



### The genus *Labania* Hedqvist 1963 (Hymenoptera, Braconidae: Doryctinae) with description of a new species from Brazil

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**Abstract.** In this paper a new species of doryctine wasp of the small and rarely collected genus *Labania* Hedqvist (Braconidae: Doryctinae) is described and illustrated from Brazil. *Labania carolinae* sp.n. is similar to *Labania minuta* Marsh, but it can be easily distinguished by the head yellow, with stemmaticum black, mesosoma and metasoma yellow, legs whitish yellow, propodeum with distinct areola, fore wing vein 1cu-a interstitial with 1M, and long ovipositor.

**Key words:** Caatinga, parasitoid, taxonomy

#### Introduction

The subfamily Doryctinae (Hymenoptera, Braconidae) is one of the largest group of parasitoid wasps, with more than 1,600 described species for 187 recognized genera (Yu *et al.*, 2012), of which two thirds are Neotropical. Most species with known biology are idiobiont ectoparasitoids of Coleoptera (Zaldívar-Riverón *et al.*, 2008).

The four described species of *Labania* Hedqvist occur in the Neotropical region of Central and South America, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua (Marsh, 2002; Yu *et al.*, 2012). The genus is distinguished by the absence of 2RS vein in the fore wing, and the absence of cu-a vein in the hind wing or at most indicated by a weak infusate line (Marsh, 2002).

The species from Costa Rica are *L. hansonii* Marsh, *L. minuta* Marsh and *L. prolata* Marsh; *L. straminea* Hedqvist is from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

In this paper a new species of the rarely collected *Labania* is described from the Caatinga ecoregion of Brazil and a revised key to species is provided. The Caatinga ecoregion is located mainly in the northeastern part of Brazil. The climate is semi-arid with irregular rains. It presents two seasons not very well defined: one hot and dry, and the other hot and wet.

#### Material and methods

**Specimens examined.** Four specimens from Brazil were collected in a Caatinga area in the Parque Nacional Sete Cidades, Piripiri municipality, State of Piauí, using Malaise traps. The specimens are deposited in the DCBU Collection (Departamento de Ecologia e Biologia Evolutiva da Universidade Federal de São Carlos, São Carlos, SP, Brazil). The genus and species were identified using Marsh (2002).

Digital SEM photographs were taken with a FEI Quanta™ 250 SEM in a low vacuum mode, colour photographs were taken and edited with a Leica® M205C with image software LAS. Morphological terminology follows Sharkey and Wharton (1997), except for the term “precoxal sulcus”, which replaces “sternaulus” (Wharton, 2006). Surface sculpture nomenclature follows Harris (1979). The following abbreviations are employed: POL—postocellar line; OOL—ocular-ocellar line; Od—maximum diameter of lateral ocellus.