Description of Dryinus laotianus (Hymenoptera: Dryinidae), a New Species from Laos

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Description of *Dryinus laotianus* (Hymenoptera: Dryinidae), a new species from Laos

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**Abstract**

*Dryinus laotianus* sp. nov. is described from Hua Phan Province (Laos). *Dryinus laotianus* can be distinguished from the related Oriental species *D. mansus* Olmi and *D. stantoni* Ashmead by the different sculpture of the scutum (punctate and unsculptured among punctures in *D. laotianus*; granulated or partly reticulate rugose in *D. stantoni*; completely reticulate rugose in *D. mansus*).

Key Words: taxonomy, Hua Phan Province, Oriental Region, Chrysidoidea

**Results**

*Dryinus laotianus* sp. nov. (Figs. 1 and 2)

**Description**

Holotype female. Fully winged. Length 6.0 mm. Head black, except mandible, clypeus, gena, face near clypeus and shortly along orbits, ventral side of head around mouth ferruginous; antenna testaceous; mesosoma black, except lateral margins and posterior collar of pronotum testaceous; metasoma brown; legs testaceous, except distal extremities of tibiae darkened, part of metacoxa and outer side of club studied in this paper is deposited in the collection of the Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum, Linz, Austria (OLL).

**Materials and Methods**

The descriptions follow the terminology used by Olmi (1984), Olmi & Guglielmino (2010) and Xu et al. (2013). The measurements reported are relative, except for the total length (head to abdominal tip, without the antennae), which is expressed in millimeters. In the descriptions, POL is the distance between the inner edges of the 2 lateral ocelli; OL is the distance between the inner edges of a lateral ocellus and the median ocellus; OOL is the distance from the outer edge of a lateral ocellus to the compound eye; OPL is the distance from the posterior edge of a lateral ocellus to the occipital carina; and TL is the distance from the posterior edge of an eye to the occipital carina. The material

![Fig. 1. Chela of holotype of *Dryinus laotianus* sp. nov. Scale bar 0.24 mm.](https://example.com/chela.png)
of scutum. Scutellum and metanotum shiny, punctate, unsculptured among punctures. Metapleura dull, rugose. Propodeum dull, reticulate rugose, without longitudinal keels on posterior surface; dorsal surface more than twice as long as posterior surface (35:15). Fore wing with two dark transverse bands; distal part of stigmal vein longer than proximal part (23:7). Protarsal segments in following proportions: 28:3:7:22:32. Segment 3 of protarsus produced into hook. Enlarged claw (Fig. 1) with one strong subapical tooth and one row of 13 lamellae. Segment 5 of protarsus (Fig. 1) with two rows of 23 lamellae; distal apex with about 19 lamellae. Tibial spurs 1/1/2. Male: Unknown.

Type material
HOLOTYPE 1 female, LAOS: Hua Phan Province, Phou Pan, Ban Saleui, 20° 13′ 30″ N 103° 26′ E, 1350–1900 m, 28.VI.2013, C. Holzschuh and locals (OLL).

Etymology
The specific name derives from Laos.

Remarks
The characters distinguishing the new species are the following: head and mesosoma partly black or brown; antennal segments 4–5 not broader than other segments; posterior ocelli not touching occipital carina; pronotum partly black, humped, with distinct posterior collar; scutum punctate, unsculptured among punctures; metapleuron without shiny and unsculptured area; dorsal surface of propodeum more than twice as long as posterior surface; segment 1 of protarsus slightly longer than segment 4. D. laotianus is close to D. stantoni Ashmead 1904 and D. mansus Olmi 1992. The main differences among these three species regards the sculpture of the scutum (punctate and unsculptured among punctures in D. laotianus; completely reticulate rugose in D. mansus; granulated and occasionally with posterior surface reticulate rugose in D. stantoni). Following the description of D. laotia

Fig. 2. Part of mesosoma of holotype of Dryinus laotianus sp. nov. (scutum indicated by an arrow). Scale bar 0.56 mm.

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References Cited


This content is from a scientific paper discussing the description of new species within the Hymenoptera family Dryinidae. The specific focus is on the species Dryinus laotianus, detailing its morphological features, distinguishing it from closely related species such as D. stantoni and D. mansus. The text includes a key for identification, a description of the type material, etymology, and acknowledgments. It also references prior work on the classification and biology of Dryinidae species.