

A new species of *Glyptorhaestus* (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) from Nepal

Новый вид *Glyptorhaestus* (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) из Непала

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Glyptorhaestus brachycephalus **sp. nov.** is described from Nepal. This is the first record of *Glyptorhaestus* from the Oriental Region.

Описан новый вид, *Glyptorhaestus brachycephalus* **sp. nov.**, из Непала. Данное указание рода *Glyptorhaestus* является новым для Ориентальной области.

Key words: Oriental Region, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Ctenopelmatinae, Pionini, *Glyptorhaestus brachycephalus*, new species

Ключевые слова: Ориентальная область, перепончатокрылые, Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Ctenopelmatinae, Pionini, *Glyptorhaestus brachycephalus*, новый вид

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Glyptorhaestus* Thomson, 1894 belongs to the tribe Pionini (Ichneumonidae: Ctenopelmatinae) and includes nine species from Palearctic Region and one from North America (Yu & al., 2005). A new species, *G. brachycephalus* **sp. nov.**, is described from Nepal. This is the first record on this genus from Nepal and, at the same time, from the entire Oriental Region.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material studied in this work was borrowed from the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada (CNC). Terminology for sculpture follows Eady (1968). Morphological terminology used in the study largely follows that of Townes (1969). The descriptions are illustrated with drawings (Figs 1–7). Illustrations were made using a stereomicroscope Leica MZ6.

TAXONOMY

Order **HYMENOPTERA**

Family **ICHNEUMONIDAE**

Subfamily **CTENOPELMATINAE**

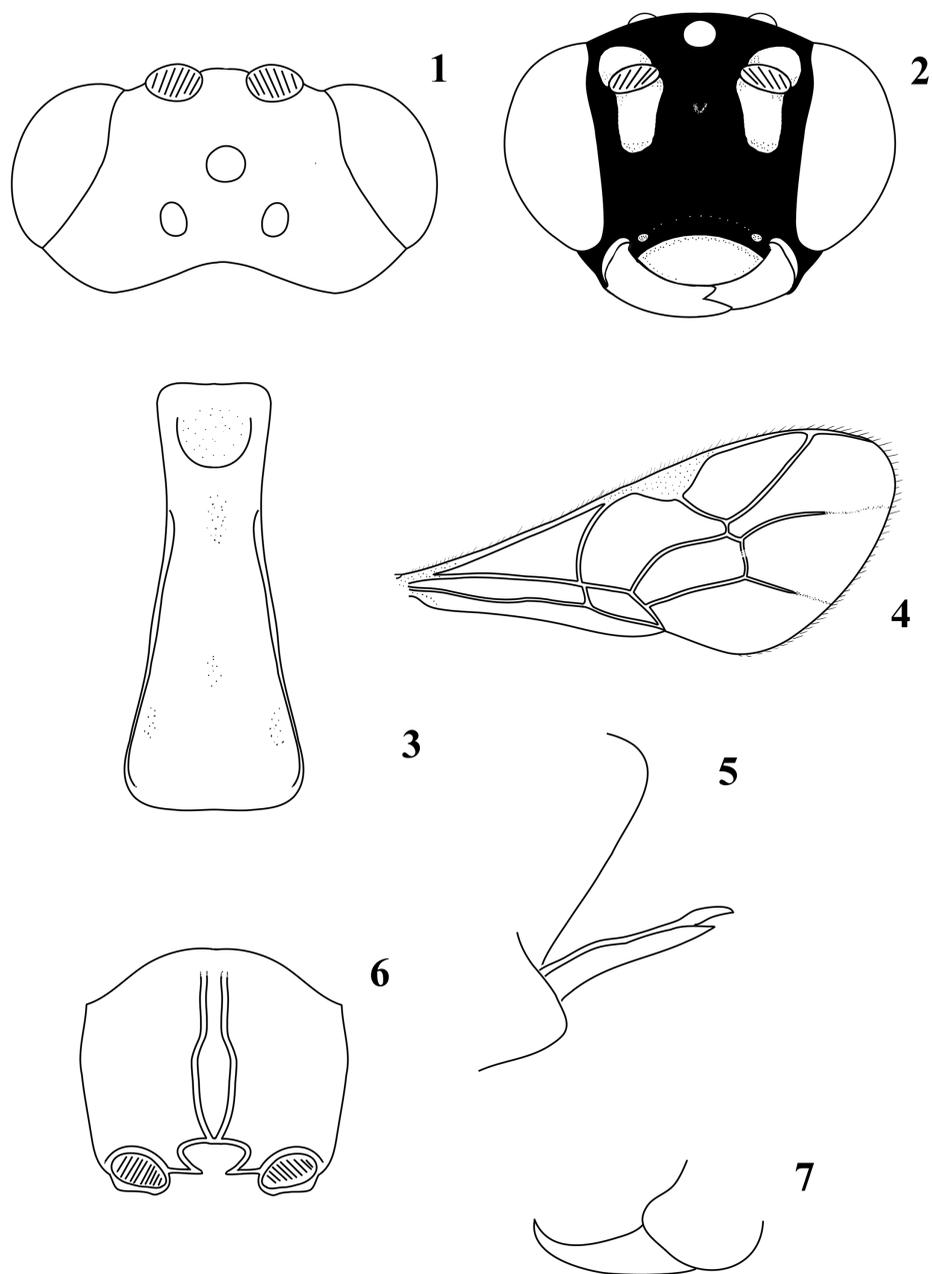
Tribe **PIONINI**

Glyptorhaestus Thomson, 1894

Glyptorhaestus brachycephalus **sp. nov.**
(Figs 1–7)

Holotype. Female; **Nepal**, near Birganj Lothar, 137 m asl; 5–12 Sept. 1967; Canadian Expedition; CNC.

Diagnosis. This species differs from other members of *Glyptorhaestus* by its short head (length to width ratio 0.46). It resembles *G. pumilus* Hinz, 1975 by the absence of areolet (Fig. 4) and its impunctate metasoma but differs by a higher number of antennal flagellomeres (*G. pumilus* has 20 flagellomeres) and the absence of costula on propo-



Figs 1–7. *Glyptorhaestus brachycephalus* sp. nov., holotype. 1, head; 2, face; 3, 1st tergum; 4, fore wing; 5, ovipositor; 6, propodeum; 7, tarsal claw.

deum (Fig. 6). Other members of the genus have an areolet.

Description. Holotype: female. Fore wing 3 mm long, body about 3 mm. Antenna with 29 flagellomeres. Width to length ratio of scapus 0.81. Head short, fairly narrowed behind the eyes (Fig. 1). Maximal length of temple to transverse eye diameter ratio 0.47; minimal length of temple to transverse eye diameter ratio 0.47. Face width to longitudinal eye diameter ratio 0.78. Face granulate, rather convex, with bulge. Inner margins of eyes rather convergent ventrad (Fig. 2). Clypeus small, separated from face by a shallow impression, projecting anteriorly. Apical margin of clypeus obtuse, with long setae. Clypeal foveae not enlarged. Malar space as wide as 0.4 of basal mandible width. Mandible teeth subequal. The lower margin of mandible sharp. Occipital carina complete, reaching hypostomal carina far from mandible base. Head matte, granulate.

Mesosoma shiny, granulate, with white sparse setae. Propleuron with small lobe. Epomiae absent. Notaulus rather distinct at base. Mesopleuron shiny, smooth, and impunctate, with a deep impression on its hind edge. Prepectal carina distinct, its upper end reaching anterior edge of mesopleuron. Postpectal carina absent. Scutellum convex, without lateral carinae. Forewing without areolet (Fig. 4). Radius intercepting stigma at the middle (Fig. 4). Second recurrent vein with a single bulla. Nervellus intercepted below middle. Nervulus slightly postfurcal. Hind femur 5.62 as long as wide laterally; ratio of tarsomeres 1–5 of hind tarsus 20 : 10 : 7.3 : 5 : 6.6. Tarsal claws not pectinate (Fig. 7). Propodeum without costula, area superomedia elongate (Fig. 6).

Metasoma mat. First metasomal tergum straight; bordered by lateral longitudinal carinae; medial longitudinal carinae absent. Glymmae short and deep, at the extreme

base of tergum. Second metasomal tergum without longitudinal carina in its basal part, square. Ovipositor sheath straight, as long as 0.7 of metasomal height. Ovipositor as on Fig. 5.

Body brownish. Scapus, ventral part of basal antennomeres, fore coxae and trochanters, tegulae, fore edge of mesopleuron, and hind edge of propleuron whitish. Maculae above and below antennal fovea, ventral part of antennal flagellum, clypeus, and legs yellowish. Head and mesosoma black. Metasoma, apical part of hind tibia, and pterostigma brown.

Etymology. The species' name *brachycephalus* (short-headed) refers to the length of the head.

Distribution. Nepal.

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