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“By mutual confidence and mutual aid  
Great deeds are done and great discoveries made.”

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## NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN AMERICAN BEES.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

*PERDITA MENTZELIARUM*, Ckll., var. *LAUTA*, n. var.

♀. Anterior and middle femora without dark markings, or slightly marked with black or blackish in front; abdomen creamy-white, with the bands much reduced, usually represented by two pairs of lateral or sublateral spots on the first segment, and one pair each near the hind margins of the second and third; lateral face-marks usually pointed above.

♂. Head very large; cheeks with a short spine; yellow going above level of antennæ in median line, the process blunt.

*Hab.* Collected by Professor E. O. Wooton "on *Mentzelia (wrightii or multiflora)*, five or six miles above Tularosa, New Mexico, on road to mountains, end of August"; seven females, two males. Flying with them, over the same flowers, were *P. mentzeliarum*, Ckll., two females; *P. mentzeliae*, Ckll., one male, one female; and several *P. wootonæ*, Ckll.

The *mentzelia* (i. e. *Tousteria*) species of *Perdita* are very variable. At Raton, N. M., Aug. 29th, I took a variety of *P. mentzeliae*, much larger in both sexes than that found near Tularosa, the male having a very large head, like the *pulchrior* form of *P. pallidior*. At flowers of *Tousteria multiflora*, at La Cueva, Organ Mts., Sept. 2nd, Prof. C. H. T. Townsend took a male *P. mentzeliarum*, in which the abdomen is orange, wholly without bands or spots, except an arched dark band on the first segment.

*MELISSODES AGILIS*, Cresson, var. *SUBAGILIS*, n. var.

♂. Length about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; labrum entirely black, mandibles without a yellow spot; third submarginal cell less narrowed above; eyes (when dry) light green.

*Hab.* Fort Collins, Colorado, Aug. 21st, 1903. (Colorado Agricultural College.)

By the black labrum and spotless mandibles this agrees with the Mexican *M. floris*, Ckll.; it differs from *floris* by the rufous

# DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

By P. CAMERON.

## TACHYTES TRANSVAALENSIS, sp. nov.

Black, the apical two joints of the four front tarsi reddish; the tibial and tarsal spines pale testaceous; the calcaria testaceous; head and thorax densely covered with grey hair; the apices of the abdominal segments with broad bands of silvery pile; the pygidium covered with fulvous, mixed with silvery pubescence. Wings clear hyaline, highly iridescent, the costa, stigma, and nervures pale testaceous; the second abscissa of radius shorter than the third; the second recurrent nervure is received in the middle of the cellule; the apex of radius is rounded below, obliquely sloped; the first transverse cubital nervure is roundly curved backwards to the cubitus. Eyes distinctly converging above, where they are separated by the length of the antennal scape and pedicle. Apical half of mandibles pallid testaceous, the base thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Base of fore tarsi with six spines. Pygidium clearly longer than it is wide at the base, gradually narrowed towards the apex, as in *T. mira*, Kohl (*cf.* Ann. Hof. Mus. Wien, 1894, pl. xiii. f. 32). The second joint of the flagellum is three times longer than its thickness in the middle. The furrow on the base of the metanotum is irregularly transversely striated; it is indistinct; on top of the apical slope is a closely, distinctly, transversely striated space; the apical slope is transversely rugose. The long spur of the hind tibiæ is as long as the metatarsus. ♀. Length, 14 mm.

### Transvaal.

Palpi dark testaceous. The pubescence on the hind tibiæ behind has a golden tinge. On either side of the clypeus are three stumpy, not very clearly defined, teeth or ridges. The pubescence on the pygidium is close, short, and depressed. The second abscissa of the radius is shorter than the space bounded by the recurrent nervures.

It is possible that this may be *T. hirsutus*, Sm. (Cat. Hym. Ins. Brit. Mus. iii. p. 300), of which only the male has been described; but the description is not sufficiently precise to enable me to decide this without an examination of the type; the pubescence of the head and thorax is certainly different, it being yellow and "rich golden" on the face.

## ODYNERUS VAALENSIS, sp. nov.

Black; the scape below, clypeus, labrum, a mark wider than long, transverse above, roundly narrowed below and slightly incised in the middle, a band, narrowed in the middle, on the first abdominal segment above, a broader one, irregular behind and slightly incised in the middle there, on the second above and below—the under line trilobate—and the apices of the other segments, yellow. Legs bright fulvous red, the coxæ and trochanters black. Wings almost hyaline, the radial and cubital cellules smoky violaceous; tegulæ rufous. ♂. Length, 8 mm.

Vertex rugosely punctured, the front closely longitudinally reticulated-striated. Clypeus as long as it is broad, rounded broadly above, the apex with an incision on its apex, where it is wider than its greatest length; it becomes gradually wider towards the apex, the sides being sharply pointed. Apices of mandibles rufous. Temples reticulated-punctured closely. Apex of pronotum transverse, the lateral angles not acute. Pro- and mesopleuræ more coarsely rugose than the mesonotum; the metapleuræ, except near the base above, closely striated obliquely, the striæ intermixing and forming almost reticulations in places. Lateral angles of metanotum forming, with the base, almost a triangle, *i.e.* the sides are produced into a blunt point in the middle. Scutellum quadrangular, broader than long, its base obliquely sloped. Apex of post-scutellum smooth, obliquely sloped. Centre of metanotum hollowed, smooth; the keel in the centre widened towards the apex. Basal abdominal segment cup-shaped; the second slightly longer than the width at the apex, which is smooth and turned up. The flagellum of antennæ is brownish beneath; the hook is brown, stout, reaching to the apex of the joint. There are two lines on the post-scutellum.

Comes near to *O. posticus* and *O. silvaensis*. The former I do not know in nature, but the latter may be separated from my species as follows:—

Apical segments of abdomen and basal half of antennæ red, a yellow line in the eye-incision, the sides of the median segment not dilated in the middle (sometimes yellow)	<i>silvaensis</i> , Sauss.
Apical segments of abdomen and antennæ not red, no yellow line on the eye-incision, the sides of median segment dilated in the middle	<i>vaalensis</i> , sp. nov.

The specimens of *silvaensis* which I have seen (there is a specimen from the Transvaal in the Albany Museum, Grahamstown) is Saussure's variety, they having the post-scutellum and sides of metanotum yellow. The tibiæ, too, are yellow on the outer side (*cf.* Saussure, 'Vespides,' i. p. 214).

## NEW CULICIDÆ FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

By FRED. V. THEOBALD, M.A.

(Concluded from p. 104.)

Genus *ÆDIMORPHUS*, Theobald.

(Mono. Culicid. iii. p. 290, 1903; Genera Insectorum, Culic. p. 20, 1904.)

*ÆDIMORPHUS ALBOANNULATUS*, n. sp.

Head dark brown; proboscis black, with a white band on the apical half. Thorax deep rich brown, with scanty golden scales; a silvery white spot on each prothoracic lobe; pleuræ pale brown, with