

10-1-1908

On Three Undescribed Fossorial Hymenoptera (Crabro and Psen) from Borneo

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Recommended Citation

Cameron, Peter, "On Three Undescribed Fossorial Hymenoptera (Crabro and Psen) from Borneo" (1908).
Bu. Paper 219.

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FROM

THE ENTOMOLOGIST

OCT. 1908



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Just where the road enters the plateau is a rather prominent knoll, around which each day about noon would be found flying one or more *Papilio feisthamelii* and several *P. machaon*; these latter were, however, quite safe from my best efforts. Here also I netted the only *Anthocharis belemia* var. *glauce* I saw at Granada, some three or four in number.

On May 13th I saw several dark Satyrid-looking butterflies on the slopes by the Genil, and after some trouble succeeded in netting one. My surprise was great to find that I had captured a male *Hipparchia semele*, considering that *H. semele* is not found until well on in July in such hot places as Corté in Corsica, and that it is found in England at the same date; it was unexpected to find it in Andalusia two months earlier, and at a height of more than 2000 ft. above sea-level; one wonders if it manages to get in a second brood there. Almost an equal surprise on May 15th was to net a fine example of *Thymelicus lineola*.

I had intended making certain excursions in the Sierra Nevada whilst staying at Granada, but the abnormal heat had so affected the ladies of the party I could not manage to do so, and unfortunately we had for this reason to shorten our stay at Granada and move to cooler quarters on the Bay of Biscay; accordingly we left Andalusia on the 18th of May. This was a disappointment, because not only are certain local species said to appear at Granada during the last few days of May, but it was most tantalizing to see the slopes of the Sierra Nevada so near and yet not be able to explore them. No doubt very good work could be done in them in June and July, but I understand accommodation of any kind is very difficult to get, and probably for a successful expedition tents and servants would be a necessity.

Youlgreave, South Croydon: July 10th, 1908.

ON THREE UNDESCRIBED FOSSORIAL HYMENOPTERA (*CRABRO* AND *PSEN*) FROM BORNEO.

By P. CAMERON.

Crabro hewittii, sp. nov.

Black; antennal scape, clypeus, mandibles, palpi, the entire head below the eyes, the collar broadly, a slightly narrower band on the lower part of the propleuræ, prosternum, scutellum, a narrow line on the post-scutellum, and the legs, except the hind coxæ and almost the apical half of the hind tibiæ, bright lemon-yellow; the sides of the basal abdominal segments brownish. Wings hyaline, the stigma fuscous, the nervures blackish. Antennal flagellum fulvous. ♀. Length. 4 mm.

Kuching (John Hewitt).

Clypeus densely covered with silvery pubescence, its centre keeled, the apex of the keel projecting into a blunt tooth. Front minutely punctured, the vertex almost smooth; the ocelli in a triangle, the hinder separated from each other by about the same distance as they are from the eyes. Mesothorax very minutely punctured. Base of metanotum irregularly striated, its centre furrowed. First abdominal segment longer than the second, longish, its base not half the width of the apex.

Crabro dentipleuris, sp. nov.

Black; antennal scape, a line on apex of pronotum, tubercles, and scutellum yellow, the fore tibiæ and tarsi testaceous, the base of the hind tibiæ narrowly, and the calcaria and the hind metatarsus to near the apex pale yellow. Wings hyaline, the nervures black. The centre of the lower edge of the propleuræ with a stout triangular tooth, behind which is a rounded tubercle. ♀. Length, 5 mm.

Kuching (John Hewitt).

Eyes distinctly converging below. Apex of clypeus broadly rounded, its centre keeled. Apical half of mandibles rufous. Front closely, distinctly punctured, the vertex almost smooth. Ocelli in a triangle, the hinder separated from each other by about the same distance as they are from the eyes. Mesonotum and scutellum closely, minutely punctured. The whole metathorax smooth and shining, the base with a short distinct furrow; the apical slope with a wide depression. Propleuræ almost smooth, the mesopleuræ closely punctured. First abdominal segment clearly longer than it is wide at the apex, the base not quite half the width of the apex. Palpi fuscous. The body is covered with a short silvery pubescence.

Should be known by the stout, triangular, pleural tooth.

Psen marginicollis, sp. nov.

Black; the antennal scape, the four anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and the tubercles dark testaceous; the wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. Head smooth and shining, the eye orbits with a crenulated border, bounded on the outer side by a distinct keel. Front furrowed down the centre. Ocelli in a triangle, placed behind the eyes, the hinder separated from each other by a less distance than they are from the eyes. Temples broad. Occiput transverse, distinctly margined. Apical half of pronotum raised, the base of the raised part margined, projecting laterally into teeth. Mesonotum almost smooth, its apex with a distinct crenulated furrow, behind the centre of which is a triangular depression. The entire metathorax is coarsely reticulated. Pro- and mesopleuræ opaque. The narrowed basal part of the first abdominal segment is opaque, curved, fully one-half longer than the dilated apex. The central part of the propleuræ is raised, and it is surrounded above, below and at the apex by a striated furrow; the central part of the mesopleuræ is also surrounded by a striated furrow, the lower and upper of which unite at the apex. Length, 4 mm. ♀.

Kuching (Hewitt).

THE *ATHALIA* GROUP OF THE GENUS *MELITÆA*.

BY GEORGE WHEELER, M.A., F.E.S.

(Continued from p. 227.)

VARIA.—The two sexes differ so completely that it will be necessary to treat them separately.

♂. Up. s. f. w.: Lunules for the most part replaced by quadrate spots, the third from the bottom not usually projecting at all beyond the rest towards the base. Ground colour of both wings decidedly darker than the average *parthenie*. Outer subterminal line generally very distinct throughout its length, but sometimes only indicated by dots; the inner rarely present. Elbowed line varying greatly in distinctness, being sometimes thick throughout, sometimes only indicated by a few spots, dark or faint, at the costa, and by the marginal blotch; it is much less bent than in any other species. Stigma large for the size of the insect, and clear, not filled with black. Upper half of basal lines fairly, sometimes very, distinct. There is a considerable basal suffusion.

Up. s. h. w.: Outer line clearly defined, inner sometimes as clear, but oftener indistinct. At least the lower half of the extra line is usually indicated, unless enclosed in the large basal suffusion, which generally obliterates the basal spot. Discal spot rarely present unless embodied in the extra line.

Un. s. f. w.: Ground colour rather lighter than in the male of other species, but only the upper lunules and two spots within the outer subterminal line are lighter than the ground colour. Inner subterminal line rarely distinguishable, and outer subterminal and even inner edging line of border often obsolescent. Spots indicating the elbowed line usually very black and distinct, as are also the marginal blotch, stigma, and upper part of basal lines, which form a reniform stigma. Basal dash large and black, sometimes joining the marginal blotch.

Un. s. h. w.: Edging lines of border scarcely, if at all, arched. Bands very distinct. Terminal band brightish yellow, outer band almost of the ground colour of f. w. The outer portion of the central band is yellowish white, the inner portion of the same shade as the terminal band. In all the other species (except *deione* and *asteria*) the outer portion of this band is of the same shade as the terminal lunules. The third and fourth spots of the outer portion of the central band barely project beyond the others. Inner band variable in width, the light spot being generally very small or almost absent. The second spot of the basal band generally conspicuously large, and in a less degree the fourth. This band is of the colour of the outer portion of the central band.

♀. Up. s. f. w.: Ground colour of both wings somewhat lighter than that of the male, where it can be seen, but it is nearly always much suffused, and sometimes almost entirely covered with a blackish suffusion, which in fresh specimens has a marked greenish tinge. Both subterminal lines broad and distinct unless too much suffused; the inner is only slightly bowed out near the costa, and thence almost

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