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## A NEW SPECIES OF *DENDROSOTER* WESMAEL FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)

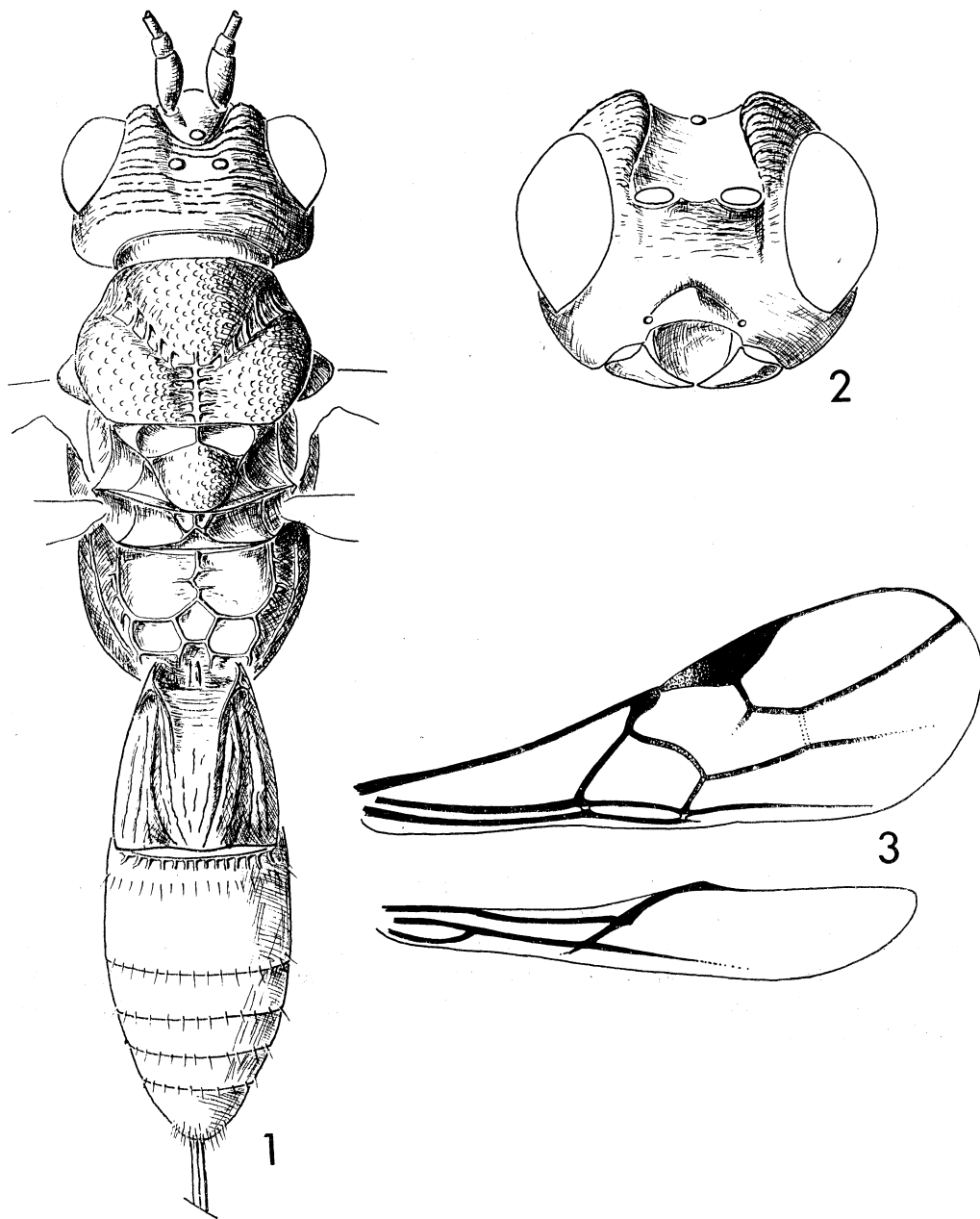
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*Abstract:* The genus *Dendrosoter* Wesmael is recorded for the first time from the Philippines and a new species, *enervatus*, is described. The species was reared from a scolytid in *Achras sapota* at Lipa, Batangas.

The genus *Dendrosoter* was characterized by Wesmael (1838) as having callus-like swellings on each side of the frons and a stigma present in the hindwing of the male. Subsequent workers have given a much broader interpretation of this genus. Nixon (1938), in reviewing the Indian and African species, stated that the only character of generic value which those species have in common is the swellings on the frons. According to Picard (1928) there are certain Old World species in which the male does not have a stigma in the hindwing. The species described below has the essential features of the genus *Dendrosoter* as I interpret it; viz., calli on each side of the frons, forewing with the recurrent vein entering the second cubital cell, and the subdiscoideus interstitial with the discoideus. However, *D. enervatus* is quite different from other species of the genus in that the first intercubitus is, at most, only weakly defined (similar to *Heterospilus*) and the male lacks a stigma in the hindwing. Because of the much broader interpretation now

given to the genus *Dendrosoter*, I do not feel that the above differences justify a new generic category. The description below is given in order to provide a name for the species in connection with biological studies currently being undertaken in the Philippine Islands,



Figs. 1-3. *Dendrosoter enervatus*, n. sp.: 1, dorsal view, ♀; 2, head, anterior view; 3, wings of ♂.

and to report the first record of the genus for this area. The specimens were sent by C. J. Davis, State Department of Agriculture, Hawaii.

***Dendrosoter enervatus* Marsh, n. sp. Figs. 1-3.**

♀. Length 2 mm; color honey yellow except antennae beyond 1st flagellar segment and ovipositor sheaths, which are dark brown; head cubical; frons smooth, deeply excavated, with a rugose callus on each side near eye margin; excavation of frons extending over vertex to occipital carina; vertex behind calli rugose, temples smooth, face finely striate; malar space less than 1/2 eye height; maxillary palpus slightly longer than height of head; antenna 22-segmented (number of segments ranges from 21 to 23 in type series); notauli distinct, foveolate, meeting before scutellar furrow in an acute angle; mesonotal lobes and scutellar disc punctate; scutellar furrow with 1 cross carina; mesopleuron smooth; mesopleural furrow smooth, equal to 1/2 width of mesopleuron; propodeal carinae as in fig 1; all areas of propodeum between carinae nearly smooth; foretibia with 4 spines on anterior edge, midtibia with 3 spines; forewing with 3 cubital cells; 1st and 2nd cubital cells confluent, 1st intercubitus absent for most of its length; recurrent vein entering 2nd cubital cell (viz., beyond place where 1st intercubitus would meet cubitus, if former were present); subdiscoideus interstitial with discoideus; 1st brachial cell closed at apex; radiella absent; cubitella and postnervellus present; length of 1st abdominal tergum slightly less than apical width; 1st tergum longitudinally rugose, raised median area definite only basally; terga (2+3) longitudinally rugose on basal 1/5, remainder of abdomen smooth; ovipositor equal to length of abdomen.

♂. Essentially as in ♀ except for the usual sexual differences; hindwing without a stigma.

Holotype ♀, Lipa, Batangas, Philippine Is., VI.1964, ex scolytid in *Achras sapota*, N. L. H. Krauss (U. S. Nat. Mus. Type No. 67652). Paratypes: 19♀♀ and 10♂♂, VI-VII.1964, and same data as holotype. Paratypes deposited in the following collections: 21, U. S. Nat. Mus., Washington; 6, Hawaii State Dept. of Agric., Honolulu; 2, Bureau of Plant Industry, Manila.

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