

Springs, New York, in which meat and vegetables are kept, the temperature averaging 40° all the year, and my application for a little space was kindly received. In October, I sent on two boxes by express, in which were a large number of larvæ, some of them very rare. Of these were *Argynnis Halcyone*, just from egg; *Satyrus Charon*, also just out of egg. These small larvæ were in paper pill boxes, inside tin. There were also a few larvæ of *Chionobas Chryxus*, Hip. *Ridingsii*, *Colias Alexandra*, *Phyciodes Picta*, in stages from second to fourth; and several *Melitaea Rubicunda*, past third moult, from Vancouver's Island, and *Phaeton* at same stage. Early in March I received the larvæ per express. On opening the boxes nearly every one of the young larvæ first named were alive, and in a few moments were moving. The larger part of *Rubicunda* and *Phaeton* were in good condition. One *Alexandra* out of two was healthy, and one *Picta* out of three. The *Chryxus*, past third moult (one), and the *Ridingsii*, past first (one) were dead. On the whole, there was scarcely any loss from the four months seclusion. The *Chionobas*, I am disposed to think, died in transit to me, from rolling about in its box, as it was stout and healthy looking when I received it. Probably all the Satyrid larvæ would have done better if they had not been allowed to feed in the fall, but had on hatching been subjected to the cold. I had no plants ready for these larvæ on their arrival except grass, and on this I placed part of the *Charon*, who very soon began to eat along the edges of the leaves. The remainder of all species I put on ice, or under rocks in the woods, to stay till I could force food-plants for them.

ADDITIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN HYMENOPTERA.

BY L. PROVANCHER, CAP ROUGE, QUEBEC.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

In a lot of Hymenoptera captured in Vancouver Island, and sent me by Mr. Brodie from Toronto, I found the following new species:—

Ichneumon Vancouveriensis, nov. sp.

♂—Length, .62 inch. Black; face with four dots white, one on each side near the clypeus and one under each antenna. These entirely black

and sub-moniliform. One dot on the alar scales with a line before and another one under, the collar, and scutellum, white. Wings slightly infuscated; the areolet pentagonal, the nervures black. Metathorax with the angles projecting, sub-spinose, the ventral area transverse, its anterior angles rounded. Legs black, the four anterior tibiæ with a white line exteriorly, the posterior with a smaller one near the base. Abdomen elongate, with the peduncle slender and punctured, entirely black. Vancouver.

Allied to *Ich. subcyaneus* Cress., but of a larger size, with crura entirely black, and white markings also different.

PLATYSOMA, nov. gen.

(From *platys*, depressed, and *soma*, body.)

Head large, much produced behind the eyes, these somewhat small. Antennæ half the length of the body, setaceous, thick, with short articles sub-moniliform. Thorax long and depressed, the prothorax produced anteriorly in the form of a neck, narrower than the head; the mesothorax with its median lobe advanced and elevated upon the prothorax; scutellum depressed, with a fossula before; the metathorax elongate, bearing four longitudinal carinæ. Wings short, areolet wanting, the nervule dividing the two cubitals short. Legs with crura swelled, inermous, the tibiæ cylindrical at the base, thence enlarged and slightly compressed, the intermediate ones much compressed in the middle of their enlarged portion. Abdomen elongate, shortly pedunculate, the first segment depressed, bearing a carina on the lateral edges, the extremity slightly compressed and cleft under side for the reception of the terebra, which is as long as the body.

Allied to *Xylonomus* and *Odontomerus*, but differing from both by the shorter and thicker antennæ, by the inermous crura, and by the form of the tibiæ.

Platysoma tibialis, nov. sp.

♀—Length .45 inch, length of the terebra .45 inch. Black, with legs rufous and abdomen brownish rufous. The head and prothorax strongly punctulate, the fossula before the scutellum striate. The metathorax transversely striated at the base between the carinæ. The first abdominal segment finely aciculate between the lateral carinæ. Valves of the terebra brown ferruginous. Vancouver.

Limneria compacta, nov. sp.

♀—Length .23 inch. Black, with the legs and abdomen rufous. Mandibles, palpi, and alar scales, white. Antennæ filiform. Thorax short and thick, the mesothorax gibbous, the metathorax declivous. Wings slightly infuscated, with a triangular sessile areolet. Legs rufous, the posterior coxæ black at the base inside. Abdomen forming a small elongate club with a slender and elongate peduncle, black at the base and extremity. Terebra about one fourth the length of the abdomen, re-curved upwards. Vancouver.

Closely allied to *L. ruficoxa* Prov., but differing by the sessile areolet, the legs entirely rufous, etc.

Mesoleptus fasciatus, nov. sp.

♂—Length .20 inch. Black, the face under the antennæ, an orbital patch above their insertion, the palpi, the alar scales, the lateral inferior edges of the prothorax, with the four anterior coxæ and their trochanters, white. Antennæ shorter than the body, setaceous, black, the scape obscurely whitish underneath. Metathorax large, with distinct elevated lines. Wings hyaline, without areolet, the stigma pale. Legs pale rufous, the posterior with the coxæ, and the extremity of their tibiæ and tarsi, brown, more or less obscure. Abdomen rather stout, linear, black, obscurely white on the sides, the segments with a polished fascia at their posterior edge. Vancouver.

Differs from *M. decens* Cress. by its white markings and the sculpture of its metathorax.

Echthrus Provancheri, Brodie.

(Mr. Brodie having kindly dedicated to me this beautiful new species, and not having seen its description published, I submit it here below.)

♀—Length .48 inch. Black, abdomen partly rufous; head and thorax entirely black, very finely punctured; the face with a small tubercle in the middle under the antennæ; mandibles, palpi and antennæ, all black. The mesothorax trilobed, the metathorax rugulose on the sides and posteriorly. Wings slightly infuscated, the nervures and stigma black, the areolet large, subquadrate. Legs rufous, the anterior coxæ, the crura and tibiæ of the posterior pair at their extremity, black, the posterior tarsi with the first and last article black, the median ones white. Abdomen pedunculate, its peduncle polished and shining, the other segments punctulate;

segments 1, 2 and 3 bright rufous, the rest black with the penultimate white. Terebra black, thick, very nearly as long as the body.

♂—With palpi and four anterior coxæ and trochanters pale, no white patch on the penultimate segment of abdomen. Vancouver.

This species is easily distinguished by its coloration.

BRACONIDÆ.

Phylax pacificus, nov. sp.

♀—Length, .35 inch; terebra about the same length. Brown ferruginous; the head, the pro and mesothorax with the last segments of the abdomen, black. Antennæ black, long, setaceous. Head large, produced behind the eyes; vertex convex. Metathorax ferruginous, punctured. Wings infuscated. Legs ferruginous, all the tibiæ with a small pale ring near the base. Abdomen finely aciculate on the first segment and the basal half of the second, the other ones polished, shining. Terebra black, of the same length as the abdomen. Vancouver.

Phylax niger, nov. sp.

♂—Length .23 inch. Black, with a whitish pubescence. The head much produced behind the eyes. Antennæ long, slender, setaceous. Wings slightly infuscated, the nervures black. Legs rufous, coxæ, tibiæ and the extremity of crura black. Abdomen elongate, black, the first segment with the basal half of the second aciculated. Vancouver.

ENTOMOLOGY BY THE ELECTRIC LAMP.

BY PROF. E. W. CLAYPOLE, AKRON, O.

During the past winter an installation of about 100 arc-lamps was established at Akron, O. They hang as usual over the middle of the street. Early in the summer it was evident that they would afford a fine hunting-ground for the entomologist, and accordingly several members of the Natural History Society of Akron resolved to turn the opportunity to account by making collections of the insects attracted by the light and comparing and noting the results.



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