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## Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Parasitic Hymenoptera taken at Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo by Mr. John Hewitt B. A.

By P. Cameron.

(Continuation.)

### Diapriini.

#### *Loxotropa tricarinata*, sp. n.

Black, smooth and shining, the antennae except the 3-jointed club, the head, legs and abdominal petiole red, the wings hyaline, the nervures fuscous, the edges of both longly, closely ciliated. Metanotum with a stout central keel and a thinner one on either side of it; the sides at the apex tuberculated. Scutellar fovea large, wider than long, rounded at the base; in front of it, bordering the apex of the mesonotum is a straight, narrow furrow; the sides are bordered by a narrow-flat margin or furrow. Base of metanotum raised, separated from the post-scutellum and raised above the latter, forming in the centre a conical protuberance. Abdominal petiole wider than long, clearly separated, covered with white pubescence as is also the collar and probably also the metathorax. Antennae sparsely covered with stiff hairs; the basal 3 joints of the flagellum longer than the others, the 1st not much longer than the 2nd; the last 3 much thicker than the others, forming a clearly defined club; the last joint longer than the penultimate, conical, the penultimate longer than the basal, which is longer than wide. ♀.

Length 2 mm.

In the forewings is a distinct basal cellule. In having 3 distinct keels on the metanotum this species differs from the described species of *Loxotropa*. One species has been described as having 1 keel on it.

### Diabrinae.

#### *Galesus eratocerus* sp. n.

Black, the legs inclining to piceous, their tarsi testaceous; wings hyaline, longly ciliated, the nervures fuscous; they are highly iridescent; smooth and shining, the flagellum of antennae densely covered with white pubescence. The metathorax and abdominal petiole are densely covered with moderately long (longer than that on the antennae) white pubescence ♀.

Length 2,5 mm.

The 1st joint of the flagellum is as wide as long; the 2nd and 3rd are the longest except the last; the 2nd one fourth longer than the 3rd, the 4th and 5th wider than long, but not much, the others to the last wider than long, the last conical, as long as the preceding 2 united; the last 5 forming a club, wider than the others. Temples longish, obliquely narrowed; the occiput transverse, stoutly margined. Parapsidal furrows widened towards the base. Scutellar foveae large, deep, longish oval. Abdomen as wide as the thorax.

The head is transverse and stoutly keeled behind; before the keel is a weakly crenulated furrow. The parapsidal furrows are distinct deep and curved, strongest at the base; near the tegulae is a shorter, weaker furrow. On the basal half of the scutellum are 2 oval foveae. There is a distinct, slightly curved furrow along the top of the mesopleurae. Metapleurae aciculated, with an irregularly crenulated furrow below.

### Scelionidae.

#### Scelioninae.

#### *Apegusoneura* gen. n.

Post-marginal nervure long, distinct, one third longer than the stigmal which is knobbed at the end and obliquely sloped. Antennae 12 jointed in both sexes, not thickened at the apex, the joints elongated. Ocelli in a triangle, the hinder separated from the eyes by half the distance they are from each other. Malar space two thirds of the length of the eyes. Mandibles bidentate. There are 3 parapsidal furrows, the lateral extending from the base to the apex, the central wider and shallower, not reaching to the apex. Scutellum wider than long, the apex broadly rounded. Post-scutellum depressed, with 2 keels down the centre, dividing it into 3 divisions or depressions. Metanotum short, flat, margined at the apex above and with 2 keels down the centre. Abdomen shorter than the head and thorax united, the sides keeled, the basal 3 segments more strongly than the others; the 3rd segment is the longest, being, if anything, longer than wide; the others are wider than long; all, except the last, are transverse at the apex; the basal 2 are striated, the basal strongly so.

In the ♀ the 3rd joint of the antennae is thinner than the others and is twice longer than wide; the others are shorter and thicker, longish ovate, the last longish conical, nearly as long as the preceding 2 united, in the ♂ the antennal joints are more elongate and not thickened. The distinctness of the central mesonotal furrow probably varies. The occiput is transverse and margined; the head is as wide as the thorax; the front is depressed.

In Dr. Kieffers table (Ann. Soc. scientifique de Bruxelles, XXXII, 114) it runs to *Iriteleia*, from which it may be known by the much shorter abdomen with only the 3rd segment longer than wide. Its nearest ally, I fancy, is *Apegus* Joer. nec. Kief., which, like it, has the apex of the antennae not forming a club or thickened in the ♀, but has the mandibles tridentate and the mesonotum with only 2 distinct furrows. The central furrow is not quite so clearly defined as it is shown by Mr. Brues in *Hoploteleia* in Gen. Ins., *Scelionidae* Pl. 1, f. 3. The neuration is as in the latter Genus, as shown, l. c.

The 3 known Bornean species may be separated by means of the following table.

- 1 (2) Antennae black, the centre of mesonotum not keeled . . . . . *nigricornis*.
- 2 (1) Antennae fulvous, the centre of the mesonotum keeled.
- 3 (4) Mesopleurae longitudinally striated, the tegulae fulvous . . . . . *carinatus*.

- 4 (3) Mesopleurae not striated, the tegulae black.  
*striolatus*.

*Apegusoneura striolatus* sp. nov.

Black, the antennae (brighter at the base, darker towards the apex) and the legs, except the coxae, honey—yellow; the wings hyaline, slightly tinged with fuscous, the nervures black; the tegulae dark fuscous. Mesonotum with distinct parapsidal furrows and with a distinct keel down the middle; it is somewhat strongly transversely striated — Scutellum strongly punctured, the sides with large, the apex with smaller foveae — Upper edge of propleurae with a broad close striated band, the striae slightly obliquely sloped from top to bottom; the lower apical part longitudinally striated. Mesopleurae smooth, the depressed middle striated. Metapleurae opaque, coarsely shagreened and more or less striated; they are covered (as is also the breast) with white pubescence. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united; the middle segments are weakly punctured.

The vertex behind the ocelli is strongly punctured—reticulated; there is a longitudinally keel below the ocelli, with stout curved striae on either side of the keel. Temples irregularly reticulated; their outer edge smooth, margined. Mandibles dark rufous. The last joint of the antennae is clearly shorter than the preceding two united — not one half longer than the penultimate. ♂.

Length 3,5 mm.

This species may be known from *A. nigricornis* by the strongly striated mesonotum, keeled in the centre, by the flagellum of the antennae being entirely rufous, with the last joint shorter compared with the preceding two, and by the lighter coloured wings. The parapsidal furrows, also are better marked.

**Seelionini.**

*Acantholapitha* gen. nov.

♂. Wings with a distinct stigma and a closed 2nd basal cellule; the stigmal branch ending in a knob—Antennae longer than the body, the joints elongate, pilose, the pedicel minute, the 3rd a little longer than the 4th. Eyes large, the malar space one third of their length. Ocelli in a curve, the hinder placed close to the eyes — There are no parapsidal furrows. Scutellum large, flat, bordered before and behind by a crenulated furrow. Post-Scutellum large, projecting behind in the middle into a large, triangular tooth and keeled down the middle; the sides form short, bluntly rounded teeth. Metanotum short, margined by a curved keel. Abdomen longer and as broad as the thorax; elongate-ovate, the base stoutly, longitudinally striated; the basal segment short, almost as long as it is wide; the 2nd and 3rd much larger, the former a little longer than the latter; it is also as wide as long; the 4th and following are much shorter, distinctly wider than long.

The front is raised in the centre, the raised part with obliquely sloped sides and keeled in the centre. Mandibles with large apical and 3 small teeth. The marginal vein is longer than the stigmal; there is a distinct costal cellule in the hindwings.

Comes nearest to *hapitha*. The form of the scutellar spine is different from what it is in the other genera with spined scutellum; with them there is only one, while in the present genus there are 3. I am not sure but that the eyes are pilose; there seems to be a short pile on them; probably in fresh examples the pubescence would be distinct.

to be continued.

**Entomologische Neuigkeiten.**

Australien beherbergt einige in die Familie Liparidae gehörende Arten, die zeitweilig großen Schaden an Mensch und Tier anrichten, *Teara contraria* und *Ocinara lewinae*. Letztere trat in einigen Distrikten von Neu-Süd-Wales im Jahr 1911 geradezu verheerend auf. Nicht nur Bäume, Sträucher, Gras und Menschen litten, sondern ganz besonders die Pferde, von denen viele eingingen. Es gab Erblindungen und die Leute lagen oft wochenlang in den Hospitälern. Nachdem Bäume und Sträucher kahl gefressen waren, stiegen die Raupen auf Wiesen und Weiden herab und machten sich über das Gras her, mit dem sie von den weidenden Pferden aufgenommen wurden. Die Haare riefen Geschwülste und Entzündungen hervor und viele Tiere gingen elend zugrunde. Manche Pferde wurden durch das furchtbare Jucken an ihrem ganzen Körper, denn sie legten sich zum Ausruhen nieder, halb verrückt und sprangen wie toll herum.

Entomologen, die sich für Gallen interessieren, seien auf Dr. Ernst Küsters Werk: Die Gallen der Pflanzen aufmerksam gemacht. Es ist im Verlag von S. Hirzel in Leipzig erschienen und kostet Mk. 16.

Im Schilfrohr des Wolga-Deltas, das dort undurchdringliche Dickichte bildet und 5—6 m hoch wird, befinden sich solche Mengen von Heuschrecken, daß sie sich zu Millionen vermehren. Sie wandern von dort auf die Felder, wo sie große Verwüstungen anstellen.

*Sphecodogastra texana* Cr. sind Bienen mit nächtlichen Gewohnheiten. Sie tragen dann Pollen und Nektar von *Oenothera rhombipetala* ein. Um 8 Uhr abends erscheinen sie und sind auf den Blumen zahlreich zu finden, während am Tag kein Stück zu sehen ist.

Die Tineide *Acrolepia granitella* und die Noctuide *Apopestes dilucida* sind Bewohner von Grotten in Katalonien. Sie sitzen zu hunderten an den Felsen, fliegen beim leisesten Schlag auf diese ab und dienen den vielen Fledermäusen als Nahrung. Die Noctuide ist so zahlreich, daß eine der Höhlen nach ihr den Namen Cova de las papallonas führt.

Kürzlich wurden trinkende Bienen gesehen, *Emphor bombiformis*; die einen flogen von der Wasserfläche auf, die anderen tauchten erst auf sie herab. Mit auf dem Rücken geschlossenen Flügeln ruhten sie, die Beinchen ausgestreckt, auf dem Wasser, den Rüssel eingetaucht, ca. 10 Sekunden lang, manchmal labten sich 5 Exemplare gleichzeitig.

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