A New Psenid Wasp from Peru

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Legs black, rarely reddish, thinly grayish dusted; claws and pulvilli in both sexes short; hind tibiae not ciliate, with a row of bristles of irregular length; middle tibiae bearing a single macrochaeta on the front side near the middle.

Wings hyaline, subcosta entering costa at an acute angle, third vein with a single long bristle at base, anterior end of median cross-vein at end of first third of the distance from the radio-medial cross-vein to the bend of M₁₂; M₁₂ entirely wanting beyond the bend; calypteres whitish.

Abdomen black, polished, only the narrow bases of the segments white pollinose, the fasciae generally interrupted medially; first three segments with marginal and fourth with discal and marginal macrochaetae; abdomen with many rather strong bristly hairs, mostly appressed, when erect having in some specimens the appearance of discal bristles: hypopygium black, polished, thinly dusted with grayish pollen. Length, 2.5–3 mm.

Described from 15 males and 13 females, as follows: 1 female from Bisc. Bay, Fla., Mrs. Slosson coll.; 1 male bred by Mr. A. Busck from Aristotelia rososuffusella Clemens, issued July 28, 1902; 2 males and 5 females, Nos. 16a and 16aa, labelled “par. on Tineid of P. australis, iss. Feb. 20, 21, 1880”; 12 males and 7 females, G. M. L., No. 2267T, bred from larvae of Paralechia pinifoliella Chamb., infesting leaves of Pinus rigida. Material collected by Mr. W. F. Fiske near Lowell, Mass. Type, 1 male and 1 female from the last mentioned series, Gipsy Moth Lab., No. 2267T. Type No. 13398, U. S. N. M.

Schizotachina convecta Walker. (Fig. 3, wing.)

There seems to be no doubt that the specimens in the U. S. N. M. collection, which remain after the separation of S. vitinervis, represent the species described by Walker. In the wings of typical specimens the subcosta enters the costa perpendicularly, and the position and inclination of the median cross-vein are as shown in the accompanying figure; the facial ridges are strongly ciliate on almost the lower two-thirds, and the third aristal segment is twice as long as the second. However, among the half dozen specimens I have examined, I find some which have the facial ridges ciliate on only the lower third. The median cross-vein varies in position from one-third to one-half the distance from the radio-medial cross-vein to the bend of vein M₁₂. Vein M₁₂ is always quite distinct to the margin of the wing, but the close relation of the species to vitinervis is evidenced by the fact that the part of the vein beyond the bend is weaker than the penultimate section. I have, therefore, refrained from
adding a new genus for the reception of *vitinervis* to the already too long array of Tachinid genera.

There are no definite host records for *convecta*. One specimen, G. M. L., No. 2152E, June 29, '10, bred at the Gipsy Moth Parasite Laboratory, issued from a box of material from which an adult of *Tortrix albicomana* Clem. afterward emerged, and it is possible that the Tachinid developed in another larva of the same Tortricid.

The determinations of the microlepidopterous hosts are by Mr. August Busck, to whom I am much indebted.

(To be continued.)

A NEW PSENIID WASP FROM PERU.

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*Psenulus (Neofoxia) Townsendi*, new species.

Piura, Peru, April 2nd, 1911. (C. H. T. Townsend).

♀.—Length a little over 6 mm.; black, with the second abdominal segment above and below, and the third (except a broad apical triangle of black above, nearly reaching basal middle) bright ferruginous; extreme apex of first segment also red at sides; inner orbital margins strongly convex; face covered with silvery hair; scape black; flagellum pale, dull reddish beneath, strongly infuscated above, not so robust as in *M. Eressoni* Packard; vertex shining; cheeks with silvery hair; mesothorax shining, minutely and sparsely punctured; scutellum very smooth and shining; postscutellum with brilliant silvery hair; area of metathorax triangular, with a few ridges, the same kind of sculpture continued on sides of metathorax; mesopleura with silvery hair; tegulae pale yellowish; wings hyaline, very iridescent; second r. n. meeting second t. c.; submedian cell of hind wings squarely truncate at end; knees, anterior tibiae, hind tibiae broadly at base and narrowly at apex, and the tarsi, pale ferruginous; petiole of first abdominal segment rather short.

♂.—Flagellum long and slender; abdomen long and cylindrical, black, with the second segment at apex, and the third and fourth slightly, ferruginous. Easily known from *P. medius* Smith by the sparsely punctured thorax.

*Type.*—Cat. No. 14096, U. S. Nat. Mus.

[This species belongs to the group of Nearctic species, composed of *tibialis* Cresson, *suffusa* Fox and Sayi Rohwer, which is characterized by the narrow pygidium, no tubercle between the bases of the antennae, slender petiole, which is nearly as long or longer than the rest of the first segment. (S. A. Rohwer.)]