

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN ICHNEUMON-FLIES

By FRANK D. DEGANT

Cleveland, Ohio

The new species of ichneumon-flies described herein are from collections made by the writer in the United States and Canada during the summer of 1931. All type and allotype specimens are deposited in the United States National Museum, as are also two paratypes of *Panargyrops insula* and two of *Polysphincta venatrix*. Two paratypes of *Panargyrops insula* are deposited in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. All other specimens are in the collection of the writer. In describing the specimens a binocular microscope with a total magnification of $102\times$ was used.

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AMBLYTELES OHIOENSIS, new species

A small, robust species near to *A. brevicinctor* Say, but distinguished from that species by the thinness of the head anteroposteriorly and by the size.

Female.—Length 9 mm. Body, except where specified below, strongly punctate. Antennae 33-jointed, stout and flat beneath on apical half. Ovipositor extending beyond the apex of abdomen. Head thin anteroposteriorly; face produced, wider than long; clypeus polished in center, slightly depressed, broadly truncate at apex, malar space longer than basal width of mandibles; temples broad, equal to short diameter of eyes, flat, sharply receding; diameter of an ocellus two-thirds of ocellular line, vertex higher than eyes, slightly granular between the eyes and ocelli. Notauli obsolete; scutellum broad, polished, and impunctate, margined at base, the groove smooth. Propodeal carinae strong, areola smooth and impunctate. Abdomen broad, first tergite widened at apex, second tergite longer than wide, thyridia oblique, placed near posterior edge of gastrocoeli, which are strongly defined. Legs stout, front femora swollen, slightly longer than the tibiae, hind basitarsus longer than

the three following joints combined, front tibiae crowned with stout spines at apex. Wings long, stigma narrow, areolet rhomboid, second recurrent beyond the middle.

Black; mandibles and tegulae at base reddish testaceous; first tergite at apex and second at base and apex reddish; annulus on antennae, spot on superior orbits, scutellum, and apex of abdomen white. Legs black; fore tibiae in front white; all tarsi fusco-testaceous; wings hyaline, slightly infumated.

Male.—Aside from the secondary sexual characters, differs as follows: Mandibles black; face at sides, spot on each side of clypeus, one on cheeks, collar, tegulae, spot before and below, fifth tergite at apex, femora at apex, the tibiae and tarsi of fore and middle legs in front white; red on abdomen confined to spot on apex of first tergite.

Type locality.—Bedford, Ohio.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 44125.

Remarks.—Described from one female and two males collected at type locality on September 12, 1931, by the writer.

PANARGYROPS INSULA, new species

From all described North American species of this genus this species can be separated by its partly red abdomen.

Female.—Length 5–6 mm, anterior wings 4 mm, antennae 22-jointed in type, first joint of flagellum longer than second, second and third equal. Ovipositor as long as the first three segments of the abdomen. Head transverse, somewhat thick anteroposteriorly, smooth and shining; clothed with long, glittering pubescence, which is longer on the face; clypeus convex, smooth, and impunctate, separated laterally, anterior edge thin, rounded, and with two indistinct nipples, the foramina distinct; face broader than long; malar space two-thirds as long as basal width of mandibles, finely granular; temples broad, somewhat arcuately receding, wider than cheeks; vertex convex, higher than the eyes; ocelli small, their diameter less than one-third the length of the ocellular line, median ocellus equidistant from antennae and eyes; ocelloccipital line longer than ocellular line. Mesoscutum polished, slightly longer than wide; notauli distinct, foveolate, converging posteriorly, and ending wide apart just before the scutellar groove; scutellum convex, polished, and densely pubescent laterally; mesopleurum polished, sternaulus narrow and foveolate. Propodeum short, strongly rounded, rugulose, densely pubescent, carinae present, but irregularly defined; spiracles small and round, placed in a smooth area near the base. Legs long and slender, posterior calcaria short, equal in length to the fifth tarsal joint; third tarsal joint equal in length to fourth and fifth joints combined. First abdominal segment long, curved, the dorsal carinae reaching nearly to the apex, the spiracles placed

near the middle; postpetiole slightly wider than petiole, smooth at apex; second tergite with a slight depression at base, less than one-third as wide at base as at apex; third tergite slightly constricted at base. Wings hyaline, veins and stigma dark; submedian cell equal to, or slightly shorter than, median; discocubitus broken, without a ramellus; length of radial cell on metacarpus about one-half longer than stigma; nervellus broken far below the middle; subdiscoidiella obsolete.

Black, palpi stramineous; scape, base of first flagellar joint, mandibles except at apex, tegulae, and a spot at apex of postpetiole reddish testaceous; legs ferruginous, the front and middle tibiae paler, the front tarsi stramineous, the middle tarsi infusate apically, and the hind tibiae and tarsi fuscous.

Male.—Essentially like the female aside from the secondary sexual characters.

Type locality.—Parr Island, East Spence Lake, Ontario, Canada.¹

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 44126.

Remarks.—Described from many specimens collected by the writer at type locality on July 6, 1931. Paratype B, female and male, is deposited in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

The host of this species should be easily ascertained, as *P. insula* will be found working on a very small plant that grows among the pebbles near the water.

EXOLYTUS MELANOSCELIS, new species

Near to *E. ithacae* Ashmead in having the frons transversely striate, but distinguished from that species by the black legs.

Female.—Length 14 mm, antennae 25-jointed, first joint longer than second, second longer than third; ovipositor 1 mm. Head subquadrate, face produced, with a small tubercle below antennae, covered with long hairs; clypeus short, sparsely punctate, rounded and polished at apex; malar space two-thirds basal width of mandibles; temples broad, convex, about equal to short diameter of eye; eyes ovate; diameter of an ocellus about one-third ocellocular line. Notauli defined anteriorly; mesoscutum smooth, polished, slightly punctate anteriorly; scutellar groove crenulate, scutellum slightly convex, triangular, margined to middle; mesopleurum smooth, polished, longitudinally striate above the coxae, prepectal carinae strongly defined, ending at subalar tubercle; sternaulus deep, crenulate. Metapleurum punctate; propodeum long, extending to middle of hind coxae, gradually sloping from base to apex, carinae prominent, areola smooth, polished, the portion beyond transversely striate, which with the longitudinal carinae forms a reticulation at

¹ Parr Island, comprising about 12 acres, lies south of Picton, Ontario, in East Spence Lake.

apical sides. First abdominal segment long, nearly round, slightly broadening from spiracles to apex, postpetiole smooth and polished, its disk slightly convex and with three minute foveae forming a triangle between the spiracles; abdomen beyond smooth and polished, second abdominal segment one-half as wide at base as at apex, with an oblique groove laterally at base; third abdominal segment slightly wider at base than at apex, subequal in length to the second. Legs of medium length, hind basitarsus equal in length to the four following joints combined. Stigma triangular, radius at middle, length of marginal cell on metacarpus twice the stigma, nervulus interstitial, postnervulus broken at middle, areolet open behind; nervellus vertical, broken below the middle, the first abscissa of radiella equal to the first abscissa of cubitella in length, first abscissa of mediella strongly curved, obliterated at base.

Black; palpi whitish; mandibles brownish; abdomen beyond the spiracles of the first segment ferruginous; legs black, front femora and base of middle femora brownish; front and middle tibiae and tarsi testaceous; wing hyaline.

Type locality.—Hinckley, Ohio.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 44127.

Remarks.—Described from one female collected by the writer at type locality on August 30, 1931.

POLYSPHINCTA (POLYSPHINCTA) VENATRIX, new species

A robust species. In color and sculpture of propodeum near to *P. burgessi* Cresson, but distinct from that species in its larger eyes and ocelli, shorter malar space, and sculptured abdomen.

Female.—Length 9 mm, ovipositor 3 mm, anterior wings 5.05 mm. Head transverse, smooth, and sparsely punctate, clothed with long hairs on the sides of face and mandibles. Face longer than wide, produced below antennae; clypeus convex, rounded at apex, its anterior edge somewhat depressed; foveo-ocular line longer than the malar space, which is one-third as long as basal width of mandibles; eyes large, slightly converging toward clypeus, slightly emarginate opposite the antennae; temples rounded, their width equal to about two-thirds of the short diameter of the eye; diameter of a lateral ocellus greater than ocellocular line, which is about equal to postocellar line and about one-half the ocelloccipital line; occipital and hypostomal carinae well developed; notauli distinct, subparallel, ending in a subquadrate, punctate area at middle of mesoscutum; scutellum convex, margined at base only; mesopleura smooth and impunctate, the furrow very wide, punctiform at base; propodeum rugulose, the median carinae defined and ending at the top of the posterior declivity; a short, strong median carina at

apex; metapleura smooth and polished; first tergite rugulose, the median carinae reaching nearly to apex; second to sixth tergites strongly tuberculate, the impressions well defined and rugulose, the sculpture gradually lessening beyond the fourth; the apices polished in center, somewhat coriaceous laterally; legs of medium length, the hind basitarsus equal in length to the three following joints combined; wings long, stigma very narrow, first intercubitus more than one-half the length of the second abscissa of cubitus, postnervulus broken well below the middle; nervellus broken slightly below the middle.

Black; antennae, clypeus, and mandibles brownish; palpi, tegulae, the apices of all trochanters and femora except the posterior, all tibiae on the outside except the posterior at apex, and the first three joints of the middle and hind tarsi, except at apex, white; hind femora and tibiae at apex, the latter beneath, the apices of the first three and the whole of the fourth and fifth tarsal joints of middle and hind legs fuscous; legs otherwise reddish; wings hyaline, veins dark, costal margins pale.

Type locality.—Parr Island, East Spence Lake, Ontario, Canada.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 44128.

Remarks.—Described from three females as follows: Type and paratype A, collected by the writer at type locality on July 6, 1931; paratype B, in the United States National Museum, collected at Oswego, N. Y., on June 27, 1896. Paratype B has much more red on the body than the type and paratype A, but the inconsistency of color in this genus, with this specimen's consistency in structure with the type, leaves little doubt as to its identity.

LATHROLESTES VISSCHERI, new species

Different from all described North American species of *Lathrolestes* in its size and in the venation of wings, and from *L. nasoni* Davis, with which it may be confused, in the red abdomen in both sexes and larger claspers in the male. The species of this genus are not common, and their host relationship, I believe, is unknown. The shape of the ovipositor, which is incised beneath at apex, combined with its obtuse point, offers no suggestion.

Female.—Length 7 mm. Antennae 34-jointed in type. Ovipositor exerted and as long as the apical truncature of abdomen. Head transverse; temples bulging, somewhat more so than the cheeks; face broader than long and slightly produced below antennae, the interantennal line nearly equal to the apical width of mandibles; clypeus wide, convex, broadly rounded and with long hairs at apex, the foramina distinct; malar space one-half basal width of mandibles; vertex slightly raised, extending posteriorly, about the di-

ameter of an ocellus, behind the ocelli, thence sharply declivous to occiput; diameter of an ocellus about one-half ocellocular line; first joint of flagellum slightly longer than second, constricted at base; notauli defined only anteriorly; mesoscutum distinctly convex, though slightly flattened in posterior middle; scutellum triangular in outline, slightly raised, truncate at base, the basal edge indistinctly, transversely striate; mesopleurum smooth, finely punctate; propodeum strongly granular, the pleural and apical carinae distinct, other carinae entirely absent. First abdominal segment rather long, gradually broadening toward apex, the lateral foveae large and near the base, the tergite granularly opaque except at extreme base, where it is polished; second and third tergites much broader than long, depressed. Legs long; in the hind legs the coxae nearly as long as the first abdominal segment, the calcaria as long as the third tarsal joint, the first tarsal joint as long as the three following joints combined. Nervulus interstitial, the discocubitus abruptly curved, giving the second discoidal cell a subquadrangular appearance; postnervulus broken slightly above the middle, areolet oblique, quadrangular; intercubitella about one-half as long as the basal abscissa of radiella, nervellus slightly reclivous, broken below the middle.

Black; head except middle of frons, vertex, and upper part of occiput flavo-ferruginous; antennae brownish above, paler beneath; tegulae whitish; abdomen beyond the first segment ferruginous, slightly darker on second segment and apex; mandibles, palpi, front coxae and trochanters stramineous; legs largely reddish testaceous with front and middle legs paler; wings hyaline.

Male.—Except for secondary sexual characters and the following differences in color, essentially like female: Antennae at base beneath, clypeus, mandibles except at apex, median line on front, cheeks, palpi, and entire orbits whitish; prothorax except collar, tegulae, a small spot on mesonotum above the humeral angle, mesopleurum below the groove, sternum, and a spot before the hind coxae rufo-flavescent.

Type locality.—Parr Island, East Spence Lake, Ontario, Canada.

Type.—U.S.N.M. No. 44129.

Remarks.—Described from five males and two females captured by the writer at the type locality on July 6, 1931, and named for Dr. J. Paul Visscher, of Western Reserve University. The type pair taken in copula. Paratype A, male and female, somewhat darker in color.