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A new species of *Zaglyptogastra* Ashmead, 1900 (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Braconinae) from Vietnam

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Abstract. The moderately large genus *Zaglyptogastra* Ashmead, 1900 is newly recorded for Vietnam and one new species, *Z. vietnamica* Long sp. n., is described and illustrated. Differences between the new species and two described species, *Z. aswada* El-Heneidy & Quicke, 2007, from Indonesia (Sumatra) and *Z. vitalisi* (Turner, 1919), from Laos, are given.

Key word: cerambycid beetle, coffee, mango, parasitoid, Afrotropical, Indo-Australian, Oriental

Introduction

The moderately large genus *Zaglyptogastra* Ashmead belongs to the subfamily Braconinae, with most species large and colourful. *Zaglyptogastra* comprises forty two species that are most diverse and moderately common in the Afrotropical Region. Seven species occur in the Oriental Region and only one species is known in the Australian Region (Yu *et al.*, 2012), and these are mostly known from only one or a few specimens each. Only two species of *Zaglyptogastra* are known from the Indo-Chinese region: *Z. abbotti* Ashmead 1900 from Thailand, and *Z. vitalisi* (Turner 1919) from Laos (El-Heneidy & Quicke, 1991; Yu *et al.*, 2012). It should be noted that the latter species is not from Vietnam as indicated on the holotype label (Quicke, 1984). The collecting locality, Vieng Vai, Haut Mekong, is in Laos.

Host data are available only for *Z. cristata* (Szépligeti) which was reared from larvae of the lamiine cerambycid beetle, *Dirphya princeps* Jordan, infesting coffee trees in Kenya (Crowe 1962; El-Heneidy & Quicke, 1991). These authors suggested that *Zaglyptogastra* use their multiple arched ovipositors to steer the tip in larval borings to locate hosts (Quicke & Laurence, 2005).

A new species of *Zaglyptogastra* collected in a mango orchard in Vietnam is described and illustrated.

Material and methods

Specimens of parasitoid braconid wasps assembled by the first author during numerous surveys of beneficial insects in northwest Vietnam in 2014–2015 were examined. Specimens were collected by Malaise traps and sweep nets. Specimens are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Ecology & Biological Resources (IEBR) and Vietnam National Museum of Nature (VNMN), Ha Noi. The number of and distribution information for *Zaglyptogastra* species from the Afrotropical, Australian and Oriental Regions is based on El-Heneidy & Quicke (1991) and Yu *et al.* (2012).

Morphological terminology used in this paper follows van Achterberg (1988), sculpture terms are based on Harris (1979), and vein terminology follows the modified Comstock-Needham system (van Achterberg 1993). For a key to the genera see Quicke (1987); for additional references and data, see Yu *et al.* (2012); for diagnosis and description of the genus *Zaglyptogastra* see El-Heneidy & Quicke (1991).

Measurements were made with a binocular microscope (Olympus® SZ40), and photographs were taken with a Canon G15 camera attached to an Olympus® SZ61 binocular microscope. Abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: POL = postocellar line; OOL = ocular-ocellar line; OD = diameter of posterior ocellus; NW: Northwest.