

41.

ANNALE

ANNALS

VAN DIE

OF THE

TRANSVAAL MUSEUM

VOL. 16

PART 4

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE VERNAY-LANG KALAHARI EXPEDITION, MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, 1930

SPHEGIDAE AND PSAMMOCHARIDAE

BY DR G. ARNOLD

The Rhodesian Museum, Bulawayo

With 5 Text-figures

THIS collection contains a few new species, but the large majority consists of known species widely distributed throughout the Ethiopian region. There can be little doubt that if the collecting had taken place earlier, instead of at the close of the rainy season, the number of new species would have been considerably augmented. Collections were made at the following times and places, in the year 1930:

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Metsimaklaba, 12th March. | Mabeleapudi, 9th May.               |
| Kuke Pan, 30th March.     | Ngami Flats, 16th May.              |
| Gomodimo, 5th April.      | Maun, 7th June.                     |
| Kaotwe, 12th April.       | Mababe Flats, 15th June.            |
| Damara Pan, 21st April.   | Tsotsoroga Pan, 9th July.           |
| Gemsbok Pan, 5th May.     | Kabulabula, Chobe River, 24th July. |

SPHEGIDAE

LARRA Group

**Tachysphex marshalli** Turner var. **terrificus** n.v.

♀. 15-17 mm. long. Differs from the type of the species chiefly in colour.

Anterior tibiae and tarsi and apical half of the anterior femora, middle tibiae and tarsi and apex of the femora above and apical joint of the hind tarsi, ferruginous. The four basal joints of the middle tarsi fusco-ferruginous. Mandibles ferruginous, black at the apex. Wings fuscous, with a violaceous lustre. Abdomen entirely black. The sculpture of the epinotal dorsum is coarser than in the type of the species; its fundamental sculpture is a coriaceous reticulation, on which is superimposed on the basal two-thirds longitudinal and outwardly arcuate rugae, and on the apical third, transverse rugae.

Kaotwe, 1 ♀ type; Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀.

*Tachysphex syriacus* Kohl, Mabeleapudi, 1 ♀; Kaotwe, 1 ♀.

*T. Panzeri* var. *Caliban* Arn., Kuke Pan, 3 ♀♀, 1 ♂; Ngami, 1 ♀.

*T. asiinus* Arn., Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀.

**Tachytes cinerascens** n.sp.

♀. 15-17 mm. long. Black. Mandibles, the apical joint of the tarsi and the calcaria, fusco-ferruginous. Apical margins of the abdominal segments dull reddish brown, the colour on the tergites masked by the overlying pubescence. The pubescence on the head and legs is silvery grey, tinged with golden on the upper half of the face. Thorax with a dense greyish golden tomentum and a fine yellowish grey pilosity, the latter fairly dense on the epinotum. Tergites 1-4 with apical fasciae of silvery grey pubescence, the basal parts of the segments with dull grey pubescence which is apparent only when these parts are seen from behind. Fifth tergite with reddish yellow pubescence, the pygidial area with bright golden setae. Wings hyaline, the veins ferruginous. Clypeus fairly strongly and closely punctured, the apical margin convex, feebly excised medially, the median area with two small teeth on each side. Vertex finely and not very closely punctured. Interocular distance on the vertex equal to the length of the first two joints of the flagellum. Mesonotum and scutellum finely reticulate-punctate, the epinotum shallowly so. The dorsum of the epinotum is as long as the scutellum. Second sternite dull, closely and finely punctured, the following sternites shining and impunctate at the base, dull and closely punctured on their apical halves. Pygidial area triangular, the apex narrowly truncate. Galea a little longer than the scape. Tarsal comb yellowish white, the basal joint with 6 or 7 spines (7 in the type, 6 in the paratype).

Gemsbok Pan, type; Gomodimo, 1 ♀. Allied to *lachesis* Turner.

*Tachytes Distanti* Turner, Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀.

*T. erymnis* Turner, Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀, 1 ♂.

*T. separabilis* Turner, Metsimaklaba, 2 ♀♀.

*T. rhodesiana* Bisch., Kaotwe, 1 ♂. In this specimen the interocular distance is slightly less than in the type of the species.

*T. lepida* Arn., Gemsbok Pan, 2 ♀♀.

*T. Neavei* Turner, Damara Pan, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♂. The ♀ of this species has not hitherto been described.

♀. 17 mm. long. Colour and pubescence as in the ♂, the pygidial area covered with pale golden setae. The vertex closely punctured except at the sides, which have a few scattered large punctures. Mesonotum and scutellum more finely and more closely punctured than in the ♂. Second sternite dull, closely and finely punctured, the following sternites shining, sparsely and coarsely punctured on their apical halves. Galea about one and a half times longer than the scape. The joints of the flagellum are cylindrical, not dilated as in the ♂. Interocular distance on the vertex equal to the length of the second joint of the flagellum. Tarsal comb ferruginous, the basal joint with six spines.

*Palarus Handlirschii* Brauns var. *nigrior* Arn., Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♂.

*Liris haemorrhoidalis* F., Metsimaklaba, 1 ♀.

*L. atropos* Grib., Gomodimo, 1 ♂; Kaotwe, 1 ♀; Metsimaklaba, 1 ♀.

*Notogonidea ciliata* Smith, Damara Pan, 4 ♀♀; Kaotwe, 1 ♀; Maun, 1 ♀.

*N. felina* Arn., Mababe Flats, 1 ♂.

*N. sepulchralis* Gerst., Kuke Pan, 1 ♂.

*N. rufoscapa* Cam., Gomodimo, 1 ♂; Ngami Flats, 1 ♀. These two represent a dark variety, in which the tibiae and flagellum are black and the scapes fusco-ferruginous below and black above. The genitalia of the ♂ are typical.

## PISON group

*Pison allonymum* Schultz, Kuke Pan, 1 ♂.

## PHILANTHUS group

*Philanthus Melanderi* Brauns, Gomodimo, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♂; Damara Pan, 3 ♂♂; Kaotwe, 1 ♀.

*Cerceris curvitaris* Schlett., Ngami, 2 ♀♀.

*C. nobilitata* Cam., Ngami, 2 ♂♂.

*C. spinicaudata* Cam., Ngami, 2 ♂♂; Gomodimo, 1 ♂.

*C. Isis* Arn., Gemsbok Pan, 5 ♀♀; Damara Pan, 1 ♀; Kaotwe, 1 ♀; Gomodimo, 1 ♀.

*C. Schultzzei* Bisch., Damara Pan, 1 ♀; Gomodimo, 1 ♀; Gemsbok and Damara Pans and Gomodimo, 5 ♂♂. This is a melanic variety in which the red on the abdomen is replaced by black. Otherwise it does not differ from the type of the species.

***Cerceris van soni* n.sp. (Figs. 1, 1a-d)**

♀. 7 mm. long. In colour very much like *C. Osiris* Arn. Black. Mandibles excepting the piceous apex, clypeus excepting the apical margin, lower part of the face, frontal carina, scapes below, a spot on each side of the pronotal collar, outer half of the tegulae, the

metanotum, a transverse macula near the base of the second tergite, an apical band dilated at the sides on the third tergite and an apical band not reaching the lateral margins on the fifth tergite, yellowish white. Flagellum ochreous below, reddish brown above, the first joint brown below, the scapes reddish brown above. Tibiae dirty white, with a black streak below. The anterior femora on the underside except at the base and the apical third of the middle femora, dirty white. The anterior femora ferruginous on the inner side. The tarsi reddish ochreous, the basal joint straw-yellow. Trochanters, petiole, second tergite at the sides and at the base, second sternite excepting a black mark in the middle, ferruginous; third sternite ferruginous on the extreme apical margin, with a small yellowish white spot on each side. Wings hyaline, slightly smoky, the apex more distinctly infuscated. Clypeus and the pale parts of the face with a very fine fundamental puncturation and with a few larger punctures superimposed. Upper part of the face strongly and closely punctured, the vertex and temples less closely. Pronotum above, mesonotum and scutellum coarsely and not closely punctured, the last two shining. Sides of pronotum with several oblique rugae below. Metanotum shining, almost impunctate. Metapleurae coarsely reticulate-punctate and rugose. Epinotal triangle smooth and shining, without a median groove, the epinotal dorsum outside it as coarsely punctured as the mesonotum, but a little more closely, the sides and declivity closely reticulate-punctate. Tergites strongly and fairly closely punctured, the sternites coarsely punctured at the sides. Pygidial area elliptical, twice as

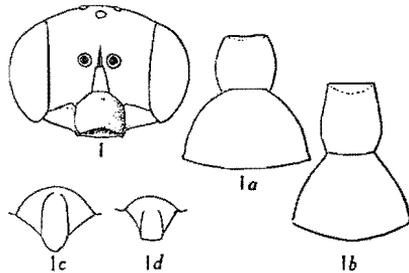


Fig. 1. *Cerceris van Soni*, female, head. 1a, petiole and first tergite. 1b, male, petiole and first tergite. 1c, female, pygidium. 1d, male, pygidium.

pygidium. Trochanters, petiole, second tergite at the sides and at the base, second sternite excepting a black mark in the middle, ferruginous; third sternite ferruginous on the extreme apical margin, with a small yellowish white spot on each side. Wings hyaline, slightly smoky, the apex more distinctly infuscated. Clypeus and the pale parts of the face with a very fine fundamental puncturation and with a few larger punctures superimposed. Upper part of the face strongly and closely punctured, the vertex and temples less closely. Pronotum above, mesonotum and scutellum coarsely and not closely punctured, the last two shining. Sides of pronotum with several oblique rugae below. Metanotum shining, almost impunctate. Metapleurae coarsely reticulate-punctate and rugose. Epinotal triangle smooth and shining, without a median groove, the epinotal dorsum outside it as coarsely punctured as the mesonotum, but a little more closely, the sides and declivity closely reticulate-punctate. Tergites strongly and fairly closely punctured, the sternites coarsely punctured at the sides. Pygidial area elliptical, twice as

long as wide in the middle, dull, finely coriaceous and rugulose. Median area of the clypeus wider than long, inflected at the apex, the fuscous apical margin arcuate. Inner orbits parallel. Temples wide, almost as wide as the eyes. Mesopleurae without tubercles. Petiole globose, barely longer than wide, shorter than the second tergite. Second sternite with a low basal platform. Hind tibiae with four spinose serrations.

♂. 6-7 mm. long. All the pale markings on the body and legs are pale lemon yellow. There is also an apical band of that colour on the second sternite, the apical half of the sixth tergite is pale yellow and the basal spot on the second tergite is subtriangular and larger than in the ♀. Sculpture like that of the ♀ but coarser. Median area of the clypeus convex, longer than wide, the apical margin with a small tooth in the middle and one on each side. Triangular area of the epinotum grooved down the middle, and with two small punctures on each side at about the middle. Petiole a little longer than wide, its sides not very convex, widest behind the middle, four-fifths as long as the second tergite. The latter is narrower than in the ♀ and is about three-fourths as long as wide at the apex. Basal platform of the second sternite more distinct than in the ♀. Pygidial area sparsely and very coarsely punctured, very little longer than wide, the apical margin transverse.

Ngami, 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

This species belongs to section H in the key to the species in my monograph of the Ethiopian Sphegidae (*Ann. Trans. Mus.*). The clypeus in the ♀ resembles that of *nigrostoma* Brauns.

#### *Cerceris bicarinata* n.sp. (Figs. 2, 2a)

♂. 10 mm. long. Black. Clypeus excepting the anterior margin and the lower three-fourths of the face including the frontal carina, pale lemon yellow. First three abdominal segments pale ferruginous, the rest black, the pygidial area slightly rufescent. Tergites 3-6 with pale yellow apical bands, that of the third and sixth very wide, not reaching the lateral margins on the sixth, those of the fourth and fifth very narrow; the first tergite has a small yellow streak on the apical angles. Fourth sternite and lateral margins of the fourth and fifth tergites fusco-ferruginous. Antennae dark brown above, umber brown below. Legs, excluding the coxae, flavo-ferruginous, the metatarsi of the fore and middle legs, the fore and middle tibiae above, the apices of the fore and middle femora below, the hind femora and tibiae below, yellow. The hind tibiae on the inside and the two basal joints of the hind tarsi are darker, or ferruginous yellow. Wings brownish fuscous, the radial cell and apical margin darker, the stigma and veins brown. Clypeus and pale parts of the face sparsely, irregularly and not coarsely punctured. The rest of the head closely and strongly punctured, almost reticulate-punctate, somewhat nitidulous. Declivous face of the pronotum transversely rugose, the metapleurae strongly and transversely striate, the dorsum of the pronotum, the mesonotum and the mesopleurae coarsely reticulate, with wide and deep punctures between the reticulations. Scutellum and epinotum reticulate-punctate, but not so strongly as the mesonotum, shining between the punctures, the triangular area of the epinotum shining, grooved down the middle and sharply transversely striate. The metanotum more finely punctured than the scutellum. Tergites 1-5 very coarsely and deeply punctured, the punctures

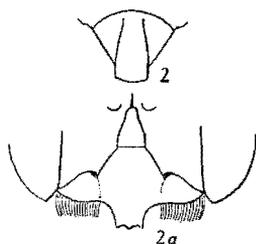


Fig. 2. *Cerceris bicarinata*, male, pygidium. 2a, clypeus.

wider than the spaces between them, the sixth tergite including the pygidial area more sparsely and more shallowly punctured. Second sternite shallowly and sparsely punctured, without a basal platform, the other sternites with a few large punctures at the sides. Median area of the clypeus feebly convex, considerably narrowed in front, nearly half as long again as wide in the middle, the apical margin with three stout teeth. Inner orbits parallel. Mesonotum divided by two longitudinal carinae into three subequal parts, the carinae lamelliform; the posterior corners of the mesonotum are deeply depressed. Scutellum saddle-shaped, or strongly concave transversely, its anterior lateral angles raised. Metanotum transversely carinate, the carina slightly concave. Epimerum of the mesopleurae produced into a subtriangular tubercle, which, seen from above, projects beyond the outer margin of the tegulae. Petiole, seen from above, nearly semicircular, shorter than the second tergite; the latter is nearly twice as wide at the apex as at the base. Pygidial area twice as long as wide, gradually widened towards the apex, which is feebly convex. Sixth sternite with the apical angles acutely dentate.

Kaotwe, 1 ♂.

A species very distinctly characterised by the structure of the thorax and unlike any other from the Ethiopian region.

#### ***Cerceris vernayi* n.sp.**

♂. 9 mm. long. Black. Clypeus and lower two-thirds of the face, excepting a black line on each side of the frontal triangle which is continued along the lateral margins of the median area of the clypeus, tegulae, metanotum and bands on tergites 2-5, pale straw-yellow. The band on the second tergite covers the apical third of the segment, that on the third all but the base; the band on the fourth is very narrow over the middle third and abruptly dilated laterally, and the bands of the fifth and sixth cover all but the base of the segments. The petiole has a small yellow spot a little in front of the hind margin and sternites 3 and 4 have small lateral spots of the same colour. Mandibles blackish, fusco-ferruginous in the middle. Scapes and first joint of the flagellum black, the second to sixth joints fusco-ferruginous above, ochreous below, the remaining joints, except the apical one, black; the apical joint is black at the base, ochreous beyond it. Tibiae and the fore and middle femora below at the apex, pale yellow, the tarsi pale reddish ochreous. Wings hyaline, the apical margin strongly fuscous. Clypeus and pale areas of the face dull, with a very shallow, fine and close puncturation and a few larger punctures scattered here and there. Vertex and temples closely and strongly punctured, almost reticulate-punctate. Metanotum shining, sparsely and relatively finely punctured, metapleurae transversely rugose, triangular area of the epinotum coarsely and obliquely rugose, except in the apical angle, where the rugae are transverse; the rest of the thorax coarsely punctured, sparsely on the scutellum, closely elsewhere, especially on the mesopleurae and sides of the epinotum which are reticulate-punctate. Tergites coarsely punctured, the punctures as large as those on the mesonotum but not so close together. Sternites coarsely punctured only at the sides. Median area of the clypeus about half as long again as wide, the apical margin with three teeth. Frontal carina very high, lamelliform and acute. Inner orbits parallel. Temples in the middle as wide as the eyes. Interocular distance on the vertex equal to the length of the first seven joints of the flagellum. Apical joints of the flagellum not excavated below, the last joint cylindrical, pointed at the apex and barely one-fourth longer than the penultimate joint. Epimerum of

the mesopleurae with a triangular crest, projecting beyond the tegulae when viewed from above. Dorsal face of the pronotal collar as long as the first two joints of the flagellum. Petiole more or less barrel-shaped, widest a little behind the middle, narrower at the base than at the apex, barely longer than wide, two-thirds as long as the second tergite. The latter is a little more than three times wider at the apex than at the base. Pygidial area coarsely and not closely punctured, a little longer than wide, transverse at the apex and not much narrower there than in the middle. Hind tibiae with six serrations.

Kuke Pan, 1 ♂.

Allied to *C. rhodesiae* Brauns from which it may be distinguished by the colour, the less coarse sculpture, the epimeral crest and the joints of the flagellum which are not excavated below.

### THYREOPUS group

*Oxybelus angustus* Sauss., Kuke Pan, 1 ♂.

*O. Woosnami* Arn., Ngami, 1 ♀; Gemsbok Pan, 2 ♀♀.

*O. bicornutus* Arn., Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀; Damara Pan, 2 ♀♀.

### CHLORION group

*Sphex kalaharica* n.sp. (Figs. 3, 3a and b)

♀. 17-24 mm. long. Black. Fore and middle femora, tibiae and tarsi, tegulae, base of the costal vein, second joint of the petiole excepting a black streak above, the second tergite and the basal half of the third at the sides, ferruginous. The pronotal collar is sometimes ferruginous or partly so, and the second tergite is sometimes diffusely infuscated in the middle. Mandibles black, with a narrow fusco-ferruginous bar in the middle. Wings hyaline, the apex faintly fuscous, the veins blackish except at the extreme base of the wing where they are ferruginous. Head, mesonotum, sides of the thorax, epinotum and hind coxae with silvery grey decumbent pubescence, tomentose on the sides of the thorax, and very scanty on the mesonotum. Temples, face and underside of the thorax with a sparse whitish pilosity. The

pubescence on the tergites is microscopic and grey, not masking the colour on the black tergites as is the case in *C. punctaticeps* Arn. Clypeus, face and vertex in front moderately shining under the pubescence, sparsely and fairly strongly punctured as in *punctaticeps*. Pronotal collar shining, sparsely and finely punctured. Mesonotum and scutellum shining, irregularly, sparsely and coarsely punctured, without any transverse rugae. Metanotum a little more closely punctured than the scutellum. Sides of the thorax sparsely punctured, the punctures shallow. Scutate area of the epinotal dorsum transversely rugose and strongly punctured between the rugae. Clypeus, excluding the frontal triangle, about three-fifths wider than long, the apical margin straight. Inner orbits moderately convergent below. Interocular distance on the vertex equal to the length of the first three joints of the flagellum plus half of the fourth. The distance between the posterior ocelli and the eyes is three-fifths greater than the distance between the posterior ocelli. Pronotum rounded in front and at the sides, convex,

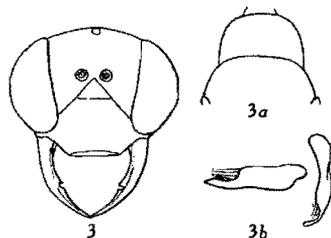


Fig. 3. *Sphex kalaharica*, female, head. 3a, pronotum. 3b, male, side and dorsal view of the stipes.

barely twice as wide as long, and much longer than in *puncticeps*. Dorsum of the epinotum a little shorter than the mesonotum, the scutate area one-third longer than wide in the middle. First joint of the petiole as long as the second, two-fifths longer than the second tergite and as long as the hind femur.

♂. 16–18 mm. long. Fore and middle tarsi and apical half of the coxae, trochanters, the posterior femora at the base and at the apex on the outside and the hind tibiae excepting the underside, ferruginous. The second segment of the petiole and the second tergite are more distinctly fuscous than in the ♀, otherwise the colour is as in that sex. The tergites have a greyish decumbent pubescence, longer and more conspicuous than in the ♀. Pubescence of the face and clypeus dense and silvery. The mesonotum in some specimens is fairly closely transversely rugose, sparsely punctured between the rugae. Scutellum sometimes longitudinally striate at the sides. Dorsum of the epinotum less distinctly punctured between the rugae than in the ♀, sometimes the punctures are altogether absent. As usual in this sex, the inner orbits are more convergent below than in the ♀, the interocular distance across the middle of the clypeus being only half as long as across the vertex. The genitalia resemble those of *puncticeps*, but the apical lamina of the stipes is relatively much shorter than in that species and not so thin.

Kaotwe, Damara and Kuke Pans and Gomodimo. Types of the ♀ and ♂ from Damara Pan.

This species is allied to *puncticeps* and, apart from the smaller size, differs by the narrower face and clypeus, the sculpture of the mesonotum and, in the ♂, also by the genitalia. I take this opportunity to point out that the figure of the stipes of *puncticeps*, Plate XI in my monograph of the Sphegidae, is not quite correct. The apical lamina in fresh specimens curves inwards but does not lie at right angles to the base, that position being due to contraction after drying.

*Sphex insignis* race *transvaalensis* Cam., Metsimaklaba, 1 ♂; Damara Pan, 2 ♀♀; Gomodimo, 1 ♀.

*S. dolichodera* Kohl, Damara Pan, 3 ♂♂; Kuke Pan, 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Maun, 1 ♀.

*S. bonae-spei* Lep., Kuke Pan, 1 ♀, 1 ♂.

*S. bonae-spei* var. *ferrugineipes* Lep., Damara Pan, 1 ♀.

*S. (Parapsammophila) Ludovici* Smith, Damara Pan, 1 ♂.

*S. (Psammophila) Tydei* Guill. var. *capensis* Lep., Damara Pan, 1 ♀.

*Sceliphron laevigatum* Kohl, Metsimaklaba, 1 ♀.

*Chlorion umbrosum* Christ. var. *lanatum* Mocs., Kaotwe, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Damara Pan, 2 ♀♀; Kuke Pan, 1 ♀.

*C. umbrosum* var. *metallicum* Mocs., Metsimaklaba, 1 ♀.

*C. (Harpactopus) tyrannum* Smith, Kuke Pan, 1 ♀; Gemsbok Pan, 3 ♀♀.

### BEMBEX group

*Bembex intermedia* Dhlb., Metsimaklaba, 6 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂.

*B. capensis* Lep., Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀; Gomodimo, 1 ♀; Ngami, 1 ♂.

*B. ulula* Arn., Kuke Pan, 1 ♂.

*Stizus Dewitzi* Handl., Mabeleapudi, 1 ♀.

*S. oxydorcus* Handl., Metsimaklaba, 7 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂.

*S. Braunsi* Handl., Metsimaklaba, 2 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂.

*Arpactus thalia* Handl., Metsimaklaba, 8 ♀♀, 5 ♂♂; Kuke Pan, 1 ♂.

## PSAMMOCHARIDAE

In this family the collection includes a few undescribed species already known to me from other collections, and which will be described in my forthcoming monograph of the Psammocharidae of the Ethiopian region. These species and varieties are indicated in this list by an asterisk.

## Subfam. PEPSINAE

- \**Hemipepsis glabrata* Klug. race *Anchietae* Rad. var. *rhodesiana* Arn., Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀; Damara Pan, 1 ♂.  
 \**H. Braunsi* Arn., Mababe Flats, 1 ♀; Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀.  
*Cyphononyx atropos* Smith, Tsotsoroga Pan, 1 ♂.

## Subfam. CTENOCERINAE

*Clavelia modesta* n.sp. (Fig. 4)

♀. 11 mm. long. Black. Covered closely with a microscopic decumbent pubescence, except on the clypeus, epinotum and tarsi; this pubescence gives the head, thorax and femora a purplish blue, and the abdomen a greenish blue sheen. Wings fuscous. Apical margin of the labrum, lower margin of the mandibles, temples and anterior coxae with long, stiff black hairs. Clypeus shining, finely and closely punctured except in front, where the punctures are sparse and larger, the extreme apical margin impunctate. The clypeus is about half as wide again as long, and deeply depressed on each side of the base (as is usual in the genus); the anterior margin is feebly convex. Inner orbits parallel. Interocular distance on the vertex equal to the length of the first two joints of the flagellum plus half of the third. The second joint is four times longer than wide at the apex and about one-fourth longer than the third. Posterior ocelli as far from the eyes as from each other. Pronotum twice as wide behind as long in the middle, the sides moderately convergent in front, the declivous face very short, the hind margin angular. Mesonotum as long as the pronotum, and as long as the scutellum and metanotum united. Postnotum and epinotum transversely rugose, the rugae on the epinotum becoming gradually stronger and wider apart towards the hind margin. The dorsum of the epinotum is very little longer than the oblique declivity, slightly narrowed behind, and including the postnotum, as long as wide in the middle. Sixth sternite compressed transversely, almost carinate in the middle.

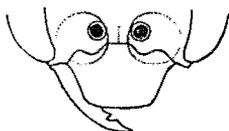


Fig. 4. *Clavelia modesta*, female, clypeus.

Damara Pan, 1 ♀.

- \**Clavelia* n.sp. A yellow-winged species, not unlike *C. ramosa* Smith in general appearance and represented in the collection of the South African Museum by a specimen from Ombombo, South-West Africa.

## Subfam. PSAMMOCHARINAE

- Schistonyx umbrosus* Klug., Ngami, 2 ♀♀; Gomodimo, 1 ♀; Damara Pan, 1 ♂; Kuke Pan, 1 ♂.  
*S. sinuatus* Bisch., Gomodimo, 1 ♀.  
*Psammochares rutilus* Klug. var. *lutarius* Sauss., Maun, 1 ♀.  
*P. plumbeus* F., Metsimaklaba, 1 ♀.  
 \**P.* n.sp., Gemsbok Pan, 1 ♀.  
 \**Paracyphononyx* n.sp., Kaotwe, 1 ♂.

***Pseudoclavelia* Haupt (*Eidopompilus* Kohl) *argenteosignata* n.sp.**  
(Figs. 5, 5a and b)

♀. 10 mm. long. Black. Head and thorax covered with a dense, decumbent and silvery pubescence, except the following parts: upper half of the face in the middle, vertex, occiput, a round area in the middle of the pronotal collar, mesonotum excepting the hind margin and two small patches on each side near the tegulae, a median triangular area with the base in front on the epinotal dorsum and the lower half of the sides of the epinotum. The coxae, femora, anterior tibiae and the middle tibiae on the outside are also covered with silvery pubescence. Tergites 1-3 with apical fasciae of silvery pubescence, slightly attenuated in the middle. Wings hyaline, the veins blackish, the fore wing from a little beyond the radial cell to the apex deeply infuscated. Last three joints of the maxillary palpi very long, the three united equal to the length of the first four joints of the anterior tarsus. Labrum fringed with short spines. Apical margin of the clypeus almost straight. Lower third of the inner orbits divergent below, the upper two-thirds nearly parallel. Interocular distance on the vertex equal to the length of the first three joints of the flagellum. Posterior ocelli nearly as far from the eyes as from each other. Second joint of the flagellum very little longer than the third. Dorsal face of the pronotal collar sloping downwards in front, as long in the middle as the mesonotum, the anterior face very oblique. The sides of the pronotal collar are vertical in the upper half, their junction with the dorsal surface rounded. Scutellum cushion-shaped, half as long as the mesonotum and nearly three times as long as the metanotum. Epinotum, including the declivity, a little longer than the pronotum. Anterior tarsi with a well-developed comb composed of stout grooved spines, of which there are five on the basal joint.

Gomodimo, 1 ♀, type; Damara Pan, 1 ♀.

The venation and infuscation of the fore wing is the same as in *P. Jouberti* Kohl, to which this species is closely related. It differs from *Jouberti* by the bright silvery pubescence, which is more extensive on the head and thorax, and by the shorter pronotum, which is no longer than the mesonotum.

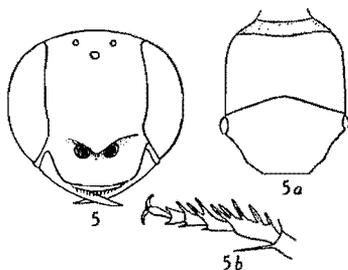


Fig. 5. *Pseudoclavelia argenteosignata*, female, head. 5a, pro-mesonotum. 5b, anterior tarsus.