

SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

VOLUME 59, NUMBER 12

SAWFLIES FROM PANAMA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES

BY

S. A. ROHWER



(PUBLICATION 2088)

CITY OF WASHINGTON
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
MAY 18, 1912

The Lord Baltimore Press
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

SAWFLIES FROM PANAMA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES¹

By S. A. ROHWER

The following report of the Chalastogastra (sawflies) collected by Mr. August Busck on the Smithsonian Biological Survey of the Panama Canal Zone in the year 1911, has been prepared in the Branch of Forest Insects of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although the collection made by Mr. Busck is small there are some interesting species, *Acorduloceridea compressicornis* being the most remarkable one of the lot. *Ptilia lautiformis* and *Stromboceridea maculipennis* are nearly identical in color, yet belong to widely separated families. This identity in coloration in the Neotropical region is often repeated in well separated groups of Chalastogastra; and often a number of species of one genus may be colored almost the same. As a rule the Neotropical sawflies are quite different both in color and structure from the Nearctic, and in some subfamilies resemble more closely the species of the Oriental region than any other. It would seem, in the Selandriinæ, that the species of the Neotropical and Oriental regions have developed along the same lines, perhaps due to the southern extension of the Holarctic types into a warm region.

CALOPTILIA NIGROSTOMA, new species

Differs from *Caloptilia nigriceps* (Cameron) and *C. nubeculosa* (Konow) (*C. vitreata* Konow is probably the male) by the black mouth as well as other characters.

Female.—Length 7.5 mm. Labrum depressed apically, the anterior margin broadly rounded; apical margin of the clypeus depressed; transverse clypeal carina triangulate; median carina strong; middle fovea triangular in outline, dorsal wall rounded; ocellar basin pentagonal; antennal foveæ very large, extending up to the level of anterior ocellus; postocellar area about twice as wide as long, poorly defined; stigma scarcely tapering, nearly parallel-sided; sheath straight above, broad at base, arcuately emarginate below, apex

¹ The present paper is the tenth dealing with the results of the Smithsonian Biological Survey of the Panama Canal Zone.

narrow truncate, Testaceous; head (except palpi), antennæ, spot on prescutum, apical two abdominal segments, anterior tarsi, four posterior tibiæ and tarsi black. Wings brownish, venation black.

Male.—Length 6 mm. Agrees very well with the above description of the female. Hypopygidium rather narrowly rounded apically.

Type locality.—Paraiso, Canal Zone, Panama. One female (type) collected January, 1911. Trinidad River, Panama. One male (allotype) collected May, 1911. Both collected by August Busck.

Type.—Cat. No. 14586 U. S. N. M.

PTILIA LAUTIFORMIS, new species

Colored like *Ptilia lauta* Konow, but may be separated from that species by the absence of the depression in front of the anterior ocellus.

Female.—Length 8 mm. Labrum broadly rounded apically; clypeus gently arcuately emerginate, lobes broad, rounded apically; supraclypeal foveæ small, punctiform; supraclypeal area large, triangular in outline, more strongly convex dorsally; antennal furrows broad, shallow, complete to lateral ocelli; no depression in front of the anterior ocellus; postocellar line distinctly longer than the ocellular line; flagellum strongly tapering, curved; stigma broadest where the cubitus joins it, sharply tapering to apex; hind basitarsis longer than the following joints; sheath straight above, broad at base, emarginate beneath, apex narrowly pointed, Testaceous; head (except below antennæ and mouth parts), apex of flagellum, mesonotum, apical four abdominal segments, apex of hind tibiæ and hind tarsi black. Wings black, except a broad (from basal vein to apex of stigma) yellow band; venation color of wings.

Male.—Length 7 mm. Very like the female. Hypopygidium narrowly rounded apically.

Type locality.—Alhajuelo, Panama. Two females (one type) collected April, 1911, Cabima, Panama. One female collected May 24, 1911, Taboga Island, Panama. Four females and three males collected June, 1911. All collected by August Busck.

Type.—Cat. No. 14583 U. S. N. M.

ERYTHRASPIDES RUFONOTA, new species

Superficially like *sumichrasti* (Norton) but is not that species.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm. Clypeus short, anterior margin broadly produced in the middle; supraclypeal foveæ confluent with the an-

tennal foveæ; supraclypeal area rectangular in outline, gently convex ventrally, dorsally strongly convex so when seen from above it appears as a tubercle; middle foveæ elongate, long; frontal foveæ punctiform well defined, a broad furrow from them to the supraclypeal tubercle; antennal furrows and ocellar basin obsolete; postocellar area defined laterally by elongate foveæ; postocellar furrow obsolete; postocellar line distinctly longer than the ocellocular line; third antennal joint about twice as long as the fourth; stigma nearly parallel-sided, truncate apically; transverse radius received by the radius beyond the third transverse cubitus; transverse median somewhat basad to the middle of cell; sheath straight above, tapering beneath, apex nearly truncate. Black; pronotum, tegulæ, mesonotum rufous. Wings and venation blackish.

Type locality.—Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama. One female collected by August Busck April, 1911.

Type.—Cat. No. 14588 U. S. N. M.

WALDHEIMIA MELANOCEPHALA, new species

Colored like *Waldheimia ochra* (Norton), to which it is closely related, but may be separated from *ochra* by the smaller size and sharply defined middle foveæ.

Male.—Length 6 mm. Labrum short, narrowly rounded apically; clypeus truncate, lateral angles rounded, at about the middle with a transverse depressed area; supraclypeal foveæ confluent with the antennal foveæ; supraclypeal area rectangular in outline, convex, more strongly so dorsally; middle fovea oval in outline, well defined; antennal foveæ confluent with the punctiform frontal foveæ which are on a line with the middle fovea; antennal furrows obsolete; ocellar basin U-shaped open below; postocellar area defined laterally by elongate foveæ; postocellar furrow wanting; postocellar line subequal with the ocelloclypeal line, but distinctly shorter than the ocellocular; stigma nearly parallel-sided, obliquely truncate apically; transverse median near the middle of cell; hypopygidium long, broadly rounded apically. Rufo-testaceous; head (except the pallid clypeus, labrum, mandibles and palpi), antennæ, tibiæ, tarsi, and cochlearium black. Wings blackish; venation blackish.

Type locality.—Cabima, Panama. Two males collected May 21, 1911, by August Busck.

Type.—Cat. No. 14587 U. S. N. M.

NESOSELANDRIA CRASSA (Cameron)

Selandria crassa CAMERON, Biol. Central. Amer. Hymen., vol. 1, 1883, p. 19.

One female, from Porto Bello, Panama, collected March, 1911, by August Busck, agrees fairly well with the unsatisfactory description of *Selandria crassa*, and also agrees with manuscript notes from the type.

PROSELANDRIA, new genus

Type.—*Proselandria megalops* Rohwer.

Related to *Nesoselandria* Rohwer, but separated from it by the simple tarsal claws.

Belongs to Selandriini. Clypeus truncate; malar space wanting; eyes very large, strongly converging to the clypeus; posterior orbits practically wanting; lateral ocelli well below the supraorbital line; pentagonal area wanting; pedicellum subequal in length with the scape, much longer than broad; prepectus very large, divided by a cephal-caudad suture; no accessory suture on the mesoepisternum; tarsal claws simple; hind basitarsis distinctly shorter than the following joints united; venation of the normal type; transverse median vein its length from the apex of the cell; hind anal cell sessile at the apex.

To this genus also belongs: *Selandria glabra* Kirby, *Selandria curalis* Cresson, *Selandria luteola* Cameron, *Selandria leucopoda* Cameron, *Selandria mutica* Cameron and *Tenthredo delicatula* Kirby.

PROSELANDRIA MEGALOPS, new species

Male.—Length 4.5 mm. Supraclypeal foveæ not sharply defined, confluent with the antennal foveæ; supraclypeal area convex; middle fovea transverse, much below the level of the punctiform frontal foveæ; antennal furrows obsolete; foveæ bounding the postocellar area elongate; postocellar furrow obsolete; postocellar line subequal with the ocelloccipital line, about half as long as the ocellocular line; stigma about twice as long as wide, slightly broader near base, truncate apically; second and third cubital cells subequal in length; transverse radius received near the middle of the third cubital; hypopygidium broadly rounded apically. Rufo-ferruginous; head, antennæ, spot on the prescutum, apical three abdominal segments, legs below the femora black; wings dark brown, venation the same color.

Type locality.—Porto Bello, Panama. One male collected March, 1911, by August Busck.

Type.—Cat. No. 14616 U. S. N. M.

STROMBOCEROS (STROMBOCERIDEA) MACULIPENNIS (Cameron)

Strongylogaster maculipennis CAMERON, Biol. Central. Amer. Hym., vol. 1, 1833 May, p. 9.

Two females from Cabima, Panama. Collected in May by August Busck.

ACORDULOCERIDEA, new genus

Type.—*Acorduloceridea compressicornis* Rohwer.

Belongs to Acordulocerini and may easily be separated from *Acordulocera* Say by the number of antennal joints; sharply defined, elongate prescutum; and longer mesonotum. In Konow's tribe Lobocerotides it would seem to run nearest to *Lycosceles* Konow but will not agree with the description of that genus, being readily distinguished by the presence of a superapical spur.

Clypeus truncate; malar space wanting; eyes very large, slightly converging to the clypeus; posterior orbits nearly wanting, lateral ocelli well below the supraorbital line; antennæ hairy, inserted well above the clypeus, seven-jointed, scape elongate, pedicellum much wider than long, flagellum long, tapering; prescutum sharply defined, remote from the anterior margin of the scutellum, more than twice as long as the anterior width, with a median sulcus, mesoscutum and prescutum combined about twice as long as broad; thorax otherwise similar to *Acordulocera*; legs rather long; calcaria long; four posterior tibiæ with (one each) superapical spurs; tarsal claws simple; hind basitarsis slightly shorter than the following joints; fore radial cell not appendiculate; anal vein simple; transverse median vein near basal third; all the transverse cubits nearly completely bulleted, the first nearly interstitial with the first recurrent; first two cubital cells large, subequal in length, the second receiving both recurrent veins; third cubital cell very small; radial cell of hind wings closed and appendiculated on the lower margin; otherwise the venation is very like *Acordulocera*.

ACORDULOCERIDEA COMPRESSICORNIS, new species

Male.—Length 3.5 mm. Supraclypeal foveæ very broad, shallow, not confluent with the antennal foveæ; supraclypeal area gently convex; antennal foveæ large; frontal carnia prominent; frontal crest angled below; middle fovea, ocellar basin, postocellar furrow, obsolete; antennal furrows only indicated by shallow depressions; postocellar line longer than the ocellocular; postocellar area not defined; antennæ nearly as long as the rest of the insect, compressed,

third joint longer than the fourth, subequal in length with the apical joint, intermediate joints subequal; prescutum with a few scattered setigous punctures; stigma broadest at base gently tapering to the apex; hypopygidium nearly truncate. Ferruginous; flagellum, prescutum, scutum (posterior middle piceous), metanotum, tergum, four hind tarsi, and apices of hind tibiæ black; scutellum rufo-piceous; wings dusky hyaline; venation dark brown.

Type locality.—Taboga Island, Panama. One male collected June, 1911, by August Busck.

Type.—Cat. No. 14620 U. S. N. M.