Description of a New Species of Ceratina from Borneo

Peter Cameron

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female should be preferred; but the recent usage seems to be that the name which has the prior number in the work should be applied to both sexes, although both names were published at the same time. For instance, "Jurtina" ♂ (Linn. Syst. Nat. x. No. 104, p. 475 (1758)), has superseded janira ♂, No. 106, in the same work, and "Sannio" ♂ (Linn. Syst. Nat. x. No. 48, p. 506) has given place to russula ♂, No. 78, p. 510, in the same work. So the name chosen does not depend upon sex.

In this country all the old authors called our insect "camilla"—Harris (1766), Lewin (1795), Donovan (1798), Haworth (1803), Curtis (1824), Stephens (1828), Wood (1833), and Westwood (1841)—and the first record I can find of the name "sibilla" being applied to our insect in this country is in Doubleday's first Synonymic List in 1850.

As Linnæus, in 1768, referred "camilla" to the insect of that name in his previous work of 1764, the name sibilla ought, therefore, to be abandoned, and that of camilla given to both sexes of our insect, and the continental species, as Mr. Kirby has already stated, will take the name of "drusilla," Bergsträsser, Nomencl. iii. pl. 69, figs. 5, 6 (1779), as it is impossible to have two closely allied species under the same name in the same genus.

Lynmouth.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CERATINA FROM BORNEO.

By P. Cameron.

*Ceratina* cosmicocephala, sp. nov.

Fulvous; the vertex, laterally extending to the end of the top of the eyes, obliquely widened below; the occiput, the front broadly, a broad line running down from each antenna to opposite the end of the eyes, where it turns outwardly along a furrow, a line on the sides of the base of the mesonotum, broadening outwardly, a transverse one on the apex, an irregular broad line on the sides of the apex of the second abdominal segment, a regular one, not occupying quite the half of the base of the third, a broader one on the fourth and the fifth except for an irregular longitudinal mark in the middle, black; the following spots are bright lemon-yellow: two oval spots in the centre of the front, a transverse spot below the antenna, rounded and narrowed above, the sides also rounded but not narrowed, below it is a large mark, wide but narrowed below, its top bluntly rounded, its apex prolonged laterally, but not so widely, to near the eyes, a line along the inner orbits gradually widened from the top to the bottom, and with an irregular inner edge, the labrum except for a fuscous spot on either side near the top, the basal, widened half of the mandibles, almost the inner half of the outer orbits, almost the whole of the prothorax, a line along the outer edge of the mesonotum, two narrower lines in the centre, on the apical two-thirds, scutellums,
tubercles, an irregular mark dilated on the top, at the apex, down the basal half of the mesopleurae, and the metanotum broadly laterally. Legs coloured like the body, but with the four anterior femora and tibiae largely yellow, and the hinder tibiae blackish behind. Wings hyaline, the costa and stigma dark, the nervures of a lighter fuscous colour. Antennæ black, the flagellum fuscous, the scape lined with yellow below. ♀. Length, 7 mm.

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

Smooth, shining, the labrum strongly, the mesopleurae less strongly punctured; the apical abdominal segments roughened. Except on the apical abdominal segments, on which it is shorter, closer, and black, the pubescence is white.

NOTES ON BRITISH BRACONIDÆ.—VII.

BY CLAUDE MORLEY, F.E.S., &c.

EUPHORIDÆ.

As I stated in my last paper (Entom. 1908, p. 125), this family is distinguished from the Meteoridæ, there treated of, solely by its lack of a dividing nervure between the second and third cubital cells; but, in my opinion, this is but a poor character, since all the subcubital cells are often obsolete or entirely wanting in many of the smaller and more weakly developed species of the present family; and, in the genus Perilitus, we get the first cubital and discoidal cells confluent, as well as a partially wanting radial nervure, which indicate how inconclusive must be characters drawn from pellucid or interstitial neurature in this group. A very few species of the Euphoridæ are extremely abundant with us in the spring, but the great majority are of rare occurrence, and I have met with but a very limited number during the past fifteen years, a neglect for which the small size of so many is doubtless responsible. Most, probably all, of them are coleopterous parasites; two have been bred from Orchesia minor, Walk., and species of Timarcha; and there is a great field open here for the Coleopterist, who takes the trouble to breed his Phytophaga, to prove their association with these pretty little Braconids.

We have all the European genera but the curious Cosmophorus, Ratz.:—

(4) 1. Antennæ curiously modified.
(3) 2. First cubital cell discreted from first discoidal . . . . . . . . Eustalocerus.
(2) 3. First cubital cell confluent with first discoidal . . . . . . . . Streblocera.
(1) 4. Antennæ normal.
NEW BRACONIDÆ FROM BORNEO.

phœbe, Euvanessa antiopa, Leucophasia sinapis, Pyrameis atalanta, Limentis camilla, Euchloë cardamines, and Epinephele ianira. Larve of Euvanessa antiopa and Eugonia polychloros were exceedingly abundant on the sallows, and I brought away a batch of ova of the former species, from which a fine series of imagos was reared in August; a large number of these I turned out in the garden here.

Youlgreave, South Croydon: Oct. 30th, 1908.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF BRACONIDÆ FROM BORNEO.

BY P. CAMERON.

PACHYBRACON, gen. nov.

Eyes large, pubescent; there is a distinct malar space; temples wide, obliquely narrowed; the occiput transverse, not margined. Palpi long, stout, the maxillary six-jointed. Four front legs normal, the hinder long, thickened, densely haired, especially the tibia, on which the hair is long, dense, thick, as it is also on the metatarsus. Calcarea moderately long; the claws small, simple. Otherwise as in Bracon. The antennæ are placed on the top of the head; the mesonotum is trilobate; the abdomen is broader than the thorax and is ovate; the basal segment is broad at the base; the apex is as broad as the length; there is no keel on the second segment; there is a long ovipositor; the basal joint of the hinder tarsi is shorter than the others united; the third and fourth are smaller than the second or fifth. The antennæ are longer than the body, are stout, and of equal width. There is a distinct, crenulated, suturiform articulation.

This genus may be described as a Bracon with hairy eyes, and with the hind legs greatly thickened and densely covered with long stiff hair. No species of Braconidae with pubescent eyes has hitherto been described, although hairy eyes are known with some of the other groups, e. g. with Chelonus.

Pachybracon fortipes, sp. nov.

Black; the basal two-thirds of the antennal flagellum Rufotestaceous; the wings blackish to the base of the stigma (including the first cubital cellule), milky hyaline beyond; the hind wings blackish to near the apex; the stigma, except in front, the radius, and the cubitus from the first transverse cubital nervure are pale yellow, almost white; the recurrent nervure is almost interstitial. Head and thorax smooth and shining, sparsely covered with short black hair, the pubescence on the face paler, on the palpi white. Abdomen opaque, closely, rugosely punctured, the apical two segments smooth and shining. The apical abscissa of the radius is as long as the basal two united. Length, 7 mm.; terebra, 2 mm. ?

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt, B.A.).
The radius issues from the basal third of the stigma. The sculpture is stronger on the second abdominal segment than on the others; it runs on it into reticulations.

The coloration of this species seems to be common in Borneo; it is found in Iphialaix, Cremnops, and Disophyrs.

THE BASSES-ALPES IN AUGUST.

By H. Rowland-Brown, M.A., F.E.S.

(Concluded from p. 262.)

This aberration appears in every respect to correspond with ab. female midas, Lowe, which occurs also on the high cliffs of Vernayaz in the Rhone Valley.

A morning in the gully that leads up to the high rocks overlooking the Dourbes road may generally be counted well spent. This year, however, much of the shrubbery and undergrowth has been cut down, and in August also the garrigues—the successive steps of long deserted vineyards, in which the wild flowers run riot—are more or less burnt up. A large white scabious proves the most attractive bait for such butterflies as are about—worn examples of a third (?) brood of A. dia, S. actaea, in all stages of dilapidation, fresh P. daplidice, and some monster P. podalirius ab. feisthamelii, while not a few semi-transparent Z. ephialtes var. coronilla testify to earlier abundance. On the summit there is the usual concourse of Papilionidae, but not much else; the P. machaon of normal size, and in colour for all the world as though they had just been introduced from the Cambridgeshire Fens!

Meanwhile, I had not forgotten the quest for E. scipio, and on the 18th left Digne at half-past five upon the tramp which was before me. But the north precipices of the long range of cliffs that seem to shut in the valley so completely are out of the sun until close upon noon, and though it is not easy to find the one point of approach when actually past Villars, the kindly offices of a farmer assisted me through the fir plantations which are rapidly converting the barren hill-sides into useful and agreeable forests, while upon the rough footpath, constructed for the use of the verderers, have sprung up innumerable raspberry-canes—now laden with sweet fruit—and plots of scented strawberries. When I finally mounted “the breach,” about eleven o’clock, I was in a state of pleasurable excitement. In the dewy shadows of the forest I had encountered scarcely a butterfly, but the sun was shining full upon the cleft which was surely to be the desired terminus, and now I thought I was likely to be rewarded. The further range of the Dourbes at this point slopes
thene, and var. varia; Pyrameis cardui (Digne); P. atalanta; Aglais urticae; Polygonia egea; P. c-album; Limenitis camilla; Pararge mera, and var. adrasta; P. megaera; Satyurus Hermione; S. aleyone; S. statilinus var. allionia; S. fidia; S. actea; S. cordula; Enodia dryas; Hipparchia briseis; H. semele; H. arethusa; Epinephele jurtina var. hispulla (Digne); E. lycaon; E. tithonus; Coenonympha iphis; C. arcania, and ab. philea (Allos); C. dorus; C. pamphilus, and ab. tyllus; Erebia epiphron var. cassiope (ab. obsoleta); E. mnestra; E. alecto var. glacialis?; E. stygne; E. euryale; E. ligea; E. athiops; E. neoidas; E. goante; E. gorge; E. tyndarus var. dromus; E. lappona (1); Melanargia galatea.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC CYNIPIDÆ FROM BORNEO.

By P. Cameron.

PARAMBLYNOTUS, gen. nov.

Antennæ stout, thirteen-jointed, the third joint almost as long as the following two united, the last as long as the preceding two united; the intermediate joints more than twice longer than wide. Radial cellule closed on fore margin, more than twice longer than its greatest width; the first cubital cellule closed, the second obsolete, but the nervure is thickened where it ought to be; the cubitus extends to the apex of the wing; the nervures are thickened. Eyes bare, placed on the upper part of the head, the malar space being somewhat longer than them. Cheeks margined. Ocelli prominent. Scutellum large, not much raised over the mesonotum, broadly rounded at the apex. Metanotum irregularly reticulated. Abdomen lenticular, sessile, the second segment is a little longer than the third, which is of about the same length as the fourth, the fifth is as long, dorsally, as the basal segments united; the sixth about one-third of its length. Legs stout, the hind coxae and femora greatly thickened, the coxae almost twice the thickness of the femora. Calcarea short, as long as the width of the apex of the tibia; the claws long, thin, curved. There are indistinct parapsidal furrows. The temples are short; the occiput is margined and is rounded inwardly. The male has the antennæ as long as the body (in the female it is as long as the head and thorax united) and fourteen-jointed; the third joint is straight, and is distinctly shorter than the fourth; the last is not much longer than the penultimate. The head and thorax are strongly punctured; the punctures on the latter are deep, round. There is a wide crenulated furrow below the middle of the mesopleure; the mesosternum is bordered by a ridge, the collar is also bordered by a stout ridge. The hind legs are stouter and their coxae longer than usual.
The relationship of this genus is with *Amblynotus*, Htg.; that genus has the antennae filiform in the female, and in the male they have the third joint incised: the basal two abdominal segments are equal in length; the thorax is only finely granulated, the thorax is not rugously punctured, the abdominal petiole is smooth, and there is a distinct areole.

*Paramblynotus punctulatus*, sp. nov.

Black; the mandibles, the four anterior knees, the tibiae except behind, and the tarsi testaceous, the wings hyaline, the first cubital and the radial cellule clouded, the nervures black; the face, cheeks, and the mesopleuræ behind covered with white pubescence; there is a patch of depressed white pubescence on the base of the mesopleuræ above; the apical segments of the abdomen are fringed with long white hair; legs densely covered with white pubescence; face closely, rugously punctured, the front and vertex are more strongly punctured; the punctures deep and sharply margined. Except on the mesopleuræ the thorax is strongly, deeply, thimble-mark-like punctured; the mesopleuræ smooth and shining, except behind; there are a few irregular punctures on the apex. Metapleuræ densely covered with white pubescence, rugously punctured, and with an oblique squarish area in the centre of the base. The eyes are surrounded by a crenulated border. Antennal scape shining, the flagellum bare, opaque. ♂. Length, 5 mm.


The foveæ at the base of the scutellum are large, square, smooth, shining, roundly depressed and separated by a narrow but distinct keel. The basal abscissa of the radius is straight, oblique, about one-third of the length of the apical and distinctly thicker than it. The apical slope of the metanotum is smooth above and below, and with two rows of large foveæ in the middle.

*Paramblynotus Ruficeps*, sp. nov.

Black; the head and pronotum red, the tegulae of a darker red; the tarsi and the four anterior tibiae rufo-testaceous, the posterior tarsi darker than the others; antennæ as long as the body, the scape rufous, the flagellum black; wings hyaline, the nervures black, the radial cellule clouded along the edges; the nervures black. ♀. Length, 3 mm.

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

The sculpture of the head and thorax is pretty much as in *P. punctulatus* described above, but the apical slope of the metanotum is very different; it is surrounded by a stout keel, rounded above; the upper half of the area formed by it is opaque, and is bordered below by a stout transverse keel; the lower part is shining and has a few longitudinal striae. The first segment of the abdomen is clearly separated, and is stoutly, longitudinally striated.

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