Pimpla wilchristi Fitton, Shaw & Gauld, 1988, stat. rev.: lectotype designation for Pimpla strigipleuris Thomson, 1877, and its identity as a junior subjective synonym of Pimpla spuria Gravenhorst, 1829 (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae, Pimplinae)

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In their treatment of British Pimplinae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae), Fitton, Shaw & Gauld (1988) described a new species, *Pimpla wilchristi* Fitton, Shaw & Gauld, from Wales (Anglesey) and Scotland (3 sites), distinguishing it from the other species of *Pimpla* at that time known from Britain (including *Pimpla spuria* Gravenhorst, 1829).

In order to resolve the uncertainty surrounding the status of Pimpla wilchristi, and in particular the application of the name Pimpla strigipleuris, I have examined the 12~%, 4~% syntypes of the latter nominal taxon (in the Zoological Museum, Lund University) and found that nine of these females are Pimpla spuria, while the remaining 3~%, 4~% are Pimpla wilchristi. Although Ochlke (1967) and Yu & Horstmann (1997) both indicate that the type is a female, no formal type restriction appears to have been applied to this material and it is necessary to designate a lectotype because two species are clearly present in the syntype series and, indeed, the name Pimpla strigipleuris has been interpreted in the literature in different ways. All specimens in the series accepted by Fitton (1982) as syntypes conform to Thomson's (1877) original description. My selection of the lectotype is based on the following additional considerations:

(1) it is one of the four specimens (all females, 3 mounts) seen and correctly labelled by J. F. Aubert in 1969 as *Pimpla spuria* (otherwise there is no direct indication through labelling that any of the specimens has been

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- seen by any author since Thomson, although both Perkins (1941) and Fitton (1982) make it clear that they had examined them);
- (2) it belongs to the majority species present (P. spuria);
- (3) it conforms to the published concepts of Schmiddeknecht (1914, 1934), Perkins (1941), Oehlke (1967), Aubert (1969) and Fitton (1982);
- (4) it is in good condition and easy to examine.

Two female specimens pinned on one pin that also bears Thomson's cabinet label had similarly been correctly determined by Aubert as P. spuria, but there seems to be no a priori reason to select one of these as the lectotype in view of Fitton's (1982) remark that the cabinet labels associated with particular specimens within a series, as a result of Bengtsson's curation of Thomson's collection, are 'of no significance whatsoever in the recognition of types'. The LECTOTYPE ?, here designated, bears the labels 'Bast [= Bastad, Skane]'; 'PIMPLA SPURIA Grav. ♀ (= STRIGIPLEURIS Ths) J. F. AUBERT DET.'; '1969 19'; 'ZML.2003 036' and 'LECTOTYPE ♀ Pimpla strigipleuris Ths. des. M.R. Shaw 2003' and 'Pimpla spuria Gravenhorst ♀ det. M.R. Shaw, 2003'. The labels '1969 19' and 'ZMI_2003 036' refer to loans made respectively to I. F. Aubert and to the present author; there are three mounts (4 \, \varphi\) specimens) numbered 1969 18, 1969 19 and 1969 20 corresponding to the former, each of which is correctly determined by Aubert as P. spuria, and the numbers ZML.2003 035 to ZML.2003 046 relate to the 12 mounts (12 \, \quad \, \dag \) specimens) loaned in 2003 to the present author.

The above lectotype designation for *Pimpla strigipleuris* Thomson, 1877, additionally resurrects the valid name *Pimpla wilchristi* Fitton, Shaw & Gauld, 1988, stat. rev., for the species misidentified by Hedström (1990) as *P. strigipleuris*.

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