12-1-1908

Description of a New Genus and Species of Cryptinae (Ichneumonidae) from Borneo

Peter Cameron

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to this species; it was beaten from an old oak in the Wilverley
Inclosure, in the New Forest, June 14th, 1907.

_E. apicalis._—Two females of this beautiful species (figured by
Curtis, B. E., pl. 476) were beaten from oak on July 2nd, 1904,
and the same date in 1906 in Cutlers Wood, Freston, and an
alder carr at Reydon, both in Suffolk.

**Perilitus, Nees.**

(10) 1. First cubital and discoidal cells not separated
by a nervure.
(9) 2. Radial nervure apically strongly arcuate.
(8) 3. Abdomen entirely or apically black.
(7) 4. Stigma infuscate or nigrescent.
(6) 5. Metanotum with distinct areæ. ... *cerealium*, Hal.
(5) 6. Metanotum rugulose throughout, with no
areæ. ... *athiops*, Nees.
(4) 7. Stigma pale testaceous ... *bicolor*, Wesm.
(3) 8. Abdomen mainly or, at least, apically
testaceous. ... *secalis*, Hal.
(2) 9. Radial nervure apically hardly arcuate ... *brevicollis*, Hal.
(1) 10. First cubital and discoidal cells separated
by a nervure.
(12) 11. Radial nervure ending exactly half-way
between stigma and apex ... *falciger*, Ruthe.
(11) 12. Radial nervure ending much nearer apex
of wing than that of stigma.
(14) 13. Hind femora and tibiae testaceous throughout *rutilus*, Nees.
(13) 14. Hind femora or tibiae more or less nigrescent *strenuus*, Marsh.

_P. athiops._—This is said to be a common species, but I
possess only a single male, swept from a hedge-bottom at Laken­
heathe, Suffolk, July 13th, 1899.

_P. bicolor._—Beaumont has given me several females of this
species, which he found commonly on the sand-hills at Kilmore,
in Ireland, on August 10th and 23rd, 1898.

_P. secalis._—I possess a female captured at Felden, Herts, by
Piffard.

_P. rutilus._—Also taken at Felden by Mr. Piffard. Several
females occurred to me by sweeping beans in a field at Wicken,
Cambs., June 7th, 1902. I swept a male at Ipswich on July 3rd,
1895; and took a female on my study window at Monk Soham
as late as October 10th, 1906. It is doubtless an abundant
species, and I suspect it of preying upon species of _Sitones._

_P. strenuus._—The only male I have seen was captured on a
flower of _Foeniculum vulgare_ on the coast at Alderton, in Suffolk,
September 3rd, 1899.

**Microctonus, Wesm.**

(6) 1. Metanotum finely carinate centrally.
(3) 2. Median nervure of anterior wings obsolete *conterminus*, Nees.
(2) 3. Median nervure of anterior wings always visible.
(5) 4. Metanotum with five areas. testaceus, Capron.
(4) 5. Metanotum with three areas. cultus, Marsh.
(1) 6. Metanotum not centrally carinate.
(8) 7. Basal abdominal segment aciculate; body mainly pale. splendidus, Marsh.
(7) 8. Basal abdominal segment glabrous; body, except head, black. xanthocephalus, Marsh.

M. splendidus.—One female was swept from reeds at Southwold in a salt-marsh, August 1st, 1900. Bignell was sceptical of this determination, but the insect agrees in every particular with Rev. T. A. Marshall’s description.

M. xanthocephalus.—Donisthorpe has given me a female which he took in Co. Kerry, June, 1902.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF CRYPTINÆ (ICHNEUMONIDÆ) FROM BORNEO.

By P. Cameron.

PALMERELLA, gen. nov.

Areolet minute, punctiform, the recurrent nervure received at its apex; the transverse median nervure received shortly behind the transverse basal; transverse median nervure in hind wings broken near the bottom; radial cellule elongate; disco-cubital nervure unbroken. Metanotum with one transverse keel, and with a square area in the middle of the base, behind the keel; the sides at the apex armed with long spines; the spiracles ovate, of moderate size. Abdominal petiole rather stout, broad, curved, longer than the second segment. The third antennal joint not much longer than the fourth. Hind legs very long. Palpi long, the maxillary reaching to the middle coxæ. Scutellum roundly, broadly conical; the apex has a long, steep slope. Eyes large, parallel. Thorax fully three times longer than wide; the head is wider than it; its front is depressed and is keeled down the middle; there is a complete metapleural keel. The parapsidal furrows extend from the base to the apex of the mesonotum.

The type of this genus differs from the other Mesostenini (the group to which it belongs) in having the body and legs black: the scutellum is much more prominent than it is with Mesostenoides or Buodias, and, more particularly, in being steeply declivous behind; the hind legs are longer and more slender, and the abdomen shorter and narrower, its petiole stouter and of more equal width, as well as being longer compared with the second segment. Looked at from the sides the base of the metanotum is seen to be depressed, the post-scutellum appearing behind the depression as a small tubercle.

The type of the genus has hardly the appearance of a
Cryptid; it looks, in fact, like one of the Aconitini. I unfortunately only know the male.

*Palmerella nigra*, sp. nov.

Black; a small squarish white spot immediately below the antennae and the palpi white, the fore legs brownish testaceous in front; wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. $\delta$. Length, 8 mm.

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

Face and clypeus closely, rugosely punctured, the former almost reticulated; the front and vertex more closely and finely reticulated-punctured. Flagellum of antennae fuscous, black above. Thorax, except the lower part of the propleura, closely, distinctly punctured; the scutellum more strongly than the mesonotum, the metanotum still more strongly and more clearly reticulated; the depression on the propleura striated below the middle. First abdominal segment distinctly but not closely punctured; the second closely and regularly punctured; the punctuation on the others becomes gradually weaker. Legs shortly, thickly haired; the coxae and femora rather strongly, closely punctured; the long spur of the hind tibiae reaches to the middle of the metatarsus; the apex of the third joint of the hind tarsus and the fourth yellowish white.

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**COLIAS EDUSA BRED IN OCTOBER, 1908.**

**BY F. W. FROHAWK, M.B.O.U., F.E.S.**

It may interest some of the readers of this Journal to know I have succeeded in rearing a nice series of *C. edusa* this autumn from a female captured August 7th at Wallasea, Essex (recorded in the September issue, p. 229). I find, on going over the set specimens, which number sixty, just thirty are males and thirty females. A few others of both sexes emerged, which I did not set; therefore the sexes produced were of about equal proportion. Most of the females resemble the parent in having the marginal spots reduced in both number and size, which are almost absent in some. The central spots on the primaries are larger than usual, and a few have the central blotch of the secondaries exceptionally large, forming in two or three specimens conspicuous variation.

The eggs hatched at the end of August. The parent died August 30th. The first larva spun up for pupation September 21st, and pupated on 23rd, followed by others daily. The first imago (a male) emerged October 8th, followed by others of both sexes daily during the following fortnight.

All the specimens (excepting two or three not set) are of full average size, owing to the fine warm weather during the feeding up of the larvae and the emergence of the butterflies; usually late autumnal specimens are reduced in size by cold weather.
NEW AMERICAN BEES.—VII.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

OLIGOTROPUS, Robertson.

Robertson (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxix.) has segregated from Megachile, under the name Oligotropus, a species which he names O. campanula, but which is evidently the same as that formerly reported as Megachile exilis. I possess a specimen of this from Robertson, but I have not seen the true M. exilis, Cresson, described from Texas. The group is a distinct one, and possibly deserves generic rank; in addition to the characters reported by Robertson, it has some peculiarities of the galea and maxillary palpi, as indicated in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., March, 1902, p. 252. Upon comparing the available materials, I am able to discriminate several closely allied species or races, occupying different regions. These may be separated as follows:

1. Anterior tarsi of male pale ferruginous (Humid lower austral zone of Texas) . . . Megachile exilis, Cresson.

1. The two middle nodules on lower edge of female clypeus much closer together than the distance from either to the lateral nodule; female about 10 mm. long; abdominal bands in both sexes very narrow, but distinct, and pure white (Boulder, Colorado, July 24th to Aug. 4th, 1908, S. H. Rohwer)

   Megachile subexilis, n. sp. or subsp.

   The nodules nearly equally spaced, but the interval between the lateral and median ones large; insect a little larger and more robust than the last, with the abdominal bands very distinct, and yellowish (West Fork of Gila River, New Mexico, July 16th, C. H. T. Townsend; Rio Ruidoso, New Mexico, on flowers of Vicia aff. pulchella, alt. 6700 ft., July 27th, male, C. H. T. Townsend)

   Megachile semiexilis, n. sp. or subsp.

   The small lateral nodules very close to the median ones; abdominal bands only moderately distinct .

2. Last ventral segment of female with black hair; lower margin of clypeus strongly arched or concave (Southern California) . . . Megachile angelarum, Ckll.

   Last ventral segment of female with light hair; lower margin of clypeus scarcely arched (Southern Illinois, Robertson; Indiana, from Lovell)

   Megachile campanula (Rob.).

M. semiexilis is the species of New Mexico hitherto recorded as exilis; the mouth-characters recorded in Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (as cited above) under exilis were derived from semiexilis. I have a series of each of the Rocky Mountain forms, and there
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