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Cameron-1907

W. E. LaBerge

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ON A NEW GENUS AND SOME NEW SPECIES OF
ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA COLLECTED BY
LIEUT.-COL. C. G. NURSE IN
BALUCHISTAN.

BY

P. CAMERON.

(Continued from page 1012 of Vol. XVII.)

ANTHOPHILA.

Plesiopanurgus, gen. nov.

Radial cellule reaching to the base of the apical third of the space between the stigma and apex; apex of radius oblique, rounded. Stigma not much thicker than the costal nervure, sharply pointed at the apex. 1st abscissa of cubitus nearly as long as the 2nd; the recurrent nervures distant from the transverse cubitals. Trophi long—longer than the head and thorax united; labial palpi 4-jointed; the 1st joint not quite so long as the 2nd; the 3rd distinctly shorter than the 1st; the 4th minute; ocelli in a curve, the middle placed very shortly in front of lateral. Eyes large, reaching to base of mandibles. Labrum large, broadly depressed in the centre, the apex raised. Mandibles long, edentate; calcaria and claws simple. Pubescence dense, much denser and longer in the ♂ than in the ♀; the abdomen in the latter without distinct hair fringes above, the apical segments densely covered with long hair; the pygidium bare, triangular. The pubescence on the ♂ is much longer and denser all over than it is in the ♀, but more especially on the legs and abdomen; it is also larger, more stoutly built, the head also being larger and wider; structurally it differs in the sides of the pronotum forming a large, oblique projection, narrow at the top, becoming widened gradually below. The antennæ are very different structurally in the ♂ from what they are in the ♀; the scape is much stouter, swollen, of almost equal width throughout, about 3 times longer than thick; the last joint is longish, broad at the base, becoming abruptly narrowed on the apical half, into a narrowed, cylindrical, slightly curved projection; the scape is almost double the thickness of the flagellum. The penultimate ventral segment at apex is raised semicircularly in the middle at the base. The sides of the metanotum in the ♂ form a broad

semicircular projection; the ♀ has them rounded gradually from the top to the bottom. If the sexes of the species here described are correctly united, then the ♂ is much larger, stouter and has a much larger and wider head than the ♀, the head in the latter not being wider than the thorax. The eyes in the ♂ are more distinctly narrowed above than they are in the ♀.

This genus belongs to the *Panurgidae*, a group new to the Indian Fauna. The ♂ may be easily known by the peculiar form of the antennæ and of the prothorax. In the tables of Ashmead the genus comes close to *Panurgus* (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. XXV., p. 85) which has the 1st joint of the labial palpi much longer, the last being also longer, being nearly as long as the following 3 united, the claws are cleft, and the antennal scape in the ♂ is not greatly thickened, nor the last joint greatly narrowed.

Plesiopanurgus cinerarius, sp. nov.

Black, the pubescence cinereous, almost white in the ♂; the head closely punctured, the clypeus more strongly and less closely than the front and vertex; these are more strongly punctured in the centre than the sides; the depressed centre of labrum closely longitudinally striated. Thorax opaque closely punctured, the metathorax more strongly than the rest, the punctures in the centre of metanotum running into reticulations; the abdomen is more shining, much more finely punctured, with the apices of the segments smooth; the pygidium bare, opaque, impunctate, the hair surrounding it reddish. Calcaria and the long hairs on the metatarsus black. Wings clear hyaline, nervures and stigma black. Tegulæ moderately large, black to piceous. The metanotum in the ♂ is more distinctly reticulated all over. The hair all over is longer and denser than it is in the ♀, but more especially on the head and metanotum; that on the ♀, however, may be rubbed off. ♀ and ♂.

Length ♀ 8 mm.; ♂ 9 mm.

The face in the ♂ is broadly raised in the centre, reminding one of *Lithurgus*; the head is larger and broader, apart from the longer hair giving it a broader appearance. The base of the metatarsus in both sexes is narrower than the apex of the tibiæ. The anterior spur is curved, the apex narrowed, with a short spine at the base. The antennæ in both sexes are short.

Taken at Quetta, Baluchistan, by Lieut.-Col. Nurse, who is satisfied that the specimens I have described are the sexes of one species.

DIPLOPTERA.

Folistes gallicus, Linn.

Black, with the following yellowish orange markings; clypeus, mark at base of mandibles, 2 small marks at the end of the antennal keel, a mark, narrowed in the middle, at the eyes, between the antennæ and clypeus, a curved mark, narrowed gradually laterally over the antennæ, a broad line on the upper half of the eye orbits, a line in the centre of pronotum, broadly dilated on the basal half of propleuræ and continued as a narrow, irregular line along the top of pronotum, tegulæ, a large conical spot below them, 2 short lines

in centre of mesonotum, 2 spots (sometimes united) on basal half of scutellum, the outer side the longer, a spot on the outer side of post-scutellum, a large triangular spot on the sides of metanotum, the outer side more rounded than the inner, the top with an irregular incision, a small triangular spot in front of hind coxæ, the apex of 1st abdominal segment broadly, the base in the centre with a triangular incision, the apical two-thirds of the 2nd, the centre at the base with a large triangular incision, trilobate at the apex, and the apices of the others, except for broad black bands, trilobate at the apex, and the apices of the 2nd and following ventral segments (the apices of the black bands trilobate) and the apices of the femora, the tibiæ and the tarsi orange yellow, the apices of the latter 3 tinged with fulvous-orange. Antennæ reddish orange, the scape black above, yellow below. Wings fuscous-hyaline, the costa and stigma reddish fulvous, the nervures black. ♀

Total length 14 mm.

Quetta. March, April and May.

Clypeus smooth, slightly but distinctly longer than broad, the apex broadly rounded. Malar space distinct, twice the length of the antennal scape. Temples nearly as long as the top of the eyes, roundly narrowed. Occiput only thinly margined on upper half. Head, pro- and mesonotum without a distinct puncturation; the propleuræ finely closely striated. Ocelli in a triangle, the hinder separated from the eyes by double the distance they are from each other. The yellow colour is paler than with any European specimen I have seen.

As the specimens taken by Col. Nurse are uniform in colouration, I have given a description of them, as they may form a local race. The species is found at the opposite end of the Himalayas at Gilgit. The chief distinction, as compared with normal examples, lies in the much greater extension of the yellow on the pro- and metanotum.

Eumenes affinissima, Saus., race *quettaensis*, n.

An *Eumenes* taken at Quetta from May to July appears to form a distinct race of *affinissima* or of *promiformis*; if *affinissima* is not distinct from the latter. The Quetta race has a total length of 13 mm.; its head, thorax and abdominal petiole are densely covered with long pale hair, the 2nd segment with pale pile. The following marks are bright yellow: clypeus, apex of labrum, underside of antennal scape, antennal keel (it is wide and long), a short narrow line behind the eyes, the base of pronotum, the mark occupying the basal half of the sides of pleuræ, a conical mark below the tegulæ, tegulæ, basal half of scutellum, the mark varying in size and united or divided, post-scutellum, sides of metanotum broadly, 2 small marks beyond the middle of petiole, a line on its apex, a large oblique, broad spot on the sides of the 2nd segment at the base, a broad band on its apex, broadly, roundly dilated in the centre, and with an incision, dilated at the apex, in its centre, the apices of the other segments broadly (the black basal bands with 3 dilatations), a greater or a smaller, somewhat semicircular mark on the apex of the 2nd ventral and the apices of the others. Puncturation strong and close; the 1st abdominal segment is coarsely closely punctured

above, the sides are more shining and only weakly, sparsely punctured; the 2nd is closely less strongly, more uniformly punctured; its apex is slightly broadly depressed. The black part of the 2nd segment may have, in the centre, a short triangular projection, with a separated black spot near the apex; or this spot may be united to the basal projection. Clypeus slightly longer than wide, its apex with a distinct, but not very deep rounded, incision. Sides of metanotum broadly rounded, the central furrow shallow; the apex of post-scutellum gradually broadly rounded.

I have not a typical example of *affinissima* for comparison, but as regards *punctatus*, Sauss, apart from the difference in colouration, there is a well marked difference in the form of the post-scutellum: in *punctatus* it forms a broad triangle, *i.e.*, its apex becomes gradually, obliquely narrowed to a point in the centre; in the present form it is broadly rounded, not narrowed to a point.

Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) leucospilus, sp. nov.

Black, the clypeus, mandibles except the teeth, a large frontal mark, narrowed below, its length more than the width at the top, a broad line on the lower part of the eye orbits, underside of antennal scape, a broad line on the upper two-thirds of the eye orbits, a broad mark on the pronotum, leaving a triangular black mark on the apex, a broad mark, transverse above, rounded below, under the tegulae, almost touching them, tegulae, basal three-fourths of scutellum, sides of metanotum broadly, a mark on the basal three-fourths of the 1st abdominal segment, in the centre; its apex widened slightly and irregularly, the central part slightly incised, the sides projecting, the 2nd, except for a large trilobate black mark in the centre of the basal three-fourths, the basal to be smaller and narrower than the lateral, a line on the base of the following segments, the last entirely, and spots on the sides of the 3rd, 4th and 5th and the 6th ventral segment entirely, black, the rest of the abdomen pale yellow, almost white. Legs pale yellow, the femora 4 above and the tarsi rufous. Underside of antennal scape pale yellow, of the flagellum rufescent. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures black, the stigma brown. ♀.

Total length 9 mm.

Quetta. July.

A broad, stout species, closely, strongly punctured and covered with a short white pile. Clypeus broader than long, its apex slightly roundly incised. Base of thorax transverse. Post-scutellum projecting as a ridge over the metanotum, its apex rough, transverse, its sides bordered by a narrow keel. Metanotum with a steep slope, its sides rounded, with a short, but distinct, conical tooth below the middle. First abdominal segment, cup-shaped, the 2nd not much wider than long, not narrowed at the base, the apex slightly, narrowly depressed. There are 2 distinct furrows on the apex of mesonotum.

Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) quettaensis, sp. nov.

Length 8 mm. ♀.

Quetta. July.

This species is very similar to the foregoing; the differences between them may be expressed thus:—

Colour pallid yellow, post-scutellum immaculate, sides of metanotum spinose, the mark on 1st abdominal segment wider at the apex than at the base, the mark on 2nd abdominal segment not triangular *leucospilus*.

Colour bright lemon-yellow, post-scutellum maculate, sides of metanotum not spinose, the mark on 1st abdominal segment widest at the base, the mark on the 2nd triangular ...*quettaensis*.

Frontal mark triangular, longer than it is wide at the top; the mark in eye incision widened above, with a short projection on the outside. Clypeus broader than long, the apical incision shallow, but distinct. There is a longish, narrower mark below the upper pleural mark, it issuing from the apex of the latter and is a little longer than it. Parapsidal furrows deep. Apex of post-scutellum margined, its centre slightly projecting, a little curved inwardly; the sides depressed, margined on outer edge, its apex transverse. Sides of metanotum rounded, broad and smooth above. The mark on the 1st abdominal segment is in 3 parts, the basal broader than the middle, the middle than the apical, which is almost square. The black mark on the 2nd segment at the base forms a broad triangle longer than the transverse apical part to which it is united by a short projection; the apical part broad, curved, roundly, broadly incurved in the middle of the apex; its outer edges reach close to outer side of the segment. The 2nd segment is almost square, its apex with a furrow, beyond which it is slightly recurved. Antennal scape yellow except slightly above and below at the apex, the flagellum brownish below. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black.

Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) baluchistanensis, n. sp.

Black, a triangular mark on the front, a triangular one filling the eye-incision, a longish mark behind the eyes, a mark on base of pronotum, not reaching to the middle, tegulae, an oval spot below them, a transverse mark on apical half of scutellum, divided by a furrow, sides of metanotum broadly, the apices of the abdominal segments broadly, the black on 2nd segment with a broad, curved, somewhat oval incision, and the ventral segments for the greater part bright lemon-yellow; the basal abdominal segment entirely, the 2nd with a large black mark of which the base extends from side to side, the apical (and larger) part narrower and rounded at the apex; the other segments (except the last, which is entirely black) with trilobate black lines. Legs lemon-yellow, the femora black above at the base; wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♂ and ♀.

Total length 6 mm.

Quetta. June.

Strongly punctured. Clypeus clearly broader than long, the apex distinctly roundly incised. Base of thorax transverse. Apex of post-scutellum broadly rounded. Sides of metanotum with serrated edges, a longish spine below. 2nd

abdominal segment longer than it is wide at the apex, which is strongly recurved.

The ♂ is similar, but with the yellow more extended, *e. g.*, the lower half of the front is entirely yellow, the black mark on the top of the 1st and on the 2nd ventral segment is smaller, the scutellum is entirely yellow; antennal scape entirely and the base of flagellum below are yellow, mandibles entirely yellow.

SCOLIDÆ.

Plesia baluchistanensis, sp. nov.

Black, shining, the head and thorax strongly, the basal half of the abdominal segments less strongly and closely punctured, the head, thorax and femora densely covered with long white pubescence, the abdomen with shorter white pubescence, the clypeus, mandibles, except at apex, prothorax, except the sternum and apical half of propleuræ, a mark wider than long, triangularly incised on basal half on mesonotum, scutellum, 2 spots on apex of post-scutellum, a large, triangular mark on mesopleuræ, nearer the base than apex, a broad band on the apex of 1st abdominal segment, squarely, broadly dilated laterally and with an incision at the base, the narrowed middle part slightly dilated in the middle, broad bands, dilated laterally, except the last, and narrower bands on ventral segments 2-6, bright yellow. Legs similarly coloured, the trochanters, base of femora above and a broad line on the outer side of the hind tibiæ, black. Wings clearly hyaline throughout, the nervures black, the stigma brown; the 2nd abscissa of radius fully one-fourth longer than the 3rd, the 2nd and 3rd abscissæ of cubitus about equal in length; the 1st recurrent nervure is received at the base of the apical fourth, the 2nd at the apex of the basal 3rd. Antennæ stout, not tapering towards the apex, as long as the head, thorax and basal segment of abdomen united; black, except for a small yellow spot on apex of scape. ♂.

Length 12-14 mm.

Quetta. May to July; very common.

Temples roundly narrowed. Basal third of abdominal petiole greatly narrowed as compared with the enlarged apex, which is longish cup-shaped; the 2nd to 5th segments are of equal width, the apical slightly narrowed. The hair on the metathorax is longer and denser than elsewhere; it is opaque, alutaceous. The black bands on 2nd and 3rd segments are of equal width, the central are rounded, narrowed laterally. Apical slope of metanotum transverse. Clypeus broad, rather strongly punctured, the apex with a slight, shallow incision, the sides at apex oblique.

Smith describes a *P. orientalis* from Baluchistan; taking Bingham's description of it (Hym. of Brit. India, I, 69) it should be separated from my species as follows:

"Punctures light and inconspicuous," "antennæ very long and filiform;" pleuræ immaculate, "centre of scutellum orange yellow;" nervures dark testaceous *orientalis*.

Punctures strong and conspicuous, antennæ not very long, stout, pleuræ with a large triangular mark, nervures black, scutellum entirely yellow *baluchistanensis*.

Plesia subpetiolatus, sp. nov.

Black, mandibles except at apex, a narrow line on apex of pronotum, lines, dilated laterally, on the apices of the basal 4 abdominal segments, 3 broad lines on the 5th, 3 shorter ones on the 6th, the apex of femora, the tibiae, except broadly below and the tarsi, pale yellow; wings clear hyaline, the stigma brown, the nervures darker, almost black, the 2nd and 3rd abscissæ of radius almost equal in length, the 2nd abscissa of cubitus less than one-fourth longer than the 3rd; the 1st recurrent nervure received shortly, but distinctly beyond the middle, the 2nd near the apex of the basal third of the cellule. ♂.

Length 9 mm.

Quetta; common from May to August.

Head and thorax densely, the abdomen more sparsely covered with white pubescence. Punctuation on head and thorax strong and close, on the abdomen weaker and less close. Antennæ stout, longer than the head and thorax united, not tapering towards the apex. Temples not quite so long as the eyes above, straight, obliquely narrowed, occiput quite transverse. Base of prothorax transverse, not much narrowed. Apex of metanotum transverse, the sides broadly rounded. First abdominal segment broad, cupshaped, the narrowed basal part short, the whole segment hardly longer than the 2nd.

Characteristic of this species is the short, almost sessile 1st abdominal segment; the base and apex, too, of the thorax are more transverse than usual, than in *e. g. P. petiolata* which it resembles somewhat in colouration.

Scolia quettaensis, sp. nov.

Ferruginous, densely covered with stiff ferruginous pubescence. The front, vertex, inner half of the upper outer orbits, and the 3rd and 4th abdominal segments above pale orange; wings fulvous tinged with red, the apex fuscous violaceous, the fuscous colour commencing at the apical transverse cubital nervure and extending backwards to the recurrent nervure; the ♂ has the 4th abdominal segment orange, as well as a broad line on the pronotum. The vertex and front are not entirely orange, there being a black line across the ocelli from eye to eye, this line being roundly dilated in the middle in front; and the lower part of the occiput is rufous; the reddish colour is largely suffused with black, and the basal abdominal segments have the apical halves black; the orange fulvous colour in the wings is much less extended, it being only present in the radial and the apical half of the costal cellules. The antennæ are of a brighter red colour than the body.

Length ♀ 22 mm.; ♂ 15.

Quetta, May to August; common.

Vertex smooth, the front strongly, but not closely punctured. Mandibles black, dark red below. Thorax closely, somewhat closely punctured, the centre of mesonotum and the pro- and mesopleuræ, the latter and the metapleuræ at their junction below, smooth. Abdomen sparsely, weakly punctured; the segmental fringes and the pile on pygidium ferruginous. Tibial and tarsal spines and the hairs on the legs ferruginous.

The ♂ is darker coloured than the ♀, the red being largely suffused with black, the hair also being darker shading off into fuscous in places; there is an orange mark on the sides of the 3rd and 4th ventral segments.

Allied to *S. erythrocephala*, F. and *S. flaviceps*, Eversm. In these species the hair is black, not red. In colouration it approaches nearer to the latter than the former.

Scolia maura, F.

In June Col. Nurse captured at Quetta the ♀ and ♂ of what I can only make out to be this species. The ♂ is 15, the ♀ 13 mm. long. It is an entirely black species with uniformly dark fuscous violaceous wings. It is found on both sides of the Mediterranean and southwards extends into Abyssinia.

