

Key to genera of New World Ophioninae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

by Ian Gauld & David B. Wahl
[adapted from Gauld (1988b) and Gauld & Lanfranco (1987)]

1. Occipital carina varying from broadly dorsally absent to completely absent (Figs. 1-2).
.....2
- 1'. Occipital carina dorsally present and usually complete (Fig. 3) but sometimes narrowly interrupted mediodorsally (Fig. 4).
.....5
2. Distal margin of middle and hind trochantelli produced as acute curved tooth (Fig. 5). Mandibles twisted about 90° (Figs. 6-7).
..... **Stauropoctonus** Brauns [Costa Rica south to southern Brazil]
- 2'. Middle and hind trochantelli simple. Mandibles not twisted, or twisted < 20° (Figs. 8-9).
.....3
3. Epicnemial carina dorsally absent, present only on mesothoracic venter (Fig. 10). Cell 1M+1R1 of fore wing uniformly setose (Fig. 11).
..... **Prethophion** Townes [Costa Rica south to Bolivia]
- 3'. Epicnemial carina present ventrally and dorsally, often reaching anterior mesopleural margin (Fig. 12). Cell 1M+1R1 of fore wing with anterior glabrous area (Fig. 13).
.....4
4. Posterior transverse carina of mesothoracic venter complete (Fig. 14). Fore wing with vein r-rs basally broadened, curved; cell 2M shorter than cell 2Cu (Fig. 15). Notauli absent.
..... **Janzophion** Gauld [central Mexico to Panama]
- 4'. Posterior transverse carina of mesothoracic venter incomplete in front of middle coxae (Fig. 16). Fore wing with vein r-rs slender, almost straight; cell 2M longer than cell 3Cu (Fig. 17). Notauli present, extending 0.2-0.4x length of mesoscutum.
..... **Alophophion** Cushman [Chile, Argentina, and the Falkland Islands]
5. Malar space about 1.2x as long as basal width of mandible; head strongly elongate in frontal profile (Fig. 18). Flagellum gradually thickened apically (Fig. 19). Occipital carina absent on ventral 0.4 of head (Fig. 20).
..... **Trophophion** Cushman [USA: Arizona and California] (Fig. 21)
- 5'. Malar space ≤ 0.8x as long as basal width of mandible. Flagellum of uniform diameter. Occipital carina complete or nearly so (absent only on ventral 0.2 of head) (Fig. 22).
.....6
6. Labium with glossa greatly lengthened so as to form elongate tube reaching back to hind coxae (Fig. 23). Hypopygium of female greatly enlarged, longer than T3 (Fig. 24). Color: body black-fuscous except for yellow flagella; wings fuscous (Fig. 25).
..... **Agathophiona** Westwood [Mexico]
- 6'. Mouthparts not or only slightly lengthened, glossae at most reaching back to about epicnemial carina (Fig. 26). Hypopygium of female usually not enlarged, shorter than T3 (Fig. 27).
.....7
7. Hind wing with vein 1/Cu at most 0.6x as long as vein cu-a, generally shorter so that junction of veins 2/Cu and cu-a close to vein M (Figs. 28-29).
.....8
- 7'. Hind wing with vein 1/Cu at least 0.8x as long as vein cu-a, generally longer so that junction of veins 2/Cu and cu-a either intermediate between veins M and 1A or close to 1A (Figs. 30-31).
.....10

8. Fore wing with vein Rs centrally dipped; pterostigma broad; cell 1M+1R1 anteriorly broadly glabrous (Figs. 32-33).
..... **Sicophion** Gauld [Costa Rica south to Bolivia]
- 8'. Fore wing with vein Rs centrally almost straight; pterostigma narrow; discosubmarginal cell with at most small glabrous area anteriorly (Figs. 34-35).
.....9
9. Propodeum in lateral profile greatly enlarged; metapleuron short and deep (Fig. 36). T2 in lateral profile long, generally longer than T3, and with laterotergite pendant (Fig. 37). Mouthparts not particularly long, usually more or less concealed (Fig. 38).
..... **Thyreodon** Brullé [New World]
- 9'. Propodeum in lateral profile not enlarged; metapleuron longer than high (Fig. 39). T2 in lateral profile much shorter than T3, and with laterotergite folded under (Fig. 40). Maxillae and labium elongate, projecting ventrally by distance about equal to length of supraclypeal area (Fig. 41).
..... **Rhynchophion** Enderlein [southwestern USA to southern Brazil]
10. Base of T2 with distinct median raised area that is semicircular or subtriangular in shape and bounded by weak impression (Figs. 42-43). Fore tibial spur with membranous flange along its mesal face on posterior side, this in addition to similarly-shaped antennal brush of closely-spaced setae on anterior side (Figs. 44-45).
.....11
- 10'. Base of T2 without median raised semicircular or subtriangular area (Fig. 46). Fore tibial spur without membranous flange along its mesal face, with only antennal brush of closely-spaced setae (Fig. 47).
.....12
11. Fore wing with vein r-rs of fore wing basally thickened and abruptly curved (Fig. 48); ramellus absent or at most present as small protuberance (Fig. 48). Clypeus with apical margin flat and often blunt (Fig. 49), never impressed so that margin is very thin.
..... **Eremotylus** Förster [Holarctic, and south to southern Mexico]
- 11'. Fore wing with vein r-rs at most slightly broadened basally, never abruptly curved (Fig. 50); ramellus usually well-developed (Fig. 50). Clypeus with apical margin impressed and thin (Fig. 51).
..... **Ophion** Fabricius [worldwide]
12. Fore wing (Fig. 52) with vein r-rs slightly sinuous, often thickened for more than half its length; cell 1M+1R1 with glabrous fenestra adjacent to vein r-rs, extending $\geq 0.5x$ its length, fenestra often with alar sclerites (Fig. 53).
..... **Enicospilus** Stephens (most) [worldwide]
- 12'. Fore wing (Fig. 54) with vein r-rs straight and slender; cell 1M+1R1 only glabrous in anterior corner and alar sclerites not present.
.....13
13. Mandible moderately to strongly tapered distally, generally twisted 15° or more (Figs. 55-56). Posterior transverse carina of mesosomal venter usually present, rarely interrupted centrally (Fig. 57). Anterior groove of propodeum shallow and broad, resulting in long anterior surface (Fig. 58).
..... **Enicospilus** Stephens (few) [worldwide]
- 13'. Mandible weakly and evenly tapered distally, not twisted (Fig. 59). Posterior transverse carina of mesosomal venter absent except as lateral vestiges (Fig. 60). Anterior groove of propodeum short (Fig.61).
.....14

14. Epicnemial carina present ventrally and dorsally (Fig. 62), often reaching anterior mesopleural margin. Male with pectinal comb extending around distal apices of flattened claws (Fig. 63).
 **Ophiogastrella** Brues [Central America to southern Brazil]
- 14'. Epicnemial carina dorsally absent, present only as trace on mesothoracic venter (Fig. 64). Male with pectinal comb simple, not extending around distal apices of claws (Fig. 65)
 **Simophion** Cushman [Holarctic, and south to Panama]

Figures

The American Entomological Institute photograph voucher code for an individual specimen follows the species name. For example, '#0029-04' is the fourth photograph taken of voucher specimen 29. All specimens are in the American Entomological Institute collection unless otherwise noted.

- Fig. 01 - *Stauropoctonus bombycivorus* #0015-01
 Fig. 02 - *Janzophion nebosus* #0018-01
 Fig. 03 - *Enicospilus flavus* #0029-04
 Fig. 04 - *Enicospilus brevis* #0027-05
 Fig. 05 - *Stauropoctonus bombycivorus* #0015-03
 Fig. 06 - *Stauropoctonus torresi* #0016-01
 Fig. 07 - *Stauropoctonus torresi* #0016-03
 Fig. 08 - *Prethophion latus* #0019-02
 Fig. 09 - *Janzophion nebosus* #0018-02
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 Fig. 11 - *Prethophion latus* #0019-04
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 Fig. 17 - *Alophophion chilensis* #0874-01
 Fig. 18 - *Trophophion tenuiceps* #0020-02
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 Fig. 27 - *Ophion idoneus* #0022-01
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 Fig. 39 - *Rhynchophion flammipennis* #0024-01
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Fig. 41 - *Rhynchophion flammipennis* #0024-02
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Fig. 54 - *Simophion excarinatus* #0033-03
Fig. 55 - *Enicospilus brevis* #0027-02
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Fig. 57 - *Enicospilus glabratus* #0032-01
Fig. 58 - *Enicospilus americanus* #0028-02
Fig. 59 - *Ophiogastrella lemaire* #0030-01
Fig. 60 - *Ophiogastrella nigrifrons* #0031-01
Fig. 61 - *Ophiogastrella nigrifrons* #0031-02
Fig. 62 - *Ophiogastrella lemaire* #0030-02
Fig. 63 - *Ophiogastrella nigrifrons* #0031-03
Fig. 64 - *Simophion excarinatus* #0033-01
Fig. 65 - *Simophion excarinatus* #0033-02

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