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While the above paper was in press the Editor was informed of the death of Mrs. Mary Davis Ries on December 16, 1968.

A NEW SPECIES OF XIPHOSOMELLA
(HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE)

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The genus Xiphosomella belongs in the subfamily Cremastinae. This genus and Pristomerus differ from other genera of the subfamily in having a distinct thyridium on the second tergite. In Xiphosomella the thyridium is some distance from the base of the second tergite, while in Pristomerus the thyridium is very close to the base. Both genera may or may not have a spine on the under side of the hind femur. Xiphosomella may have an areolet. Most species of Xiphosomella are Neotropic. One species (dubia) has been described from the United States. This paper adds a second species.

Unless otherwise stated, all specimens are in the Townes collection, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

KEY TO THE TWO NEARCTIC SPECIES OF XIPHOSOMELLA

1. Hind femur without a spine. Flagellum with 28 to 32 segments. Nervellus weakly inclivous to vertical . . . . . . . . . . . . X. setoni, new species

Hind femur with a spine on its distal, ventral surface. Flagellum with 33 to 36 segments. Nervellus strongly inclivous . . . X. dubia Brues

Xiphosomella setoni, new species

♂ and ♀ : Body 4.5 to 6.1 mm. long; front wing 3.0 to 3.75 mm. long; flagellum possessing 28 to 32 segments; basal transverse carina of propodeum not obviously raised at middle to form a ridge; areola mat textured; distal, ventral surface of hind femur without a spine.

Coloration: The ground color of the entire insect is fulvous. Face, cheeks, clypeus, mandibles, and temples can be whitish yellow. First coxa and trochanters and second coxa and trochanters can be white. Vertex, post-occiput, median lobe of mesoscutum, scutellum, postscutellum, basal area of propodeum, dorsal edges of the first lateral areas, areola, and the petiolar area of propodeum often darkened to a dark brown. The dorsal surface and entire distal part of the petiole, the second tergite, and the basal one-half of the remain-
ing tergites can be dark brown. Hind femur, tibia, and tarsus can be variously darkened to brown.

Diagnosis: This species very closely resembles *Xiphosomella dubia* Brues in color pattern. *Xiphosomella setoni* differs from *X. dubia* by virtue of the latter possessing a spine on the distal, ventral surface of the hind femur; being larger in size (6.8 to 8.3 mm. long); flagellar segments ranging in number from 33 to 36; basal transverse carina of the propodeum being raised (forming a ridge); and the areola being transversely wrinkled.


This species occurs throughout the southeastern United States.

*Xiphosomella dubia* Brues


*X. dubia* is found throughout the eastern United States and adjacent Canada.