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Description of *Khamul*, gen. n. (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea: Eurytomidae), with a hypothesis of its phylogenetic placement

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Table of contents

Abstract 1
Introduction 1
Methods 2
Results and discussion 23
Khamul **n. gen.** 24
Key to species of *Khamul* 25
Khamul erwini Gates, **n. sp.** 26
Khamul gothmogi Gates, **n. sp.** 28
Khamul lanceolatus Gates, **n. sp.** 29
Khamul tolkeini Gates, **n. sp.** 30
Acknowledgements 31
Literature cited 31

Abstract

Khamul **n. gen.**, a distinctive eurytomid in the subfamily Eurytominae is described from the Neotropics based upon the type species, *K. erwini*, **n. sp.** A hypothesis of its phylogenetic placement within Eurytominae is presented, and four new species are described: *K. erwini*, *K. gothmogi*, *K. lanceolatus*, and *K. tolkeini*. Diagnostic features are included to distincguish this taxon from other eurytomines and a key to species presented. Its biology is unknown, but label data indicate walking stick eggs (*Prisopus* sp.; Phasmatodea: Prisopodidae) as a possible host.

Key words: *Khamul*, *erwini*, *gothmogi*, *lanceolatus*, *tolkeini*, Chalcidoidea, Eurytomidae, Eurytominae, systematics

Introduction

The biology, phylogeny, and diversity of the Eurytomidae (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea) have been discussed recently (Campbell *et al.* 2000, Gates & Hanson 2006, Gates 2008, Lotfalizadeh *et al.* 2007). In this paper, I focus on the placement of a new genus described herein within the subfamily Eurytominae. As such, the primary goal is to assess the monophyly of the proposed new genus rather than to rework the large morphological phylogenetic treatment of Eurytominae recently put forward by Lotfalizadeh *et al.* (2007). Most eurytomines are primary or secondary parasitoids, but there are several strictly phytophagous genera. Those that are primary parasitoids typically attack eggs, larvae, or pupae of Orthoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, and Hymenoptera (Goulet & Huber 1993; DiGiulio 1997; Noyes 2003). The hyperparasitic eurytomines often

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