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A review of the genus *Phalgea* Cameron (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Acaenitinae) with description of a new species from Vietnam

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Abstract

In this paper, the genus *Phalgea* is reviewed. A new species, *Phalgea maculata* sp. nov., is described and illustrated from Vietnam. In addition, *P. melaptera* Wang 1989 is recorded as new for the country. It is the first time the subfamily Acaenitinae is reported from Vietnam.

Key words: *Phalgea*, new species, new record, parasitoid, Vietnam

Introduction

The subfamily Acaenitinae consists of 255 recognized species and nearly half of them occur in the Oriental region but no species has been reported from Vietnam so far (Yu *et al.* 2012). Very little is known about the biology of the family. It is assumed that they are ectoparasitoids of wood-boring larvae of holometabolous insects, including Siricidae (Hymenoptera), Sesiidae (Lepidoptera) and a variety of xylophagous beetles (Gauld 1991).

The tribe Acaenitini contains 20 genera, of which *Phalgea* is a small genus with only two described species from China and Malaysia. Based on recent collections of Vietnamese ichneumonids, we report this genus for the first time with the description of one new species and the record of a further species as new for the country. It is also the first time Vietnamese Acaenitinae has been studied. A key to the described species of *Phalgea* is added.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected by hand net from 2000 to 2003. Specimens referred to in this paper are deposited in the collections of the Natural History Museum (BMNH), London, UK; the Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (IEBR), Hanoi, Vietnam; the Naturalis Biodiversity Center (RMNH), and the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZCAS). The morphological terminology follows Gauld (1991).

Systematics

Phalgea Cameron, 1905

(Figs 1–3)

Phalgea Cameron, 1905. Jour. Straits Branch Roy. Asiatic Soc. 44: 130. Type: *Phalgea lutea* Cameron, by monotypy.

Diagnosis. Occipital carina absent dorso-medially. Clypeus small, its apical half concave, without a pre-apical

Diagnosis. Apical half of wings blackish, two bullae of fore wing vein *2rs-m* very close to each other; metapleuron with fine and clear punctures; first sternite extending about 0.8 distance from base of tergite to spiracle.

Material examined. Vinh Phuc, Phuc Yen, Ngoc Thanh: 1♀ (IEBR), 23.iv.2003, 150 m a.s.l, T. P. L. Nguyen leg.

Distribution. Up to now only known from the type locality in China; it is the first record outside China and new for Vietnam.

Key to species of the genus *Phalgea*

(based mainly on females since males of *P. lutea* and *P. maculata* **sp. nov.** are unknown)

1. Labrum hidden below clypeus (Fig 1C); ventral margin of fore wing and one fourth of hind wing apically black (Fig 2A) . . .
..... *P. lutea* Cameron
- Labrum well exposed beyond apex of clypeus (Figs 1A, 1B); wings with apical half black (Fig 2B) 2
2. Two bullae of vein *2rs-m* of fore wing well separated; marginal cell of fore wing with yellowish spot; mesosoma with coarse punctures (Fig 3A) *P. maculata* **sp. nov.**
- Two bullae of fore wing vein *2rs-m* narrowly separated; marginal cell of fore wing entirely black; mesosoma with fine punctures (Fig 3B) *P. melaptera* Wang

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