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Description of a New Species of Sawfly (Selandria) from Borneo

Peter Cameron

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longer scutellum, differently formed corium and membrane.

Type, *Phila longirostris*, Spin.

In the 'Fauna of India—Hem. I.' Mr. Distant cites *lineolatus* as the type of *Podisus*, and in this he has unfortunately been followed by Schouteden (Gen. Ins.).

*Podisus* was founded by Herrich-Schäffer in the 'Wanzen-artigen Inseeten,' ix. 296, without mention of species. On p. 338 he describes five species, viz. *punctipennis*, *striipes*, *vittipennis*, *pallipes*, and *albiseptus*. The first general treatment was apparently that of Stål in 1870. In that *punctipennis* is placed under *Apateticus*; *vittipennis* under *Podisus*; *pallipes* as uncertain; *albiseptus* under *Tynacantha*; *striipes* under *Mineus*. I think, therefore, that the type of *Podisus* is *vittipennis* (= *bijudus*).


**Family Cicadidæ.**


There are several points of nomenclature on which I have not answered criticisms as yet. These will be dealt with in detail in the Introduction to the first volume of the 'Catalogue of the Hemiptera' now in the press.

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**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF SAWFLY (SELANDRIA) FROM BORNEO.**

**By P. Cameron.**

*Selandria kuchingensis*, sp. nov.

Black, shining; the apex of the femora narrowly, the basal three-fourths of the tibiae, and the tarsi white; wings iridescent, hyaline, distinctly suffused with fuscous; the costa, stigma, and nervures black, the costa thicker than usual; the first transverse cubital nervure very faint, almost obliterated; the transverse radial nervure has the lower half bullated; the second recurrent nervure is received at the apex of the basal fourth of the cellule. Head and thorax bearing a short white pile. ♂. Length, 4 mm.

Kuching, Borneo; May (John Hewitt).

Basal joints of antennæ fuscous, the third as long as the fourth and half of the fifth, the fifth, sixth, and seventh dilated, thicker than the apical pair. Frontal area large, raised, widened towards the apex, the top enclosing the lower ocellus. A stout keel between the antennæ. Clypeus opaque, shagreened, its apex broadly transverse.
Palpi clear white. Mesonotum distinctly trilobate, the middle lobe with a deep furrow down the centre. Cenchri large, clear white. The dorsal middle segments of the abdomen are fuscous. Calcaria short, testaceous. The first joint of the hind tarsi is blackish-fuscous, narrowly white at the base and apex, the second is testaceous, blackish above, the third and fourth black, the fifth black, white at the base.

NOTES ON BRITISH BRACONIDÆ.—VI.

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

(Continued from vol. xi. p. 254.)

METEORIDÆ.

This small subfamily consists of some thirty species, which so closely resemble the ichneumonidous _Hemiteles_ in the structure of their petiolated abdomen, &c., that I found an individual of the latter genus among them, while working on this paper, in my collection; it also is related to the Euphoridæ, among Braconids, though its possession of three cubital cells will at once distinguish it therefrom. Its species are mainly parasitic on Lepidoptera, sometimes socially but usually solitarily: one, I shall show, has been bred from a sawfly, and several are reputed to prey upon beetles; while _M. obfuscator_ is constantly being bred by coleopterists from the heteromeric _Orchesia micans_ in Boleti on elm trees. The following table will sufficiently distinguish our species, many of which appear at first sight very obscure, but become easily recognized with a little practice; and the last four or five are, perhaps, but varieties of the same. There is but one genus:—

**METEORUS, Hal.**

(44) 1. Post-petiole discally bisulcate at the base.

(5) 2. Radial cell of lower wing divided by a transverse nervure . . . (ZEMIOTES, Först.).

(4) 3. Costal and median cells of upper wing of subequal length . . . . 1. _albiditarsis_, Curt.

(3) 4. Costal cell distinctly shorter than the median . . . . 2. _caligatus_, Hal.

(2) 5. Radial cell of lower wing not divided.

(7) 6. Costal cell as long or longer than median (_PROTELUS_, Först.). 3. _chrysophthalmus_, Nees.

(6) 7. Costal cell shorter than the median.

(33) 8. Recurrent nervure emitted before apex of first cubital cell.

(12) 9. Antennæ with at least thirty-five joints.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

126

. (10) 11. Post-petiole decidedly shorter; abdomen also shorter .
(9) 12. Antennæ with at most thirty joints.
(20) 13. Stigma unicolorous, flavidous or testaceus.
(15) 14. Face piceous or black; legs often infuscate .
(14) 15. Face testaceus or rufescent.
(19) 16. Sternauli deep; antennæ of female thirty-two jointed.
(18) 17. Antennæ infuscate or piceous .
(17) 18. Antennæ flavidous or testaceus .
(16) 19. Sternauli shallow; antennæ of female twenty-seven jointed .
(13) 20. Stigma piceous or infuscate, usually paler basally.
(22) 21. Legs broadly infuscate .
(21) 22. Legs testaceus.
(30) 23. Wings not clouded; second cubital cell not contracted towards radial nervure.
(29) 24. Wings not lacteous; abdomen usually pale-marked.
(26) 25. Metathorax smooth .
(28) 27. Head broader than thorax; stigma larger and darker .
(27) 28. Head not broader than thorax; stigma smaller and paler .
(24) 29. Wings lacteous; abdomen nearly totally black .
(23) 30. Wings clouded; second cubital cell distinctly contracted above.
(32) 31. Second cubital cell strongly contracted, subtriangular .
(31) 32. Second cubital cell less contracted, trapeziform .
(8) 33. Recurrent nervure emitted at or beyond apex of first cubital cell.
(35) 34. Length, 2½ mm.; terebra longer than abdomen .
(34) 35. Larger; terebra not longer than abdomen.
(39) 36. Stigma piceous, sometimes externally pale.
(38) 37. Stigma unicolorous piceous .
(37) 38. Stigma paler, with the outer border stramineous .
(36) 39. Stigma pale, with the border sometimes darker.
(41) 40. Terebra as long as the abdomen; male unknown .

5. pallidus, Nees.
6. tabidus, Wesm.
7. pallidipes, Wesm.
8. ictericus, Nees.
9. confinis, Ruthe.
6. tabidus, supra.
10. vexator, Hal.
11. obfuscatus, Nees.
12. punctiventris, Ruthe.
13. atrator, Curt.
14. albicornis, Ruthe.
15. abdominator, Nees.
16. jaculator, Hal.
17. melanostictus, Cap.
18. pulchricornis, Wesm.
19. consors, Ruthe.
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