

A new species of *Pedinotus* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Doryctinae) from Brazil

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Abstract

One new species of the genus *Pedinotus* is described from Brazil. This new species is similar to *P. variegatus* Marsh, but differs by having a dorsally rugose propodeum with distinct median and lateral carinae and no areola.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Doryctinae, *Pedinotus*

Introduction

The subfamily Doryctinae is one of the most diverse groups in the family Braconidae within the superfamily Ichneumonoidea. These wasps belong to the cyclostome Braconidae, which have a circular or oval oral opening formed by a concave clypeus and labrum (Sharkey, 1993; Marsh, 1997). According to Gauld & Hanson (1995) this subfamily appears to be monophyletic by the presence of two synapomorphies: a row of spines in the fore tibia and a double node on the dorsal valve of the ovipositor. Besides these characteristics, a cubic head with occipital carina is usually recognized. The wasps vary greatly in size, color and sculpture.

Their biology is very poorly known. Most of species are idiobiont ectoparasitoids of wood-boring beetle larvae, but a few are known to attack stem boring lepidopterous and sawfly larvae (Marsh, 1997).

Material and Methods

This paper presents the description of a new species belonging to the genus *Pedinotus* Szépligeti, captured in Peruíbe, São Paulo state, Brazil, by sweeping vegetation. This study is only part of a large project studying the Braconidae from the Brazilian Atlantic forest.