Redescription of *Doryctes hedini* (Fahringer) comb. n. 
(Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Doryctinae)

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The species *hedini* Fahringer is transferred from the genus *Wachsmannia* Szépligeti, 1900 into the genus *Doryctes* Haliday, 1836; consequently its new taxonomic status is *Doryctes hedini* (Fahringer, 1934) comb. n. A redescription and notes on the taxonomic affinity of this species, known only from the type locality (China: Kansu), are provided.

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**Doryctes hedini** (Fahringer) *comb. n.*

**Figs. 1-4.**


**Remarks:** A lectotype (♂) was selected by S. Belokobylskij (Leningrad), but he never published his designation; Fahringer (1935: 4), in the second description of his species, stated clearly (“Type” and not “Typen”) that *hedini* had been based only on a single female specimen. Accordingly, even if Belokobylskij labelled the type specimen in question as “lectotype”, I consider it as the holotype and have labelled it so.

Data of the holotype are as follows: Kina S. Kansu [printed]; Sven Hedins Exp. Ctr. Asien Dr Hummel [printed]; 3/10; Typ [printed, red]; Wachsmannia Hedini n. sp. [Fahringer’s handwriting] det. Dr. Fahringer [printed]; Lectotypus [printed, red label], Wachsmannia hedini Fahr., 1930 [sic!] [Belokobylskij’s handwriting], design. [printed] Belokobylskij [handwriting]; Wachsmannia hedini Fahr. [my holotype label].

As it was above indicated Fahringer (l.c.) placed his species *hedini* in the genus *Wachsmannia* Szépligeti. Upon examining the holotype of *hedini* the need of its taxonomic amendment was immediately evident. The generic characters of *hedini* are as follows: (1) in lateral view mesonotum clearly declivous anteriorly, i.e. its plane lies above that of pronotum, (2) nervulus interstitial or at most slightly postfurcal, (3) radial vein issuing distally from pterostigma.

**Redescription**

Holotype ♂: Body 10 mm long. Head in dorsal view (Fig. 1) cubic, between eyes 1.3 times broader than long, eye slightly protruding from outline of head, temple moderately rounded and as long as eye, occiput feebly excavated. Eye in lateral view almost 1.5 times as high as wide, temple slightly wider than eye and not narrowing ventrally. Ocelli elliptic, distance between fore ocellus and a hind ocellus as long as greatest diameter of fore ocellus, OOL 1.5 times as long as POL (Fig. 1). Maxillary palp long, fully 1.5 times as long as height of head. Face about twice wider than high. Mandible strong. Malar space about as long as basal width of mandible. Head shiny with fine punctuation, that of face somewhat crowded; temple rugose below. Antenna incomplete, left antenna broken i.e. with 26 flagellar joints, of right antenna only scape and pedicel present. In dorsal view first flagellar joint fully 4 times as long as broad, next joints gradually shorter.

Mesosoma elongated, in lateral view twice as long as high. Notaulix distinct and crenulated.
Prescutellar furrows rugo-crenulated, about one-third as long as scutellum. Pronotum and metapleuron rugose, propodeon somewhat concentric strio-rugose; mesonotum densely and finely punctate, behind medially rugo-rugulose, scutellum punctate; mesopleuron glistening smooth, epipleuron strio-rugose, posterior-medially rugose, sternaulix finely crenulated. Legs long. Hind femur 3.4 times as long as broad at middle, hind tibia twice as long as hind basitarsus. Inner side of fore tibia with 12 spinules (Fig. 2). Hind pair of legs incomplete: right leg only with basitarsus, left leg without tarsus. Outer side of hind coxa rugose.

Fore wing as long as body. Pterostigma (Fig. 3) almost 5 times as long as wide, radial vein issuing from its middle; r1 as long as width of pterostigma, r2 1.5 times as long as cuqul, r3 twice as long as r2 and reaching tip of wing. N. rec. antefurcal, nervulus postfurcal.

Metasoma about as long as head and mesosoma together. First tergite (Fig. 4) 1.4 times as long as wide behind, spiracles near to base, from pair of spiracles side of tergite almost parallel-sided posteriorly. Second tergite transverse, twice wider behind than long medially, its hind margin moderately convex. Third tergite as long as second tergite and its hind margin concave; following tergites more transverse. First tergite longitudinally rugo-striated, second tergite posteriorly somewhat weakening rugo-striated and laterally smooth, third tergite anteriorly with fine transverse striation, otherwise polished like subsequent tergites. Ovipositor sheath as long as hind tibia and basitarsus.

Ground colour of body and legs blackish brown. Palps brownish. Fore coxa and trochanter as well as sternites rusty brown. Tibiae narrowly whitish at base, except hind tibia whitish on basal third. Tegula black. Wings subhyaline, pterostigma and veins brown.

♂ and host unknown.