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Description of a New Parasitic Bee (Nomada) from Borneo

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(To be continued.)

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**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW PARASITIC BEE (NOMADA) FROM BORNEO.**

**BY P. CAMERON.**

*Nomada malayana*, sp. nov.

Black; the thorax red, the second abdominal segment with a somewhat pyriform transverse white mark, broad and rounded on the inner side, gradually narrowed from the inner to the outer side; there is a broad transverse line on the fifth and sixth segments; base of
antennal scape, the terminal antennal joint, the anterior tarsi, and
the apex of clypeus, rufous; mandibles of a paler rufous colour, their
base tinged with yellow. Wings hyaline, their apex with a narrow
cloud; the stigma dark fuscous, the nervures black. ♂. Length,
5–6 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B.A.).

Face, front, pleure, and lower half of the sides of metanotum
broadly covered with white pubescence. Head and thorax closely,
distinctly punctured, the former more strongly than the latter.
Metanotal area clearly defined, broadly roundly narrowed behind,
closely reticulated, its centre black. Legs covered thickly with white
pubescence; the calcaria white. The first transverse cubital nervure
is sharply, obliquely sloped from below the middle in front; the
shorter posterior part is less steeply, obliquely sloped; the second is
broadly roundly curved outwardly; the first recurrent nervure is
received near the base of the apical fourth of the cellule. Abdomen
very smooth and shining, the apical margins of the segments not
depressed. The clypeus is more strongly punctured than the
front, its apex is a little raised; narrowly rufous, there being also
a wider rufous line down the centre. There is no keel between the
antennae.

A distinct species.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Meconema varium; A Correction.—In the ‘Entomologist’ for
November, 1880, p. 252, the little leaf-cricket bred from the galls
made on the oaks by Cynips kollari, and which Mr. Bignell saw
emerge in the month of May, were, as is evident from the spotted
legs of the one that has served for illustration, the young of Odonta-
tura punctatissima, said to frequent oak-trees, and not those of the
verdant Meconema varium found on limes and on rose-bushes. This
mistake has taken its origin from a remark made by Leopold Fischer in
his ‘Orthoptera Europaea,’ p. 241. I have found both these little
creatures in the garden here in Devonshire at the close of the year.—
A. H. Swinton; Totnes.

[Whether the Orthoptera bred from galls of Cynips kollari were
Meconema varium or Leptophyes punctatissima, they were in either
case Locustid grasshoppers and not crickets. As regards the full-
grown grasshoppers, L. punctatissima is spotted, or rather irrorated,
while M. varium is not. But these specimens were so young that
unless both species had been bred from the egg and we could make a
comparison, it would scarcely be safe to say that Fitch (who wrote
the article) is wrong. Possibly, too, Bignell may have bred them
through. Meconema varium is very common on oaks in the New
Forest; it would fare badly there for lime-trees. L. punctatissima is
generally found on low-growing plants. Still the spotted appearance
of the insect figured leads one to suspect L. punctatissima.—W. J. L.]
Genitalia of the British Noctuidæ.—We have received intimation that Mr. F. N. Pierce, F.E.S., is about to publish a work under the above title. As practically the genitalia of all the British species of Noctuidæ have been examined by Mr. Pierce, and as drawings of these will be given, the work should be indispensable to entomologists. The cost of production will be considerable no doubt, and the author, who proposes to issue the book at the low figure of five shillings, will be glad to secure as large a number of subscribers as possible. His address is The Elms, Dingle, Liverpool.

Captures and Field Reports.

Mamestra (Hadena) glauca and Acronycta menyanthides in Glamorgan.—While looking for Macrothylacia rubi on May 22nd, 1907, on the hills between Merthyr and Aberdare, I came upon two fine specimens of M. (H.) glauca sitting on a clump of heather. Further searching on subsequent occasions produced a few more specimens resting on an old wall which runs across the hill. In May of this year several specimens of the insect were again taken in the same place, and while searching for it on June 6th in another locality on the same hill I found both it and several fine specimens of A. menyanthides sitting on heaps of stones which are scattered over the mountain side. Other specimens of the latter species were observed at intervals up to June 20th. I am not aware that either of these species has been taken previously in this district.—G. Fleming; 9, Fairview Terrace, Merthyr Tydfil.

Larvæ of Cirrhœdia xerampelina hatching in December.—From some ova of C. xerampelina, which I had kept outdoors under usual conditions, larvæ hatched out on the 13th inst. Is not this unusual, seeing that the ash-buds at present are very small and apparently too hard for such young larvæ to penetrate? On 10th inst. I took (here) a larva of Lasiocampa quercus; it was unusually active, and crawling across a sunny doorstep.—Herbert W. Baker; 73, Limetree Place, Stowmarket, Suffolk, December 12th, 1908.

Pieris brassicae in December.—On December 16th I found a number of larvæ of P. brassicae feeding on cabbage in my garden here. —W. Jarvis; 22, Leicester Road, Lewes, Sussex.

[Our correspondent kindly sent half a dozen of these larvæ, one or two of which were then nearly full grown, and have since pupated. It will be remembered that Mr. Frohawk (Entom. xli. 39) recorded three larvæ of P. brassicae at Rayleigh, Essex, on January 4th, 1908.]

Pieris rapæ in December.—I have an evidently fresh specimen of P. rapæ, which was captured on December 10th of this year. This seems to be a most extraordinary time of year for this butterfly to be on the wing, and I can only account for it by the fact that we have had such a phenomenally mild autumn, though I have not heard of other examples having been seen. I may add the butterfly is still alive (December 15th, 1908).—Geoffrey Meade-Waldo; Hever Warren, Hever, Kent.
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