



## A new genus and species of apterous Doryctinae (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) from Costa Rica

KATJA SELTMANN<sup>1</sup> & MICHAEL SHARKEY<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Computational Sciences, 400 Dirac Science Library, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-4120, U.S.A., phone: (850) 644.6366. E-mail: seltmann@scs.fsu.edu*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Entomology, S-225 Agricultural Sciences Center North, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546, U.S.A., phone: (859) 257-9364, fax: (859) 323-1120. E-mail: msharkey@uky.edu*

### Abstract

*Oroceguera andersoni* n. gen. and n. sp., an apterous braconid in the subfamily Doryctinae is described from Costa Rica. Portions of the diagnostic keys from Marsh (1997; 2002) are combined and updated to include this new genus. Diagnostic features are presented to distinguish it from other Doryctinae; its unusual morphology is discussed and conjecture is made on life history.

**Key words:** Hymenoptera, Braconidae, New World, ocelli, wingless, *Oroceguera andersoni*

### Introduction

Doryctinae are one of the most diverse and species-rich subfamilies of the Braconidae. The subfamily is diagnosed by a row of spines on the foretibia, a flange on the propleuron above the forecoxa, the presence of an epicnemial carina and occipital carina (Marsh 2002), a double node near the apex of the dorsal valve of the ovipositor (Quicke et al., 1992), and a cyclostome mouth. Most species are thought to be idiobiont ectoparasitoids of wood-boring beetles but host records are rare and show a great deal of diversity. Some are known to be phytophagous on seeds, parasitoids of Embiidinae (Shaw & Edgerly 1985) and others attack wood boring lepidopterans or sawflies. Members of *Psenobolus* are thought to be inquilines of fig wasps (Ramirez & Marsh 1996). Marsh (1997) provided a key to the New World genera and Marsh (2002) included a key to the genera of Costa Rica.

### Material and methods

A single female specimen was collected in a Berlese funnel by R.S. Anderson in 1995 and it is deposited in the Hymenoptera Institute Collection, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Terminology for the description is taken from Marsh (2002), Belokobylskij (1993; 2004) and Sharkey & Wharton (1997). Brightfield images were taken using a Leica MZ-16 microscope attached to a JVC digital camera. Images were captured using Auto-Montage software by Syncroscopy© and edited in Adobe Photoshop©.

Material for comparison was obtained from the Canadian National Collection (Ottawa, Canada, *Ecphyllus* sp.), the Hymenoptera Institute Collection (Lexington, Kentucky), and the The Natural History Museum (London, *Ecphylopsis* sp. Paratype).