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## THE FELDMAN COLLECTING SOCIAL.

(See Plate V.)

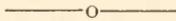
An evidence of advancing interest in the study of insects is indicated in the fact that Philadelphia, which may well be called the home of American Entomology, sustains two entomological societies, namely, the American Entomological Society and the Feldman Collecting Social. The former society now works in conjunction with the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, having rooms in the building of the Academy, and was organized in 1859. It is not the writer's intention, however, to deal with this society, other than by way of comparison, in order to show that the more recent organization is not intended to work inharmoniously with the older, but was formed to stimulate a social acquaintanceship among the collectors of Philadelphia without eliminating the advancement of their study. Sociality and the advancement of natural science were to be promoted hand in hand, neither to be sacrificed to the other.

While the members of the Feldman Collecting Social recognize fully the worth of the American Entomological Society, and are proud of its prestige in the entomological world, many of them being members of it, yet it long ago became apparent to

its tip running parallel with the termination of the third vein; tegulæ white, with glistening white cilia; halteres honey-yellow.

*Female*.—Length 4-5.5 mm.; length of wings 4.5-5.5 mm. The face is somewhat broader than that of the male; the abdomen, which has only five apparent segments, is broader and flatter. The fore tarsi are plain, the concavity of the first joint, the cluster and series of spines on the plantar surface are much less conspicuous than in the male. The same is true of the three black spines or spurs, at the distal end of the fore tibia.

For the two male and three female specimens from which this description is drawn, I am indebted to Mr. W. A. Snow, who collected them on Old Woman Creek, Wyoming (twelve miles north of Lusk) in July. The five specimens show a considerable variation in the color of the wings and body, some of them being much more yellow than others. There can be no doubt, however, that they all belong to the same species.



### NOTES ON OXYBELUS.—II.

By CARL F. BAKER, Fort Collins, Colo.

The species mentioned in this paper possess squamæ having lateral curved points. In all previously known species belonging to this group the spine is emarginate at tip. Three of the new species described herein (*robertsonii*, *varicoloratus* and *hirsutus*) form a new group of this section, having the spine entire at the tip. The new species are all Rocky Mountain forms, taken very near or within the hills. Several of them, like Prof. Cockerell's *cladothricis*, have a much greater extent of rufous on the abdomen than has so far occurred among eastern species.

**Oxybelus robertsonii** n. sp. ♂.—Vertex and thorax finely, somewhat sparsely punctate, the occiput finely transversely striato-punctate. Prothorax transversely carinate, not sharp angled at sides; mesonotum in front, and scutellum and postscutellum medially carinate; squamæ nearly joining behind, with very large, strong, lateral points but little bent, their tips somewhat exceeding tips of squamæ; spine rather long, narrow at base, towards the truncate tip flat and broadened to twice its width at base, sides of apical third parallel; metathorax with median space long triangular, passing into a short median carina, within transversely striate; above and lateral faces finely transversely rugose; pleuræ transversely striate. Abdomen oval, finely, somewhat sparsely punctate, scarcely constricted between the segments; last two segments coarsely punctate, the apical trapezoidal, truncate at tip; without lateral spines. Color black; pubescence silky, very thick on face, finer and thinner on rest of body;

mandibles piceous for a short distance at middle. Antennæ black, shading into light chocolate towards tips; tegulæ piceous; squamæ at base and spine at tip very pale yellowish; narrow apical margins of abdominal segments 1-5 brilliant silvery, these bands narrowly margined inwardly (basally) with bright fulvous; apical segment piceous. Legs black, anterior tibiæ at base and apex, and all tarsi piceous. Wings hyaline, nervures brown. Length 4.75 mm.

Foothills five miles west of Fort Collins, Colo., August 4th. I dedicate this very distinct species to Mr. Charles Robertson, the author of the "Synopsis of *N. A. Oxybelus*."

***Oxybelus varicoloratus*** n. sp. ♀.—Head finely closely punctured, occiput somewhat transversely striato-punctate; hind ocelli tending towards the position in *cornutus*. Pronotum with a transverse carina, not angled at sides; mesonotum rather coarsely and closely punctured; mesopleuræ sparsely punctured; scutellum with a weak median carina; squamæ long, narrow, nearly joining behind, with a very strong short lateral tooth, which is not curved and does not exceed the tips of the squamæ; spine very obtusely rounded at the tip, rather short, channeled above, sides nearly parallel; metanotum above and lateral faces striato-punctate; pleuræ transversely striate; the ovate median area convex above within and punctate, concave below and smooth, passing below into a rather long median carina. Abdomen oval, closely, finely punctured, scarcely constricted between the segments; apical segments very coarsely punctured, sides curved and narrowed to a truncate point. Color black; pubescence silky, fine and rather thick all over the body, more so on face and base of metathorax; mandibles piceous at middle; scape black, yellowish at tip beneath, flagellum brown, lighter below; tegulæ and postscutellum yellow; rather broad apical margins of abdominal segments 1-4 silvery, these bands narrowly margined inwardly with yellow, which is interrupted at middle by a spot of rufous; on segments 3-4 the yellow band is very narrowly margined inwardly with rufous; fifth and sixth segments entirely rufous; ventral segments 2-3 with narrow yellow bands. Legs black, fore tibiæ and middle and hind tibiæ at extreme base yellowish rufous; fore tarsi yellow, middle and hind tarsi black at base to light brown at tip. Wings hyaline, veins piceous. Length 6 mm.

Fort Collins, Colo., on flowers of *Solidago canadensis* in Aug.

***Oxybelus hirsutus*** n. sp. ♀.—Nearly related to *varicoloratus*. Differing as follows: pubescence very unusually thick all over body, especially on the head. Pronotum back of carina except spot at middle, tubercles, and spot on either side of scutellum, yellow. The yellow on abdominal segments 1-2, and on ventral segments 2-3, very broad. Abdomen long oval, apical segment triangular, sides straight, tip slightly emarginate. Legs black; middle trochanters beneath at tips and hind coxæ beneath, yellow; fore and hind femora beneath at tips, and middle femora broadly

the whole length beneath, yellow; anterior tibiæ and tarsi yellow, middle and hind tibiæ at base and apex, and the hind tibiæ outwardly yellow; middle and hind tarsi brown at base to sordid white at tips. Length 5.5 mm.

Fort Collins, Colo., August. This species differs from *varicoloratus* as above described. With that species it differs from *robertsonii* in having the last two segments of the abdomen rufous, in having yellow bands on the abdomen back of the silvery bands instead of reddish, in being otherwise much more highly colored, especially on the legs, and in various structural characters as described. By the form of the spine and squamæ, and by the coloration, these three species form a very distinct and conspicuous group.

**Oxybelus abdominalis** n. sp. ♂.—Head, mesonotum and scutellum, coarsely sparsely punctured, more thickly so on the occiput, and finer on the face. Pronotum with a transverse carina, sides scarcely angled; mesonotum with a median depression posteriorly; scutellum and post-scutellum with indistinct median carinæ, the former with lateral margins membranous, the latter alike in structure and half the width of the squamæ; squamæ very large, hemispherical, separated behind, lateral points minute and not exceeding tips of squamæ; spine short, broad, broader at tip, evenly rather deeply emarginate; metanotum above, lateral faces and pleuræ strongly punctato-striate; median area small, triangular, having within three strong transverse carinæ, passing below into a long median carina. Abdomen broad oval, scarcely constricted between the segments, not as coarsely punctured as the mesonotum, rather closely on segments 1-2, more sparsely on 3-5; segments 3-6 with strong, broad, blunt lateral spines; last two segments very coarsely punctured, the apical long trapezoidal, truncate at tip. Color black; pubescence silvery, normal; mandibles yellow, with black tips; scape piceous, yellow at tip, flagellum light brownish yellow; spot on either side of pronotum back of carina, tubercles, tegulæ, membranous margins of scutellum, squamæ and most of spine, whitish or somewhat yellowish white. Abdominal segments 1-4 with apical margins broadly silvery, these bands narrowly edged inwardly with yellow; segments 1-2, most of 5, and 6-7 bright rufous. Legs black; fore and middle femora at tips, fore and middle tibiæ, and hind tibiæ at base, yellow; fore tarsi yellow, middle and hind tarsi more dusky. Length 3.75 mm.

Fort Collins, Colo., on flowers of *Solidago canadensis* in August. This species is very distinct from any described North American form in the membranous margins of the scutellum and coloration of the abdomen. It seems to be more nearly related to *mexicanus* than to any other species. Although there is a

great variation in size, yet the specimens are identical in other respects.

**Oxybelus emarginatus** Say.

I have numerous specimens of this very variable species from the East and from Colorado. The following, which I find commonly in specimens contained in my collection, may be added to the specific characters given by Robertson. Lateral point of squamæ minute, not exceeding (rarely attaining) tip of squamæ; spine usually somewhat longer than broad, sides gently rounded; metanotum above with strong oblique striæ, reticulate immediately below the spine, with a small, well-defined, triangular area above and joining the large, median, triangular area. Lateral faces closely finely punctate or striato-punctate; median area long triangular, smooth or faintly striate within; metapleuræ finely punctato-striate, sometimes smooth at the middle; last dorsal segment in female short, triangular, very slightly emarginate at tip; last dorsal segment in male short trapezoidal, truncate apically.

*O. sparideus* Ckll. (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xxii, 292) as it stands at present, is a synonym of *emarginatus*. There is nothing in the description to separate it. In a note below, the description, Mr. Fox says it differs in the form of the spine and coarser puncturing. A detailed drawing of the squamæ and spine of *sparideus* received from Prof. Cockerell, shows the form usual in *emarginatus*. The difference in the puncturing as here exhibited would not alone be sufficient to separate them.

I have found three forms in Colorado, all very closely allied to *emarginatus*, but presenting structural characters which render it impossible for me to unite them at present. I give herewith comparative descriptions of these three forms. Such is the wide divergence in structural characters that I do not believe either *intermedius* or *dilutus* will prove to be the female of *coloradensis*. Material collected by Prof. Cockerell, in New Mexico, and determined by Mr. Fox as *emarginatus*, should probably be referred to one of these forms.

**Oxybelus dilutus** n. sp.—Differs from *emarginatus* as follows:—Female: mesonotum and scutellum sparsely punctured; squamæ with lateral points large, strong, nearly straight, scarcely equaling tips of squamæ; spine strongly narrowed to the base; metathorax above with oblique striæ, no

reticulations below the spine; median area widely open above, passing into a very short carina below; lateral faces more strongly striate. Length 4.25 mm.

Fort Collins, Colo., August.

**Oxybelus intermedius** n. sp.—Differs from *emarginatus* as follows:—Female: head and thorax densely, but very coarsely punctured; squamæ with lateral points acute, very large and long, half the length of the whole squamæ and much exceeding the tips; spine narrowed to the base, sides straight, apical third yellowish brown; metathorax above punctate, reticulate below the spine; median area triangular, point attenuate, passing into a very short carina; within smooth at the center, reticulate around the margins. Length 6 mm.

Fort Collins, Colo., August.

**Oxybelus coloradensis** n. sp.—Differs from *emarginatus* as follows:—Male: position of ocelli tending towards that in *cornutus*; puncturing of the head and thorax as coarse as in *intermedius*; mesonotum in front and behind with a median carina, medially the surface is depressed; postscutellum with two large circular depressions behind on either side, in front of these a median transverse carina; lateral points the squamæ short, strong, blunt, somewhat curved inwardly, but little exceeding the tips of the squamæ; spine much longer than in *emarginatus*, rather strongly narrowed towards the base, apical half yellowish brown; metanotum above with oblique carinæ, reticulate below the spine; median area long triangular, smooth or faintly striate within, extending below into a very short carina; lateral faces rugose. Abdomen more slender than in *emarginatus*, last dorsal segment nearly rectangular; hind tibiæ black, yellowish at base. Length 3.75-4.5 mm.

Fort Collins, Colo., August.

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#### ERRATA.

In article by Dr. Ottolengui, page 126, present volume, one type is credited to Mexico. This should read New Mexico.

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