

5,06(75.3)Wi

JOURNAL

OF THE

WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

VOLUME 13, 1923

BOARD OF EDITORS

SIDNEY PAIGE
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

E. D. WILLIAMSON
GEOPHYSICAL LABORATORY

E. P. KILLIP
NATIONAL MUSEUM

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

H. V. HARLAN
BOTANICAL SOCIETY

S. A. ROHWER
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

N. HOLLISTER
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

G. W. STOSE
GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

W. F. MEGGERS
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

J. R. SWANTON
ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY
EXCEPT IN JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, WHEN MONTHLY
BY THE
WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

funicles, nearly 2 mm. in diameter, black, lustrous, with a metallic and iridescent sheen.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,135,662, collected in a moist wooded ravine in the mountains near Ahuachapán, Salvador, altitude about 1000 meters, January, 1922, by Paul C. Standley (no. 19782). Also collected in the region of Finca Colima, Sierra de Apaneca, Departamento de Ahuachapán, *Standley 20074*.

Two other species of *Pleuropetalum* are known from Central America, *P. sprucei* (Hook. f.) Standl., which ranges from Veracruz to Ecuador, and ***P. pleiogynum*** (Kuntze) Standl. (*Celosia pleiogyna* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 541. 1891). In the North American Flora³ the latter was referred to the genus *Celosia*, but further study of the material indicates that it is really a species of *Pleuropetalum*.

Pleuropetalum calospermum has sepals of about the same size as those of *P. pleiogynum*, but in the latter the seeds are half as large, much more numerous, and on slender funicles. From *P. sprucei* the Salvadorean plant is distinguished by its much larger sepals and capsules.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Three new Pemphredonine wasps (Hymenoptera).*
S. A. ROHWER, Bureau of Entomology.

Two of the species described below have been recently received from correspondents who are anxious to use the specific name in connection with some observations on habits of the species.

***Microstigmus guianensis*, new species.**

This species seems to be very close to *M. theridii* Ducke, which has been recorded from French Guiana by Buysson,¹ but it does not agree with the description in all ways, especially in the sculpture of the mesoscutum.

Female.—Length 2.5 mm. Clypeus gently convex, the anterior margin broadly and gradually rounded; interocular quadrangle somewhat higher than broad; head shining, polished; the ocelli in an acute triangle; flagellum slightly thickening apically, the first joint distinctly longer than the second, which is slightly longer than the third; dorsal surface of the pronotum polished, the anterior margin with a sharp carina; mesoscutum coarsely reticulate, the posterior margin with a transverse carina; the scutellum with four strong carinae which meet medianly and form a transverse pyramid, the posterior face of which has a triangular shaped area bounded by striae; posterior margin of the scutellum with a strong, high carina; dorsal area of the propodeum irregularly reticulate on a granular surface, the margin bounded by a U-shaped carina; mesepisternum granular and with a few irregular raised lines; sides of the propodeum with a few oblique striae; posterior face of the propodeum with coarse reticulations; petiole short, carinate laterally; abdomen polished; stigma oval, its greatest width slightly longer than the first abscissa of the radius. Head rufo-ferruginous; clypeus, mandibles and lower part of face stramineous; thorax, legs and petiole stramineous; the top of the scutellar

³ 21:98. 1917.

¹ Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 76:29. 1907.

tubercle and the posterior scutellar ridge piceous; (the scutum has two oval brownish spots, but inasmuch as these are asymmetrical it is probable that they are due to discoloration); apical part of the abdomen ferruginous; wings hyaline, iridescent, with a slight yellowish tinge; venation fulvous, except black stigma.

Type-locality—Kartabo, Bartica District, British Columbia.

Described from a single female collected by P. G. Howes, 1922, and given his number 16622. This specimen is collected with its nest. The nest in general outline agrees very well with Duke's figure of the nest of *M. theridii*.²

Type.—Cat No. 26480 U.S.N.M.

***Microstigmus bruniventris*, new species.**

The dark abdomen readily distinguishes this species from the other known forms.

Female.—Length 2.25 mm. Clypeus convex, the anterior margin with a broad, gentle emargination; interocular quadrangle broader than high; the lower part of frons finely granular, the rest of the head polished; flagellum only slightly thickening apically, short, first joint slightly shorter than the second; ocelli in an equilateral triangle; dorsal surface of pronotum polished, the anterior margin with a sharp carina; scutum rather coarsely granular and in some lights with a tendency to become feebly rugose; scutellum pyramidal but, when seen from the top, with lozenge-shaped area; posterior margin with a low ridge; dorsal surface of the propodeum U-shaped with two median longitudinal ridges on a feebly reticulate surface; posterior face of the propodeum coarsely reticulate, the reticulations in three series so that at some angles there appear to be three transverse ridges; mesepisternum reticulate; sides of the propodeum granular and with large, poorly defined reticulations; petiole longer than the hind coxa, with two carinae which become approximate medianly; abdomen highly polished; stigma triangular, its greatest width distinctly greater than the first abscissa of the radius. Ferruginous; apices of the antennae, dorsal aspect of the propodeum piceous; abdomen, including petiole, very dark brown; legs testaceous; wings hyaline, iridescent; venation testaceous, except a dark brown stigma.

Type-locality.—San Bernardino, Paraguay.

Described from a single female collected May 19th by K. Fiebrig.

Type.—Cat No. 26481 U. S. N. M.

***Stigmus fulvicornis*, new species.**

This species seems to be closest to *S. conestogorum* Rohwer, but it is smaller, the intermediate legs are pale, and the sides of the pronotum are without a dentation.

Female.—Length 3 mm. Head, when seen from above, subquadrate, though slightly narrowing posteriorly; anterior margin of the clypeus bilobed; front very finely granular, rest of the head smooth and polished; antenna simple, the third joint subequal with the fourth; dorsal surface of the pronotum rather coarsely rugoso-granular, the transverse carina rather feeble and subdentate laterally; sides of the pronotum not dentate; mesoscutum polished, under high magnification feebly reticulate anteriorly and with the usual impressed

² Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 76: 29. 1907.

longitudinal lines, under high magnification the posterior portion is lineolate; suture between the scutum and the scutellum foveolate; scutellum flat, the surface finely reticulato-granular; the metanotum sculptured like the scutellum; dorsal aspect of the propodeum with a median longitudinal ridge and with three U-shaped ridges, the surface between these with large irregular reticulations; mesepisternum granular above, shining below; sides of the propodeum obliquely striate with a tendency to become reticulate dorsally; petiole with two longitudinal carinae which approximate each other posteriorly; the area between the carinae anteriorly with transverse rugae; the area laterad of the carinae with oblique ridges; abdomen highly polished; pygidium sharply defined, two times as long as the basal width; second and third abscissae of the cubitus subequal. Black; antennae, four anterior legs, posterior trochanters, bases of the posterior tibiae and the posterior tarsi ferruginous; tubercles white; tegulae testaceous; wings hyaline, iridescent; venation, including the stigma, pale brown.

Type-locality.—Starkville, Mississippi.

Described from four females (one type) received from M. R. Smith, who states that the species was nesting in holes in a floor of a piazza, and that the nests were provisioned with aphids.

Type and paratype.—Cat No. 26479, U. S. N. M. Paratypes returned to the collection of the Agricultural College of Mississippi.