

On some undescribed *Ichneumonidae* from Borneo. (Hym.)

By P. Cameron, New Mills by Stockport (England).

*Joppinae.**Acanthojoppa nigrinerva* sp. nov.

Ferrugineous, the 2nd and following segments of the abdomen infuscated, the basal 4 joints of the antennae ferrugineous, the 5th to 7th black, the 8th to 16th white, the rest black; the legs coloured like the body, the hind tarsi black; wings hyaline, iridescent, slightly suffused with fulvous, the stigma testaceous, the nervures black. ♀. Length 11 mm, ovipositor 1 mm. Kuching. Borneo. November. (John Hewitt, B. A.)

Head smooth, the depressed front finely, closely longitudinally striated in the middle. Mesonotum opaque, granular, as is also the scutellum which becomes slightly, gradually narrowed towards the apex; its sides are distinctly raised, its apex incised, the sides of the incision straight, oblique. The basal 3 areas of the metanotum are smooth; the areola is a little longer than wide, rounded at the base, transverse at the apex, and almost divided into 4 parts by a longitudinal and a transverse keel, the parts between being filled with broken keels or striae; the other areas are closely, strongly transversely striated. Pleurae closely punctured, the meta- more strongly than the mesopleurae; the propleurae with the apex irregularly striated. The recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle of the areolet; there is a short stump on the disco-cubital and recurrent nervures.

The ♂ is similarly coloured, with the antennae longer and serrate.

The differences between this species and *A. cincticornis* Cam. (also found at Kuching) may be shown thus:

Apex of scutellum transverse, areola wider than long
cincticornis.

Apex of scutellum incised, areola as wide as long
nigrinerva.

Ileanta cariniscutis sp. nov.

Black, a spot on the base and apex of the antennal scape below, the middle of the flagellum broadly, the face, except for a black line on eitherside of the middle, clypeus, labrum, a narrow line on the inner orbits, extending round the top of the eyes, where it becomes narrowed, a large triangular mark on the outer orbits, commencing shortly above the middle, where it is narrowed, mandibles, except at apex, the base of the pronotum

broadly, a line on the sides above, scutellar keels, apex of scutellum, post-scutellum, a small spot behind the hind wings, 2 oblique lines bordering the apex of the large lateral areae, tubercles, a line along the lower edge of the mesopleurae, dilated broadly upwards and more narrowly downwards at the base, and broadly and roundly upwards at the apex, the narrowed middle part is narrowest at the base, an irregular spot on either side of the prosternum, the basal third of the 1st abdominal segment, its apex with a line broadly dilated laterally, 2 large marks, narrowed on the innerside, on the apex of the 2nd, 2 somewhat similar marks on the 3rd, but with the narrowed inner part longer and narrower, a line on the sides of the apical fourth of the 4th, the apical two-thirds of the 6th above and the 7th and 8th all round, pale yellow. Four front legs pale yellow, their femora broadly black, the anterior more broadly than the middle pair, the hinder legs black, with the basal two-thirds of the tibiae broadly pale yellow; the dilatation on the metatarsus reaches to the base of the apical fourth and becomes gradually wider from the base to the apex which is rounded. Wings hyaline, the stigma testaceous, the nervures black. ♀. Length 13 mm. Kuching, Borneo. January. (John Hewitt.)

Face sparsely, but distinctly punctured, the rest of the head impunctate. The centre of the mesonotum is raised to near the apex and is closely punctured, the sides weakly punctured, the depressed apical central part smooth. Scutellum strongly, but not closely punctured; the sides keeled to the apex. Metanotum strongly punctured, except the basal lateral areae, which are smooth, except for some punctures on the outer side; areola small, roundly dilated towards the apex, which is curved roundly inwardly; on its sides is an elongated fovea, its base is irregularly striated. Pleurae, except the lower part of the pro- and the centre of the mesopleurae, closely punctured. Post-petiole weakly striated in the centre; the centre of the 2nd segment strongly, acutely striated down the middle, the central keel being stronger than the others, the 3rd is closely striated on the centre of the basal half; the sides of the 2nd and 3rd are weakly punctured, the other segments are smooth. Areolet 4-angled, the nervures uniting at the top, the recurrent nervure is received in the middle; there is a minute stump on the disco-cubital nervure; the transverse median nervure is received beyond the transverse basal.

Ileana was described (2 species) from Assam. The occurrence of a species of the genus in Borneo is another proof that Assam belongs to the Hindo-Malay rather than to the Indian Sub-region.

*Cryptinae.**Vagenatha spinicollis* sp. nov.

Black, underside of antennal scape, clypeus, mandibles, except the teeth, palpi, pronotal teeth, basal half of tegulae apical two-thirds of scutellum, post-scutellum, metanotal teeth and the part surrounding them, tubercles, the apices of the abdominal segments — the penultimate almost entirely, the last narrowly above, broadly laterally, — and the greater part of the legs, bright lemon-yellow; the anterior femora above and their tibiae narrowly on the innerside, a spot on middle trochanters, middle knees narrowly, apical joint of middle tarsi, the outside of hind coxae, the trochanters, the apical third of femora, the base of tibiae narrowly, and their apex more broadly, black; the apex of the 5th antennal joint and the 6th, white, black below, the 7th to 13th white, the 7th to 11th entirely, the 12th and 13th lined with black. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet large, about one fourth longer than its width along the transverse cubital nervures, of equal width and receiving the recurrent nervure shortly beyond the middle. Face, cheeks and thorax densely covered with longish white pubescence. ♀. Length 12 mm; terebra 2 mm. Kuching, Borneo. (John Hewitt, B. A.)

Face closely, rugosely punctured, more or less finely transversely striated; the clypeus sparsely punctured. Middle lobe of mesonotum smooth in the centre at the base, the sides at the base finely, the apex more strongly transversely striated; the apex broadly in the centre coarsely reticulated. Scutellums smooth. Metanotum coarsely reticulated, the spines with the apex smooth, longer than they are broad at the apex. Propleurae, except at the base stoutly striated, the upper half of the mesopleurae at the base, irregularly reticulated; the metapleurae reticulated like the metanotum. Basal part of post-petiole finely striated, the apex smooth; below there is, on either side, a tooth at the base and apex.

Vagenatha acutispina sp. nov.

Black, the underside of antennal scape, mandibles except at apex, palpi, pronotal teeth, apical two-thirds of scutellum, metanotal teeth, the apices of the basal 6 abdominal segments and the sides of the last broadly, lemon-yellow; legs lemon yellow, the apical joint of fore tarsi, a spot on apex of middle coxae behind, the hind coxae except at the base above, their trochanters, apical third of femora, base of tibiae narrowly and their apex

more broadly, black. The under side of antennal scape and the apex of 6th to 16th joints white, the 15th and 16th marked with black below. Wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♀. Length 11 mm; terebra 2 mm. Inop. Borneo. October. (John Hewitt, B. A.)

Face opaque, densely covered with long white pubescence, as are also the cheeks. Front closely, irregularly reticulated, the vertex smooth. Basal half of mesonotum coarsely, transversely striated, the apical reticulated. Scutellums smooth. Metanotum coarsely reticulated, its spines comparatively slender, 4 times longer than they are wide at the base. Mesopleurae to shortly below the middle irregularly reticulated, the apex and lower part smooth. Base of post-petiole finely longitudinally striated, the rest smooth. The 2nd and following abdominal segments finely, closely punctured, the puncturation becoming gradually weaker towards the apex.

The 4 Bornean species of *Vagenatha* may be known by means of the following table.

- 1 (4) Mesonotum distinctly reticulated on apical half, the metanotum with only the spines yellow.
- 2 (3) Clypeus yellow, penultimate abdominal segment yellow entirely; the metanotal spines as long as they are wide at the base *spiniollis*.
- 3 (2) Clypeus black, penultimate abdominal segment black in the middle, the metanotal spines 4 times as long as they are thick at the base *acutispina*.
- 4 (1) Middle of metanotum with the apical slope marked with yellow, the mesonotum not reticulated.
- 5 (6) The sides of apical slope of metanotum only yellow, the mesopleurae with a yellow spot; the upper inner eye orbits yellow *armata* Cam.
- 6 (5) The yellow lateral lines on apex of metanotum united at the top, the mesopleurae without a yellow spot, the upper inner eye orbits black *spinosa* Cam.

Buodias annulipes sp. nov.

Black, a bluntly conical mark in the centre of the face, a broad line, roundly narrowed above and below, on the upper inner orbits, palpi, a broad line on pronotum, scutellums, a large mark on the sides of metanotum, commencing close to the transverse keel where it is widened and rounded, extending to the apex and including the spines, tegulae, tubercles, a large curved

mark at the hind wings, the apex of the basal two abdominal segments broadly, the penultimate almost entirely and the last, whitish yellow. The 7th to 14th antennal joints white. Legs rufous; the 4 anterior coxae and trochanters, a band close to the base of the hinder tibiae and the hind tarsi, except the apical joint, white; the basal and apical joints of the 4 anterior tarsi, the apex of the hind femora broadly, their tibiae, except the white basal band, the calcaria, base of metatarsus narrowly and the apical joint black; the intermediate joints of the 4 front tarsi white, tinged with rufous. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the transverse median nervure received behind the transverse basal, the recurrent nervure received beyond the middle of the square areolet, which has the apical nervure faint, before it is a small square cloud and the apex is narrowly clouded. The 8th to 15th joints of antennae white, black above. Labrum yellow, tinged with red. ♀. Length 9 mm; terebra 2 mm. Kuching, Borneo. January. (John Hewitt, B. A.)

Face punctured, more or less striated. Front in the middle (between the yellow lines) strongly, closely longitudinally, more or less obliquely striated. Mesonotum finely, minutely punctured. Base of metanotum smooth on the depression, the rest closely, longitudinally striated; the part beyond the keel closely, strongly reticulated; the spines as long as they are broad at the base, narrowed and rounded towards the apex. Apical half of propleurae strongly closely striated, the upper part more strongly than the lower. Mesopleurae closely, strongly reticulated and striated, more strongly and widely below than above; the meta-pleurae below closely, rugosely reticulated, above somewhat strongly obliquely striated.

Ophioninae.

Charops malayanus sp. nov.

Black, the 1st abdominal segment, except at base and apex, and the legs, except the 4 posterior coxae and femora, the hinder tibiae, except narrowly at the base and apex, and the hinder tarsi, which are black; the underside of antennal scape, palpi and mandibles, white; the sides of the abdomen rufo-testaceous, the sides of the 6th with a large, triangular black mark, the 7th broadly black above; wings clear hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. ♂. Length 7 mm. Kuching, Borneo. (John Hewitt, B. A.)

Covered with a white pubescence, which is much longer and denser on the scutellum and metanotum; the latter has on the sides 2 longitudinal keels, extending from the base to near the

apex, where they converge; on the innerside at the base is a stout oblique keel and near the base of the apical third a thinner transverse one, beyond which are 2 or 3 transverse striae; in the middle of the base is an area, wider than long, of equal width and transverse at the apex; the part beyond it, to the middle, is transversely striated, with a longitudinal keel down the middle; the upper half of the metapleurae irregularly transversely striated; laterally at the base is a strong curved keel. Face closely reticulated. Mesonotum granular. Underside of antennae brownish.

Ist *Pristoceraea alba* Roths. ein *Ovios*? (Lep.)

Von Embrik Strand, Berlin.

Rothschild hat im IV. Bd. seiner „Novitates Zoologicae“, p. 183—184 eine *Pristoceraea alba* n. sp. aus Nyassaland beschrieben, die später von Hampson in „The Moths of South Africa“ (Part II) [Annals of the South African Museum II, p. 295] mit der Gattung *Ovios* vereinigt wurde, welche er zu den Noctuiden, Unterfamilie *Caradrininae*, zieht; noch in Kirbys „Catalogue of Lepidoptera Heterocera“ Vol. I, p. 40 figurierte *Ovios* unter den Agaristiden. Im Berliner Zoologischen Museum sind nun sowohl die typische Art, *O. capensis* H.-Sch. als „*O.*“ *alba* Roths. vorhanden, ich habe beide untersucht und mich davon überzeugt, daß erstere zwar eine typische Noctuide ist, letztere aber weder ein *Ovios* noch überhaupt eine Noctuide, sondern, wie schon Rothschild richtig erkannt hatte, eine Agaristide ist; dagegen kann sie nicht, wie von R. angenommen, in der Gattung *Pristoceraea* bleiben. Allerdings, wenn man *Agaristidae* und *Noctuidae* nur nach der von Hampson in „Catalogue of Lepidoptera Phalaenae“, Vol. I, p. 17—20, gegebenen Bestimmungstabelle unterscheiden will¹⁾, muß man „*Ovios*“ *alba* zu den Noctuiden

¹⁾ Beiläufig sei bemerkt, daß es sonderbar ist, daß in Hampsons Monographie der Agaristiden („Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum“, Vol. III, 1901) die doch vielfach als Agaristiden aufgefaßten Genera *Godasa* Wlk. (mit *sidae* F. und *sidae orientis* Bartel) und *Mila* Auriv. (mit *hebraica* Auriv. = *liturata* Btl. = *concinnum* Mab.) mit keinem Worte berücksichtigt werden; von „*Ovios*“ wird ebenda nur in der Einleitung so beiläufig erwähnt, daß sie den Agaristiden nahe steht und sich von diesen nur durch die Fühlerform unterscheidet. Es ist dies um so sonderbarer, als *Godasa* und *Mila* auch im „Key of the Genera“ der Acronyctinen im Vol. VII (1908) des Hampsonschen „Catalogue“ keine Aufnahme oder überhaupt Erwähnung gefunden haben.