



Taxonomy of *Pseudopimpla* Habermehl (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Pimplinae) with description of a new species

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Abstract

Pseudopimpla propodeumpunctata sp. nov., collected in Spain, is described. Differences and similarities between both West-Palaeartic species, *P. algerica* and *P. pygidiator*, were checked by mean of morphometric survey and multivariate analysis. The morphometric results showed no differences between both species, and as a consequence they were synonymized. A key for the world species of *Pseudopimpla* is provided. A new host, *Hartigia nigra* (Harris) (Hymenoptera, Cephidae) and two new host food plants (*Rosa* sp and *Rubus ulmifolius* Schott) are reported for *P. algerica*. *Pseudopimpla* is recorded for the first time from the Iberian Peninsula and Serbia.

Key words: Synonymy, morphometry, hosts, key, Iberian Peninsula

Introduction

The genus *Pseudopimpla* Habermehl was described in 1917 based on a single specimen collected in Algeria. It is a Palaeartic genus that is characterized by occipital carina absent in its midline, area petiolaris of propodeum bordered by a conspicuous carina, ovipositor sheath straight and strongly compressed, and tip of the lower valve with a dorsal lobe that encloses the tip of upper valve (Townes 1969). Currently, four species are accepted (Yu *et al.* 2005): *P. algerica* Habermehl 1917, *P. pygidiator* Seyrig 1927, *P. carinata* He et Chen 1990 and *P. glabripropodeum* He et Chen 1990, the two former described from West-Palaeartic and the two latter from East-Palaeartic and Oriental region.

According to He & Chen (1990), *P. glabripropodeum* is characterized by area petiolaris not bound by a carina and *P. carinata* by a strong and long median dorsal carina in first tergite of metasoma. The two West-Palaeartic species are separated by presence or absence of median longitudinal carinae in propodeum, shape of area petiolaris, distance of propodeal spiracle to pleural carina and presence or absence of some transverse wrinkles in the vertex just behind the ocelli (Scaramozzino & Currado 1984). However, only one specimen of *P. algerica*, the type, is known, and differences mentioned above seem to be not so clearly defined in some individuals we studied. All that suggests that they could be synonyms.

The aim of the present work is to elucidate the validity of the species and to provide to taxonomists, of a new key for world species.

Material and methods

Part of the studied material was caught in the Cabañeros National Park (Ciudad Real, Spain) and in Carrasqueta Mountain (Alicante, Spain). This material is deposited in the Entomological Collection of Alicante University (CEUA). Type material of *P. algerica* and *P. pygidiator*, preserved in Natur-Museum Senckenberg (NMS, Frankfurt, Germany) and Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN, Paris, France), as well as non-type material of these species from the Natural History Museum's collection (NHM, London,