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New American Bees.— II.

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Allied to *P. fusciformis*, Sauss. Judging from Saussure's figure of that species, the present has both the temples and pronotum more largely developed than in *P. fusciformis* or *P. novaræ*, Sauss. Orange-yellow antennæ appear to be not uncommon with Australian Pompilidæ.

NEW AMERICAN BEES.—II.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Perdita jonesi, n. sp.

Runs in my tables to *P. octomaculata* and *affinis*, and is very closely allied to them, differing as follows:—

♀. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.; head and thorax dark blue-green, abdomen brown-black, with oblique chrome-yellow marks on sides of first four segments. It is a little smaller than *octomaculata*, the abdominal markings are smaller, the prothorax is without yellow spots, and the tubercles are either all dark or with minute yellow dots; the tegulæ are smaller, and light reddish brown instead of hyaline with a yellow spot; the wings are smoky and iridescent, with dark (solid brown) stigma and nervures; the outer border of the third discoidal cell is longer, and the marginal cell seems a little longer; the yellow of the front legs is reduced; the face is narrower, the black bars on the clypeus are much heavier, and the lateral face-marks are reduced, being subpyriform, pointed above. From *P. affinis* it is readily known by the longer and narrower marginal cell, the chrome-yellow abdominal spots, the unspotted prothorax, and the smaller lateral face-marks.

♂. Length scarcely 5 mm.; lateral face-marks rounder and less pointed above; abdomen spotted only on second and third segments. Runs in my tables to *P. affinis*, but the face-marks would agree better with the female than the male of that species, and even for that sex the lateral face-marks are much too small, and the black on the clypeus is much too heavy. The anterior femora, instead of being entirely yellow in front, are yellow only at the knees, while the middle and hind femora and tibiæ are not striped with yellow as they are in *affinis*.

♂, var. *a*. Similar, but the abdomen has yellow (reddened by cyanide in type) spots on the first five segments, the tubercles have a yellow spot, the lateral face-marks are much larger, the clypeus is yellow without well-defined black bars, and there is a subquadrate yellow supraclypeal mark. There are even minute dots representing the dog-ear marks. The knees are all yellow, and the anterior and middle tibiæ have heavy yellow stripes.

Hab. Rosser, Texas, June 7th, 1905; female (= type) and male taken by Mr. F. C. Bishopp at flowers of *Monarda citriodora*, and female and male, var. *a*, taken by Mr. C. R. Jones at flowers of *Parosela* (?). The male var. *a* may possibly be a distinct species, but the female taken with it agrees with the

other female. The species is quite distinct from *P. monardæ*, Viereck.

Perdita dallasiana, n. sp.

♂. Length just over 4 mm.; head and thorax rather yellowish green, marked with yellow; thorax, upper part of head, and cheeks conspicuously though not densely hairy; head round, cheeks normal; face entirely pale dull semipellucid yellow up to level of antennæ (this also including labrum, and mandibles except the extreme tip, which is reddish), the light colour having a broad but short angular projection upwards in the middle line, and on each side meeting the orbital margins at an angle of perhaps 50°, the apical point, however, sending a line upwards, which diverges a little from the eye; cheeks, except the upper part, yellow; antennæ light yellow beneath and dark above; front dullish; prothorax light yellow with a green transverse band, which reaches the hind margin for a short distance in the middle line; mesothorax rather shiny, the median groove very distinct; pleura with two yellow marks, one just behind the tubercles, and a larger transverse one lower down; legs very light yellow, marked with very dark brown; all the femora have large marks behind, as also do the tibiæ; tegulæ pellucid; wings very iridescent, with brown nervures, the stigma narrowly margined with brown; marginal cell ordinary; third discoidal cell weak; first five abdominal segments with broad dull yellow entire bands on a dark brown ground; those on segments two and three bend abruptly backwards at the sides, leaving a brown triangular antero-lateral corner on each side of the segment, and preventing the brown from reaching the lateral margins posteriorly; on segments four and five the lateral backward processes are wanting, and so the bands end some distance from the lateral margins; segments six and seven entirely yellow; ventral surface of abdomen entirely yellow, rather inclining to orange. Runs in my tables to *P. hirsuta*, Kll., though the hair of the front, while arranged as in *hirsuta*, is not so conspicuously abundant. It may be known from *hirsuta* by the yellow line extending upwards at the sides of the face, the greater amount of yellow on cheeks, the marks on pleura, the colour of the hind legs, &c.

Hab. Dallas, Texas, on *Helianthus*, July 13th, 1905 (W. W. Yothers); also a specimen with the marking of the abdomen a little different, from Rosser, Texas, June 7th, 1905 (C. R. Jones).

Perdita xanthismæ sideranthi, n. subsp.

♀. Runs in my table (Proc. Phila. Acad. 1896) to *P. austini*, but is not related to that species. The form with a supraclypeal mark runs near *P. stolleri*, but differs by the higher clypeus, much duller mesothorax, &c. It differs from true *xanthismæ* as follows: dog-ear marks absent; supraclypeal mark absent, or rarely represented by a narrow transverse band; abdomen dark brown or practically black, with broad cream-coloured bands on segments two to five, these bands notched in the middle posteriorly; venter darker.

This certainly looks like a distinct species, but the abdomen is very variable, and the lightest specimens do not differ materi-

ally from the darkest from Goldthwaite, at flowers of *Xanthisma*. The wings, hairy thorax, &c., are the same.

Hab. Ennis, Texas, Sept. 27th, 1905; taken by F. C. Bishopp at flowers of *Sideranthus rubiginosus*—seven specimens. Also two taken by J. C. Crawford at Handley, Texas, Aug. 3rd, 1905, at flowers of *Isopappus divaricatus*.

Flowers visited by Perdita.

I have just received from Mr. Crawford the names of some of the flowers upon which the Texas species of *Perdita* were caught. The flowers were identified at the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Perdita bishoppi and *P. cambarella* were at flowers of *Heterotheca subaxillaris*. *P. cambarella* is evidently close to *P. mellina*, which visits the *Heterotheca* in Arizona. The ornamentation of the male abdomen is practically the same in both, but the face-marks differ conspicuously.

P. jonesi was taken at flowers of *Monarda citriodora*; but *P. jonesi*, var. *a*, was from *Petalostemon multiflorus*.

At Barstow, Texas, July 22nd, Mr. Crawford took a variety of *Perdita verbesinæ* at flowers of *Verbesina encelioides*.

Boulder, Colorado: April 30th, 1906.

NEUROPTERA TAKEN IN FRANCE BY DR. T. A. CHAPMAN IN 1905 AND 1906.

By W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S.

DR. CHAPMAN has given to me two small collections of Neuroptera, taken casually in France in July–August, 1905, and April–May, 1906, which contain the following insects:—

LAUTARET, HAUTES-ALPES, August 1st–10th, 1905.—*Æschna juncea*, one male, two females (dragonfly); **Dictyopteryx alpina*, one (Perlid); *Hemerobius quadrifasciatus* (brown lacewing).

LARCHE, BASSES-ALPES, July 21st–30th, 1905.—**Rhyacophila vulgaris*, four males; **Drusus discolor*, one female; **Potamorites biguttatus*, one male (caddis-flies).

HYÈRES, April 2nd–18th, 1906.—**Sympycna fusca*, four males, three females; **Orthetrum brunneum*, one teneral male; *Brachytron pratense*, two males; *Sympetrum striolatum*, three males, one female, all teneral (dragonflies).

GAPEAU, April 14th, 1906.—*Tinodes wæneri*, thirteen (caddis-fly).

S. MAXIME, April 20th–May 10th, 1906.—*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*, one male (dragonfly); *Nemoura variegata*, two (Perlids); *Mesophylax aspersus*, one (caddis-fly).

Non-British species are marked with an asterisk (*); *M. aspersus* is probably only an accidental introduction into the British fauna. Mr. K. J. Morton has been good enough to assist in the identification.

Kingston-on-Thames.

A NEW GENUS AND FIVE NEW SPECIES OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ FROM AUSTRALIA.

By P. CAMERON.

CRYPTINÆ.

PHYGADEUONINI.

GAVRANA, gen. nov.

Areolet 4-angled, the nervures uniting in front; the cubitus obsolete beyond it. Disco-cubital nervure unbroken. Transverse basal nervure interstitial. Transverse cubital nervure in hind wings broken far below the middle. Scutellum roundly convex, broader than long; its sides stoutly keeled. Metanotum regularly areolated; the areola more than twice longer than wide, rounded at the base, transverse at the apex, which is narrower than the base; the spiracles small, twice longer than wide. Apex of clypeus transverse; labrum projecting. Mandibles bidentate; the upper tooth much longer than the lower. Abdominal petiole long and slender. The basal joints of the antennæ long; the third is distinctly longer than the fourth. Face not thickly covered with white pubescence. Parapsidal furrows not extended to the middle of mesonotum. Metanotum shining, rugosely punctured; it has five apical areæ. There are no dorsal keels on the first abdominal segment. The radius originates behind the middle of the stigma. Disco-cubital cellule at base much wider than the second discoidal cellule at the apex.

Belongs to the Phygadeuonini. In Dr. Ashmead's "System" (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. xxiii. 27) it would come near *Isotima*, Foer. It looks more like an Ichneumon than a Cryptid.

Gavrana maculipes, sp. nov.

Rufo-ferruginous; the front and vertex broadly, occiput except at the edges; antennæ except for a white ring of three joints beyond the middle, the sides of mesonotum narrowly, a broad line on the apical half in the centre, the parts surrounding the base and sides of scutellum, the space at the sides of post-scutellum, the base of metanotum narrowly, a broad line, dilated at the apex, in the centre of propleuræ, the parts round the tubercles, the sutures at the apex of the mesopleuræ, and more broadly at the base of mesopleuræ, the apex of the hind femora, their tibiæ more broadly, and the basal, second and apical joints of hind tarsi, black. The following parts are yellow: the eye-orbits—the hinder broadly below—face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles, palpi, the top and bottom of propleuræ, scutellar keels, apex of scutellum, post-scutellum, apex of metanotum laterally, the breasts, the base of meso-

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