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“J’engage donc tous à éviter dans leurs écrits toute personnalité, toute allusion dépassant les limites de la discussion la plus sincère et la plus courtoise.”—*Laboulbène.*

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punctured striæ moderately strong, interstices flat, rather shining, almost smooth; anterior femora armed with a long sharp triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ very strongly sinuate on their inner margin, the margin being almost angled in the centre.

Length, 2—2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

By beating hedges (probably on *Cratægus*), Repton, Burton-on-Trent, and Bircham Newton, Norfolk; I believe that the species is by no means uncommon, and will be found in most collections.

The School House, Lincoln:

October, 1890.

HYMENOPTEROLOGICAL NOTES.

BY P. CAMERON, F.E.S.

I.—NOTES ON BRITISH CYNIPIDÆ.

Sapholytus connatus, Hartig, Germ. Zeit., ii, 198.—This species is British; I have reared it from the galls of *Andricus noduli* in Clydesdale. *Sapholytus* merely differs from *Synergus* in having an open radial cellule.

Xestophanes.—We have two species of this genus in Britain—*potentillæ*, Lin., = *splendens*, Htg., = *abbreviatus*, Thoms., Opusc. Ent., 1877, 805, and *brevitarsis*, Thoms., l. c., = *tormentillæ*, Schlectendal, Ent. Nacht., 1880, 176. The latter species is readily separated from *potentillæ* by the third antennal joint being perceptibly longer than the fourth, by the parapsidal furrows being complete, and by the fourth joint of the hinder tarsi being hardly longer than broad. *Potentillæ* forms galls on *Potentilla reptans*; *brevitarsis* on *Potentilla tormentilla*.

Aulax graminis, Cam.—I cannot distinguish this species by any characters, structural or in coloration, from *A. hieracii*, and am inclined to think the two are identical, notwithstanding that they are found on such different plants. This conclusion seems the more likely from *A. hieracii* having been bred from galls on *Linaria vulgaris* and *Cytisus capitatus*; cf. Mayr, Cynip. Gallen, p. 9.

Aulax minor, Htg.—I should say that this species is only a variety of *A. papaveris*. According to Hartig and Mayr, it differs from *papaveris* in the antennæ being "brown," often yellowish or reddish at the base, the scutellum without a furrow, and the abdomen in ♀ more or less yellowish or castaneous-brown beneath. I find, however, so much variation in all these points, as also in size, among specimens reared from poppy capsules collected in the same field and at the same time, that I cannot quite look upon *minor* as a good species.

Aulax glechomæ.—If not common, this species appears to have a very wide range in Britain. I received specimens this autumn from the Isle of Man, where the galls were taken by Miss Constance Abrahall. *Glechomæ* and *papaveris* may be known as follows:—

Mesonotum glabrous, shining, more or less impunctate in the centre, pleuræ striolate, *glechomæ*.
 Mesonotum pubescent, opaque, pleuræ aciculate *papaveris*.

As regards the galls of *Aulax glechomæ*, it is stated by Hopkirk in his "Flora Anomia," p. 101, that they "are eaten by the country people in France like those on the branches of some of the sages; they are used when young, as they become dry and stringy from age."

Aulax hypochæridis, Kieffer, Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien, 1887, p. 205, may be added to our list. It forms swellings on the peduncles of *Hypochæris radicata*.

Periclistus.—The two British species are easily separated. *P. Brandti*, Ratz., having parapsidal furrows, *P. caninæ* none. The former lives in the galls of *Rhodites rosæ*; the latter in those of *R. eglanteriæ*.

Rhodites.—The following table will assist in the determination of the British species:—

- A. Radial cellule short, triangular, the basal abscissa angled or elbowed in the middle; the areolet present.
- 1 (4) Legs for the greater part red.
- 2 (3) Abdomen reddish, the radial cellule with a smoky fasciæ *rosæ*.
- 3 (2) Abdomen blackish or brownish-black, the radial cellule without a smoky fascia *spinossisimæ*.
- 4 (1) Legs for the greater part blackish *rosarum*, Gir., = ? *nervosus*, Curt.
- B. Radial cellule elongate, the basal abscissa of the radius curved, not angled, the cubitus obsolete (= *Hololexis*, Foer.) *eglanteræ*, Htg.

II.—NOTES ON FOSSORES.

The following species, described by F. Smith as *Larrada*, are referable to *Notogonia*, Costa:—*Alecto*, Journ. Linn. Soc., ii, 103, 6; *exilipes*, Cat. Hym. Ins., iv, 27a; *laborosa*, l. c., 278, 12; *Tisiphone*, Journ. Linn. Soc., ii, 103, 5; *tristis*, Cat. Hym. Ins., iv, 277, 10; *vestita*, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., xii, 11; *modesta*, Journ. Linn. Soc., iii, 159; *ducalis*, l. c., v, 84; *docilis*, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1873, 192. The undernoted belong I believe to *Larra*, Kohl:—*rufipes*, *prismatica* and *glabrata*.

Philanthocephalus, Cam., Biol. Cent. Am. Hym., ii, 86, = *Trachypus*, Kl.