

**The zoological results of Gy. Topál's collectings in South Argentina.
29. Ichneumonidae: Campopleginae: *Venturia* Schrottky, 1902, and
Ophioninae: *Alophophion* Cushman, 1947 (Hymenoptera)**

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Abstract – Taxonomical results published in this paper are based on the Neotropical Campopleginae and Ophioninae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) material collected in Argentina by the Hungarian zoologist György Topál in 1961. In this paper, the genera *Venturia* Schrottky, 1902 of the subfamily Campopleginae, and *Alophophion* Cushman, 1947 of the subfamily Ophioninae are treated. Four species are described as new: *Venturia topali* sp. nov., *Alophophion alvaradoae* sp. nov., *Alophophion flavia* sp. nov., and *Alophophion topali* sp. nov. Additionally, *Alophophion waca* Alvarado, 2014 is reported for the first time from Argentina. With eleven photos.

Key words – György Topál, Neotropical Region, species description, taxonomy

INTRODUCTION

Results published in this paper are based on the Neotropical Campopleginae and Ophioninae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) material of the Hungarian National Museum Public Collection Centre – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM). The material treated in this paper were collected in Argentina (Rio Negro Province: El Bolsón) in 1961 by György Topál (1931–2016, mammologist researcher and curator of the HNHM). This paper is the continuation of Vas (2024a, 2025) and part of the series of papers entitled “The zoological results of Gy. Topál's collectings in South Argentina”, issued between 1963 and 1979 (with 26 parts), then after a 45-year break continued by Vas (2024a) (see this reference for details on the series).

In this paper, the genera *Venturia* Schrottky, 1902 of the subfamily Campopleginae, and *Alophophion* Cushman, 1947 of the subfamily Ophioninae are treated. Both represent species-rich genera of ichneumon wasps, the former with 152, the latter with 51 valid species known worldwide; *Alophophion* is

endemic to the Neotropical Region, while 44 species of *Venturia* are known to occur in the same region (YU *et al.* 2016, VAS 2024b, SANTOS 2025). With the four new species described in this paper, the number of *Venturia* species known from the Neotropical Region rises to 45, that of *Alophophion* species to 54.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow YU & HORSTMANN (1997) and YU *et al.* (2016). Morphological terminology generally follows GAULD (1984, 1991) and GAULD *et al.* (1997); however, in cases of wing veins the corresponding terminology of TOWNES (1969) is also used. Terminology of body surface sculpturing follows HARRIS (1979).

Regarding *Alophophion*, for convenient use the following, Ophioninae-specific terminological explanations from GAULD & MITCHELL (1978) are given here: lower face refers to the part of the face below the insertions of antennae including clypeus, but excluding labrum; its width refers to the minimum distance between inner eye orbits, and the length is the distance from the mid-apical margin of clypeus to the level of antennal insertions (i.e., lower level of toruli). Note that ALVARADO (2014) refers to the same interpretation as “face”. Additionally, the various morphological indices of GAULD & MITCHELL (1978) and ALVARADO (2014) are also given below for convenient use.

Identifications were based on the works of CRESSON (1865, 1874), ASHMEAD (1890), SCHROTTKY (1902), CAMERON (1904, 1909), VIERECK (1912, 1921, 1926), BRÈTHES (1922), CUSHMAN (1940, 1947), BLANCHARD (1941, 1946), TOWNES & TOWNES (1966), TOWNES (1970, 1971), ZWART (1973), DE SANTIS (1975), GUPTA & MAHESHWARY (1977), WAHL (1984, 1987), ALVARADO (2014), VAS (2019, 2020, 2024a, b, 2025), and on examination of adequate type materials (at least from photos of scientific quality). The type material of *Venturia argentina* Schrottky, 1902 is lost (TOWNES & TOWNES 1966); however, its original description (SCHROTTKY 1902) is detailed enough to clearly rule out the possibility of the conspecificity with the newly described *Venturia* species.

The specimens were identified by the author using a Nikon SMZ645 stereoscopic microscope. Label data of holotype specimens are given verbatim, with explanations and additions (the latter ones from TOPÁL (1963)) in square brackets. Photos were taken with a Nikon-D7200 camera, applied with Nikon AF-S Micro Nikkor 105mm objective and DCR-150 Raynox Macro Conversion lens managed by Helicon Remote, stacked by Helicon Focus.

Abbreviations – (“/” marks division): AI = alar index of fore wing = length of *1m-cu* between *2m-cu* and distal margin of bulla / length of *3rm*; CI = cubital index of fore wing = length of *Cu1* between *1m-cu* and *Cu1a* / length of *Cu1b*; DI = discoidal index of fore wing = greatest distance between *Cu1a* and *1m-cu* measured at 90° to *Cu1a* / length of *Cu1a* between *Cu1* and *2m-cu*; FI = frontal

index of head = maximum diameter of median ocellus / distance between eyes through maximum diameter of median ocellus; ICI = inter-cubital index of fore wing = length of *3rm* / length of *M* between *3rm* and *2m-cu*; NI = nervellar index of hind wing = length of *Cu1* between *cu-a* and *M* / length of *cu-a*; SDI = second discoidal index of fore wing = length of first abscissa of *Cu1a* / length of *Cu1* between *Rs&M* and *1m-cu*.

TAXONOMY

Family: Ichneumonidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily: Campopleginae Förster, 1869

Genus: *Venturia* Schrottky, 1902

Type species: *Venturia argentina* Schrottky, 1902; original designation

Diagnosis: TOWNES (1970), GUPTA & MAHESHWARY (1977), GAULD (1984), WAHL (1987)

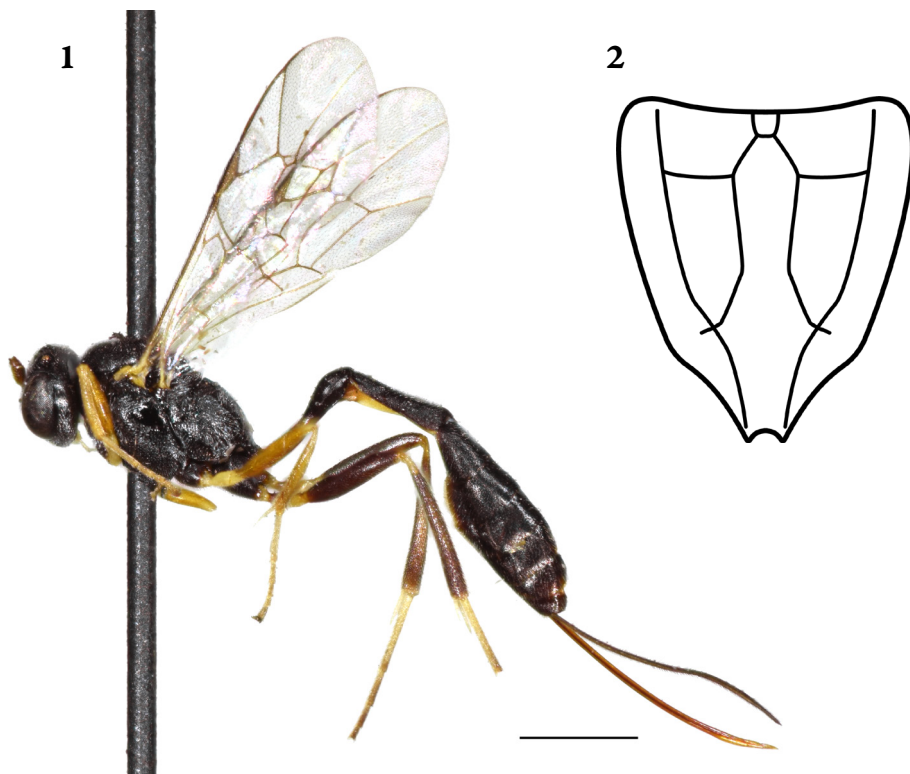
Venturia topali sp. nov.

(Figs 1–2)

Type material – Holotype: female, “S. Arg. Rio Negro [= South Argentina, Rio Negro Province], El Bolsón, [leg. Gy.] Topál, Nr. 322 [= netted over waters of muddy path and brook, along Arroyo Negro, 350 m], 15.III.[19]61”; holotype specimen pinned, id. HNHM-HYM 160669. Paratype: one female, same locality and collector as holotype but collected on 27.III.1961, Nr. 357 [= Pampa Azcona, beaten from various trees, mainly *Myrceugenia exsupta* after blossoming, along Arroyo Negro, 350 m]; paratype specimen pinned, id. HNHM-HYM 160670. Holotype and paratype are deposited in the Hymenoptera Collection of the HNHM.

Diagnosis – The new species can be distinguished from its congeners by the following character states in combination: ocular-ocellar distance as long as ocellus diameter, distance between lateral ocelli 2× as long as ocellus diameter; occipital carina reaching hypostomal carina before base of mandible; face and clypeus almost flat in profile, rugulose-punctate on granulate background; malar space 0.5× as long as basal width of mandible; upper hind corner of pronotum finely rugulose with dense punctures; mesopleuron densely punctate on roughly granulate background, with strong, mostly transverse wrinkles above and anterior to the smooth, polished speculum; propodeum convex in profile, its apex reaching slightly beyond middle length of hind coxa, granulate except area petiolaris strongly, densely, transversely rugose; area superomedia hexagonal, 1.8–1.9× as long as its maximum width, its lateral margins

convergent behind costulae, posteriorly opened; areolet long-stalked; first tergite slender, postpetiolus relatively low in profile; second tergite $2.5\times$ as long as its posterior width; ovipositor sheath $1.7\text{--}1.8\times$ as long as hind tibia, distal half of ovipositor evenly upcurved; scapus and pedicellus ventrally yellow; tegula yellow; metasoma entirely black; fore and middle coxae predominantly, hind coxa entirely black; hind femur dark brown; hind tibia dark brown, at extreme base with a distinct, pale yellow spot, medially slightly lighter brown.



Figures 1–2. *Venturia topali* sp. nov., holotype female, 1 = lateral habitus, scale bar = 1 mm, 2 = propodeum, dorsal view (photo by Zoltán Vas, drawing by Viktória Szőke)

Description – Female (Figs 1–2). Body length 5.5 mm, fore wing length 4.0 mm.

Head: First flagellomere almost $4\times$ as long as its apical width. Head transverse, matt, with dense, short hairs. Ocular-ocular distance as long as ocellus diameter, distance between lateral ocelli $2\times$ as long as ocellus diameter. Inner eye orbits weakly indented, subparallel. Gena granulate and weakly, sparsely punctate, short, distinctly, roundly narrowed behind eyes, in dorsal view $0.4\times$ as long as eye width. Occipital carina complete, reaching

hypostomal carina before base of mandible; hypostomal carina slightly elevated. Frons finely rugulose on granulate background, almost flat, slightly impressed above toruli, median longitudinal carina absent. Face and clypeus almost flat in profile, rugulose-punctate on granulate background; clypeus relatively wide, its apical margin subtruncate. Malar space $0.5\times$ as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible strong, lower margin of mandible with a moderately wide flange from base towards teeth, flange gradually narrowed before teeth; upper mandibular tooth slightly longer than lower tooth.

Mesosoma: Mesosoma matt, with dense, short hairs. Lower two-thirds of pronotum smooth with strong, transverse wrinkles, its upper hind corner finely rugulose with dense punctures; epomia discernible. Mesoscutum densely punctate and finely rugulose on roughly granulate background, about as long as wide, convex in profile; notaulus not developed. Scuto-scutellar groove wide and deep. Scutellum finely rugulose-punctate on granulate background, convex in profile, its lateral carinae not developed. Mesopleuron densely punctate on roughly granulate background, with strong, mostly transverse wrinkles above and anterior to speculum; speculum smooth, polished. Epicnemial carina complete, strong, pleural part bent to anterior margin of mesopleuron reaching it at about its middle height, ventral part slightly elevated. Sternaulus indistinct. Posterior transverse carina of mesosternum complete, slightly elevated. Metanotum granulate, ca. $0.5\times$ as long as scutellum. Metapleuron granulate with dense punctures; juxtacoxal carina not developed; submetapleural carina complete, elevated. Pleural carinae of propodeum complete; propodeal spiracle oval, separated from pleural carina by about its length, connected to pleural carina by a relatively wide ridge. Propodeum distinctly convex in profile, its apex reaching slightly beyond middle length of hind coxa; its surface granulate except area petiolaris strongly, densely, transversely rugose. Propodeal carinae strong, except median section of posterior transverse carina absent. Area basalis trapezoid, about as long as its anterior width. Area superomedia hexagonal, elongate, $1.8\text{--}1.9\times$ as long as its maximum width at costulae, its lateral margins distinctly convergent behind costulae, posteriorly opened. Area petiolaris confluent with area superomedia, their junction distinct. Fore wing with quadrate, long-stalked areolet, stalk more than half as long as areolet, *3rs-m* present, second recurrent vein (*2m-cu*) close to distal corner of areolet; distal abscissa of *Rs* straight; nervulus (*cu-a*) interstitial, slightly inclivous; postnervulus (abscissa of *Cu1* between *1m-cu* and *Cu1a* + *Cu1b*) intercepted distinctly above its middle by *Cu1a*; lower external angle of second discal cell acute. Hind wing with nervellus (*cu-a* + abscissa of *Cu1* between *M* and *cu-a*) weakly inclivous, broken, intercepted by discoidella (*Cu1*) close to its posterior end; discoidella spectral, proximally connected to nervellus. Coxae granulate with weak punctures. Hind femur ca. $5\times$ as long as high in profile. Inner spur of hind tibia ca. $0.5\times$ as long as first tarsomere of hind tarsus. Tarsal claws slightly longer than arolium, distinctly pectinate almost to apices.

Metasoma: Metasoma compressed, very finely granulate to shagreened with indistinct punctures, and with moderately dense, short hairs. First tergite slender, ca. $4.2\times$ as long as its posterior width, $1.1\times$ as long as second tergite; glymma absent; dorsomedian carina of first tergite absent; petiolus $1.5\times$ as long as postpetiolus, postpetiolus relatively low in profile. Second tergite slender, elongate, $2.5\times$ as long as its posterior width; thyridium small, oval, its distance from basal margin of tergite ca. $4\times$ as long as its length, connected to basal margin of tergite by a barely discernible groove. Posterior margins of sixth and seventh tergites medially strongly excised. Ovipositor sheath $1.7\text{--}1.8\times$ as long as hind tibia; ovipositor compressed, its distal half distinctly, evenly upcurved.

Colour: Antenna dark brown, except scapus and pedicellus ventrally yellow. Head black, palpi and mandible yellow, base of mandible narrowly blackish, mandibular teeth brownish. Mesosoma black, tegula pale yellow. Metasoma entirely black. Wings hyaline, wing veins and pterostigma brown. Fore and middle legs: coxae predominantly black, apically narrowly yellowish; trochanters and trochantelli yellow; femora, tibiae and tarsi pale orange, apical tarsomeres more or less brownish. Hind leg: coxa black; trochanter dark brown, apically narrowly yellowish; trochantellus yellowish; femur dark brown; tibia dark brown, at extreme base with a distinct, pale yellow spot, medially slightly lighter brown; tarsus brownish, except base of first tarsomere more or less extensively yellowish brown.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution – Argentina, Rio Negro Province.

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to the memory of György Topál (1931–2016), collector of the type specimens, renowned mammalogist, curator and one of the most dedicated collectors of the HNHN, who greatly contributed to the richness of insect collections of the HNHN; proper noun in the genitive case.

Remarks on identification – By using the most comprehensive identification key to the *Venturia* species of the New World (WAHL 1987), the new species keys out at couplet 39 with the Nearctic species *Venturia nickelsen* Wahl, 1987 (holotype examined), though without complete match to the characters given in the couplet. However, it is important to note that WAHL (1987) uses some unusually taken measurements, therefore his “Materials, Methods, and Terminology” chapter must be carefully considered before using his identification key to avoid misidentifications. WAHL (1987) measures the width of area superomedia posteriorly, at its junction with area petiolaris, and not at its widest part at the level of costulae as usual and as is consistently given in this paper. Similarly, WAHL (1987) gives the length of the full ovipositor, not that of the (obviously shorter) ovipositor sheath, relative to the length of hind femur, and uses an estimated length when the ovipositor is not fully exposed; I have avoided this measure in the species description and favoured the more accurate and more generally used ratio of lengths of ovipositor sheath and hind tibia.

However, for easier comparability with the characters given by WAHL (1984, 1987), here I note that the ratio of the estimated(!) length of the full ovipositor and the length of hind femur is ca. 3.2–3.3 in the newly described species.

Venturia nickelsenii can be readily distinguished from the new species by its as long as wide area superomedia (cf. Fig. 2 and WAHL (1987: fig. 16g)), significantly stouter second tergite ($1.7\times$ as long as its posterior width), shorter ovipositor (ovipositor sheath ca. $1.3\times$ as long as hind tibia), and lighter, extensively reddish hind femur and tibia, the latter without a pale spot at the darkened extreme base. The new species is similar in colouration to the Nearctic species *Venturia majoriella* Wahl, 1987 (holotype examined); however, this species can be separated from the new species by its granulate, sparsely punctate upper hind corner of pronotum, much less elongate area superomedia (ca. $1.0\text{--}1.3\times$ as long as wide, cf. Fig. 2 and WAHL (1987: fig. 15g)), stouter second tergite ($2.0\text{--}2.1\times$ as long as its posterior width), almost straight and shorter ovipositor (ovipositor sheath less than $1.5\times$ as long as hind tibia), more bulging, high postpetiole in profile (cf. WAHL (1987: fig. 13d)), nearly straight propodeum in profile (cf. WAHL (1987: fig. 22d)), and the presence of a distinct, reddish apical band on second tergite.

Subfamily: Ophioninae Shuckard, 1840

Genus: *Alophophion* Cushman, 1947

Type species: *Ophion chilensis* Spinola, 1851; original designation

Diagnosis: CUSHMAN (1947), TOWNES (1971), ALVARADO (2014)

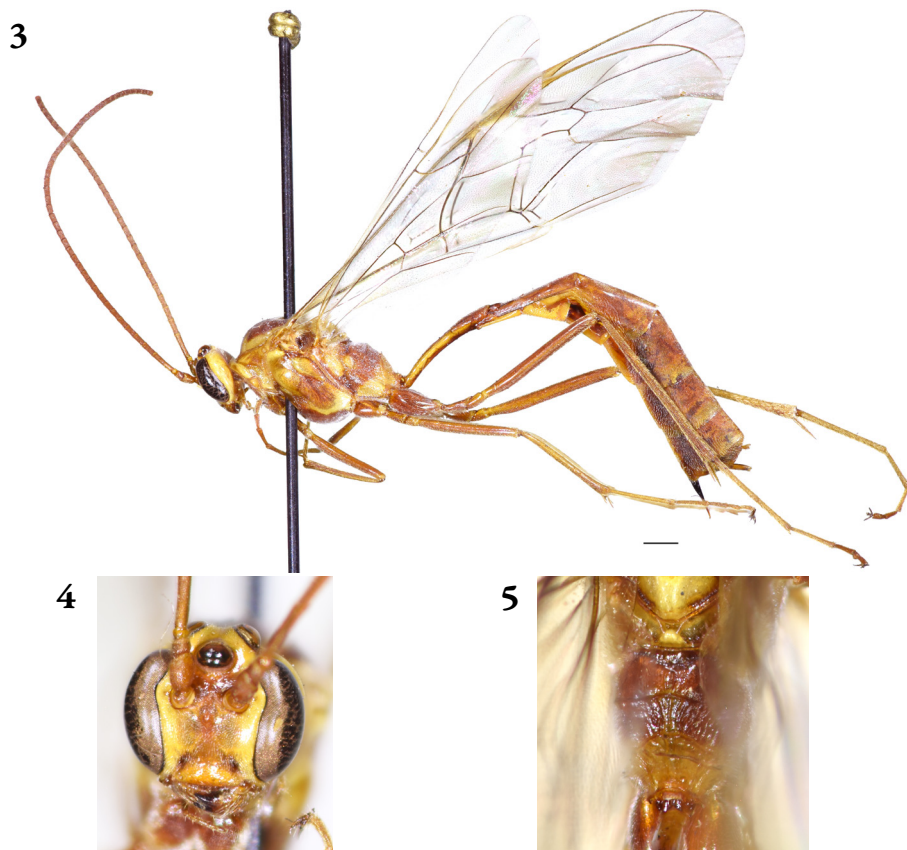
***Alophophion alvaradoae* sp. nov.**

(Figs 3–5)

Type material – Holotype: female, “S. Arg. Rio Negro [= South Argentina, Rio Negro Province], El Bolsón, [leg. Gy.] Topál, Nr. 579 [= 350 m, collected on lamp of house], 28.IX.[19]61”; holotype specimen pinned, id. HNHN-HYM 155392. Paratypes: two females and one male, same locality and collector as holotype but collected on 3.X.1961, Nr. 589 [= foot of Mt. Piltriquitron, 350 m, singled around blossoming *Berberis buxifolia*, after dusk], on 10.X.1961, Nr. 611 [= valley of Rio Azul, 330 m, beaten from *Libocedrus chilensis* trees], and on 23.IX.1961, Nr. 569 [= foot of Mt. Piltriquitron, 350 m, singled around blossoming *Berberis buxifolia* bushes after dusk], respectively; paratype specimens pinned, id. HNHN-HYM 155393–155395, respectively. Holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Hymenoptera Collection of the HNHN.

Diagnosis – The new species can be identified among all known *Alophophion* species by the combination of the following character states: outer surface of mandible without a distinct, densely setose diagonal groove;

malar space 0.1–0.2× as long as basal width of mandible; lower face wider than long; gena in profile 0.7–0.8× as wide as eye; posterior ocellus separated from eye by 0.1–0.2× longest diameter of posterior ocellus; mesopleural furrow present; posterior transverse carina present; lateromedian longitudinal carinae of propodeum in females not or barely distinguishable from the rugose-striate surface between transverse carinae (thus area superomedia not at all or not clearly defined), in males more carinae more distinct, thus area superomedia laterally more or less clearly delimited; lateromedian longitudinal carinae behind posterior transverse carina distinct, close to each other, subparallel (thus delimiting a narrow area petiolaris); marginal cell densely setose, without a distinct, glabrous, bare area in its proximal corner, but with a rather narrow area in its extreme proximal corner with less dense, scattered pilosity; body, including legs, reddish testaceous, with extensive yellow patches on head and mesosoma.



Figures 3–5. *Alopophion alvaradoae* sp. nov., holotype female, 3 = lateral habitus, scale bar = 1 mm, 4 = head, frontal view, 5 = propodeum, dorsal view (photos by Zoltán Vas)

Description – Female (Figs 3–5). Body length ca. 17–18 mm, fore wing length ca. 15–16 mm.

Head: Antenna shorter than body, with 55–59 flagellomeres; first flagellomere almost 5× as long as its apical width, 1.8× as long as second flagellomere; 20th flagellomere 1.4× as long as wide; all flagellomeres distinctly longer than wide. Head transverse, polished to subpolished with weak, sparse punctures, except lower face distinctly, densely punctate. Ocelli large, posterior ocellus separated from eye by 0.1–0.2× longest diameter of posterior ocellus, distance between posterior ocelli 0.6–0.7× as long as diameter of posterior ocellus; FI = 0.4. Inner eye orbits indented, parallel; eye ca. 0.45–0.50× as wide as lower face in frontal view. Gena in dorsal view 0.6–0.7× as long as eye width, roundly narrowed behind eyes; gena in profile 0.7–0.8× as wide as eye, measured at the level of torulus. Occipital carina absent, hypostomal carina slightly elevated. Frons weakly impressed above toruli, not carinate. Lower face 1.1–1.2× as wide as long, almost flat in profile. Clypeus almost flat in profile, apically at most slightly impressed, in frontal view rather wide and its apical margin weakly convex, sharp. Labrum wide, apically rounded. Malar space 0.1–0.2× as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible large, not twisted, slightly narrowed towards apex, punctate, outer surface with sparse hairs, without a distinct, densely setose diagonal groove, mandibular teeth equal.

Mesosoma: Mesosoma (except propodeum behind anterior transverse carina) polished to subpolished, densely, finely punctate on smooth or almost smooth background. Pronotal groove (i.e., the groove along anterior margin) laterally scrobiculate, continuing and widening towards ventral corner as a distinct, scrobiculate-rugose area, this area in connection with another scrobiculate groove running along the posterior margin. Mesoscutum convex in profile, 1.2× as long as wide; notaulus reaching to anterior third of mesoscutum, distinctly impressed but not scrobiculate. Scuto-scutellar groove wide and deep, smooth within. Scutellum convex in profile, relatively wide, without lateral carinae. Mesopleural furrow present. Epicnemial carina complete, pleural part reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron distinctly below lower third of hind margin of pronotum, ventral part as strong as pleural part. Posterior transverse carina of mesosternum incomplete, only laterally present, lamelliform. Metapleuron densely punctate on smooth to very finely coriaceous background, ventrally more or less rugulose; submetapleural carina complete, elevated, anteriorly lamelliformly expanded. Pleural carinae of propodeum distinct; propodeal spiracle large, strongly elongate. Propodeum convex in profile, posteriorly not impressed; its surface longitudinally rugose-striate between transverse carinae, irregularly rugose behind posterior transverse carina. Anterior transverse carina strong and slightly elevated but absent laterally (i.e., between lateral longitudinal and pleural carinae); posterior transverse carina as strong as anterior transverse carina, its median section weakly convex to weakly concave; lateromedian longitudinal carinae not or barely distinguishable from

the rugose-striate surface between transverse carinae (thus area superomedia not at all or not clearly defined), behind posterior transverse carina distinct, close to each other, subparallel (thus delimiting a narrow area petiolaris); lateral longitudinal carinae weak between transverse carinae, barely discernible from surface sculpture, but strong behind posterior transverse carina. Fore wing: AI = 1.8–2.0; CI = 0.5–0.6; ICI = 0.6; DI = 0.5; SDI = 1.3–1.5; *Rs*+2*r* proximally slightly curved, weakly thickened before reaching pterostigma; *Rs* proximally weakly curved, distally almost straight; *Rs*&*M* posteriorly weakly curved, otherwise straight; *1m-cu* moderately angled, ramellus vestigial to very short; marginal cell densely setose, without a distinct, glabrous, bare area in its proximal corner, but with a rather narrow area in its extreme proximal corner with less dense, scattered pilosity; discosubmarginal cell with a large, glabrous, bare fenestra below pterostigma; subbasal cell glabrous with at most a few, scattered, short hairs; *cu-a* interstitial or weakly postfurcal to *Rs*&*M*, almost vertical. Hind wing: NI = 0.9; *Rs* distinctly curved; *cu-a* straight; R1 with 8–9 hamuli, about similar to each other in length and shape; marginal cell densely setose, in its extreme proximal corner with a narrow (i.e., only along veins), glabrous, bare area. Legs very slender; coxae finely, densely punctate, hind coxa in profile ca. 2× as long as deep; hind trochantellus in dorsal view almost as long as wide; hind femur in profile 10–11× as long as deep. Anterior surface of fore tibia with some scattered, stronger setae among the shorter pilosity; fore tibial spur with membranous flange behind macrotrichial comb along almost its entire length. Inner spur of hind tibia ca. 0.3× as long as first tarsomere of hind tarsus, with an internal row of long, dense hairs. Outer hind tarsal claw long and weakly curved, with 7–8, closely spaced pectinae.

Metasoma: Metasoma compressed. First tergite ca. 5× as long as its posterior width, distinctly curved in profile. Second tergite in profile ca. 5–6× as long as its posterior depth; thyridium elongate, its distance from anterior margin of tergite shorter than its length; spiracle at about midlength of tergite. Ovipositor sheath shorter than posterior depth of metasoma.

Colour: Antenna testaceous. Body, including legs, reddish testaceous, with extensive yellow patches on the following body parts: eye orbits; vertex including inter-ocellar area; gena; pronotum along margins or almost entirely; margins, stripes along notauli and median posterior area of mesoscutum; scutellum; large patches on mesopleuron; metanotum; posterior halves of metapleuron and propodeum, and (partly) petiolus. Wings hyaline, veins brown, pterostigma ochre.

Male: Similar to female in all characters described above, except: surface of propodeum less roughly rugose, smoother behind anterior transverse carina, lateromedian longitudinal carinae more distinct between transverse carinae, thus area superomedia laterally more or less clearly delimited; hind wing NI = 1.2, R1 with 11 hamuli; parameres wide, apically rounded.

Distribution – Argentina, Rio Negro Province.

Etymology – The new species is named to honour Mabel Alvarado, Peruvian taxonomist (Museum of Natural History, Lima), for her great work on the genus *Alophophion*; proper noun in the genitive case.

Remarks on identification – The new species belongs to “species group C” sensu ALVARADO (2014). By using the identification key to this species group in ALVARADO (2014), *Alophophion alvaradoae* sp. nov. keys out with *A. coquimboensis* Alvarado, 2014 at couplet 22; however, the new species can be readily distinguished from *A. coquimboensis* by the markedly different colouration (mesosoma of the latter species is predominantly straw yellow, not reddish testaceous, cf. ALVARADO (2014: fig. 165)), and by the surface sculpture of lateral area of pronotum (in the latter species smooth without scrobiculate-rugose area, groove along anterior margin also not scrobiculate laterally). Males of the new species, due to the more clearly delimited area superomedia, might run to couplet 20 in the same key, however without matching with any halves of the couplet there. In general habitus and colouration, the new species is more similar to *Alophophion pincoya* Alvarado, 2014, which species however can be readily distinguished from the new species by its diagnostic, unique character in the species group: its clypeus is narrow, with almost right-angled lateral edges, giving a square-like appearance (cf. ALVARADO (2014: fig. 133)).

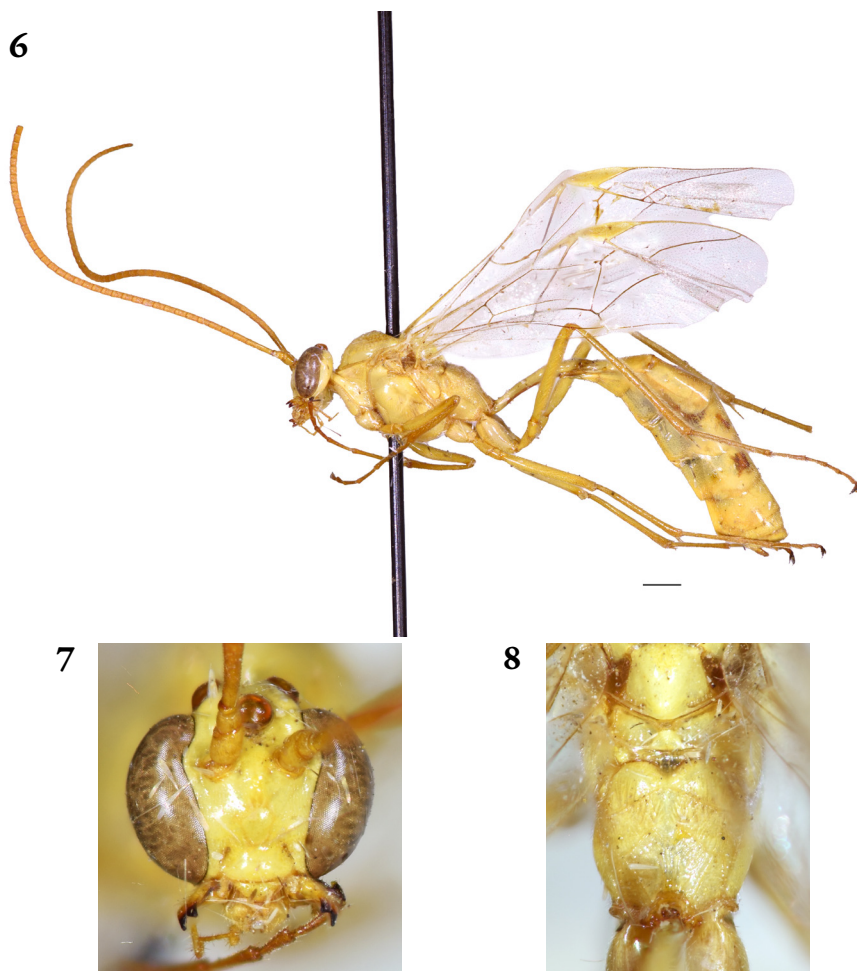
Alophophion flavia sp. nov.

(Figs 6–8)

Type material – Holotype: female, “S. Arg. Rio Negro [= South Argentina, Rio Negro Province], Norquincó [= Ñorquincó], [leg. Gy.] Topál, Nr. 283 [= 900 m, singled, partly from lamp], 19–20.II.[19]61”; holotype specimen pinned, id. HHNM-HYM 155391. Holotype is deposited in the Hymenoptera Collection of the HHNM.

Diagnosis – The new species can be identified among all known *Alophophion* species by the combination of the following character states: outer surface of mandible without a distinct, densely setose diagonal groove; malar space 0.1–0.2× as long as basal width of mandible; lower face as wide as long; gena in profile 0.6× as wide as eye; posterior ocellus separated from eye by 0.1–0.2× longest diameter of posterior ocellus; mesopleural furrow absent; posterior transverse carina present; lateromedian longitudinal carinae of propodeum clearly distinguishable from the rugose surface between transverse carinae, delimiting area superomedia, behind posterior transverse carina slightly convergent and close to each other, delimiting a narrow area petiolaris; marginal cell of fore wing with a glabrous, bare area in its proximal corner; body, including legs, straw-yellow, tibiae and tarsi slightly more reddish.

Description – Female (Figs 6–8). Body length ca. 13.5 mm, fore wing length ca. 11.5 mm.



Figures 6–8. *Alophophion flavia* sp. nov., holotype female, 6 = lateral habitus, scale bar = 1 mm, 7 = head, frontal view, 8 = propodeum, dorsal view (photos by Zoltán Vas)

Head: Antenna about as long as body, with 48 flagellomeres; first flagellomere $4.5\times$ as long as its apical width, $1.8\times$ as long as second flagellomere; 20th flagellomere $1.2\times$ as long as wide; all flagellomeres, at least slightly, longer than wide. Head transverse, polished to subpolished, indistinctly punctate except lower face very finely, moderately densely punctate. Ocelli large, posterior ocellus separated from eye by $0.1\text{--}0.2\times$ longest diameter of posterior ocellus, distance between posterior ocelli $0.8\times$ as long as diameter of posterior ocellus; FI = 0.4. Inner eye orbits indented, subparallel; eye ca. $0.6\times$ as wide as lower face in frontal view. Gena in dorsal view $0.5\text{--}0.6\times$ as long as eye width, distinctly, roundly narrowed behind eyes; gena in profile $0.6\times$ as wide as eye, measured at

the level of torulus. Occipital carina absent, hypostomal carina slightly elevated. Frons weakly impressed above toruli, not carinate. Lower face as wide as long, weakly convex in profile. Clypeus weakly convex in profile, apically slightly impressed, in frontal view its apical margin medially subtruncate, laterally weakly convex, sharp. Labrum wide, apically rounded. Malar space $0.1-0.2\times$ as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible large, not twisted, slightly narrowed towards apex, finely punctate, outer surface with sparse hairs, without a distinct, densely setose diagonal groove, mandibular teeth equal.

Mesosoma: Mesosoma (except propodeum behind anterior transverse carina) polished to subpolished, moderately densely, finely punctate on smooth or almost smooth background. Pronotum laterally almost smooth, pronotal groove not scrobiculate. Mesoscutum convex in profile, $1.3\times$ as long as wide; notaulus reaching to anterior third of mesoscutum, distinctly impressed but not scrobiculate. Scuto-scutellar groove wide and deep, smooth within. Scutellum convex in profile, relatively wide, without lateral carinae. Mesopleural furrow absent. Epicnemial carina complete, pleural part reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron slightly below lower third of hind margin of pronotum, ventral part as strong as pleural part. Posterior transverse carina of mesosternum incomplete, only laterally present, lamelliform. Metapleuron weakly, sparsely punctate on smooth background; submetapleural carina complete, elevated, anteriorly lamelliformly expanded. Pleural carinae of propodeum present; propodeal spiracle large, strongly elongate. Propodeum weakly convex in profile, posteriorly slightly impressed; its surface longitudinally rugose between transverse carinae, irregularly rugose behind posterior transverse carina. Anterior transverse carina strong and slightly elevated but obsolete laterally (i.e., between lateral longitudinal and pleural carinae); posterior transverse carina distinct, its median section V-shaped; lateromedian longitudinal carinae clearly distinguishable from the rugose surface between transverse carinae (thus delimiting a weakly elongate area superomedia), behind posterior transverse carina slightly convergent and close to each other (thus delimiting a narrow area petiolaris); lateral longitudinal carinae weak, faint before posterior transverse carina, barely discernible from surface sculpture. Fore wing: $AI = 1.9$; $CI = 0.6$; $ICI = 0.8$; $DI = 0.45$; $SDI = 1.3$; $Rs+2r$ proximally straight, somewhat thickened before reaching pterostigma; Rs proximally distinctly, distally slightly curved; $Rs\&M$ posteriorly distinctly curved, otherwise straight; $1m-cu$ moderately angled, ramellus short; marginal cell with a glabrous, bare area in its proximal corner; discosubmarginal cell with a large, glabrous, bare fenestra below pterostigma; subbasal cell glabrous with a few, scattered, short hairs; $cu-a$ nearly interstitial to $Rs\&M$, almost vertical. Hind wing: $NI = 0.9$; Rs distinctly curved; $cu-a$ straight; $R1$ with 6–7 hamuli, about similar to each other in length and shape; marginal cell proximally with a glabrous, bare area. Legs rather slender; coxae very finely, sparsely punctate, hind coxa in profile ca. $2\times$ as long as deep; hind trochantellus in dorsal view $0.7\times$ as long as wide; hind femur in profile $8.5\times$ as long as deep.

Anterior surface of fore tibia with a few, scattered, strong setae among the short pilosity; fore tibial spur with membranous flange behind macrotrichial comb along almost its entire length. Inner spur of hind tibia ca. 0.25× as long as first tarsomere of hind tarsus, with an internal row of long, dense hairs. Outer hind tarsal claw long and weakly curved, with at least 10, closely spaced pectinae.

Metasoma: Metasoma compressed. First tergite almost 5× as long as its posterior width, distinctly curved in profile. Second tergite in profile ca. 3.5× as long as its posterior depth; thyridium elongate oval, its distance from anterior margin of tergite slightly shorter than its length; spiracle at about midlength of tergite. Ovipositor sheath shorter than posterior depth of metasoma.

Colour: Antenna testaceous. Body, including legs, straw-yellow, tibiae and tarsi slightly more reddish. Wings hyaline, veins brown, pterostigma yellowish.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution – Argentina, Rio Negro Province.

Etymology – The specific epithet is derived from the ancient Roman feminine forename Flavia, meaning “blonde” from the Latin word flavus (“yellow, blonde, golden”), in allusion to the almost entirely straw-yellow colouration of the new species; proper noun in apposition, ending not to be changed.

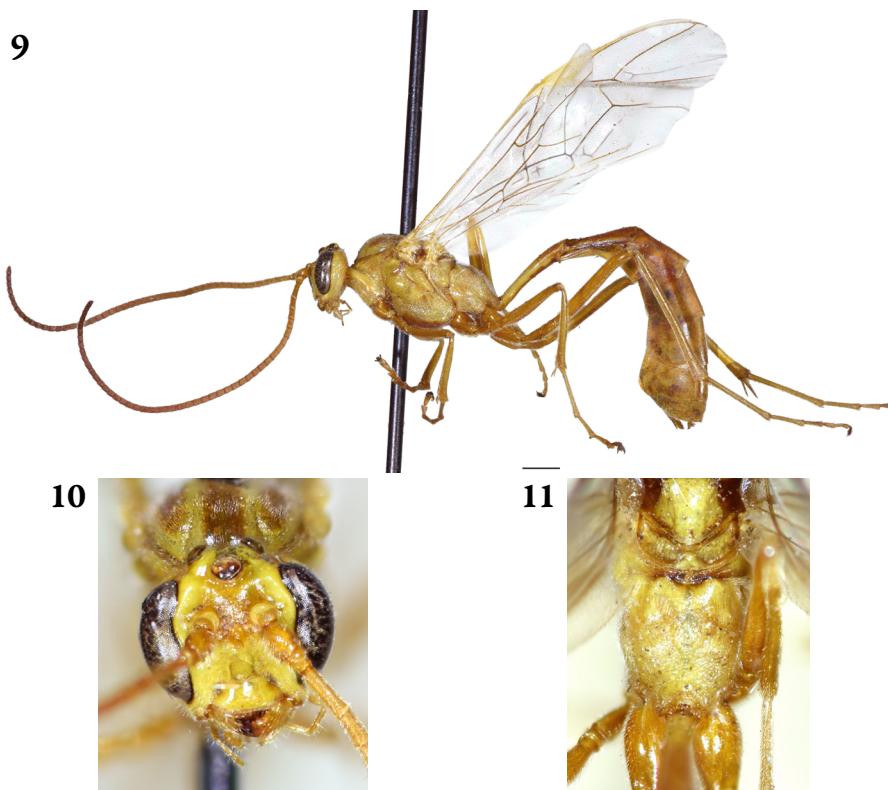
Remarks on identification – The new species belongs to “species group C” sensu ALVARADO (2014) and, by using the identification key to this species group in ALVARADO (2014), it keys out with *A. chilensis* Spinola, 1851 at couplet 9. *Alophophion flavia* sp. nov. can be easily distinguished from *A. chilensis* by its clearly delimited area petiolaris (confluent with area posteroexterna in the latter species, cf. ALVARADO (2014: fig. 202)), barely discernible lateral longitudinal carinae between transverse carinae (distinct in the latter species, cf. ALVARADO (2014: fig. 202)), its marginal cell of fore wing with a glabrous, bare area in the proximal corner (not glabrous and setose in the latter species), and by the straw-yellow coloured body and legs (in *A. chilensis* body usually olive green, rarely somewhat yellowish, but with large, red-brown patches on frons, mesosternum and middle tergites, and with entirely red-brown legs, cf. ALVARADO (2014: fig. 162)). Due to its straw-yellow colouration, the new species resembles *A. coquimboensis* Alvarado, 2014 and *A. mahunkai* Vas, 2024, other entirely or predominantly straw-yellow species of “species group C” sensu ALVARADO (2014). The latter species can be readily distinguished from the new species by the entirely absent propodeal carinae and areae (cf. VAS 2024b: fig. 7), while the former by the presence of the mesopleural furrow, the not delimited area superomedia, testaceous metasoma, legs, and testaceous patches on mesoscutum, mesosternum and head (cf. ALVARADO 2014: figs 165, 204).

Alophophion topali sp. nov.

(Figs 9–11)

Type material – Holotype: female, “S. Arg. Rio Negro [= South Argentina, Rio Negro Province], El Bolsón, [leg. Gy.] Topál, Nr. 713 [= forehill of Mt. Piltriquitron, 380 m, collected by lamplight on shrubby slope], 8.XI.[19]61”; holotype specimen pinned, id. HNHM-HYM 155390. Holotype is deposited in the Hymenoptera Collection of the HNHM.

Diagnosis – The new species can be identified among all known *Alophophion* species by the combination of the following character states: outer surface of mandible without a distinct, densely setose diagonal groove; posterior ocellus separated from eye by $0.7\times$ longest diameter of posterior ocellus; malar space $0.5\times$ as long as basal width of mandible; lower face $1.2\times$ as wide as long; mesopleural furrow present; head and mesosoma almost entirely straw-yellow, metasoma and legs testaceous.



Figures 9–11. *Alophophion topali* sp. nov., holotype female, 9 = lateral habitus, scale bar = 1 mm, 10 = head, frontal view, 11 = propodeum, dorsal view (photos by Zoltán Vas)

Description – Female (Figs 9–11). Body length ca. 12.5 mm, fore wing length ca. 10.5 mm.

Head: Antenna nearly as long as body, with 46–47 flagellomeres; first flagellomere $4\times$ as long as its apical width, $1.6\times$ as long as second flagellomere; 20th flagellomere $1.3\times$ as long as wide; all flagellomeres longer than wide. Head transverse, polished to subpolished, indistinctly punctate except lower face finely, moderately densely punctate and frons finely, transversely wrinkled. Ocelli small, posterior ocellus separated from eye by $0.7\times$ longest diameter of posterior ocellus, distance between posterior ocelli $1.3\times$ as long as diameter of posterior ocellus; FI = 0.3. Inner eye orbits indented, parallel; eye ca. $0.4\times$ as wide as lower face in frontal view. Gena in dorsal view $0.7\times$ as long as eye width, weakly, roundly narrowed behind eyes; gena in profile $0.8\times$ as wide as eye, measured at the level of torulus. Occipital carina absent, hypostomal carina slightly elevated. Frons weakly impressed above toruli, not carinate. Lower face transverse, $1.2\times$ as wide as long, flat in profile. Clypeus flat in profile, apically not impressed, in frontal view its apical margin subtruncate, sharp. Labrum wide, apically rounded. Malar space $0.5\times$ as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible large, not twisted, slightly narrowed towards apex, finely punctate, outer surface with sparse hairs, without a distinct, densely setose diagonal groove, mandibular teeth subequal.

Mesosoma: Mesosoma (except propodeum behind anterior transverse carina) polished to subpolished, densely, finely punctate on smooth to finely coriaceous background. Pronotum laterally almost smooth with fine, indistinct wrinkles, pronotal groove not scrobiculate. Mesoscutum convex in profile, $1.2\times$ as long as wide; notaulus reaching to anterior third of mesoscutum, distinctly impressed and scrobiculate. Scuto-scutellar groove wide and deep, smooth within. Scutellum convex in profile, relatively narrow, without lateral carinae. Mesopleural furrow distinct, scrobiculate. Epicnemial carina complete, pleural part reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron at lower third of hind margin of pronotum, ventral part as strong as pleural part. Posterior transverse carina of mesosternum incomplete, only laterally present, lamelliform. Metapleuron finely punctate on dorsally almost smooth, ventrally finely coriaceous background; submetapleuron carina complete, elevated, anteriorly lamelliformly expanded. Pleural carinae of propodeum present; propodeal spiracle large, strongly elongate. Propodeum weakly convex in profile, posteriorly slightly impressed; its surface longitudinally rugose-striate between transverse carinae, irregularly rugose behind posterior transverse carina. Anterior transverse carina strong and slightly elevated but obsolete laterally (i.e., between lateral longitudinal and pleural carinae); posterior transverse carina weak but discernible; lateromedian longitudinal carinae weak but between transverse carinae clearly distinguishable from the longitudinally rugose-striate surface (thus delimiting an about as long as wide area superomedia), weak, parallel and close to each other behind posterior transverse carina (thus delimiting a rather narrow area petiolaris);

lateral longitudinal carinae weak, faint before posterior transverse carina, barely discernible from surface sculpture. Fore wing: AI = 1.7–1.8; CI = 0.6; ICI = 0.6; DI = 0.5; SDI = 1.4; *Rs*+2*r* proximally almost straight and only slightly thickened before reaching pterostigma; *Rs* almost straight, proximally slightly curved; *Rs*&*M* posteriorly distinctly curved, otherwise straight; *1m-cu* weakly angled, ramellus vestigial; marginal cell without a glabrous area in its proximal corner, its pilosity even; discosubmarginal cell with a large, glabrous, bare fenestra below pterostigma; subbasal cell glabrous with a few, scattered, short hairs; *cu-a* interstitial to *Rs*&*M*, almost vertical. Hind wing: NI = 0.7; *Rs* distinctly curved; *cu-a* straight; R1 with 6–8 hamuli, about similar to each other in length and shape; marginal cell proximally with a glabrous, bare area. Legs rather slender; coxae very finely, sparsely punctate, hind coxa in profile ca. 2× as long as deep; hind trochantellus in dorsal view 0.8× as long as wide; hind femur in profile 9× as long as deep. Fore tibia with uniform, short pilosity on anterior surface; fore tibial spur with membranous flange behind macrotrichial comb along almost its entire length. Inner spur of hind tibia ca. 0.3× as long as first tarsomere of hind tarsus, with an internal row of long, dense hairs. Outer hind tarsal claw long and moderately curved, with 6–7 strong pectinae.

Metasoma: Metasoma compressed. First tergite almost 4.5× as long as its posterior width, only slightly curved in profile. Second tergite in profile ca. 4× as long as its posterior depth; thyridium elongate oval, its distance from anterior margin of tergite about as long as its length; spiracle slightly before midlength of tergite. Ovipositor sheath shorter than posterior depth of metasoma.

Colour: Antenna testaceous. Head straw-yellow, except mandibular teeth blackish and frons partly pale testaceous. Mesosoma straw-yellow, only testaceous in mesosternum and in the areae of three longitudinal stripes of mesoscutum. Legs and metasoma, except the yellowish petiolus, testaceous. Wings hyaline, veins brown, pterostigma yellowish.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution – Argentina, Rio Negro Province.

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to the memory of György Topál (1931–2016), collector of the holotype specimen, renowned mammalogist, curator and one of the most dedicated collectors of the HNHM, who greatly contributed to the richness of insect collections of the HNHM; proper noun in the genitive case.

Remarks on identification – The new species belongs to “species group D” sensu ALVARADO (2014). The new species can be readily distinguished from both known species of the group (namely *A. diaguita* Alvarado, 2014 and *A. inti* Alvarado, 2014) by the presence of the mesopleural furrow, longitudinal carinae of propodeum, clearly delimited area superomedia and weakly but discernibly delimited area petiolaris (mesopleural furrow and at least the longitudinal propodeal carinae are absent in both other species, thus propodeal areae are not delimited), the straw-yellow head and mesosoma without contrasting, reddish

brown to black patches and uniformly testaceous metasomal tergites (head and mesosoma are bright yellow with extensive reddish brown, dark brown or black stripes, patches and spots, metasoma is longitudinally bicoloured, tergites dorsally reddish testaceous, laterally yellowish in both other species, cf. ALVARADO (2014: figs 213–222)).

Alophosphion waca Alvarado, 2014

Material examined – Six females and two males, all collected in Argentina, Rio Negro Province, El Bolsón, by Gy. Topál in 1961 (two females and one male in January and February, four females and one male in October); all deposited in the Hymenoptera Collection of the HNHM.

Remarks – First records from Argentina. This species has been known from Bolivia so far (ALVARADO 2014).

*

Acknowledgements – Thanks are due to Giar-Ann Kung (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles) and David Wahl (Utah State University, Logan) for their help regarding type materials, to Mabel Alvarado (Museum of Natural History, Lima) for the same and for the valuable discussions on certain species, to Viktória Szóke (HNHM) for the drawings and post-image works, and to my colleagues from the Central Library of the HNHM for their help in obtaining some of the relevant literature.

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Topál György dél-argentínai gyűjtőútjának zoológiai eredményei. 29.
Ichneumonidae: Campopleginae: *Venturia* Schrottky, 1902 és
Ophioninae: *Alophophion* Cushman, 1947 (Hymenoptera)

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Összefoglalás – Jelen közlemény eredményei Topál György 1961-es argentínai gyűjtőútjának anyagán alapulnak. Négy tudományra új, neotropikus fürkészdarázs-faj (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) kerül leírásra: a Campopleginae alcsaládból a *Venturia topali* sp. nov., az Ophioninae alcsaládból pedig az *Alophophion alvaradoae* sp. nov., *Alophophion flavia* sp. nov. és *Alophophion topali* sp. nov. Továbbá az *Alophophion waca* Alvarado, 2014 első argentin előfordulási adatait is közli a szerző. Tizenegy ábrával.

Kulcsszavak – fajleírás, neotropikus régió, taxonómia, Topál György

ÁBRAMAGYARÁZATOK

1–2. ábrák. *Venturia topali* sp. nov., holotípus nőstény, 1 = habitus, méretléc: 1 mm, 2 = áltorszelvény felülnézete (Vas Zoltán fotója, Szőke Viktória rajza)

3–5. ábrák. *Alophophion alvaradoae* sp. nov., holotípus nőstény, 3 = habitus, méretléc: 1 mm, 4 = fej, frontális nézet, 5 = áltorszelvény, felülnézet (Vas Zoltán fotói)

6–8. ábrák. *Alophophion flavia* sp. nov., holotípus nőstény, 6 = habitus, méretléc: 1 mm, 7 = fej, frontális nézet, 8 = áltorszelvény, felülnézet (Vas Zoltán fotói)

9–11. ábrák. *Alophophion topali* sp. nov., holotípus nőstény, 9 = habitus, méretléc: 1 mm, 10 = fej, frontális nézet, 11 = áltorszelvény, felülnézet (Vas Zoltán fotói)