

Glaucia gen. nov. (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Doryctinae) from Brazil

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Glaucia gen. nov. (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Doryctinae) (type species: *Glaucia bella* spec. nov.) from Brazil is described and illustrated. This new genus is characterized by the presence of a stigma in the hind wing of the female.

Introduction

The Doryctinae Foerster, 1862, is a large subfamily belonging to the cyclostome group of the family Braconidae (Hymenoptera) and especially in the Neotropical region very rich in species. Most of them are ectoparasitoids of Coleoptera larvae living in wood, in plant stems or under bark, but some are phytophagous (Marsh, 1991). This subfamily can be separated from other subfamilies of Braconidae by the presence of a row of short spines on the anterior edge of the fore tibia, the flange at the apico-lateral edges of the propleuron just above the fore coxae and extending, slightly over the ventral-lateral corner of the pronotum and the dorsal valve of the ovipositor with a double node subapically (Marsh, 1993).

The new genus described in this paper is mainly characterised by the presence of a stigma in the hind wing of the female. This stigma was known only in males (as indicated by Belokobyl'skiy, 1993, 1994, 1996; Marsh, 1997). The peculiar stigma of the hind wing of male Doryctinae is known in almost all members of the tribe Heterospilini Fischer, 1981, but also in some species of the tribe Hecabolini Foerster, 1862, and rarely in some species of the tribes Doryctini Foerster, 1862, and Spathiini Foerster, 1862 (Belokobyl'skiy, 1996). Belokobyl'skiy (1994) considers the peculiarities of the wing venation very important because this wing does not performance active flight functions, which probably will reduce the changes in the fore wing. Therefore, reductions in the hind wing or the development of new structures, as the formation of the stigma in the hind wing (the apomorphous condition) of females are most likely evolutionary important.

Descriptions
***Glaucia* gen. nov.**
 (figs 1-4)

Type species: *Glaucia bella* spec. nov. Gender: feminine.

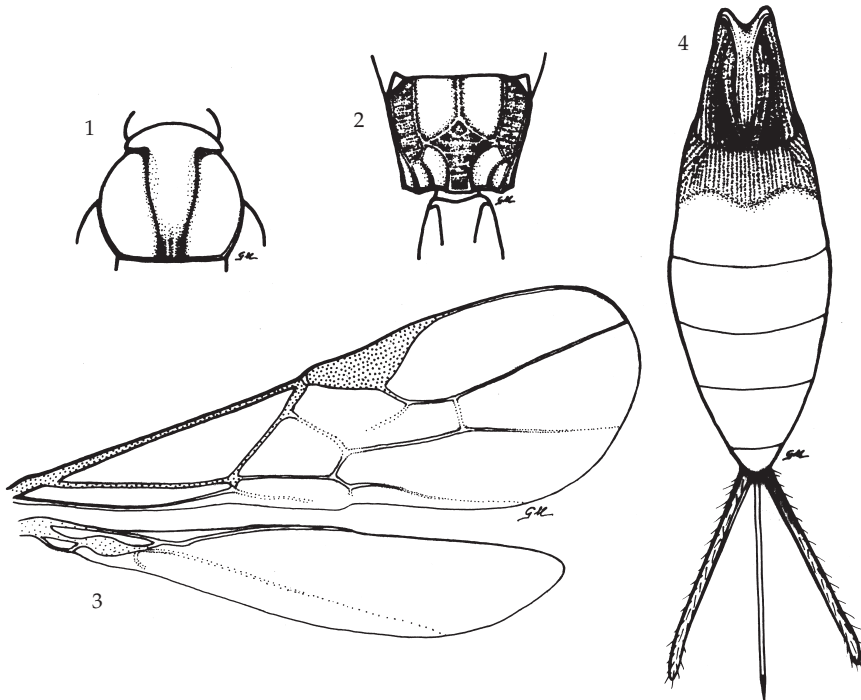
Diagnosis.— Body length 1.9-2.8 mm. Head smooth and shining; antenna with 23-25 antennomeres, apical third of antennae white. Mesoscutum smooth and shiny, including notauli (fig. 1) and precoxal sulcus, notauli forming distinct shoulders anteriorly (fig. 1), propodeum rugose or smooth except by carinae (fig. 2). Fore wing with 2RS vein spectral; r-m vein not tubular; first subdiscal cell open apically (fig. 3). Hind wing with vein 1M moderately swollen and forming a stigma (fig. 3). First tergite of metasoma striate; second tergite weakly striate and remaining tergites smooth. Ovipositor shorter than metasoma (fig. 4). Colour of body mainly dark brown.

Distribution.— Neotropical (one species).

Etymology.— This genus is named for our friend and artist Gláucia Marconato.

Glaucia bella spec. nov. Braga & Pentead-Dias
 (figs 1-4)

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (DCBU), **Brazil**, São Paulo, São Carlos, (UFSCar), Malaise trap 6.x.1998, Braga, S.M.P, col. Paratypes (DCBU, MZUSP, RMNH): same location and collector of holotype;



Figs 1-4, *Glaucia bella* gen. nov. & spec. nov., ♀, holotype. 1, mesoscutum; 2, propodeum; 3, wings; 4, metasoma.

(DCBU):1♀: 8.iii.1998, yellow pan trap; 1♀: 4.iii.1998, Malaise trap; 1♀: 5.iii.1998, sweeping the vegetation; 2 ♀♀: 6.iv.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 1. vii.1998, yellow pan trap; 3 ♀♀: 30.vii.1998, yellow pan trap; 1♀: 15.vii.1998, Malaise trap; 2 ♀♀: 26.viii.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 19.viii.1998, yellow pan trap; 5 ♀♀: 23.ix.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 23.ix.1998, Malaise trap; 1♀: 25.ix.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 20.x.1998, yellow pan trap; 2 ♀♀ : 8.ix.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 18.xi.1998, yellow pan trap; 5 ♀♀: 6.x.1998, Malaise trap; 3 ♀♀: 6.x.1998, yellow pan trap; (MZUSP):1 ♀: 27.x.1998, yellow pan trap; 2 ♀: 6.xi.1998, Malaise trap; 1 ♀: 28.xii.1998, Malaise trap; 1 ♀: 26.viii.1998, Malaise trap; 1 ♀: 15.ix.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 30.iv.1998, Malaise trap; 1 ♀: 27.x.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 1.ix.1998, yellow pan trap; 2 ♀♀: 13.viii.1998, yellow pan trap; (RMNH):1 ♀: 15.ix.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 7.v.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 29.i.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 22.vii.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 20.x.1998, Malaise trap; 1 ♀: 16.iv.1998, sweeping the vegetation; 1 ♀: 29. ix.1998, yellow pan trap; 1 ♀: 12.v.1998, yellow pan trap.

Description.— Occipital carina present, but not meeting hypostomal carina; face, vertex, frons and temples smooth and shiny, height of face 1.2 times height of eye; width of face 1.3 times width of eye; height of eye 2.3 times width of hypostomal depression; width of eye 3 times width of temple; width of hypoclypeal depression 1.6 times malar space shorter than oral opening; 23 antennomeres; first flagellomere longer than scape plus pedicel.

Mesosoma.— Mesonotum declivous anteriorly; mesosoma smooth and shiny; notauli complete and smooth; precoxal sulcus smooth; most of propodeum smooth in dorsal view (fig. 1) and rugose in lateral view.

Legs.— Hind coxa simple, without distinct ventro-basal tubercle.

Wings.— Fore wing (fig. 3): 2RS spectral; r-m vein not tubular; first subdiscal cell open at apex, 2cu-a absent apically. Hind wing: M+CU present; 1M swollen and forming a stigma; 2M and m-cu spectral; cu-a present.

Metasoma.— First tergite 1.3 times longer than its apical width, striate; second tergite weakly striate, following tergites smooth and shiny; ovipositor slightly shorter than metasoma.

Colour.— Head, mesosoma, first, third-fifth tergites dark brown; propleura and legs yellow; second, sixth and seventh tergites pale yellow, remaining terga brown, ovipositor light brown; pterostigma of fore wing brown; apical third of antenna white and remaining flagellomeres dark brown.

Body length.— 2.7 mm.

Male.— Unknown.

Variation.— Head brown, all metasomal tergites brown except pale yellow second tergite; basal 0.7 of middle lobe of mesoscutum yellow; tubercle of hind coxa rather distinct; antenna with 23-25 antennomeres; body length 1.9-2.8 mm.

Etymology.— The specific name refers to the shape of the body of this species.

Acknowledgements and abbreviations

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DCBU stands for the Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Departamento de Ecologia e Biologia Evolutiva, São Carlos, SP, Brasil; RMNH for the National Museum

of Natural History, Leiden, The Netherlands; and MZUSP for the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, SP, Brasil.

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