

- c. Scales minute; head very large; dentition powerful.
- Scales reduced to minute asperities; small canines in the lower jaw 7. *Anoplogaster*, Gthr.
- Scales leaf-like, pedunculated; huge fang-like teeth in both jaws 8. *Caulolepis*, Gill.
- B. Dorsal spines 3 to 8; anal spines 2 or 3; belly serrated.
- Dorsal spines 3 to 6, graduated; vent far behind ventrals 9. *Trachichthys*, Shaw.
- Dorsal spines 5 or 6, graduated; vent between ventrals 10. *Paratrachichthys*, Waite.
- Dorsal spines 8, third and fourth longest.. 11. *Gephyroberyx*, Blgr.
- C. Dorsal spines strong, 10 to 12; anal spines 4.
- No large spine at angle of præopercle 12. *Myripristis*, Cuv.
- A large spine at angle of præopercle 13. *Holocentrum*, Art.

XXXIV.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Hymenoptera from the Oriental Zoological Region* (Ichneumonidæ, Fossores, and Anthophila). By P. CAMERON.

[Continued from p. 155.]

ANCARIA, gen. nov.

Areolet small, quadrate, slightly narrowed on the lower side at the apex; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint; the recurrent nervure is received shortly before the middle and is largely bullated in its centre; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Antennæ filiform, longish, fully as long or longer than the body, annulated with white in the middle. Eyes large, slightly converging on the lower side. Mandibles with two sharp, almost equal teeth. Occiput margined. Parapsidal furrows distinct. Metathorax elongate, rough, and bearing two transverse keels; the spiracles small, oval. Petiole curved, narrow, not much widened towards the apex, and is as long as the second abdominal segment; the spiracles are at the base of the dilated part behind the middle.

Has the small areolet with almost obsolete second transverse cubital nervure of *Mesostenus*, but may be known from it by the longer and much more slender antennæ, by the more slender petiole (which is not nearly so much dilated at the apex), by the smaller oval metathoracic spiracles, by the smooth and shining median segment, and by the recurrent nervure not being received near the apex of the areolet. The scutellum is roundly convex and narrowed towards the

apex; there is a small area narrowed towards the apex on the middle of the median segment at the base; the legs are longish; the anterior tarsi twice the length of the tibiæ and curved at the base; the apex of the penultimate joint of the hinder tarsi has a bunch of stiff longish bristles. The genus *Aglaocryptus* comes near to it, but may be known by the circular metathoracic spiracles and by the areolet being narrowed above.

Most of the species in this genus have the metathorax more or less red.

Ancaria fuscinervis, sp. n.

Nigra, apice mesonoti metathoraceque rufis; coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus tarsisque posticis albis; trochanteribus posterioribus, femoribus tibiisque posticis nigris; alis hyalinis, nervis stigmatibusque fuscis. ♀.

Long. 8-9 mm.

Hab. Khasia. Coll. Rothney.

Antennæ black; the base and apex of the flagellum brownish; the middle with a white band. Head entirely black; the face and clypeus aciculated, more strongly in the middle, and thickly covered with white pubescence; the front and vertex strongly aciculate, almost punctured, the front with a fine keel down the middle. Mandibles black, striated in the middle; the palpi white. Pro- and mesothorax black, the base of the prothorax yellow; the apex of the mesothorax and the metathorax rufous. Mesonotum shining, faintly aciculated; the scutellum rufous, its keels white. The base of the median segment smooth, the sides aciculated, the rest of the segment transversely striated; the first transverse keel is slightly obliquely curved backwards in the middle, the second distinctly roundly curved backwards in the middle, and ending at the sides in a broad whitish tooth. The apical half of the propleuræ strongly longitudinally striated, broadly in the middle, narrowly at the top and bottom; the mesopleuræ strongly longitudinally striated on either side of the basal keel, more closely and finely in the middle. Mesopleuræ smooth, the middle furrow crenulated, as is also the lateral. The four front legs dark rufous, their coxæ and trochanters white: the hinder coxæ broadly black towards the apex; the trochanters, apex of femora, and tibiæ broadly blackish; the rufous colour darker on the hinder than on the anterior legs; the basal two joints of the tarsi whitish yellow, their apices and the other joints brownish. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the stigma and nervures pale

fuscous; the areolet narrowed on the lower side beyond the recurrent nervure, broader than long; the second transverse cubital nervure faint. Petiole rufous, its apex yellowish, finely aciculated; the sides and the middle regions margined by a fine keel; the apical third of the second segment and the apical two segments entirely white.

GOTRA, gen. nov.

♂. Antennæ longer than the body, densely pilose; the basal joint of the flagellum distinctly longer than the third. Eyes large, parallel, distinctly distant from the base of the mandibles, which have two large teeth. Clypeus not separated from the face by a suture. Occiput not distinctly margined; the front and vertex stoutly obliquely striated. Mesonotum with the parapsidal furrows narrow, shallow. Median segment large, punctured or reticulated all over; the basal keel complete, the second incomplete; the spiracles linear, about four times longer than broad. Areolet small, narrow, contracted slightly at the base; the recurrent nervure is received near the apex; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Legs stout; the hinder elongate, the tarsi spinose, scarcely longer than the tibiæ. Petiole slender, longer than the second segment, slightly dilated at the apex; the spiracles are received near the base of the basal fourth; the gastrocœli shallow.

The female has the antennæ as in *Mesostenus*; the ovipositor in the known species is short.

This genus has the small areolet of *Ceratacryptus*, but it wants the frontal tubercles; the clypeus is not separated from the face by a suture; the mesonotum closely punctured, opaque, with the sutures not so deep; the median segment not striated, &c. The same characters separate it from *Friona*, which has also the front striated, but it may be known by the larger square areolet. From *Mesostenus* it may be separated by the linear, not round, meta:horacic spiracles.

Gotra longicornis, sp. n.

Nigra, annulo antennarum, facie, ore, orbito oculorum, linea pronoti, mesopleuris late subtus, mesosterno maculisque duabus metanoti flavis; pedibus fulvis; coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus flavis; coxis posticis supra, apice femorum apiceque tibiæ posticarum nigris; alis hyalinis, stigmate nigro. ♂.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Khasia. Coll. Rothney.

Antennæ longer than the body; the flagellum thickly

covered with short stiff black hair; a band of ten joints beyond the middle white, spotted with black above. The face and clypeus are closely and strongly punctured, covered with short white hair; the lower part of the front smooth and shining, the upper part and the vertex strongly and closely obliquely striated. The inner orbits above are narrowly bordered with yellow to the end of the vertex; the lower half of the outer one more broadly yellow. Mandibular teeth large, triangular, deep black. On the thorax is a narrow line on the pronotum, the tegulæ, a mark on the apex of the middle lobe of the mesonotum, the scutellum (except the sides at the base), the scutellar keels, postscutellum, and the sides of the apex of the median segment yellow, the yellow united at the top by a narrower line; the lower edge of the propleuræ, the tubercles, a broad irregular band on the lower side of the mesopleuræ, a large curved mark behind the hind wings, an irregular mark (longer than broad) on the middle of the metapleuræ and the mesosternum, lemon-yellow. Mesonotum closely and strongly punctured; the parapsidal furrows narrow and nearly complete. Scutellum and postscutellum smooth and shining. The base of the median segment closely rugosely punctured, the rest closely and strongly reticulated, the middle with the reticulations more irregular and more widely separated; the basal transverse keel is stout and curved backwards in the middle, the second is not so clearly defined; the spines are blunt and inconspicuous. The upper part of the propleuræ closely punctured; the central and apical portion with large slightly curved keels. Mesopleuræ closely punctured, the upper part in the middle striated; the apex with a large smooth space. Metapleuræ coarsely and closely punctured, running into oblique striations behind. Mesosternum closely punctured, the central furrow narrow, triangularly dilated behind, and black; the lateral furrows do not extend much beyond the middle; it is black, and there is a black mark on its outer side, which is gradually narrowed towards the apex. The front legs are pallid fulvous, the coxæ and trochanters pallid yellow; the basal joint of the tarsus is as long as the tibiæ, the entire tarsus is more than twice its length; the middle legs similarly coloured; the hinder coxæ closely punctured, black above (except the base on the inner side); the trochanters are darker and are broadly marked with black at the base and more narrowly at the apex; the apical fourth of the femora and a narrower band on the apex of the tibiæ black; the tarsi pallid yellow and thickly spinose; the claws are black. Areolet minute, narrow, twice longer than broad,

narrowed at the base, and receiving the recurrent nervure near the apex; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint, the transverse median interstitial. Abdomen smooth and shining, the apices of the segments narrowly banded with yellow.

UMLIMA, gen. nov.

Areolet small, of equal width, not much longer than wide; the recurrent nervure received near the apex; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Eyes large, parallel, not touching the base of the mandibles, which are large, broad, and have two equal apical teeth. Clypeus roundly convex, its apex oblique. Parapsidal furrows deep, distinct. Scutellum prominent, roundly convex, the sides not keeled; postscutellum not foveate at the base. Metathorax large, gradually rounded from the base to the apex; it has two transverse keels, is smooth and impunctate behind the basal keel, the rest strongly transversely striated; the spiracles oblique, linear, rounded at the base and apex. Legs longish, slender; the hinder tarsi spinose. Petiole slender, longer than the second abdominal segment, not much thickened; the spiracles are placed at the base of the dilated part. Ovipositor exerted. The body is slender; the antennæ not much longer than the body, distinctly thickened towards the apex, the third joint is distinctly longer than the fourth; the inner orbits are distinctly margined; the basal abscissa of the radius is oblique, straight, the apical curved upwards at the base; the antennæ in the male are covered thickly with short stiff pubescence; the front is smooth and scarcely depressed.

Has the small areolet of *Mesostenus*, but the body and antennæ are much more slender; the petiole longer, narrower, and not so much dilated at the apex; the metathorax is more elongated and has two transverse keels.

Umlima penetralis, sp. n.

Nigra; flagello antennarum late annulo albo; pedibus rufis, tarsis posticis late albis; coxis, trochanteribus posticis apiceque tibiæ posticarum nigris; alis hyalinis, stigmatibus nigris. ♀.
Long. 9-10; terebra 4 mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills. Coll. Rothney.

Antennæ fully as long as the body, black; the eighth to thirteenth joints clear white, except above; the scape shining, sparsely covered with short white hair. Head black, the clypeus and palpi white; the front and vertex very smooth

and shining; immediately in front of the ocelli is a shallow semicircular depression, with a short, stout, longitudinal keel in its centre at the apex. The centre of the face broadly projects, rugose, almost transversely striated at the sides; the clypeus smooth, sparsely covered with short white hair. Mandibles large, entirely black; the base with a few punctures; the palpi white. Thorax entirely black, except the tubercles, which are white. Mesonotum shining, thickly covered with short fuscous hair, closely but not strongly punctured, the lateral lobes more weakly than the middle; the parapsidal furrows reach near to the apex and are obscurely crenulated; the scutellum very shining, sparsely punctured and haired; the basal keels yellow; the post-scutellum very smooth and shining, the depression at its sides coarsely rugosely keeled; the apex of the segment is bordered by a stout transverse keel. The base of the median segment behind the transverse keel smooth, almost glabrous, in front of the keel strongly transversely striated in the middle, the sides punctured; the apex is obliquely sloped; at its base is a stouter keel than that found on the middle, and it is, if anything, more stoutly and regularly transversely striated. The top of the propleuræ is coarsely punctured; below strongly longitudinally striated. Mesopleuræ rugose, longitudinally striated in the middle, strongly so at the base above, and still more strongly in the middle; at the bottom is a wide and deep crenulated furrow. Metapleuræ coarsely punctured, covered thickly with long, soft, white hair. All the coxæ are black; the four anterior trochanters white, the hinder black; the fore legs pale, the middle dark testaceous; the hinder femora rufous; the tibiæ testaceous, narrowly black at the base, more broadly at the apex; the hinder tarsi white; the basal two thirds of the basal and the whole of the apical joint black. Wings clear hyaline, the stigma fuscous on the lower side; the areolet slightly longer than broad and of nearly equal width throughout; the recurrent nervure is received in the apical fourth. Abdomen shining, the segments narrowly bordered on the apex with testaceous, the second more broadly than the others; the apical segment broadly, the penultimate more narrowly, bordered with white; the petiole is very smooth and shining.

DAYRO, gen. nov.

Areolet large, almost square, the transverse cubital nervures parallel; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle, where it is slightly angled, the transverse basal nervure is

interstitial; the radial cellule wide, lanceolate at base and apex. Clypeus short, not separated by a furrow from the face, its apex rounded; the labrum distinctly projecting, its sides oblique. Mandibles with two equal teeth on the apex. Parapsidal furrows only distinct at the basal half. Scutellum roundly convex; the postscutellum bifoveate at the base. Metathorax large, with a gradually rounded slope to the apex, densely pilose, with one narrow, curved, transverse keel near the base; the spiracles large, oval. Legs longish, the hinder tarsi spinose. Petiole narrow, distinctly curved; the apex dilated; the spiracular space prominent, placed near the base of the postpetiole at the base of the apical third. The apical abdominal segment and the hinder tarsi white. The claws are simple; the fore tarsi are twice the length of the tibiæ and are curved at the base.

This genus has the large square areolet of *Etha*, but may be known from it by the median segment being rugose, not smooth, by the petiole being narrower, with the apex abruptly, not gradually, dilated; the spiracles are placed nearer the apex; the median segment is densely covered with long hair, the apical abdominal segment is white, and the parapsidal furrows are incomplete. The labrum projects; the cubital nervure is curved gradually at the base; the subdiscoidal nervure issues from the middle of the nervure.

Dayro pilosus, sp. n.

Niger; clypeo, ore palpisque albis; abdomine rufo-balteato; pedibus rufo-fulvis; coxis anterioribus tarsisque posticis albis; coxis trochanteribusque posterioribus apiceque tibiarum posticarum nigris; alis fulvo-hyalinis, stigmatibus nigro. ♂.

Long. 14 mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

Head black; the face, clypeus, labrum, mandibles (except at the apex), palpi, and a line on the middle of the inner orbits pallid yellow. The front and vertex closely and strongly punctured, almost bare, the hinder part of the vertex thickly covered with short fuscous hair; the face and base of the clypeus closely and strongly punctured, covered with longish fuscous hair, the apex of the clypeus smooth and with the hair longer; the labrum elongate, the sides oblique, the apex transverse. Mandibles short and broad, the teeth black; the palpi long and covered with white hair. Thorax black; the base of the tegulæ, the scutellum (except for a large triangular black mark at the base), and the postscutellum yellow. Mesonotum closely punctured, thickly covered with

short black hair; the middle lobe raised and separated from the lateral at the base; the parapsidal furrows wide at the base and they extend to the middle. Scutellum with scattered punctures, the base oblique; the keels extend to near the middle. Postscutellum smooth and shining, black, and with a fovea on either side at the base. Median segment closely punctured at the base behind the transverse keel; the rest coarsely rugose, transversely and more coarsely rugose at the apex; the second transverse keel is less distinct than the first and is bordered on the underside above with fulvous, broadly above, narrowly on the sides. The upper part of the propleuræ closely and deeply punctured, the central part and the lower at the apex strongly irregularly striated; the extreme base minutely punctured, in the middle beneath is a smooth space. Mesopleuræ closely and rather strongly punctured, running into reticulations in the middle. Metapleuræ closely punctured; the basal depression deep, narrow above, wider below, and with a few stout keels. Mesosternum closely punctured; the middle furrow wide, crenulated, the lateral curved, wide and deep, and extending to the middle. Legs rufous, the posterior deeper in tint; the four anterior coxæ and trochanters pallid yellow, with a black mark behind, the hinder coxæ and trochanters black; the apical half of the hinder tibiæ blackish; the basal half of the metatarsus and the apex of the last joint black. Wings iridescent, with a slight fulvous tinge; the stigma and nervures are black; the areolet almost square; the transverse cubital nervures parallel; the recurrent nervure is received in the middle and is largely bullated, as is also the second transverse cubital; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. The petiole is long, curved, and slender; the postpetiole abruptly dilated, tuberculate at the base behind the spiracles, where it is black, the apex is rufous; the second and third segments are black, broadly rufous at the apex, the fourth is more narrowly black, the fifth and sixth entirely black, the apex white.

FENENIAS, gen. nov.

Thorax a little more than twice longer than wide. Parapsidal furrows only reaching to the middle. Median segment rugose, the apical slope reticulated, the sides armed with a stout spine; the base has an indistinct keel in the middle. Metapleural keel absent. Head as wide as the thorax; the eyes reach well back, the space behind them is small and obliquely narrowed. Postpetiole broad, clearly separated,

the spiracles separated by a greater space from each other than they are from the apex. Areolet small, narrowed at the base; the recurrent nervure is received at its apex; the transverse basal nervure is almost interstitial; in the hind wings the transverse median nervure is broken far below the middle. Legs stout; the hinder pair much longer than the others; the tarsi are closely spined; the claws longish and narrow. The scutellum is large and flat, its keels are stout and broad; the apex of the median segment has an oblique slope; the face projects broadly and roundly in the middle; the clypeus is roundly convex, its apex in the middle is roundly depressed; the pronotum is not spined in front, its upper part projects broadly in the middle, the dilated part becoming wider towards the apex; the vertex and front are keeled down the centre; the vertex is striated.

This genus has the form of *Mesostenus*. In Ashmead's arrangement (Bull. U.S. Mus. xxiii. p. 44) it comes nearest to *Crypturopsis*, Ashm.

Fenenias albomaculatus, sp. n.

Niger, facie, ore, macula mesopleurali, maculis duabus metanoti, linea pronoti tegulisque flavis; alis hyalinis, stigmatibus nigro; pedibus rufis; coxis trochanteribusque anterioribus flavis; geniculis posticis apiceque tibiæ posticarum fuscis. ♀.

Long. 10 mm.; terebra 2.3 mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

Head black; the face and clypeus, the inner orbits, the lower broadly, and the palpi yellow; the apex of the roundly convex clypeus black; the front and vertex closely and distinctly punctured. The middle of the antennæ is broadly banded with white. Thorax black; a broad band on the pronotum, the lower side of the propleuræ, a large mark on the hinder part of the mesopleuræ, a mark under the hind wings, the scutellum, postscutellum, and two large marks on the apical slope of the mesonotum, yellow. Mesonotum closely and finely punctured; the sides of the furrows finely transversely striated, the rest closely irregularly reticulated. The median segment behind the basal keel is finely obliquely striated, the rest closely irregularly reticulated; the sides of the apical slope are transversely striated. Propleuræ strongly longitudinally striated; mesopleuræ striated, most strongly at the base and apex; the metapleuræ closely striated, the apex more strongly than the base; the spines are broad, flat, yellow, margined. Legs rufous; the four anterior coxæ, trochanters, and the hinder tarsi (except at the base and

apex) yellow; the apex of the hinder femora, the base of the hinder tibiæ narrowly, and the apex of the hinder tibiæ more broadly, black. Wings hyaline; the costa, stigma, and nervures black; the areolet is square; the second transverse cubital nervure is faint; the recurrent nervure is received shortly behind the middle of the areolet. Abdomen black, the apex of the first, second, third, and the whole of the apical two segments yellow; the petiole is smooth and shining, from the sides near the middle two fine keels run to the base of the yellow part; the middle segments are finely shagreened. Mesosternum smooth and shining; the middle furrow is closely transversely striated.

FOSSORES.

Pompilidæ.

Pseudagenia morna, sp. n.

Nigra; coxis, trochanteribus femoribusque posterioribus rufis; alis hyalinis, nervis stigmatique nigris. ♀.
Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Bengal (*Rothney*).

The lower part of the front, the face, and clypeus are densely covered with silvery pubescence. Clypeus short, its apex broadly rounded, the lateral foveæ large and deep. The hinder ocelli are separated from each other by a distinctly less distance than they are from the eyes. Antennæ stouter than usual. Prothorax longer than usual, its base transverse, its sides slightly obliquely narrowed at the base; the apex is also transverse. Median segment transversely rugosely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations in the middle; it is thickly covered with silvery pubescence, which is distinctly longer and thicker on the apex. There is a wide, shallow, oblique depression before the middle of the propleuræ, and a shorter, oblique, wider one on the apex above. The first cubital cellule at the top is slightly but distinctly shorter than the second; the first transverse cubital nervure is oblique and roundly curved; the second is not so oblique and is distinctly rounded; the first recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle, the second behind the middle; the transverse basal nervure is almost interstitial. The four posterior coxæ, trochanters, and femora are bright red; the anterior femora and tibiæ are obscure red in front. Abdomen shining; the petiole has a distinct neck at the base. In the hind wings the accessory nervure is longly appendiculated.

In Bingham's arrangement this species would enter into his division C. *b*¹, near *stulta* and *tincta*, with neither of which can it be readily confounded. Both are very much larger species.

Pseudagenia mutua, sp. n.

Nigra, femoribus posticis rufis; alis hyalinis, cellula cubitali 1^a brevior quam 2^a, stigmate nervisque nigris. ♀.
Long. 7 mm.

Hab. Barrackpore (*Rothney*).

This species is closely allied to *P. morna*, here described: apart from the difference in the coloration of the legs, *morna* may be known from it by the head not being so largely nor so obliquely developed behind the eyes, by the first cubital cellule being distinctly shorter above compared with the second, by the first transverse cubital nervure being almost straight, not roundly curved; the base of the pronotum is not so transverse, it being more developed laterally, and the mesonotum is more developed behind the tegulæ.

Head distinctly wider than the thorax, obliquely narrowed behind the eyes. The hinder ocelli are separated from each other by about half the distance they are from the eyes. The clypeus is bluntly rounded at the apex; the mandibles are bright rufous before the middle; the palpi are fuscous. Pronotum large, not quite transverse in front, the sides projecting slightly more than the middle; its apex is not quite transverse. Median segment with a gradually rounded slope, closely reticulated, the reticulations larger in the middle than at the sides; it is sparsely covered with long pale hairs; the apex is thickly covered with silvery pubescence. The hinder femora are entirely red, the four anterior are more obscurely red on the lower side. Abdomen smooth and shining; the petiole is distinctly narrowed at the base. The first cubital cellule is distinctly shorter than the second above and below, but more especially above; both the recurrent nervures are received shortly behind the middle.

Agenia albipalpis, sp. n.

Black; the mandibles and palpi white; the abdomen rufous, broadly at the base; legs black, broadly marked with white; wings uniformly fuscous violaceous. ♀.

Long. 13 mm.

Hab. Borneo.

Antennæ black, brownish towards the apex. Head black; the mandibles (except at the apex) and the palpi pale yellow

the head is, if anything, wider than the thorax, and is very little developed behind the eyes, which only converge slightly above. The face, cheeks, and clypeus are thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the clypeus is roundly convex; the apex is depressed, smooth, and shining, and has a curved depression in the centre. The hinder ocelli are separated from the eyes by double the distance they are from each other. Thorax densely pruinose. Wings fuscous violaceous, the hinder more hyaline, the extreme base of the anterior paler in tint; the third cubital cellule is distinctly shorter than the second; the first recurrent nervure is received near the middle, the second near the apex of the basal third; the transverse median nervure is received beyond the basal; the accessory nervure in the hind wing is appendiculated. Legs black; the fore coxæ at the apex and the four hinder entirely, the middle femora at the apex above, the hinder above (except at the base), the four front tibiæ above, and the base of the middle tarsi, pale yellow; the four hinder tibiæ and tarsi are shortly spinose. The basal three segments of the abdomen are red, the apical black.

This is an *Agenia* sen. str., not a *Pseudagenia*.

[To be continued.]

XXXV.—On the Bear of Ecuador.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN 1878 the British Museum obtained a pair of full-grown bears which had been collected by Mr. Clarence Buckley in Ecuador, and which were referred to *Ursus ornatus*, F. Cuv., and under this name they have remained until now.

In addition, besides other less important material, the Museum possesses two skulls, male and female, collected by Mr. Whitely at Cosnipata, near the River Inambari, S.E. Peru, being the skulls on which Gray's note on the species* was based.

Now the Ecuadorean and Peruvian skulls are conspicuously different in size, and evidently belong to different forms, but the determination of the names they should bear is not an easy matter.

F. Cuvier's specimen was said definitely to have come from Chili, and there seems no sufficient authority for Tschudi's suggestion that it was obtained at Truxillo. In any case it should be treated as the more southern form, with

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xii. p. 182 (1873).



Cameron, Peter. 1902. "Descriptions of new genera and species of Hymenoptera from the Oriental Region (Ichneumonidae, Fossores and Anthophila)." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 9, 204–215.

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