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THYREUS ABBOTII (Swains).

Our illustration of this curious Sphinx moth was made from a pen and ink sketch drawn many years ago by Titian R. Peale. The larvæ feeds upon species of *Vitis* and *Ampelopsis*. The distribution of the species is Canada, eastern United States, westward to Iowa.

NOTES ON *CELITHEMIS FASCIATA* (Odonata);

With a Short Description of the Female.

By J. S. HINE, Columbus, Ohio.

Very little has appeared in literature regarding *Celithemis fasciata*. Within the last two years I have seen no less than a dozen specimens of the species, and during the past summer I had the pleasure of observing in the field and collecting half that number near Akron, Ohio. To my knowledge the female has never been described, so I give below a short description of that sex.

Mature Female.—Head with vertex and dorsal edge of frons dark shining brown, with a violet tinge from some views; eyes, antennæ, mandibles and distal edges of labrum and labium dark; other parts yellow. Thorax yellow with a wide median, a humeral and some

Four New Entomophilous Wasps.

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD.

PISONOPSIS FOX.

(1) *Pisonopsis triangularis*, n. sp.

♀.—Length 6 mm. Stature of *Bothynostethus distinctus* FOX. Black, closely, opaquely punctate. Ocelli arranged almost in an equilateral triangle. Eyes slightly convergent above, with a median emargination within, but not deeply emarginated, as in *Pison*. Clypeus with a median triangular production. Mandibles beneath strongly emarginate at basal third and rufous from the emargination to apex. Metathorax rugulose, with a median furrow and a delicate carina, the furrow lined on either side from the carina. Wings subhyaline, the tegulae, stigma and veins brown-black; the submedian cell is distinctly shorter than the median; the first recurrent nervure is interstitial with the first transverse cubitus, while the second recurrent joins the second submarginal cell at its apical fourth. Abdomen distinctly punctate, the dorsal segments 1-4 broadly depressed at apex and clothed with a silvery or at least glitery pubescence, especially noticeable laterally; ventral segments 2-5 narrowly testaceous at apex and finely, closely punctate. Longer spur of hind tibiae nearly as long as the basal joint of tarsi.

Hab.—Colorado. Carl F. Baker Collection, No. 2061.

Type, No. 5064, U. S. N. M.

NITELIOPSIS Saunders.

(2) *Niteliopsis striatipes*, n. sp.

♀.—Length 6.5 mm. Head and thorax black, finely, closely, cribrately punctate, the face, temples, pronotum and pleura with a silvery pubescence; abdomen rufous; legs black, the tarsi more or less rufous, brownish at base, while all the tibiae have a white stripe outwardly. The clypeus is strongly produced medially and again produced medially into a quadrate production. Wings hyaline, broadly fuscous at apical margins; the second submarginal cell receives both recurrent nervures; while the submedian and median cells are nearly of an equal length.

Hab.—California. Carl F. Baker Collection, No. 2375.

Type, No 5065. U. S. N. M.

HARPACTUS Jarine.

(3) *Harpactus howardi*, n. sp.

♀.—Length 5.5 mm. Head and thorax black; abdomen rufous, smooth, impunctate; inner orbits from base of clypeus and narrowed above to beyond the middle of face, the anterior margin of the clypeus, the scape beneath, a stripe on the front tibiae anteriorly and a slight line on middle tibiae near the base, yellow; mandibles, except apex, black. The metathorax has a distinct triangular area at base, which is smooth except some lineations at extreme base. Wings hyaline the stigma and veins brown-black; the submedian cell is

much longer than the median: both recurrent nervures join the second submarginal cell, the first at the middle, the second *before* the middle, of its apical half.

Hab.—Claremont, Cal. Collected April 18, 1898, by Dr. L. O. Howard.

Type, No. 5070, U. S. N. M.

(4) *Harpactus cockerelli*, n sp.

♀.—Length 5 mm. Head and thorax black, but clothed with a short whitish or silvery pubescence, and giving the insect a very hoary appearance; inner orbits narrowly anteriorly, the anterior margin of clypeus the palpi, the mandibles basally, the antennæ except the scape, pedicel and first three or four joints of flagellum above, the tegulæ, knees, tibiæ at base, the anterior and middle tibiæ in front, and more or less of the tarsi, noney-yellow or pale ferruginous. Wings hyaline, the costa and stigma brown black, the internal veins paler: the venation agrees with *H. howardi*, except that the second recurrent nervure joins the second submarginal cell *at the middle* of its apical half. Abdomen rufous, the dorsal segments rather broadly margined with a whitish or silvery pubescence at apex.

Hab.—Mesilla Park, N. M. Collected June 9, 1898, by Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell.

Type, No. 5071, U. S. N. M.

NOTES OF MISSOURI SPHINGIDÆ.

BY R. R. ROWLEY, LOUISIANA, MO.

Of the genus *Philampelus*, *achemon* is our commonest species, and may be said to be fairly plentiful most years. The larva is much like that of *pandorus*, but may be known by the oblong instead of round, lateral yellow spots. Both want the caudal horn at maturity and are remarkable for their short, thick appearance at rest, the head being withdrawn into the swollen thoracic segments. Both feed on grape and woodbine.

Of five larvæ of *achemon* taken September 30, 1897, two had a light pea-green ground color; two, smoky, yellowish brown and one a deep reddish brown. The young larvæ of *Philampelus* have long, slender caudal horns that curve toward the head like a dog's tail, but only a polished wart at maturity. Both species mentioned above are double-brooded and the August imagoes of *pandorus* have rosy patches on the hind margins of both wings, as I have seen in Mr. O. C. Poling's collection. I have found the larvæ of *pandorus* rare, but have taken more imagoes at light than *achemon*. Mr. Poling has informed me