

REPORT OF WORK  
OF THE  
EXPERIMENT STATION  
OF THE  
HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

---

**PHILIPPINE WASP STUDIES**

---

*Part 1.*---Descriptions of New Species.

By S. A. ROHWER

*Part 2.*---Descriptions of New Species and  
Life History Studies.

By F. X. WILLIAMS

Part I.

# Descriptions of Philippine Wasps

BY S. A. ROHWER

*Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.*

Descriptions of these new species are offered at this time so the names may be used in an article by F. X. Williams, dealing with the habits of Philippine wasps. The descriptions were based largely on material collected by Dr. Williams, but occasionally specimens which had been accumulated by Professor C. F. Baker have been examined and made part of the type series. The types of these species are in the National Museum.

## SUPERFAMILY SPHECOIDEA.

### FAMILY SPHECIDAE.

#### Subfamily Pemphredoninae.

*Polemistus luzonensis*, new species.

*Female*.—Length, 5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus strongly triangularly produced, the surface smooth, shining; inner orbital carina complete to level of anterior ocellus, the area between it and the eyes foveolate; frontal carina curved and joining inner orbital carina opposite the top of scape (when extended dorsally); a strong median carina from anterior ocellus to front carina and also to lateral ones which diverge from the ocellus and set off a wedge-shaped area; frons and vertex shining with small, poorly defined punctures; ocelli in a low triangle, the postocellar line distinctly greater than ocellular line; eyes slightly converging below, the distance between them at the clypeus subequal with the length of the scape; posterior orbital carina strong; complete above middle of eye and with a branch on the vertex extending as far as the lateral ocelli; area between posterior orbital carina and eye foveolate; occipital carina strong, some-

what reflexed, the area in front of it foveolate; posterior orbits with small punctures and also with large irregular punctures below; flagellum stout, short, somewhat longer than the scape, the first joint a trifle shorter than the fourth; anterior dorsal margin of the pronotum carinate, dentate laterally and slightly emarginate medianly; scutum with small, close distinct punctures; notauli complete, feebly foveolate; lateral depressed lines nearly complete; two parallel impressed, feebly foveolate lines, which terminate caudally in two deep punctures, between the notauli; reflex edge of scutum above the tegulae foveolate; suture in front of the scutellum with one median ruga; scutellum with fine small punctures; propodeum with dorsal aspect shining and covered with large reticulations, the posterior aspect with a large concave area which is transversely wrinkled and has a shining, deep dorsadventrad depression, the lower part of the posterior aspect reticulate; lateral aspect of propodeum finely punctate and with irregular oblique wrinkles; mesepisternum punctured, the sutures feebly foveolate; first intercubitus straight, the second curved outwardly; second recurrent almost interstitial; petiole short, depressed dorsally and with transverse rugae; abdomen shining, highly polished. Black; basal joints of flagellum piceous; four anterior tibiae and tarsi and posterior tarsi testaceous; wings hyaline, iridescent; venation pale brown, stigma dark brown.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from one female collected in 1917 by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22111, U. S. Nat. Mus.

### Subfamily Larrinae.

#### *Dicranorhina luzonensis*, new species.

In color and general appearance the female resembles closely *D. kohli* (Brauns) from South Africa.

*Female*.—Length, 9.5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus broadly produced medianly, the projection broadly rounded laterally and medianly with a narrow notch; clypeus with a median longitudinal ridge; head opaque, finely granular; median impressed line complete but not as deep at frontal crest; vertex finely punctured; supra-interorbital line slightly less than half the length of the hypo-interorbital line and a little shorter than the second and third antennal joints; third and fourth antennal joints subequal; thorax opaque, finely granular; scutum with two impressed, slightly diverging median lines anteriorly; propodeum subequal in length with the scutum, truncate posteriorly, the

dorsal aspect with a median longitudinal carina and transversely reticulato-aciculate; posterior aspect with a deep, elongate median depression and with a few transverse wrinkles; sides granular with a few dorsal-ventrad wrinkles; legs rather feebly spined; longer calcarium of the posterior tibiae three-fourths the length of the hind basitarsis; abdomen normal; pygidium narrowly rounded apically, the surface shining and with separate distinct punctures; second, third and fifth abscissae of radius subequal, the fourth abscissa one-fourth longer than the first; recurrents nearly interstitial on cubitus. Black; mandibles, apical margin of clypeus, scape, tegulae, apices of anterior femora, anterior tibiae and tarsi rufo-ferruginous; the appressed pile silvery; wings hyaline, a dusky band across wing in front of stigma (darker above); venation pale brown, stigma black.

Male.—Length, 7.5 mm. Produced part of clypeus with two long (three times as long as basal width), parallel-sided teeth, the area between these teeth U-shaped; second abscissa of radius a little shorter than fifth and distinctly shorter than third; recurrents well separated on cubitus; otherwise as in female except the scape is piceous-black.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from one female collected by C. F. Baker and one male collected by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22104, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Cratolarra pitamarwa*, new species.

I am not certain that the assigning of this species to Cameron's genus is correct, but it agrees well with his characters and as it cannot be assigned to any of the other described genera I have thought best to place it here for the time being. Of the genera with bare pygidium it is probably closest to *Larropsis*, but is readily separated from that genus by the elliptical lateral ocelli and triangularly shaped pronotum. The shape of the pronotum will also separate it from *Larra*. Although much like *Notogonidea* it is at once distinguished by the bare pygidium.

*Female*.—Length, 9 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus smooth, polished, practically truncate; raised area of face smooth; frons opaque, finely granulato-punctate; frontal furrow complete to anterior ocellus; vertex shining, with small separate punctures; depression behind lateral ocelli U-shaped; supra-interorbital line half as long as the hypo-interorbital line, but not as long as the second and third antennal joints; antennae slender, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth; scutum with close,

small, distinct punctures and a short impressed line above tegulae; scutellum not impressed, more sparsely punctured than the scutum; dorsal aspect of the propodeum with an incomplete longitudinal carina, coarsely coriaceous medianly, laterally granular and with few feeble transverse wrinkles; posterior aspect perpendicular, granular and with feeble transverse wrinkles, the median longitudinal depression deep, complete, wide above; sides of propodeum obliquely striate; mesepisternum sculptured like the scutum; legs very feebly spined; longer calcarium of hind tibiae somewhat more than half as long as hind basitarsis; abscissae of radius in order of greatest length (1, 4), 3, 5, 2; abdomen shining, very finely sculptured; pygidium fully three times as long as basal width, truncate apically. Black, with dense silvery pile, first three tergites with apical silvery bands; wings smoky hyaline; venation dark brown.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from one female collected July, 1916, by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22112, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Tachytes banoensis*, new species.

*Female*.—Length, 12 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus depressed, with three nearly equal lateral teeth and a U-shaped median notch; the surface of the clypeus convex, and with close punctures; frons with separate, poorly defined punctures; frontal line complete and extending above the anterior ocellus to level of lateral ocelli; vertex with punctures well separated, depression behind lateral ocelli horseshoe-shaped and with a deeply impressed line extending to supraorbital line; supra-interorbital line distinctly less than half as long as hypo-interorbital line, but subequal in length with antennal joints two and three; antennae rather stout, the third joint somewhat shorter than the fourth; thorax punctato-granular; scutellum not impressed; propodeum distinctly shorter than the scutum, not sharply truncate, dorsal aspect coarsely granular and with a narrow median impressed line which on the posterior face becomes wider; abdomen subshining; pygidium rounded apically covered with short brown bristles; legs moderately spined, longer calcarium of hind tibiae as long as hind basitarsis; second and third abscissae of radius subequal. Black, with dense appressed pubescence, that of thorax faintly golden; abdomen with four silvery bands; thorax with rather dense, erect, yellowish-white hair; base of mandibles and the tegulae ferruginous; wings yellowish-hyaline; venation ferruginous.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from one female collected by F. X. Williams in 1917.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22108, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Notogonidea luzonensis*, new species.

Closely allied to *N. crawfordi* (Rohwer) but is more slender and the pubescence of the pygidium is silvery.

*Female*.—Length, 11 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus bare, shining, with a narrow median notch, without lateral teeth; frons and vertex opaque, punctato-granular; frontal impressed line complete; supra-interorbital line less than half as long as the hypo-interorbital line and distinctly less than the second and third antennal joints; antennae stout, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; thorax opaque with close fine punctures; mesopleural furrows crenulate; a short impressed line in anterior middle of scutum; dorsal aspect of propodeum granular and in addition with transverse wrinkles, posterior aspect truncate, granular, with strong wrinkles laterally, median impression spear-shaped, deeper dorsally, lateral aspect granular and with oblique weak wrinkles; legs rather feebly spined; longer calcarium of hind tibiae three-fourths as long as hind basitarsis; third abscissa of radius subequal with fifth, but distinctly shorter than the fourth; abdomen opaque; pygidium one-third longer than basal width. Black, with abundant appressed, silvery pile; silvery bands on all the tergites; posterior femora red; wings yellowish-hyaline; venation pale brown.

The paratype has the hind femora black.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from two females collected July, 1916, by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22107, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Notogonidea williamsi*, new species.

Close to *N. manilae* (Ashmead) but the eyes are somewhat closer together at the vertex, the lower part of the prepectus is not wrinkled and the clypeus is without a median notch.

*Female*.—Length, 7mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus broadly truncate, the lateral angles sub-angulate; head opaque, finely, closely punctured; median depression of facial basin broad; a deep channel in front of anterior ocellus; the transverse furrow behind lateral ocelli angulate caudally in the middle; distance between the eyes at vertex slightly less than half the distance between them at the antennae; scape opaque, with a distinct

lateral keel, as long as the first two joints of flagellum; pedicellum half as long as first flagellar joint; first two joints of flagellum subequal; scutum subopaque with distinct, close punctures; scutellum more shining, with slightly smaller and more widely separated punctures; at the base of the scutellum are two circular pits; mesepisternum shining, with well separated distinct punctures; prepectus without sculpture; prepectal furrow crenulate; dorsal aspect of propodeum coarsely reticulate; the posterior aspect vertical, transversely wrinkled and with a narrow longitudinal channel; sides of the propodeum irregularly rugulose; tergites shining; pygidium, closely punctured, acute apically, not twice as long as basal width; legs feebly spined; hind basitarsis one-third longer than the longer calcarium; third abscissa of radius slightly shorter than the second which is distinctly shorter than the first; recurrents meeting on the cubitus; second abscissa of cubitus half as long as third. Black; apices of mandibles and the palpi piceous; face, sides of propodeum and apical margins of tergites with sparse silvery pile; wings yellowish hyaline, venation dark brown.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from two females, one (type) collected in 1917, and the other June, 1916, by F. X. Williams, for whom the species is named.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22105, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Larra luzonensis*, new species.

*Female*.—Length, 12 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus regularly rounded, without teeth, smooth; basal part of clypeus and lower inner orbits with small, rather close punctures; facial basin deeply depressed, walls rounded, shining, and with a median furrow; vertex shining with small, scattered punctures; anterior ocellus in a broad U-shaped depression which is parted in the middle by a distinct furrow from the ocellus; behind the lateral ocelli is a transverse furrow which in the middle extends caudad as a U; distance between the eyes at the vertex half as great as at the clypeus; scape and pedicellum shining, the apical part of the scape as long as flagellar joints one plus two; pedicellum but little shorter than the first flagellar joint; flagellum sericeous, the first three joints subequal; mesoscutum opaque with distinct punctures which are separated by about twice their diameter; scutellum shining, with well separated distinct punctures; mesepisternum opaque, sculptured like the scutum; prepectal furrow crenulate; sides of the propodeum shining, with well-separated setigerous punctures, basally becoming smaller and almost disap-

pearing; dorsal aspect of propodeum transversely punctato-striate, more distinctly so basally, with a distinct median longitudinal raised line; the posterior aspect almost vertical, transversely punctato-striate and with a deep rather broad median channel; tergites shining; pygidium polished, with a few scattered punctures, rounded apically, about one-third longer than basal width; femora, especially the hind, robust; legs rather strongly spined; hind basitarsis about one-fifth shorter than the longer calcarium of hind tibiae; hind calcaria pectinate; first three abscissae of radius subequal; third abscissa of cubitus distinctly shorter than the second or the second abscissa of radius. Black; basal knob of scape, mandibles, palpi and spines rufo-piceous; hind femora red; fore wings subhyaline, venation dark brown; hind wings hyaline, venation pale brown; face, sides of propodeum and apical margins of tergites with appressed silvery pile.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from two females one (type) collected by C. F. Baker, the other collected by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22106, U. S. Nat. Mus.

Two females from Baguio, Benguet, Luzon, collected by C. F. Baker are only 9 mm. long and have the third antennal joint slightly longer than the fourth. Otherwise, I see no differences and for the time being consider them the same species.

## SUPERFAMILY MUTILLOIDEA.

### FAMILY PSAMMOCHARIDAE.

#### Subfamily Ceropalinae.

#### Genus *Xanthampulex* Schulz.

This genus belongs to the Psammocharidae, as has already been noted by Turner, and would be placed in the subfamily Ceropalinae as defined by Banks.

#### *Xanthampulex luzonensis*, new species.

Although allied to *trifur* (Schulz) and *pernix* (Bingham) this new species differs in a number of ways from the descriptions of these species.

*Female*.—Length, 8.5 mm. Anterior margin of the labrum narrowly arcuately emarginate; anterior margin of the clypeus truncate; inner orbits slightly raised; prominence between the



antennae truncate below, with the lateral angles rounded, the median depression line-like; frontal impressed line complete, especially deep where it breaks through the raised area below the anterior ocellus; ocelli in nearly an equilateral triangle, the postocellar line about half the length of the ocellocular line; interocellar area convex; a narrow furrow on posterior orbits next the eye; antennae as long as head and thorax, the third joint distinctly longer than the fourth; anterior margin of the pronotum truncate, the lateral angles prominent but not tuberculate; notauli not foveolate; metanotum pyramidal; metapostnotum rather narrow, transversely striate; propodeum sloping; abscissae of radius in order of greatest length (3, 4), 2, 1; nervulus interstitial; cubitella well beyond nervellus; abdomen smooth, compressed apically; sheath truncate apically. Rufoferruginous; most of clypeus, face, protuberance between antennae, complete orbits and posterior line on pronotum white; front below lateral ocelli (except orbits) black; scape, pedicellum and first flagellar joint beneath reddish, rest of antennae black; wings clear hyaline, venation pale brown.

*Male*.—Length, 7.5 mm. Very much like the female, differing as follows: pedicellum and third joint black; black of head extending over occiput; four hind tarsi black; inner orbits not raised; transverse swelling below anterior ocellus almost obsolete; pronotum not so sharply perpendicular anteriorly; postocellar line less than half the length of the ocellocular line.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from one female collected by F. X. Williams. Also one paratype male from Mt. Makiling, Luzon, P. I., collected by C. F. Baker.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22103, U. S. Nat. Mus.

### Subfamily Pepsinae.

#### *Pseudagenia okarva*, new species.

From the descriptions this new species seems to be allied to *tincta*, but the legs are entirely black.

*Female*.—Length, 9.5 mm., slender. Anterior margin of the clypeus gently rounded; eyes reniform, the greatest distance between them but little less than their length; frons punctato-granular; frontal line faint but complete; interocellar area convex, shining, sparsely punctured; postocellar line subequal with the ocellocular line; third antennal joint distinctly longer than the fourth; dorsal aspect of the pronotum about half as long as the scutellum, the posterior margin arcuately emarginate; scutum

punctato-granular; scutellum punctured, more sparsely so medianly; metanotum closely punctured; metapostnotum narrow, with one transverse carina; propodeum sloping, granular and in addition with irregular transverse wrinkles, the posterior lateral area with large scattered punctures in addition, median longitudinal groove complete; radial abscissae in order of the greatest length, 3, 2, 4, 1; nervulus postfurcal by half its length; cubitella and nervellus interstitial; abdomen subopaque, pygidial area not shining. Black, with appressed silvery pile; wings clear hyaline; venation dark brown.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from one female collected June and July, 1917, by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22101, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Pseudagenia nyemitarva*, new species.

Of the described species this is nearest to *P. blanda* (Guérin), but is at once distinguished by the metallic hind femora.

*Female*.—Length, 10 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus truncate; greatest distance between the eyes about one-fourth less than their length; frons finely granular; frontal impressed line obsolete above the middle, distinct below; interocellar area strongly convex, shining, sparsely punctured; postocellar line slightly shorter than the ocellocular line; an impressed line behind each lateral ocellus; third antennal joint distinctly longer than fourth; dorsal aspect or pronotum about two-thirds as long as the scutellum, the posterior margin broadly, angularly emarginate; thorax granular; metapostnotum more than half as long as the metanotum, shining and with a few transverse rugae; propodeum rather short, rounded, without a median impressed line, covered with irregular transverse wrinkles; second and third abscissae of the radius subequal, much longer than the fourth which is nearly three times as long as the first; nervulus postfurcal by more than half its length; cubitella distinctly beyond nervellus; abdomen shining, pygidial area highly polished. Bright metallic blue with a faint purplish tinge; antennae, palpi and tibiae and tarsi black; pubescence white; wings clear hyaline, venation dark brown.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from one female collected in 1917 by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22100, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Ageniella banocsis*, new species.

Apparently allied to *crigone* Bingham, but is not as coarsely sculptured.

*Female*.—Length, 10.5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus smooth, obtusely triangular; inner margins of the eyes curved, the greatest distance between them about one-third less than their length; head finely granular; front without a complete impressed line; ocelli in somewhat less than an equilateral triangle, the postocellar line subequal with ocellocular line; third antennal joint somewhat longer than the fourth; dorsal aspect of pronotum shorter than the scutellum, the posterior margin arcuately emarginate; thorax opaque, the scutum closely granular; metapostnotum transversely striate and medianly impressed; propodeum sloping, granular, with irregular transverse wrinkles all over, and with a median impressed, longitudinal line; abscissae of radius in order of greatest length are 3, 2, 4, 1; nervulus postfurcal by more than its length; abdomen subopaque. Black, with rather dense gray pile; wings hyaline, the apical margin narrowly dusky and with a broad dusky band just beyond stigma; venation dark brown.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from two females (one type) collected in July and August, 1917, by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22099, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Ageniella williamsi*, new species.

Similar to *A. unifasciata* (Ashmead) but the clypeus is different, the pronotum is longer and the brownish spot in the wings is larger.

*Female*.—Length, 6.5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus truncate and with a rather broad median tooth, the apex of which is rounded; eyes reniform, the greatest distance between them about one-fourth shorter than their length; ocelli nearly in an equilateral triangle, postocellar line one-fourth shorter than the ocellocular line; third antennal joint much longer than the fourth; face finely granular; dorsal aspect of the pronotum subequal in length with the scutellum, the posterior margin very gently arcuately emarginate; mesoscutum with close dense punctures; punctures of the scutellum smaller and more separated; metascutum granular; metapostnotum shining, transversely striate; propodeum granular and with irregular transverse wrinkles on the posterior two-thirds; first and third abscissae of

radius subequal, the second abscissa a little longer than the fourth; abdomen shining; apical tergite obtusely pointed. Black; with short white hair which is especially dense and appressed on posterior lateral sides of propodeum and on tergites; wings hyaline, the radial, second and third cubital and apical spot in second discoidal cells brown; venation pale brown.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from two females (one type) collected by F. X. Williams for whom the species is named.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22098, U. S. Nat. Mus.

## SUPERFAMILY VESPOIDEA.

### FAMILY VESPIDAE.

#### Subfamily Stenogasterinae.

#### *Stenogaster varipictus*, new species.

Structurally like *S. nitidipennis* Saussure (as determined from Philippine Islands) but is easily distinguished by the yellow lines on the scutum and the V-shaped black mark on the propodeum (in *nitidipennis* the base is black and the apex pale). From the description it seems also to be allied with *flaviplagiatus* (Cameron) but does not agree with that description in all ways.

*Female*.—Length, 13 mm. Head smooth; ocelli in slightly less than an equilateral triangle, the postocellar line less than the ocellocular line; antennae thickened to apex, the third joint as long as fourth and fifth, apical joint pointed, distinctly longer than preceding; thorax smooth; scutum with two impressed, median, longitudinal lines anteriorly; propodeum smooth, with a faint median, longitudinal groove which is more distinct posteriorly; second tergite with a short petiole, then widening to apical fifth, then parallel sided. Black or blackish with yellow marks as follows: face and clypeus, except a median dorsal spot, inner and posterior orbits, dots between antennae and laterad of anterior ocellus, pronotum anteriorly, posteriorly and a line laterally, lateral borders and two median lines on scutum, spots on scutellum, line on metanotum, propodeum except a V-shaped dorsal spot and a lateral line, irregular spot on mesepisternum dorsally and a cuneate line below and also the posterior margin, metapleurae dorsally, base and irregular lateral spots on second tergite, narrow lines on following tergites; legs yellowish, intermediate and hind tarsi and spots on hind coxae, femora and tibiae

black or blackish; wings hyaline, venation pale brown; body clothed with scattering erect whitish hair.

Paratypes show that the extent of the yellow markings is variable.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from three females, two collected by C. F. Baker and one by F. X. Williams.

*Other localities*.—Two females from Mt. Makiling, Luzon, collected by C. F. Baker and one female from Butuan, Mindanao, collected by C. F. Baker.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22049, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Stenogaster depressigaster*, new species.

Apparently allied to *S. nigrifrons* (Smith), but it can easily be distinguished from that species by the smooth scutellum and silvery (not golden) pubescence on the clypeus.

*Male*.—Length, 16 mm. Clypeus as long as broad; frons reticulato-punctate; vertex smooth; ocelli in an acute triangle, the diameter of the anterior one greater than the postocellar line; antennae stout, short, third joint nearly as long as the two following; pronotum practically smooth; notauli well defined anteriorly; scutellum and metanotum smooth; propodeum faintly transversely aciculate, and with a distinct median longitudinal furrow; abdomen smooth, second segment with a short petiole, then gradually widening to apex, most of its dorsal surface depressed, the depressed area with dense hair; apical sternite strongly concave, narrowing to a truncate apex. Black; base of antennae rufoferruginous; thorax somewhat brownish with the following yellow marks; anterior and posterior margin of pronotum, scutellum, metanotum, four spots on propodeum and a spot below each pair of wings; legs brownish, the anterior femora and tibiae and the intermediate femora beneath yellow; wings subhyaline, venation dark brown.

The paratype from Mt. Makiling has the dorsal pair of spots on the propodeum reduced in size and in addition has a spot at about the middle of the mesepisternum.

*Type-locality*.—Los Baños, Luzon, P. I. Described from two males collected July and August, 1917, by F. X. Williams, and one male from Mt. Makiling, Luzon, collected by C. F. Baker.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22048, U. S. Nat. Mus.

*Stenogaster micans* var. *luzonensis*, new variety.

Very like the typical form but in both sexes the yellow spot

above the antenna, the one in the emargination of the eye and the spot on the occiput is wanting. The yellow on the propodeum is divided into four spots the lower of which is somewhat T-shaped. In the male the clypeus is all yellow.

*Type-locality*.—Mt. Makiling, Luzon, P. I. Described from two females collected by C. F. Baker and one male from Los Baños collected June and July, 1917, by F. X. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat No. 21928, U. S. Nat. Mus. Female is type.

### Subfamily Eumeninae.

#### *Odynerus luzonensis*, new species.

*Female*.—Length to end of second tergite, 7.5 mm. Robust. Sides of the clypeus fully two-thirds as long as the basal width, anterior margin deeply angulately emarginate, the lobes narrowly triangular, acute apically; emargination of eyes broad, the front with large, distinct punctures (larger and more distinct centrally); a distinct impressed line between bases of antennae; interocellar area raised but hardly tuberculate; postocellar line slightly shorter than ocellocular line; vertex and posterior orbits punctured like the front; antennae stout thickening apically, the third joint slightly longer than the fourth; anterior margin of the pronotum truncate, tuberculate laterally; prothorax, scutum and scutellum with close, distinct punctures; scutellum not impressed; metanotum truncate posteriorly, crested and deeply emarginate so as to be bi-tuberculate; propodeum not angulate, with a well defined carina above a depressed basin; first tergite short, apical width greater than length, punctured like the second; second tergite slightly wider than long, shining, sparsely punctured, apex not at all reflexed; legs without spines. Black; clypeus except median spot, mandibles, scape beneath and basally, a trapezoidal frontal spot, emargination of eyes and above, elongate spots on posterior orbits, anterior margin of prothorax, tegulae, large circular spot below tegulae, scutellum, metanotum, sides of posterior face of propodeum, apical margin of first tergite (broader laterally), circular spots near base of second tergite, apex of second tergite and sternite broadly, narrow lateral posterior margin of third tergite and sternite and a large spot on apical tergite yellow; legs yellow, coxae, trochanters and posterior femora and anterior femora above black; apical four joints of four hind tarsi and flagellum beneath apically piceous; practically without hair or pile; wings brownish, darker along costa and in radial cell; venation very dark brown.

*Male*.—Length to apex of second tergite, 6.5 mm. Differs from the above description of female in having the interocellar area less strongly raised; metanotum mostly black; yellow of first tergite not as broad laterally, the spots on the second tergite larger and not circular in outline; apical margin of second tergite more coarsely sculptured but not reflexed; emargination of clypeus deeper and W-shaped basally.

*Type-locality*.—Manila, Luzon, P. I. Described from three (one-type) females and three (one allotype) males collected by Robert Brown. Also one female from Los Baños, Luzon, P. I., collected by F. N. Williams.

*Type*.—Cat. No. 22119, U. S. Nat. Mus.