

Non-British species are marked with an asterisk (*); *M. aspersus* is probably only an accidental introduction into the British fauna. Mr. K. J. Morton has been good enough to assist in the identification.

Kingston-on-Thames.

A NEW GENUS AND FIVE NEW SPECIES OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ FROM AUSTRALIA.

By P. CAMERON.

CRYPTINÆ.

PHYGADEUONINI.

GAVRANA, gen. nov.

Areolet 4-angled, the nervures uniting in front; the cubitus obsolete beyond it. Disco-cubital nervure unbroken. Transverse basal nervure interstitial. Transverse cubital nervure in hind wings broken far below the middle. Scutellum roundly convex, broader than long; its sides stoutly keeled. Metanotum regularly areolated; the areola more than twice longer than wide, rounded at the base, transverse at the apex, which is narrower than the base; the spiracles small, twice longer than wide. Apex of clypeus transverse; labrum projecting. Mandibles bidentate; the upper tooth much longer than the lower. Abdominal petiole long and slender. The basal joints of the antennæ long; the third is distinctly longer than the fourth. Face not thickly covered with white pubescence. Parapsidal furrows not extended to the middle of mesonotum. Metanotum shining, rugosely punctured; it has five apical areæ. There are no dorsal keels on the first abdominal segment. The radius originates behind the middle of the stigma. Disco-cubital cellule at base much wider than the second discoidal cellule at the apex.

Belongs to the Phygadeuonini. In Dr. Ashmead's "System" (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. xxiii. 27) it would come near *Isotima*, Foer. It looks more like an Ichneumon than a Cryptid.

Gavrana maculipes, sp. nov.

Rufo-ferruginous; the front and vertex broadly, occiput except at the edges; antennæ except for a white ring of three joints beyond the middle, the sides of mesonotum narrowly, a broad line on the apical half in the centre, the parts surrounding the base and sides of scutellum, the space at the sides of post-scutellum, the base of metanotum narrowly, a broad line, dilated at the apex, in the centre of propleuræ, the parts round the tubercles, the sutures at the apex of the mesopleuræ, and more broadly at the base of mesopleuræ, the apex of the hind femora, their tibiæ more broadly, and the basal, second and apical joints of hind tarsi, black. The following parts are yellow: the eye-orbits—the hinder broadly below—face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles, palpi, the top and bottom of propleuræ, scutellar keels, apex of scutellum, post-scutellum, apex of metanotum laterally, the breasts, the base of meso-

pleuræ from the black line, its lower part broadly, apex of metapleuræ, the four anterior coxæ, trochanters and their femora, tibiæ and tarsi in front, and joints three and four of the hind tarsi. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures fuscous. ♂. Length, 9 mm.

Face and base of clypeus closely and somewhat strongly punctured; the apex of the latter smooth; the front and vertex are more closely punctured; there is a short narrow keel below the ocelli. Pro- and mesothorax closely punctured; the scutellum is more strongly and much more sparsely punctured. Metanotum closely, strongly, transversely striated; the base in the middle smooth; the areola irregularly, sparsely wrinkled; the apical areæ are more stoutly transversely striated; the posterior median almost smooth above, below sparsely striated; the lateral areæ have the striæ stout; the spiracular area is closely rugosely punctured. Abdominal petiole smooth and shining. Under side of tarsi spinose; the apices of the joints more stoutly spinose.

HEMITELINI.

Otacustes? rufipes, sp. nov.

Rufo-ferruginous; the mesothorax largely suffused with black; a narrow pale yellow line on the pronotum; the vertex, front, and occiput black, the orbits narrowly yellow; the red colour on the face and clypeus is suffused with yellow; legs coloured like the abdomen; the antennæ dark testaceous, the scape yellowish below, the flagellum black above. Wings hyaline, the costa and stigma fuscous, the nervures blacker. ♀. Length, 5 mm.

Front and vertex closely, uniformly punctured; there is a broad, short, curved furrow below the anterior ocellus. Face closely punctured, clearly separated from the clypeus; there is a narrow keel down the middle. Apex of clypeus broadly rounded, the margin depressed. Palpi yellowish. The basal two joints of flagellum equal in length. Thorax closely punctured, the pleuræ more strongly than the upper part. Areola wider than long, rounded at the base, transverse at the apex. Radial cellule small, the radius roundly curved, not reaching half-way to the apex. Areolet large; long, counting along the radius, wider in front than behind, receiving the recurrent nervure beyond the middle; the cubitus is obsolete beyond it; the second transverse cubital nervure is more distinct than is usual with the Hemitelini; the radius issues from beyond the middle; the stigma is large. Antennæ over 20-jointed. Second discoidal cellule closed. Metathoracic spiracles oval.

This is probably not a true *Otacustes*; in the generic tables given by authors it runs into that genus.

ICHNEUMONINI.

Probolus albocinctus, sp. nov.

Black; the legs, except the coxæ, trochanters, and the apex of the hind femora, and the second abdominal segment, red; the tenth to fifteenth joints of the antennæ, scutellum, except at the base, an interrupted band on the apex of the third abdominal segment and the penultimate, white; wings hyaline, the stigma testaceous, the nervures black. ♀. Length, 13 mm.

Head strongly punctured, the front and vertex more closely and regularly than the face. Face and oral region thickly covered with pale hair. Scutellum shining, weakly punctured, flat. Thorax closely, somewhat strongly punctured, the median segment more coarsely than the rest. Areola quadrate, almost twice longer than wide, of equal width throughout, transverse at the base and apex. Post-petiole strongly, regularly, longitudinally striated, the central area clearly defined. Gastrocoeli transverse, stoutly striated, the striæ mostly curved, clearly separated. Areolet 5-angled, wide in front, as wide there as the space bounded by the recurrent and the second transverse cubital nervures; the recurrent is received shortly beyond the middle; the disco-cubital is broken by a stump; the transverse median nervure is received distinctly beyond the transverse basal. Tarsi spinose, especially at the apices of the joints. Tubercles white. Temples longer than the eyes above. Occiput roundly incised. The apex of the hind tibiæ may be black.

ANOMALONINI.

Anomalon trichiosomum, sp. nov.

Black; the first abdominal segment, the sides of the second to fourth, and the hind legs rufo-testaceous; the four anterior legs yellowish testaceous; all the coxæ and the apex of the hind tibiæ broadly and irregularly black; the middle joints of the hind tarsi are tinged with yellow, the last black. There is a large yellowish mark on the centre of the face, dilated laterally in the middle to the eyes, the dilated parts gradually narrowed to a point on the outer side; there is a similarly coloured transverse mark on the clypeus, which is, laterally, gradually narrowed to a point. Mandibles with a pale yellowish mark in front at the base. Palpi pale yellow. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the costa and nervures black, the stigma testaceous. ♀. Length, 22 mm.

Head, thorax, and base of legs densely covered with long grey pubescence, the rest of the legs and body with a sparser and shorter whitish pile. Front depressed, the parts bordering the sides of the ocelli stoutly striated, the striæ oblique and twisted; the centre of the front is irregularly, stoutly reticulated; above the antennæ is a stout plate. Sides of face irregularly, coarsely reticulated, the centre irregularly rugose. Mesonotum smooth and shining, the apical slope in the middle closely, irregularly, longitudinally striated. Scutellum coarsely, rugosely punctured, with a smooth spot in the centre; it has an oblique slope towards the apex. Median segment coarsely, irregularly reticulated, densely covered with long pale hair. Pro- and mesopleuræ moderately finely but not closely punctured; the metapleuræ much more closely, regularly, and strongly punctured. Sheaths of ovipositor rufo-testaceous, black above; its basal third narrowed above, clearly separated from the thicker apical part. Transverse median nervure received shortly beyond the transverse basal; the transverse median nervure in the hind wings is broken shortly above the middle.

Laphyctes? trilineatus, sp. nov.

Black; a line on the inner orbits from the antennæ to the base of the mandibles, the line narrowed at the top and bottom, a line in the

middle of the face, becoming gradually widened below, where it is united to the clypeus, the clypeus, mandibles, except the teeth, palpi, and malar space, except in the centre, yellowish testaceous; the abdomen ferruginous, the second segment on the top, and the last two broadly on the top and on the sides, black. Four front legs yellowish testaceous, their femora more rufous in colour, the coxæ black; the hind coxæ, trochanters, apical half of tibiæ and metatarsus, except at apex, black; the femora and basal half of tibiæ rufous; the apex of metatarsus and the other joints of tarsi yellow. Wings hyaline, the base of costa testaceous; the rest of it, the front of stigma, and the nervures black; the posterior part of stigma testaceous. ♀. Length, 17 mm.

Head and thorax densely covered with white pubescence. Front and vertex closely, rugosely punctured, the centre weakly, obliquely striated. Face strongly, closely punctured, more closely on the sides than on the middle. Thorax closely, distinctly punctured, and densely covered with short white pubescence. Parapsidal furrows narrow, but distinct. Scutellum much more strongly punctured than the mesonotum; the punctuation on the apical slope running into longitudinal striæ. Median segment coarsely, irregularly, transversely reticulated. Transverse median nervure interstitial; the recurrent nervure is received very shortly beyond the transverse cubital. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken distinctly below the middle. Parallel nervure broken shortly below the middle.

This is not a typical *Laphyctes*, but there is no other known genus in which it can be placed. The apex of the clypeus ends in a distinct point or tooth. The eyes converge slightly below; the malar space is very small. The upper tooth of the mandibles is a little longer than the lower. The short spur of the hinder tibiæ is twice longer than the width of the metatarsus. The antennæ are as long as the head, thorax, and basal two segments of the abdomen united. The sides of the clypeus above are bordered by deep oblique furrows; there is a short not very distinct furrow in the middle above. The base of the third discoidal cellule is not so wide as the length of the transverse median nervure.

THE LEPIDOPTERA OF THE DORKING DISTRICT.

By F. A. OLDAKER, M.A.

(Concluded from p. 160.)

Porthesia similis. Larvæ common on whitethorn, May 28th; spun up, June 16th. Imagines, July 7th. Also taken freely at the lamps.

Dasychira pudibunda. Common at the lamps, June 12th. Larvæ also frequently taken. Imagines, April 23rd.

Orgyia antiqua. Larvæ very common on all kinds of food-plant, especially on wistaria in my garden. Larvæ, May 27th; spun up, July 15th. Imagines, August 30th.



Cameron, Peter. 1906. "A genus and five new species of Ichneumonidae from Australasia." *The Entomologist* 39, 180–183.

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