

## A new ichneumonid genus (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Mesochorinae) from Vietnam

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A new ichneumonid *Incurvarion gorochovi* gen. n. et sp. n. are described. The new genus belongs to the subfamily Mesochorinae and may be easily distinguished from other ichneumonid genera by having basal vein and M+Cu in fore wing very thick, strongly sclerotized and with strong curvature.

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The new genus belongs to subfamily Mesochorinae. All representatives of this subfamily are specialized (obligatory) secondary parasites. Nine genera are known (Wahl, 1993; Yu, Horstmann, 1997). Three of them (*Astiphromma*, *Cidaphus*, *Mesochorus*) are almost worldwide and the others are endemic to Chili (3), Japan (1), South Africa (1) and Morocco (1). The new one is described from Vietnam. The main autapomorphy of the new genus is unusual modification of wing venation (Fig. 1).

### Genus *Incurvarion* gen. n.

Type species: *Incurvarion gorochovi* sp. n.

The new genus can be easily distinguished from other Mesochorinae (and from all other ichneumonids) by its unusual wing venation (Fig. 1).

Fore wing about 8 mm long. Head in frontal view as on Fig. 2. Face on upper margin without transverse carina separated face from antennal sockets, and with distinct median vertical convexity just below antennal sockets. Cheeks very short (base of mandible almost touches the compound eye). Clypeal foveae open. Clypeus about 3 times as wide as long and about 0.8 as long as height of face, separated from face by superficial impression, its apical margin thick; clypeus coarsely punctate, without distinct median transverse row of setae. Mandible elongate, upper tooth about 0.4 as long as lower tooth and slightly impressed inward toward the mouth. Ocelli large, distance between lateral ocellus and eye 0.5 as long as maximum diameter of ocellus. Temple about 0.75 as long as eye in lateral view. Occipital carina complete and meeting hypostomal carina rather close to base of mandible. Pronotum with strong short epomia. Notaulus

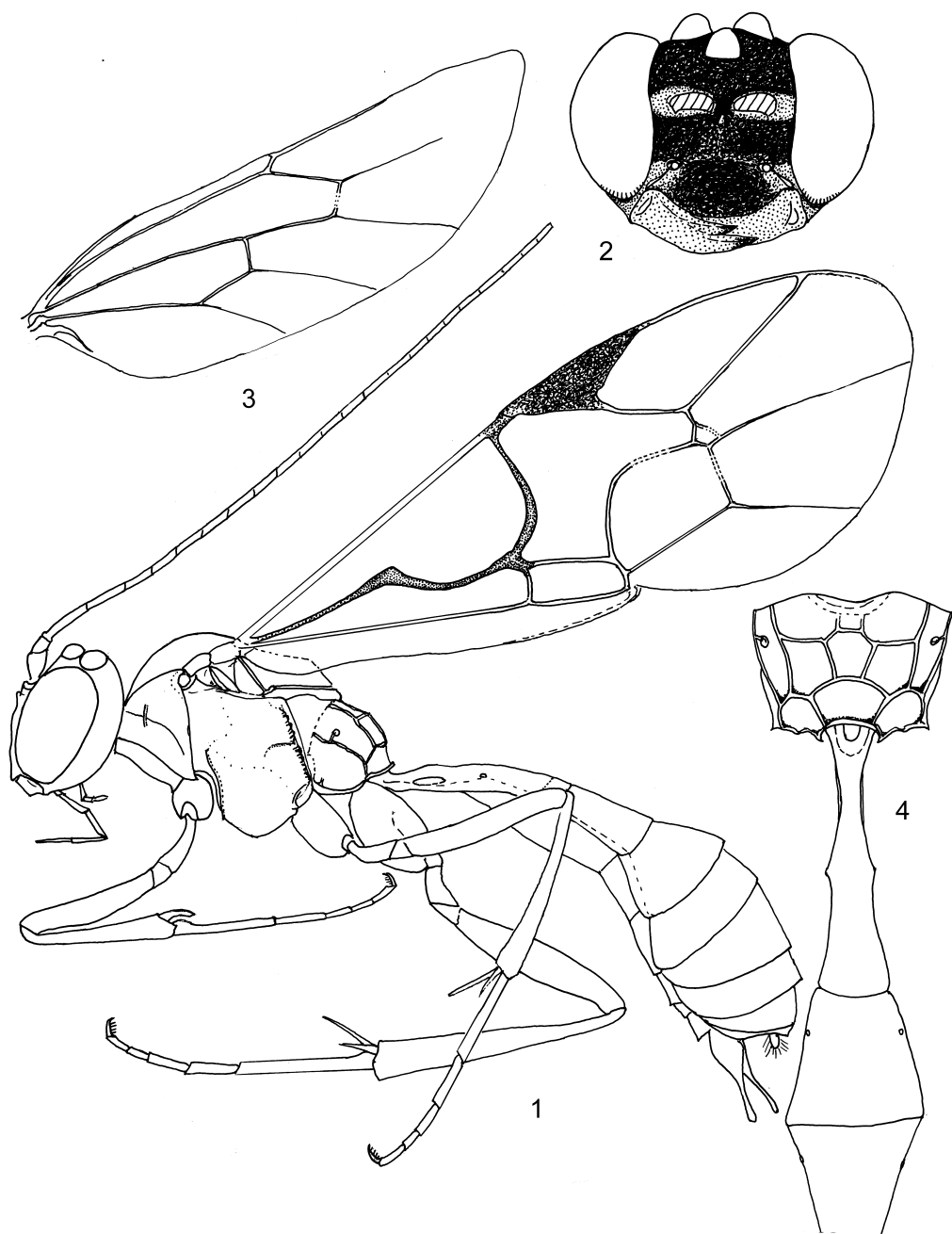
absent. Upper end of prepectal carina separated from anterior margin of mesopleurum. Propodeal spiracle circular, connected with pleural carina with short keel. Propodeal carinae complete (Fig. 3), areola as long as its width at level of costulae. Wing venation of fore wing very strongly modified (Fig. 1): parallel vein (M+Cu) and basal vein strongly curved, thickened and sclerotized (four autapomorphies). Areolet rather small, stalked, oblique quadrate (Fig. 1). Apex of costella with one(?) hamulus. Nervellus intercepted above the middle (an autapomorphy) and its hind part strongly reclivous (Fig. 4); discoidella and brachiella distinct to wing's margin. Tarsal claws fully pectinate. Postpetiole of first tergite without dorsolateral carina; petiole long and narrow (Fig. 3); tergite 1 about 6 times as long as its basal width. Tergite 2 about as long as its apical width; from apex of tergite 3 abdomen strongly compressed. Parameres (claspers) as on Fig. 1.

*Discussion.* Most of these generic characters are plesiomorphic and some of them are very primitive: small areolet and slightly separated clypeus. These two characters are typical also for the genus *Cidaphus* which is considered to be the most primitive genus in the subfamily. But strong autapomorphic modification in wing venation and apomorphic structure of mandible (synapomorphic with *Artherola*, *Piestetron*, *Varnado*) are the evidence of earlier separation the genus and long separate way of evolution.

***Incurvarion gorochovi* Kasparyan, sp. n.**  
(Figs 1-4)

*Holotype.* ♂, Vietnam. Prov. Gialai "Zyalai", 20 km N Cannac, Buonloi, 24-30.VI.1995 (A.V. Gorohov); depos-





**Figs 1-4.** *Incurvarion gorochovi* gen. et sp. n., holotype. 1, common view; 2, head, anterior view; 3, hind wing; 4, propodeum and base of abdomen, dorsal view.

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**Description. Male.** Fore wing 7.9 mm long. Antenna at least 39-segmented (tips of antennae are broken); two basal flagellomeres combined 0.75 times as long as maximum diameter of

eye. Body smooth. Head anteriorly coarsely and rather densely punctate, frons rugose-punctate; interspace between hind half of lateral ocellus and eye and vertex completely polished with small sparse punctures; temple with coarse but rather sparse punctures. Mesopleurum with



coarse and moderately dense punctures; large speculum, median 0.3 of mesopleurum and its hind part below the mesopleural pit polished and impunctate. Metapleurum with distinct fine and rather dense punctures. Propodeum polished, with very fine indistinct punctures and fine moderately dense hairs. Abdomen polished, evenly covered with moderately short dense hairs. Other structural characters as in description of genus and on Figures 1-4.

Flagellum reddish brown, scape yellowish, pedicel and 3-4 basal flagellomeres pale rufous. Head black; lower and upper margin of antennal sockets, small marks on orbits between antennal socket and eye and between clypeal fovea and eye, lateral corners of clypeus, and very narrow stripe on lower 0.7 of hind orbits pale fulvous; mandible reddish yellow, except for teeth; palpi yellow. Thorax black with sutures and margins of prothorax, tegulae, subtegular ridge, apex of mesepimeron, small marks in lower hind corner of mesopleurum, hind edges of mesonotum, metanotum and propodeum all are yellowish or pale fulvous. Scutellum completely and apex of postscutellum pale yellow. Pterostigma and veins blackish brown. Fore and mid legs yellowish with

coxae, trochanters and mid femur whitish yellow. Hind leg rufous with coxa predominantly whitish yellow and with trochanters and femur anteriorly more brownish rufous. Abdomen reddish rufous; tergite 1 blackish (except for basal 0.25 and apical 0.15); sternites 1-3 and epipleurae of tergite 2 whitish yellow.

#### Acknowledgements

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