



Biology and description of a new species of Lophyrocera Cameron (Hymenoptera: Eucharitidae) from Argentina

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Abstract

Descriptions of the adults, eggs and planidia of a new species of *Lophyrocera* (Hymenoptera: Eucharitidae) from northwestern Argentina (Tucumán) are provided. Females deposit their eggs into the fruits of the shrub *Vassobia breviflora* (Sendth) (Solanaceae). The host of *L. variabilis* is an unidentified species of *Camponotus* Mayr (Formicidae: Formicinae).

Key words: eggs, planidia, host ant, host plant, Lophyrocera

Introduction

Lophyrocera Cameron (Hymenoptera: Eucharitidae) includes six species distributed across South and Central America and the western United States: L. daguerrei (Gemignani) (Argentina), L. plagiata (Walker) and L. pretendens (Walker) (Brazil), L. chilensis (Brèthes) (Chile), L. stramineipes Cameron (Panama), and L. apicalis Ashmead (USA: Arizona, California, Colorado, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington) (Heraty 2002; Noyes, 2008). Only Lophyrocera daguerrei (Gemignani) has been documented to occur in Argentina (Gemignani, 1947; De Santis, 1967, 1998; Heraty, 2002). This species was originally described by Gemignani (1947) in the genus Tetramelia Cameron, and subsequently transferred to Lophyrocera by De Santis (1998). Tetramelia was treated as a junior synonym of Lophyrocera by Heraty (2002). The ant host for Lophyrocera is currently unknown, and the only information on biology was based on observations of the oviposition behaviour of Lophyrocera sp. at Rancho Grande Reserve, Porto Velho, Rondonia, Brazil (Heraty, 2002). Lophyrocera is nested within a clade of eucharitids that parasitize Camponotini, and members of this tribe are the inferred hosts for the genus (Heraty, 2002). A new species, Lophyrocera variabilis, was discovered in north-western Argentina, and its description and information on life history and immature stages are included herein.

Materials and methods

Thirteen nests of *Camponotus* sp. (Formicidae: Camponotini) were sampled from roadsides in Los Chorrillos, Tucumán (26°18'37"S 64°58'13"W and 26°18'40"S 64°57'55"W; 1350-1400 m). The adults, brood, and debris were placed in 550 c.c. styrofoam containers; water was added slowly to the bottom of the container through a plastic tube every 30 minutes over 12 hours, causing the ants to bring their progeny to the surface. This behaviour was used to collect the immature stage.