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- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 4. ICHTHYOLOGY..... | J. T. NICHOLS |
| 5. APTERYGOTA..... | J. W. FOLSOM |
| 6. HOMOPTERA..... | HERBERT OSBORN |
| 7. MALLOPHAGA..... | H. E. EWING |
| 8. DIPTERA..... | CHARLES W. JOHNSON |
| 9. ARACHNIDA..... | NATHAN BANKS |
| 10. FORMICIDAE..... | WILLIAM MORTEN WHEELER |
| 11. TRIUNGULIN LARVAE..... | CHARLES T. BRUES |
| 12. CHILOPODS..... | RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN |
| 13. COCCIDAE..... | HAROLD MORRISON |
| 14. BRACHYURAN CRABS..... | MARY J. RATHBUN |
| 15. MACRURA AND ANOMURA..... | WALDO L. SCHMITT |
| 16. HYMENOPTERA..... | S. A. ROHWER |

Collected by The Williams Galapagos Expedition

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HYMENOPTERA

COLLECTED BY THE WILLIAMS GALAPAGOS EXPEDITION

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The Hymenoptera listed below were forwarded to me by Dr. William Beebe for identification. They were collected in the Galapagos Islands, in April, 1923, in an expedition sent out by the New York Zoological Society. One of the species had been given a manuscript name by the late Dr. Ashmead from specimens collected in 1899. The series to which Ashmead had assigned the manuscript name is used as types for the new species and the material forwarded by Dr. Beebe are considered paratypes.

Xylocopa colona Lepeletier

Twenty-two specimens which agree very well with the description of this species and also agree perfectly with specimens in the National Collection which were collected in the Galapagos Islands in 1899 and later forwarded to the British Museum, where they were compared by the late Dr. David Sharp with specimens of this species in the collections of the British Museum. Ducke¹ considers that *colona* Lepeletier is a variety of *aurulenta* Fabricius. For the purpose of this report I have preferred not to enter into the validity of this name. The above-mentioned 22 specimens were collected at the following localities: South Seymour, April 23, 1923; at Tagus Cove, Albemarle, April 6, 1923; at Conway Bay, Indefatigable, April 1, 1923.

Tachysphex galapagensis sp. nov.

In general appearance and habitus this species resembles many of the Nearctic forms, but the color of the abdomen is strikingly characteristic inasmuch as the venter is entirely pale and the dor um pale on the apices of the tergites only.

Female.—Length, 8 mm. Clypeus shining, convex, the anterior margin depressed and very gently rounded, without lateral teeth frons coriaceous, distinct impressed line from the anterior ocellus to between the bases of the antennae; interocellar area parted by a longitudinal depression; vertex with distinct, well separated punctures; superior interocular line less than half of the inferior interocular line and shorter than the combined length of the pedi-

¹ Deutsch. Ent. Zeit. 1910, p. 364.

First form on press April 28, 1924.

cellum and first joint of the flagellum; flagellum filiform, third, fourth and fifth joints subequal; scutum shining, with distinct, medium sized punctures which are separated laterally by a distance equal to the width of the puncture but medianly are much closer; scutellum with punctures like the scutum but much more widely separated; dorsal aspect of the propodeum coriaceous, with longitudinal wrinkles basally (the length of these wrinkles varies to some extent; in some specimens they extend beyond the middle of the propodeum); dorsal aspect of the propodeum perpendicular, transversely aciculate, the median depression elongate; sides of the propodeum finely longitudinally rugulose; inner spur of the posterior tibia two thirds as long as the basitarsus; abdomen shining, but when highly magnified feebly laminate; the apical margins of the tergites distinctly depressed; pygidium polished, with a few distinct punctures laterally, about two times as long as basal width; first abscissa of radius longer than either of the two following, second and third subequal (in certain paratypes the second abscissa is slightly longer than the third). Black; the venter of the abdomen, the apical margins of all tergites pale ferruginous; the anterior tarsi, the four posterior tarsi beneath and the spines pale ferruginous; the spines on the basal part of the legs white; body densely clothed with silver pile; wings dusky hyaline, slightly iridescent; venation dark brown.

Male.—Length, 5.5 mm. The anterior margin of the clypeus is not as broadly depressed as in the female, the convex portion slopes more abruptly; front more strongly coriaceous than in the female; superior interocular line half as long as the inferior interocular line, distinctly greater than the length of flagellar joints one and two but not quite as great as the length of joints one, two and three; flagellum very stout, the basal joints unusually short, the third and fourth shorter than the fifth; scutum sculptured similar to the female; dorsal aspect of the propodeum with the longitudinal wrinkles better defined than in the female; the ventral portions and the sides of the propodeum coriaceous; legs stout; the inner spur of the posterior tibiae three fourths as long as the hind basitarsus; apical tergite with a gentle, arcuate emargination. Colored as in female; wings hyaline, venation dark brown.

A paratype female from South Seymour is smaller than the other females (6 mm.) and has a decidedly polished appearance; the sculpture is not as coarse, but otherwise it seems to agree. The paratype females from South Seymour have the wings almost hyaline.

Type Locality.—Albemarle, Galapagos Islands.

Paratype Locality.—South Seymour, Galapagos Islands.

Described from six females (one type), one of which has lost its head, and fifteen males (one allotype) collected at the type locality March 21, 1899, and from three females from the paratype locality collected April 23, 1923.

Type, allotype, paratypes.—Cat. No. 5513 U. S. N. M.

Paratypes from the paratype locality returned to the collection of the New York Zoological Society.

Aporinellus galapagensis sp. nov.

This new species is very similar to the Nearctic *fasciatus* (Smith) but differs in minor ways, and it seems to be worthy of a name.

Male.—Length, 4.5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus truncate; frons finely granular with an indistinct median longitudinal line; vertex slightly raised between the posterior ocelli, shining, very feebly sculptured; postocellar line subequal with the ocellular line; antenna stout, filiform; flagellum with short, dark bristles beneath; third antennal joint about one fourth shorter than the fourth; posterior margin of the pronotum broadly arcuate; pronotum, scutum and scutellum subopaque, finely granular; propodeum finely granular but when highly magnified appears transversely laminate, slightly depressed at the basal middle; abdomen finely laminate; inner spur of the posterior tibiae four fifths as long as the posterior basitarsus; legs feebly spined; first abscissa of the radius slightly shorter than the second; the second abscissa of the cubitus subequal with the second abscissa of the radius; second recurrent received well before the end of the second cubital cell; nervulus very slightly ante-furcal. Black; densely clothed with silver pile which forms broad fasciae at the apical margins of the tergites; wings hyaline, strongly dusky beyond the end of the second cubital cell; venation black.

Type Locality.—South Seymour, Galapagos Islands.

Described from a single male collected April 23, 1923.

Type.—Cat. No. 26600 U. S. N. M.

Chalcis sp.

A single male collected April 23, 1923, at South Seymour represents a small species which does not seem to agree with any of the described forms from South or North America, but inasmuch as the species of *Chalcis* are so difficult to distinguish, and this is particularly true in the male, it seems unwise to describe this specimen until more material has been collected.

This is one of the series of scientific papers of the Harrison Williams Galapagos Expedition, under the directorship of William Beebe, sent out by the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society. The history and photographs of the fauna, are embodied in a volume by William Beebe, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the auspices of the Zoological Society. Its title is "Galapagos; World's End."