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1903

ON SOME NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF HYMENOPTERA (ICHNEUMONIDÆ, CHRYSIDIDÆ, FOSSORES, AND APIDÆ). By P. CAMERON.

(Concluded from vol. xxxv. p. 315.)

ANTHOPHILA.

CÆLIOXYS CURVISPINA, sp. nov.

Black; the wings violaceous from the transverse basal nervure; the front, face, and clypeus densely covered with reddish-fulvous pubescence; the scutellar teeth stout, roundly curved on the outer, straight on the inner side, not reaching to the apex of the scutellum. ♀. Long. 13 mm.

Hab. Borneo.

Face coarsely rugosely punctured, the clypeus more closely and not so strongly rugose; the front is distinctly and sharply keeled. The hair on the cheeks is thicker and more rufous in tint than it is on the face or clypeus; on the front it is long and pale, on the clypeus short and white, on the apex of the clypeus it is long, stiff and bright red. Mandibles aciculated at the base; the rest opaque, aciculated, and marked with elongated punctures. Mesonotum rugosely punctured, more closely in the middle at the apex; the scutellum is coarsely rugosely punctured; the lateral teeth are clearly separated beyond their base; the apex of the scutellum is broadly rounded; the post-scutellum is smooth and shining in the middle; the sides irregularly, longitudinally striated. Median segment closely punctured, except in the middle at the apex, and thickly covered on the top and sides with long white hairs; the area is aciculated and deeply furrowed in the middle; the furrow is wider and deeper below. Mesopleuræ coarsely rugosely punctured. Legs black, covered with a pale down; the metatarsus thickly covered with fulvous pubescence. The apical part of the wings has brilliant purple tints; the second transverse cubital nervure has the lower two-thirds broadly rounded. The basal five abdominal segments are closely punctured; the basal two not quite so closely as the apical; the basal half of the last segment is coarsely aciculated, and bears also some scattered punctures; the apical is more coarsely aciculated, is opaque, has a stouter keel in the middle, bordered by a firmer one on either side; these become united at the apex; the lower segment is curved, lanceolate, and projects beyond the upper. The segments, above and below, are fringed with soft, white hair.

Comes nearest to *C. fulvifrons*, Sm., from Celebes, the male of which only is known.

The genus *Epeolus* in India.—The genus *Epeolus* is not included in the 'Hymenoptera of British India' by Col. Bingham. When, therefore, I came across a species of the genus from the Bombay district, I naturally concluded that I had got an addition to the Indian fauna. On looking up, however, the literature of the subject, I find that the species—*Epeolus fervidus*, Smith, Deser. of New Species of Hymen. 102—had been already recorded from India—also from the Bombay district—by F. Smith, whose description must have been overlooked by Col. Bingham.