

A New Species of *Dasymutilla* from Cuba¹⁾ (Hymenoptera; Mutillidae).

By Clarence E. Mickel, St. Paul, Minn.

Dasymutilla insulana n. sp.

Female, Head entirely black; thorax ferruginous, the anterior half of the second abdominal tergite almost entirely covered by an irregular shaped black spot. Length, 13 mm.

Head black; mandibles acute at the apex, unidentate within; anterior half of clypeus transversely concave, glabrous, impunctate, the anterior margin feebly bidentate medially; the posterior half of the clypeus confluent punctate and clothed with dark, erect pubescence, the tatter forming a clypeal fringe; scape with shallow, scattered punctures, sparsely clothed with dark, ochraceous pubescence; first segment of flagellum short, one and one-fourth times as long as it is broad at the apex; antennal scrobes carinate above, the carina not prominent; front, vertex and genae coarsely, confluent punctate, the front and vertex with dense, erect and recumbent, black pubescence, the genae with sparse, black pubescence; relative widths of head and thorax, 8 - 10.5.

Thorax ferruginous, the dorsum and sides clothed with sparse, long, erect, ochraceous pubescence, except the pronotal area with sparse, black pubescence; dorsum of thorax shallowly but coarsely foveolate; scutellar scale present; a somewhat sinuate, transverse carina just anterior to the scutellar scale; propleura with a prominent carina extending from the ventral margin to the humeral tubercle; the propleura with coarse, shallow punctures; mesopleura coarsely foveolate; ventral half of metapleura foveolate, the dorsal half glabrous, with indistinct, small punctures; sides of propodeum coarsely, shallowly foveolate, the posterior face and dorsum of propodeum with very large, coarse, deep and confluent fovea.

Abdomen ferruginous; disk of first tergite glabrous, with large shallow, indistinct punctures, the apical margin coarsely, confluent punctate, sparsely clothed with long, erect, ochraceous pubescence; and with a thick, apical fringe of ochraceous pubescence; second tergite ferruginous, with a large transverse spot on the disk basally, a broad median portion of the spot produced anteriorly so that it reaches the anterior margin of the tergite; the second tergite with very large, somewhat elongate, confluent punctures, the black area of the tergite clothed with dense, black pubescence and the latter extending posteriorly

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on the median portion of the tergite almost to the posterior margin; the apical margin of the second tergite with a fringe of ochraceous pubescence, interrupted laterad of the median line each side with a spot of black pubescence; tergites 3—5 punctate, clothed throughout with sparse, long, ochraceous pubescence; pygidial area coarsely, longitudinally striate; first sternite produced anteriorly into a prominent median tooth, the sternite sparsely clothed with long, erect, ochraceous pubescence; second sternite with large, separated punctures throughout, sparsely clothed with erect, ochraceous pubescence and with an apical fringe of ochraceous pubescence; sternites 3—5 punctate and each with an apical fringe of ochraceous pubescence.

Legs black, sparsely clothed with long, ochraceous pubescence.

Holotype: Female, Guantanamo, Cuba, in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut.

Paratypes: 2 females, Guantanamo, Cuba, in Deutsches Entomologisches Institut and University of Minnesota collection.

Similar in appearance to *nigriceps* Cresson, but the thorax is not dentate laterally as in that species, and the pygidial area is longitudinally striate while in *nigriceps* it is irregularly rugose; in *nigriceps* the scutellar scale and transverse carina anterior to it are entirely absent, both are present in *insulana*; in *nigriceps* the fourth and fifth abdominal tergites are clothed with black pubescence while in *insulana* they are clothed with ochraceous pubescence. The specimen of *nigriceps* with which this species is compared has been compared with Cresson's type by the writer.

Ein neuer *Lebioderus* (Col. Paussidae).

Von Dr. K. M. Heller, Dresden.

(Mit 1 Figur im Texte).

Lebioderus bakeri (sp. n.): Ferrugineus, *L. goryi* Westw. parum affinis, capite sulco mediano nullo, antennarum clava latitudine uno tertioque parte longiore, per sulcis tribus transversis (tertio in parte mediano obsoleto) simulante quadri-articulata, margine antico trifido, lobis quatuor obtusatis apparente, margine postico fortiter quinque-dentato, dente basali obtusato, reliquis peracutis ultimo minimo; elytris humeris lobo rotundato producto; tibiis haud compressis, tarsis articulo tertio secundo brevior. Long. 7, lat 3.4 mm.

Philippinae Ins.: Luzon, Mt. Makiling, ex coll. Prof. C. Fuller Baker.

Am besten ist diese Art mit *L. goryi* Westw. zu vergleichen, der übrigens, was vorausgeschickt werden muß, von Raffray und Jules Desneux verkannt worden zu sein scheint, beide bilden nämlich als diesen ein Tier ab, bei dem der vorgezogene humerale Basalteil der

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