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Revisional Notes on the Provancher Types of Ichneumoninae (Hymenoptera)

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During November, 1958, I studied the Provancher types of Ichneumoninae in the Provincial Museum of Quebec. My work was very much facilitated by the kind assistance of subdirector Noel-M. Comeau, who has arranged the once badly neglected historical specimens in a most exemplary way, securing them against any further damage as well as saving the time of the visiting specialist. I have only to regret that the revision of all Provancher types, which Mr. Comeau has accomplished by many years' endeavour, is not yet published and therefore not available yet to scientific workers.

As a result of my studies I propose the following taxonomic changes in the arrangement given by Townes (1951).

New Synonyms

Ichneumon deliratorius L., 1761, Fauna Suec., p. 401; ♂.
Ichneumon variipes Prov., 1875, Nat. canad. 7: 22, 50 (preocc.); ♂.
Ichneumon signatipes Prov., 1875, Nat. canad. 7: 22, 52 (preocc.); ♀.
Ichneumon cinctitarsis Prov., (nom. nov. for *variipes*), 1877, Nat. canad. 9: 7; ♂.
Ichneumon stygicus Cress. (nom. nov. for *signatipes*). Amer. Ent. Soc. Trans. 6: 151. 1877.

Barichneumon auctor F., 1804, Entom. system. II 1793 p. 169 n. 149.
Ichneumon helviper Cress., 1867, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 1: 297; ♂, ♀.
Phygadeuon niger Prov., 1876, Nat. canad. 8: 317; ♀.
Phygadeuon electus Prov., 1886, Addit. Corr. Fauna Ent. Canada, Hym., p. 51; ♂.

Ichneumon trizonatus Prov., 1877, Nat. canad. 9: 8; ♂.
Ichneumon ctenuchae Cushm., 1933, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 82: 3; ♀.

The association of the sexes was confirmed by material in the Canadian National Collection reared from *Ctenucha virginica* Charp.

Exephanes terminalis Prov., 1874, Nat. canad. 6: 284; ♀.
Ichneumon pomilius Prov., 1877, Nat. canad. 9: 9; ♂.

The sexes were associated on the basis of morphological characters but also of many observations in the field: of similarities in ecology, distribution, and frequency, especially in Maine during 1956, when the species was exceptionally common.

Species or Subspecies Resurrected from Synonymy

Platylabus rufipes Prov.
Phygadeuon rufipes Prov., 1875, Nat. canad. 7: 181, 183; ♀.

Not identical with *lineolatus* Prov. but a good species differing by the:

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a) distinctly projecting teeth of the propodeum; b) considerably denser and stronger puncturation of the mesonotum; c) stouter tarsi; d) distinctly infuscated lobes of mesonotum.

In the Canadian National Collection this species is represented by one specimen from British Columbia, which agrees exactly with the type specimen from Quebec; and by two specimens from Alaska, which differ subspecifically by lack of the white annulus of the flagellum (*Pl. rufipes consors* Cress.).

Cratichneumon unifasciatorius vancouveriensis Prov.
Ichneumon vancouveriensis Prov., 1885, Canad. Ent. 17: 114; ♂.

The type specimen as well as eight other specimens from Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia in the Canadian National Collection lack the white annulus of the flagellum typical of the male of this species in Eastern Canada. Furthermore, all these specimens are considerably less white marked than the eastern populations. Therefore the Provancher name may not be considered as a synonym but should be applied to the western subspecies.

Aoplus ruficeps vagans Prov.
Ichneumon vagans Prov., 1875, Nat. canad. 7: 22, 51; ♂.

The occurrence of females of *Aoplus ruficeps* (Grav.) in the Nearctic region was recorded by Heinrich, Canadian Ent. 88: 648-649. The males of *I. vagans* Prov. were associated with the females of *A. ruficeps* (Grav.) by two rearings of each sex from *Macaria* sp. in New Brunswick. These rearings also confirmed the correctness of the association of the sexes of *A. ruficeps ruficeps* (Grav.) as published by Heinrich (Mitt. X Munch. Ent. Ges. 35-39: 6, 1949). The color of Nearctic females is within the variation of European populations, whereas American males differ from European by having dark brown or even black hind femora. On account of this slight, but evidently constant, color difference, the Nearctic population may be considered subspecifically different from the European and the Provancher name may be retained for it.

Cyclolabus impressus Prov.
Phygadeuon impressus Prov., 1874, Nat. canad. 6: 281; ♀.
Ichneumon erythropygus Prov., 1875, Nat. canad. 7: 24, 79; "♀" = ♂.
Ectopius impressus Townes, 1951, Hym. of Am. North of Mexico p. 281; ♀.

In consideration of the pronounced gastrocoeli with a relatively narrow interval this species is better placed in the genus *Cyclolabus* Heinr. than in *Ectopius* Wesm., the latter being especially characterized by the obsolete gastrocoeli.

The type of *I. erythropygus* Prov. is a male, not a female as described by Provancher and quoted by Townes.

Cyclolabus signatus Prov.
Phygadeuon signatus Prov., 1874, Nat. canad. 6: 282; ♀.
Platylabus signatus Townes, 1951, Hym. of Am. North of Mexico, p. 281; ♀.

In this small species the spiracles of the propodeum are not exactly circular but very shortly oval. In this character it stands between *Platylabus* Wesm. and *Cyclolabus* Heinr. However, the very small size of the spiracles, and especially, the strongly abbreviated propodeum give distinct preference to placement in the latter genus

Asthenolabus scutellatus Prov.
Ischnus scutellatus Prov., 1875, Nat. canad. 7: 111, ♂.
Platylabus scutellatus Townes, 1951, Hym. of Am. North of Mexico, p. 281; ♂.

This species obviously belongs in the genus *Asthenolabus* Heinr., which was erected as a new name for the genus *Stenolabus* Heinr. (preocc.) in the Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 2: 240. 1951.

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