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### Notes and Synonymy of New Zealand Ichneumonidae Subfamily Pimplinae

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#### Abstract

THIS paper re-describes and deals with the nomenclature of the only known indigenous species of the subfamily Pimplinae (Ichneumonidae; Hymenoptera) in New Zealand. A key for the identification of two widespread Australasian species that occur in New Zealand, three introduced species and the indigenous species is given. Notes and principle references for each species is included and also a special note on the species of the genus *Ephialtes* that have been introduced into New Zealand for the purpose of biological control of the codling moth.

THE subfamily Pimplinae is represented in New Zealand by only one described indigenous species, *Certonotus fractinervis*, which belongs to a well-known Australian genus. Two other species, *Lissopimpla excelsa* and *Echthromorpha intricatoria*, that have been recorded as occurring naturally in New Zealand are common and widespread species also found in Australia, and have probably found their way into New Zealand from Australia within the last 150 years. The remaining three species that occur in this country, *Rhyssa persuasoria*, *Rhyssa lineolata*, and *Ephialtes caudatus*, have been introduced into New Zealand for biological control purposes.

The following key will serve to distinguish the six species of Pimplinae at present recorded from New Zealand.

#### KEY TO NEW ZEALAND SPECIES OF PIMPLINAE

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mesonotum transversely striate or rugulose .....   | 2                                 |
| Mesonotum smooth or punctate .....  | 4                                 |
| 2. Propodeum with at least the median basal area defined and usually with other areas more or less defined .....  | <i>Certonotus fractinervis</i>    |
| Propodeum without defined areas, and without carinae .....  | 3                                 |
| 3. The flagellum of the antennae with a white annulus .....   | <i>Rhyssa lineolata</i>           |
| The flagellum of the antennae without a white annulus .....   | <i>Rhyssa persuasoria</i>         |
| 4. Tarsal claws of moderate size without a long spatulate bristle; abdomen strongly and densely punctate .....  | <i>Ephialtes caudatus</i>         |
| Tarsal claws large, each with a long, spatulate bristle; abdomen either smooth and shining or mat, never strongly and densely punctate .....  | 5                                 |
| 5. Mainly red-brown species; posterior femora with a small tooth-like projection beneath; abdomen polished; nervulus interstitial or antifurcal .....                                   | <i>Lissopimpla excelsa</i>        |
| Mainly black species with conspicuous yellow markings; posterior femora without a tooth-like projection beneath; abdomen not polished, somewhat mat; nervulus strongly postfurcal ..... | <i>Echthromorpha intricatoria</i> |