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Keith R. Johnson
University of Michigan

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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)

Keith R. Johnson

Department of Forestry, University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

The genus Xiphosomella belongs in the subfamily Cremastinae. This genus and
Pristomerus differ from other genera of the subfamily in having a dist-
tinct thyridium on the second tergite. In Xiphosomella the thyridium is some
distance from the base of the second tergite, while in Pristomerus the thyri-
dium 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 areollet. Most
species of Xiphosomella are Neotropic. One species (dubia) has been de-
scribed 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 obvi-
ously 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, cly-
peus, mandibles, and temples can be whitish yellow. First coxa and trochan-
ters and second coxa and trochanters can be white. Vertex, post-occiput,
median lobe of mesoscutum, scutellum, postscutellum, basal area of propo-
deum, 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 dis-
tal 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.

Holotype: \( \varphi \), Cleveland, S.C., June 14, 1961, G. F. Townes (H. Townes collection).

Paratypes: 2 \( \varphi \varphi \), Cleveland, S.C., June 10, 1961, G. F. Townes. 1 \( \varphi \), Cleveland, S. C., June 9, 1961, G. F. Townes. 2 \( \sigma \sigma \) and 2 \( \varphi \varphi \), Lake Placid, Fla., May, 1967, G. Heinrich. 1 \( \sigma \), Tarpon Springs, Fla., March 20, 1950, H. K. Townes. 1 \( \sigma \), McClellanville, S. C., September 8, 1951, G. F. Townes. 1 \( \sigma \), Suwannee River State Park, Madison Co., Fla., July 31, 1956, F. W. Mead. 1 \( \sigma \), Greenville, S. C., September 2, 1939, H. Townes. 1 \( \sigma \), Greenville, S. C., September 4, 1939, H. Townes. 1 \( \sigma \), Golden Pond, Ky., June 10 to August 10, 1964, S. G. Breeeland. 1 \( \sigma \), Wake Co., N. C., July, 1951, H. & M. Townes. 1 \( \sigma \), Fort Ogden, Fla., May 8, 1952, O. Peck (Canadian National Collection, Ottawa).

This species occurs throughout the southeastern United States.

Xiphosomella dubia Brues


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