

A NEW SPECIES OF CHLORION FROM CUBA

(Hym. Sphecinae)

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Chlorion (*Isodontia*) *bruneri* n. sp.

Body golden pubescent on clypeus, frons about up to the eyes, on the cheeks, horizontal part of the neck, on top of the collar, prothoracic lobe, sides and back part of mesonotum, traces on the female scutellum, postscutellum, a large spot above base of hind coxa joining its mate on the other side, a band from below the fore wing down along the episternal suture, another from the hind coxa to near the base of the hind wing and extending backward above to the propodeal spiracle. Pilosity golden, dense, particularly long on frons, sides of the body and on the legs. Head, body and petiole black; abdomen rather dull ferruginous with scattered darker shades. Coxae, trochanters and more or less of the femora black, strongly pilose.

Female.—Head: Clypeus somewhat swollen medially its entire length, its lower margin ferruginous, rather broad, particularly laterally, reflexed and projecting to form a tooth on each side of a broad central notch. Ocelli prominent, forming a much flattened triangle. Scape, pedicel and part of the first filament segment ferruginous, remainder black. Mandibles 3-toothed, ferruginous to the bases of the teeth which are black; with numerous long golden hairs near their bases.

Thorax: Collar narrow, front to rear, rising sharply from the neck. Mesonotum with a median depressed line on its front half; its surface with numerous medium sized punctures and minutely aciculate. Scutellum the same. Postscutellum entirely covered with pubescence and pilosity. Propodeal dorsum finely punctured between very small, closely packed transverse ridges; its end concealed by pubescence, with a rather deep fovea; sides with punctures and ridges like the dorsum. Metapleuron with small punctures where not covered by pubescence. Mesopleuron practically all covered by the pubescence. Petiole black, as long as, or slightly longer than the hind coxa and trochanter together, with many long, slender, golden hairs on its front third.

Abdomen dark ferruginous with many scattered darker shades, its surface above made sericeous by closely lying, whitish, very short hairs; below with scattered punctures and long, ferruginous hairs, mostly near the lateral margins of the ventral plates; last plate with numerous punctures.

Wings very slightly fuliginous; veins dark yellowish; 2d. and 3d. cells of fore wing very wide laterally.

Legs ferruginous except black coxae, trochanters and dark shades

on the femora; these with many long, golden hairs; rest of the legs pale ferruginous, heavily sericeous in places; spines pale ferruginous; claws large, as long as the tarsal segments they join; their basal half or more ferruginous and the outer parts and teeth black.

Male.—Clypeus with a slightly thickened lower black border which projects somewhat downward toward its middle where there is a slight depression. All parts of the antennal filament black. First abdominal segment partly black or dark; last plate above truncate behind; entire upper surface minutely sericeous, or if hairs are absent, reticulate; with numerous longer hairs particularly toward the sides on the last four plates; last ventral plate broadly rounded, broadly, slightly emarginate medially; with lateral clusters of rather long hairs on all the plates and rather dense bands of shorter ones across the last four plates. Femora black almost to their tips; claws all black; coxae, trochanters and femora heavily pilose, the femora and tibiae golden sericeous at certain angles; spines darker than the legs; last tarsal segment black or very dark. Otherwise as in the female.

Holotype: One female marked only "Cuba." *Allotype*: one male marked "Viñales 4-6-9-22 col. S. C. B. y J. A." Taken at Viñales, Cuba, April 6-9, 1922, by S. C. Bruner and J. Acuña. These types will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum. This species is named in honor of the collector of the allotype, Mr. S. C. Bruner, of the Estacion Agronomica, Santiago de las Vegas, Havana, Cuba.

This species resembles members of the subgenus *Ammobia* in its general stoutness of body, abundance of pilosity and pubescence, and in the presence of a part of a stigmatal groove, though some other species of *Isodontia* also have traces of this. But the absence of a tarsal comb in the female, the much greater width than height of the second cubital cell and the presence of short, three-toothed mandibles seem to place it as certainly an *Isodontia* rather than an *Ammobia*. It may be considered as the *Isodontia* nearest to *Ammobia* just as *Ammobia lucae* is the *Ammobia* nearest to *Isodontia*. These facts seem to indicate that the two subgenera have only rather recently been developed from a common ancestor and that some of the species have not as yet diverged strongly.

AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS, by CECILE HULSE MATSCHAT, illustrated by Rudolph Freund. 70 pages 9 x 11¼ inches. 1942. Published by RANDOM HOUSE, New York. Price \$1.00.

This book is intended primarily to introduce these insects to nature lovers. It contains a general discussion of the structure, habits, and methods of collecting butterflies and moths, and presents a brief account of 73 common species. Each account consists of common and scientific name (with a pronunciation of the latter), a very brief description of the adult and caterpillar, and comments on the species. The book is excellently illustrated, with 14 full-page color plates and many sketches in black and white (though the only references to the illustrations are in the index).

This is a very attractive book, and one which should serve its purpose in arousing the interest of non-entomologists in this group of insects. Unfortunately, it appears to have been poorly edited, as we noticed some misspelled words, and a few of the illustrations are incorrectly labeled.—D. J. B.