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AN ENSIGN WASP (HYMENOPTERA: EVANIIDAE) NEW TO VIRGINIA. — Five species of Evaniidae have been recorded in Virginia, *Prosevania fuscipes* (Illiger), *Evaniella semaeoda* Bradley, *Hyptia harpyoides* Bradley, *H. thoracica* (Blanchard), and *H. reticulata* (Say) (Smith, 1998). A sixth species, *Evania appendigaster* (Linnaeus), no doubt occurs in the state. I have seen records from the District of Columbia, but as yet none from Virginia. *Prosevania fuscipes* and *E. appendigaster* are introduced species and are found only in buildings in urban situations. In extensive collections in Virginia, I have never collected either of these species in field conditions. The other species are native and occur throughout the state. All are cockroach egg predators. Little is known of the host association of native species, but they are probably *Parcoblatta* spp. or other wood roaches common in the eastern forests (Smith, 1998).

Here I record an additional species for Virginia, *Hyptia floridana* Ashmead (Figs. 1, 2). Specimens were taken in Malaise traps in Sussex and Isle of Wight counties, with the following data (number of specimens in parentheses): VA: Sussex Co., Chub Sandhill Natural Area Preserve, N36.751350° W077.489929°, 25 May-28 June 2011, A. V. Evans, D. T. Loomis, Malaise trap (5), 28 June-18 July 2011 (2), 19 July-19 August 2011 (1); VA: Isle of Wight Co., Blackwater Ecological Preserve, site 1, N36.82328°, W076.85229°, 30 June 2010, pine/oak sandhills, A. V. Evans, D. T. Loomis (1), 9 July 2010 (4), same data except site 2, N36.82261°, W076.85532°, 18 June 2010 (1), 9 July 2010 (1), 28 July 2010 (1). Townes (1949) examined specimens of *H. floridana* only from Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Guatemala, and Panama. Subsequently, it has been recorded from St. Pauls, Robeson Co., in southeastern North Carolina (Ahlstrom, 1995; Deans, 2005). Thus, this is a new northern record for the species as well as the first state record for Virginia.

Chub Sandhill Natural Area Preserve features a series of low sand hills and adjacent riparian wetlands along the Nottoway River (VDCR, 2010; Roble & Hoffman, 2011). The Blackwater Ecological Preserve consists of dry to mesic sand ridges (Frost & Musselman, 1987). Both areas support some rare and unusual plants and animals for Virginia and northern records for southern species.

*Hyptia floridana* is separated from other Nearctic evaniids by Townes (1949). In the key to evaniids of the mid-Atlantic states by Smith (1998), it will go to other *Hyptia* species but can be separated by its tiny size, only about 2.0–2.3 mm long, the punctures on the



Figs. 1-2. *Hyptia floridana*. 1, Lateral view, length 2.0 mm. 2, Dorsal view of head and mesosoma.

frons tending to form transverse rows, and the short mesoscutum about 0.54 as long as wide (Fig. 2). Other species of *Hyptia* are about 5 mm or more in length, the punctures on the frons are irregular, and the mesonotum is longer, from 0.70 to as long as wide.

The host of *Hyptia floridana* is unknown. Deyrup & Atkinson (1993) speculated that it may be one of several cockroach species in southern Florida whose egg cases are appropriately small enough to serve as hosts: *Campsodes cucullatus* (Saussure and Zehntner), *Cariblatta lutea* (Saussure and Zehntner), *Cariblatta minima* Hebard, *Chorisoneura texensis* Saussure and Zehntner, and *Euthlastoblatta gemma* (Hebard). Only *Cariblatta lutea* has been recorded from southeastern Virginia (Hoffman, 1997). *Chorisoneura texensis* occurs as far north as North Carolina and Tennessee, but Atkinson et al. (1991) indicated that it could occur in southern Virginia.

Specimens are deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, and the Virginia Museum of Natural History, Martinsville, VA.

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