

Description of the male of *Hymenoepimecis veranii* Loffredo & Penteado-Dias 2009 (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Pimplinae)

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(With 1 figure)

The genus *Hymenoepimecis* Viereck, 1912, included in *Polysphincta* genus-group (sensu Wahl and Gauld 1998), is currently represented by 14 species distributed from Mexico and Cuba to Southern Brazil (Gauld, 2000; Gauld and Dubois, 2006; Loffredo and Penteado-Dias, 2009; Sobczak et al., 2009). The species of this genus are characterised by the presence of a pocket-like structure on the pronotum, mesopleuron with carina epicnemial vestigial or absent, absence of the vein 3rs-m in forewing (Gauld, 1991), colour yellowish brown and large ocelli (Gauld and Dubois, 2006). They are koinobiont parasitoids of adult spiders of the families Nephilidae, Tetragnathidae and Araneidae (Fincke et al., 1990; Eberhard, 2000; Gauld, 2000; Gonzaga and Sobczak, 2007; Sobczak et al., 2009; Gonzaga et al., 2010).

Gonzaga and Sobczak (2007) described the behaviour of attack and oviposition of the female of *Hymenoepimecis veranii* parasitising the spider *Araneus omnicolor* Keyserling 1893 (Araneidae). They observed that when the wasp larva is near pupation, it induces the host to build an altered web (cocoon web).

Loffredo and Penteado-Dias (2009) described the female of *H. veranii* with holotype collected using a Malaise trap in Campos do Jordão, state of São Paulo.

The male specimens of *H. veranii* used in this work were collected in cocoon webs of *A. omnicolor* in February 2010 in the Reserva Biológica Serra do Japi (23° 1' S and 46° 52' W), Jundiaí, state of São Paulo, Brazil, a protected subtropical humid forest. This time we describe the male, comparing with the female. Both male and female are deposited in the collection of the “Departamento de Ecologia e Biologia Evolutiva da Universidade Federal de São Carlos”, state of São Paulo, Brazil (DCBU).

Male and female present similar colour (Figure 1), the hind wing with distal abscissa of Cu1 meeting cu-a closer to 1A and sternite I with a slight rounded swelling posteriorly. It differs in: length, 9 mm; forewing, 7.5 mm; antenna with 32 antennomeres, lower face subquadrate, about 0.7 x as broad as high. Distance from tegula to head is about 0.7 x the distance from tegula to hind margin of propodeum.

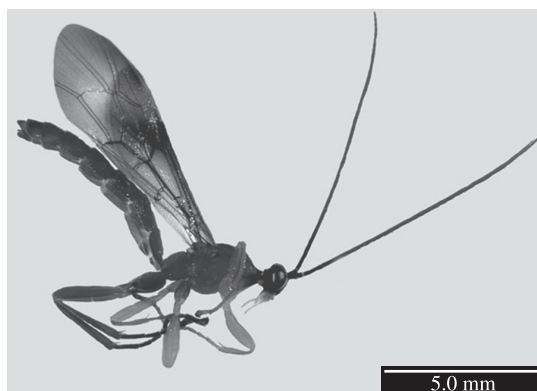


Figure 1. Habitus of male of *H. veranii*.

Tergite I 2.0 x as long as posteriorly broad, tergite II 1.4 x and tergite III 1.1 x as long as posteriorly broad.

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