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Two new genera of Belytinae from Argentina
(Hymenoptera, Diapriidae)

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Abstract

Two new genera with each one new species, namely *Masnerolyta ruber* **gen. nov. sp. nov.** and *Masneretus bicolor* **gen. nov. sp. nov.**, from Argentina are described. The work is illustrated by 7 text-figures.

Zusammenfassung

Zwei neue Gattungen mit je einer neuen Art, *Masnerolyta ruber* **gen. nov. sp. nov.** und *Masneretus bicolor* **gen. nov. sp. nov.**, werden aus Argentinien beschrieben. Die Arbeit ist mit 7 Abbildungen versehen.

Introduction

Since the works of J.J. KIEFFER (up to 1916) only few genera of Neotropical Belytinae have been described, cf. JOHNSON (1992). Therefore it is not surprising that among the proctotrupoid material in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (ZMUC), two new genera of Belytinae from Argentina are present, described below.

Subfamily Belytinae (tribe Belytini)
Masnerolyta gen. nov. (figs. 1 - 4)

Eyes very large (fig. 1), radial cell 1.3 times as long as marginalis (fig. 3), metasoma of female with 8 clearly differentiated segments (fig. 4), rest of characters much as in *Cinetus* JURINE: Mandibles rather short, female antennae 15-segmented, palpal formula 5-3, eyes hairy, epomia well developed, notauli slightly divergent posteriorly, marginalis as long as its distance from basalis, scutellum unsculptured posteriorly, postscutellum without a spinose projection, medial keel of propodeum unforked, petiole much longer than wide, large sternite not humped at base, macropterous, wings hyaline.

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Masnerolyta ruber sp. nov. (figs. 1 - 4)

Material examined: Holotype labeled "Argentina, T. d. Fuego, 34: Ushuaia, Lapataia, 20 m, 29.i.1979, Mision Cientifica Danesa", "N. gen. Belytinae, Det. L. Masner, 1981", "*Masnerolyta ruber*, Peter BUHL det. 1995", and "Holotype". In ZMUC. Unique. Holotype locality on 68°00'W 54°50'S.

Description of holotype female: Body length 3.3 mm. Colour brownish red; antenna, mandibles, thorax dorsally and legs paler, head darker.

Head from above as wide as thorax across tegulae, 1.5 times as wide as long; frontal prominence rather weak, with a shallow emargination. Head from front (fig. 1) very slightly wider than high, with no distinct sculpture beneath antennal insertions which are situated low on face; facial furrows short; malar space one-eight the height of an eye; OOL:POL:LOL = 8:7:4. Antenna (fig. 2) with dense pubescence, hardly half as long as width of scape, shorter on flagellum. Flagellum gradually thickened towards apex, A14 twice as thick as A3, this segment about 4.5 times longer than apically wide; A4 about 2.5, A5 twice as long as wide; three preapical segments each about as long as wide.

Mesosoma one and a third times longer than and as high as wide, across tegulae 1.5 times as wide as gaster. Pronotum with almost rectangular shoulders, epomia complete, sides of pronotum smooth and bare. Mesopleurae smooth and bare. Scutellar fovea rather deep, about twice as wide as long, not margined in front, with straight posterior margin; scutellum rather convex, almost smooth and with sparse hairs medially, more hairy laterally and behind; postscutellum with a feeble tooth and some long hairs. Metapleurae and sides of propodeum with pilosity; dorsal areas of propodeum rather short, dull, with sparse long hairs, middle keel unforked, inner lateral keel only distinct in posterior two-fifths, outer lateral keel prolonged in a fine tooth posteriorly.

Fore wing hardly reaching apex of gaster, venation rather pale, radial cell 1.3 times longer than marginalis, this as long as its distance from basalis and as the rather thick postmarginalis; cubitalis very faint and short (fig. 3).

Metasoma (fig. 4) longer than head and mesosoma combined (17:12), as high as wide. Petiole dull, with two weak longitudinal keels and irregular longitudinal sculpture, rather bowed in lateral view, 3.8 times as long as medially wide in dorsal view, with rather numerous long hairs laterally, some tufts of short hairs ventrally and a few hairs dorsally. T2 basally with only a very short medial furrow, rest of tergite as well as the following tergites smooth; all tergites with sparse, scattered hairs.

Remarks: Holotype in good condition (left fore wing missing), mounted on card triangle. The new genus is named for Dr. Lubomir MASNER (Ottawa) whose label drew my attention to the specimen.

Masneretus gen. nov. (figs. 5 - 7)

Wing venation (fig. 6) as in *Macrohynnis* FOERSTER, but mandibles short; epomia weak; petiole only about 1.5 times as long as wide; metasoma unmodified, with 8 distinct segments (fig. 7), in this respect also differing from typical *Cinetus* JURINE, cf. KIEFFER (1916) and NIXON (1957). Female antennae 15-segmented, of normal appearance (fig. 5); mandibles rather short, not forming beak; palpal formula 5-3; scutellum unsculptured posteriorly; postscutellum without a spinose projection; medial keel of propodeum unforked; large sternite not humped at base; macropterous, wings hyaline.

Masneretus bicolor sp. nov. (figs. 5 - 7)

Material examined: Holotype female labeled "Argentina, Rio Negro, 7: S.C. de Bariloche, Colonia Suiza, 810 m, 13.xi.1978, Mision Cient. Danesa", "N. gen. Belytinae,

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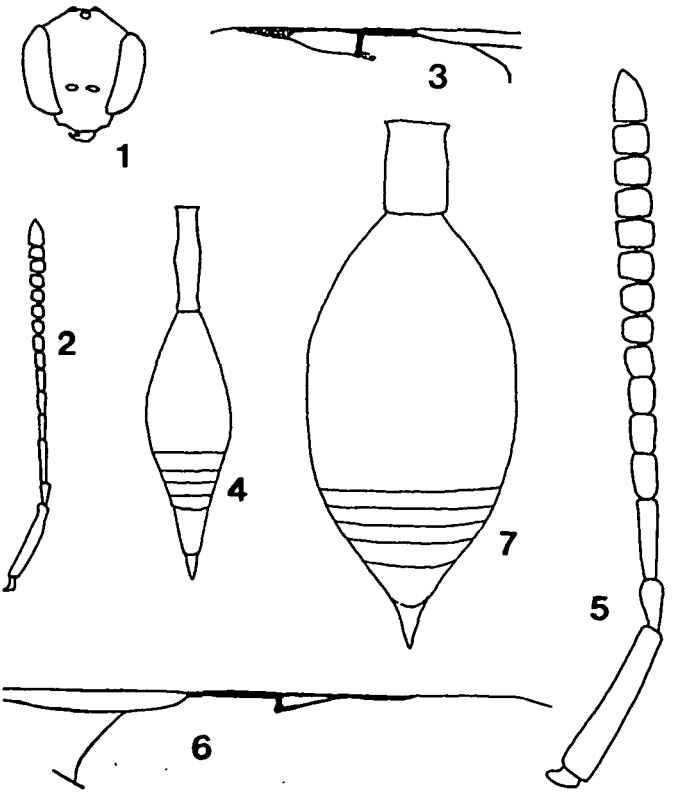
Det. L. MASNER, 1981", "*Masneretus bicolor*, Peter BUHL det. 1995", and "Holotype". In ZMUC. Unique. Holotype locality on 71°30'W 41°15'S.

Description of holotype female: Body length 2.5 mm. Colour light reddish brown, legs yellowish, head and petiolus black.

Head almost smooth, covered with fine hairs (also eyes), from above as wide as thorax across tegulae, 1.25 times as wide as long; frontal prominence well developed, with a shallow emargination. Head from front slightly wider than high (10:9), facial furrows reaching about half the way to antennal insertions, ending in the fine rugosity beneath these; malar space 0.6 the height of an eye; OOL:POL:LOL = 12:10:7. Antenna (fig. 5) with very short pubescence only. Flagellum thickened towards apex, A14 about twice as wide as A3 which is four times as long as wide; three preapical segments about as wide as long.

Mesosoma 1.5 times longer than and as high as wide. Pronotum with weak shoulders; epomia weak, interrupted by an emargination below shoulders; sides of pronotum smooth



Figs. 1-4 *Masnerolyta ruber* gen. nov., sp. nov. female. - 1) head from front; 2) antenna; 3) details of wing venation; 4) metasoma in dorsal view.

Figs. 5-7 *Masneretus bicolor* gen. nov., sp. nov. female. - 5) antenna; 6) details of wing venation; 7) metasoma in dorsal view.

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and bare. Mesoscutum rather smooth, uniformly covered with dense hairs, notauli hardly diverging posteriorly, separated by a distance equal to width of scutellar fovea, this about 1.5 times as wide as long, hardly margined in front, with straight posterior margin. Mesopleurae almost smooth and with sparse hairs. Scutellum almost smooth and with rather sparse hairs medially, more hairy laterally and behind, weakly convex; postscutellum hairy, with a very feeble tooth. Metapleurae and sides of propodeum with pilosity; dorsal areas of propodeum with some hairs, middle keel unforked, inner lateral keel only present in about posterior three-fifths, outer lateral keel ending in a small tooth.

Fore wing slightly overreaching gaster; marginalis slightly more than 1.5 times as long as its distance from basalis and about 1.7 times as long as the radial cell, postmarginalis hardly shorter than marginalis (fig. 6).

Metasoma (fig. 7) as wide as thorax, slightly longer than head and mesosoma combined (12:11) and 0.8 times as high as wide. Petiole hardly 1.5 times as long as wide, with irregular longitudinal rugosity and traces of two longitudinal keels, with numerous long hairs all the way round. Middle furrow at base of T2 rather strong, 1.25 times as long as petiole, with very short lateral furrows; T2 bare basally, this tergite as well as the following tergites smooth and with numerous scattered hairs.

Remarks: Holotype in good condition, mounted on card triangle. The new genus is named for Dr. Lubomir MASNER (Ottawa) whose label drew my attention to the specimen.

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