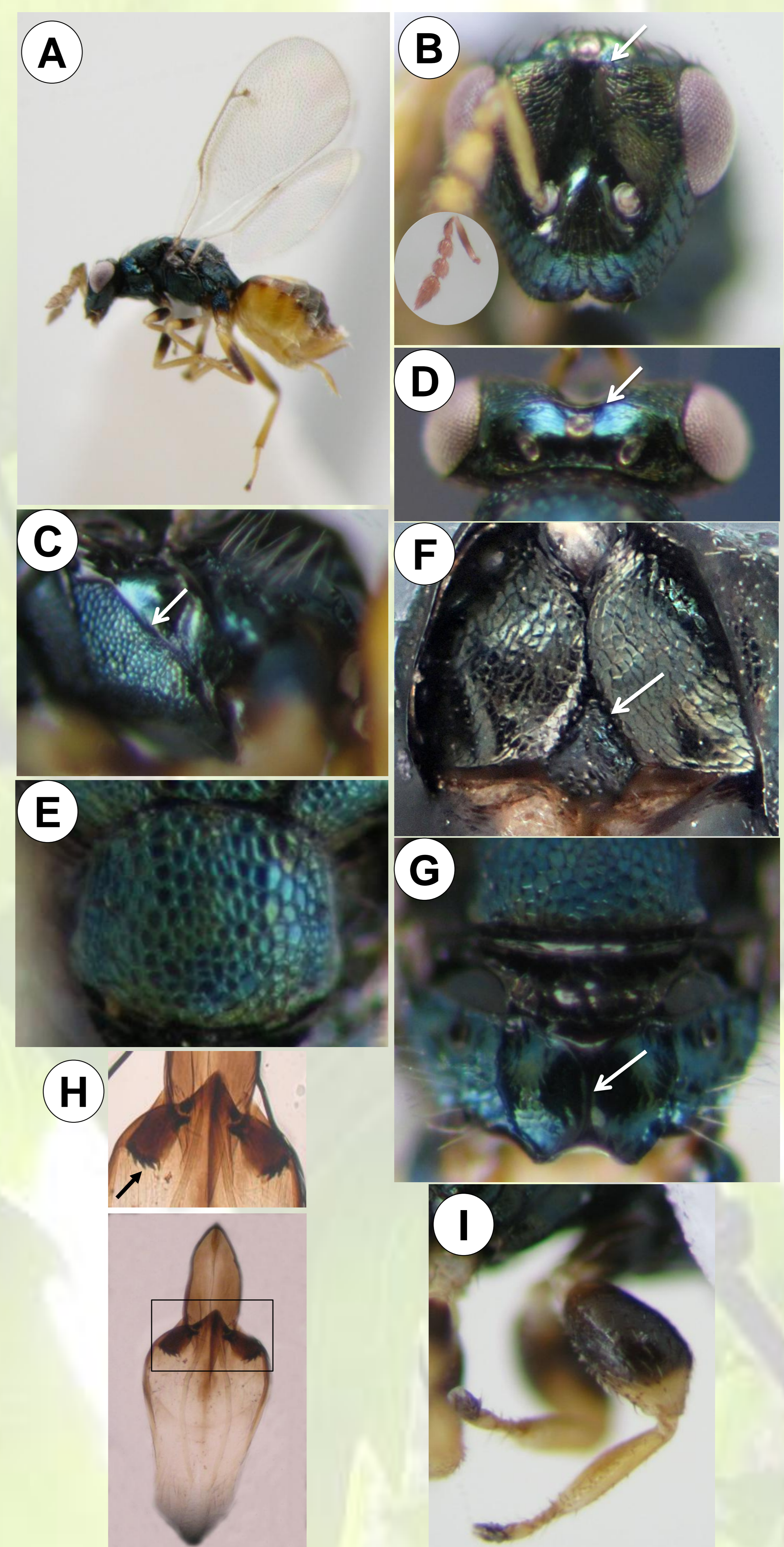


FIGURE 1. A–G *Colpoclypeus michoacanus* female: A, habitus in lateral view; B, frontal view of head; C, lateral view of mesosoma; D, dorsal view of head; E, dorsal view of scutellum; F, ventral view of propleura; G, dorsal view of propodeum; H–I, *C. michoacanus* male: H, genitalia; I, lateral view of fore femur.

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REFERENCES

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