

rufous, rather broadly edged with piceous. Tips pale. Under parts piceous, legs piceous, with exception of the coxae, knees and tarsi which are pale. Length 6.5-12 mm.

Male has the rami of the antennal club slightly prolonged and has the terminal ventral segment with a median raised portion, strongly depressed on either side.

Female has the surface of the terminal ventral even, not depressed laterally.

Mexico: Venodio, Sinaloa, late June, July and August; Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, July 7; Mazatlan, Sinaloa, September 15. Type from Venodio.

Described from twenty-three specimens.

Type.—No. 22557, U. S. N. M.

Corinthiscus spinolae, new species.

Form similar to *C. sinaloae* but larger. Head, pronotum, meso- and metasterna piceous, elytra pale with dark spots, abdomen pale, legs pale with knees piceous. Head much as in the preceding species but the punctures are slightly finer. Scape and funicle of antenna reddish chestnut, club darker. Palpi rufo-testaceous. Thorax slightly longer than broad (33:29), form similar to that of *C. sinaloae* but without the lateral depressions and with the median fissure very much less distinctly marked. The post median smooth space is not raised and is in the form of a narrow line. Elytral punctures finer than in the preceding and become obsolete near apex. The ground color is pale testaceous; the base is dark, the dark extending toward the apex for a short distance at the humeri and on the disk, there is a medium fascia which is broken into three spots on each elytron, the middle one of which is larger and is more apical in position; near the apex is a transverse fascia apparently composed of four large spots, two on each elytron, the spots just touching. Under parts of the thorax piceous, of the abdomen pale. The legs are pale but for the knees which are dark, the dark color sharply demarked from the pale. Length 11-12 mm.

Described from four specimens, all females, collected at Venodio, Sinaloa, Mexico, June 27 to July 10, 1918, A. Kusche, collector.

Type.—No. 22558, U. S. N. M.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW WASPS (HYM.).

By S. A. ROHWER, *Bureau of Entomology*.

The six new wasps described in the following pages were submitted for identification by Dr. Chas. Robertson. The types of all of them are in the collection of the U. S. National Museum.

Elis floridanus, new species.

In size, appearance and structure this new species is much like *interrupta* (Say), but it can readily be distinguished by the yellow

posterior margin of the pronotum. In the color of the pronotum it resembles *quinquecincta* (Fabricius), *atriventris* Gahan, etc., but it differs from these species in the sculpture of the pronotum and propodeum.

Female.—Length, 15 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus broadly rounded, the surface of clypeus convex and with a median ridge, opaque with close fine punctures and with large irregular punctures in addition; front shining, unipunctate, ventrally the punctures are closer and sometimes confluent; vertex, occiput and temples shining, with widely separated punctures; post-ocellar line about two-thirds the length of the ocellular line, a distinct, transverse impressed line behind lateral ocelli; second to fourth (inclusive) joints of antennae dentate at apex beneath; dorsal aspect of pronotum closely bipunctate, the larger punctures sometimes confluent; scutum shining with separate distinct punctures, finely granular along the anterior margin; scutellum shining, with large rather close punctures; dorsal aspect of propodeum opaque by fine granulations, and in addition with rather small, distinct punctures evenly distributed over the entire surface; posterior aspect of propodeum subshining, finely closely punctured, at the top with a few irregular, transverse wrinkles, ventrally with some fine dorsal-ventral striae; sides of pronotum striate; mesepisternum shining, with large, rather close, distinct punctures; sides of propodeum striate; abscissae of radius in order of length from shortest are 3, 1, 2; tergites shining with well-separated, small punctures; pygidium with complete, uniform striae. Black; mandibles, except apices, two lateral spots on clypeus, a broad band above antennae, inner margins of eyes, a narrow line anterior to ocellus, posterior orbits, a narrow irregular line across the occiput, elongate lateral spots on anterior dorsal aspect of pronotum which extend on sides, narrow posterior margin of pronotum, tegulae, lateral and a median spot on scutum, spot on scutellum, line on metanotum, large spot on mesepisternum, lateral angles of propodeum, band on anterior dorsal margin of first tergite (broader laterally), lateral spot on second tergite, band on third, fourth, fifth, tergites anteriorly (slightly narrowed medianly and on fifth subinterrupted), spot on sides of pygidium, and spots on second and third sternite *yellow*; legs reddish, coxae, except a yellow spot, black, lines on femora and tibiae *yellow*; wings *yellowish*, anterior margin of front wings *smoky*; venation *yellowish*; scape beneath *piceous*.

The paratype female has the entire anterior dorsal margin of the pronotum, a posterior spot on mesepisternum, spots on sternites four and five, a band at base of pygidium and a median dorsal spot on the propodeum *yellow*.

Male.—Length, 15 mm. Clypeus with large, confluent punctures, the anterior margin with a shallow arcuate emargination; supraclypeal area distinctly ridged; lower part of front closely punctured, the upper part, occiput and temples shining and with well-separated punctures; an elongate fovea between bases of antennae; postocellar line three-fourths as long as ocellular line; antennae reaching to base of propodeum, third joint about half as long as fourth; pronotum shining, with separate distinct punctures; scutum,

scutellum and mesepisternum shining with distinct separate punctures; median impressed lines on scutum foveolate; dorsal aspect of propodeum with large, distinct punctures and posteriorly with irregular raised lines in addition; posterior aspect of propodeum transversely striato-punctate; side of propodeum striato-punctate; second abscissa of radius longer than the third; abdomen shining with a few widely scattered punctures; pygidium flat. Black; mandibles except apices, clypeus, inner orbits to emargination, two spots between antennae, scape beneath, anterior (slightly interrupted medianly) and posterior margins of pronotum, tegulae, small lateral and a large median spot on scutum, spot on scutellum and metanotum, large spot on anterior part of mesepisternum and a small posterior spot, spot on lateral angles of propodeum, apical band on tergites one to six inclusive (slightly narrowed medianly) and spots on sternites two to six inclusive, yellow; legs black, spots on coxae, four anterior legs beyond middle of femora and apical half of hind femora yellow; posterior tibiae and tarsi testaceous; wings hyaline with apices dusky; venation testaceous except in dusky area of wing where it is brownish; clothed with silvery hair which is especially dense on venter of thorax.

In the paratype the hind tarsi are mostly yellow.

Type locality.—Inverness, Florida. Described from two females and two males collected by Charles Robertson and under his numbers 24949 (type), 24948 (allotype), 24987 and 25009.

Type.—Cat. No. 22731, U. S. N. M.

Elis propodealis, new species.

In size and general appearance this species looks very much like *E. quenquecincta* (Fabricius), but can easily be distinguished from that species by the unsculptured sides of the propodeum, the bipunctate pronotum, etc.

Female.—Length, 20 mm. Clypeus ridged medianly, the surface with large sometimes confluent punctures, anterior margin rounded; front shining with large sometimes confluent punctures; frontal furrow deep and distinct, extending half the distance to the anterior ocellus; postocellar line not quite twice as long as the ocellocular line; vertex shining and with large, separate, distinct punctures; temples with smaller and fewer punctures; dorsal aspect of pronotum and the scutum bipunctate; scutellum with large punctures dorsally but small close ones laterally; dorsal and posterior aspect of propodeum subopaque, the dorsal basal middle with a few large, shallow punctures, the top of the posterior aspect with one or two transverse rugae; sides of pronotum with fine, close, curved striae; mesepisternum shining, with large, distinct punctures; sides of propodeum shining, without distinct sculpture; abdomen shining; pygidium with uniform striae, the apical margin slightly produced medianly. Black; mandibles (except apices), trophi, apical part

of clypeus, inner eye margins narrowly, a spot above each antenna, neck, spot on each anterior dorsal corner of pronotum, posterior margin of pronotum narrowly, tegulae, spot on scutellum, metanotum medianly, spot on mesepisternum below tegula, elongate spot on posterior lateral angles of propodeum, a broad narrowly interrupted band on first tergite, lateral spots on second tergite, anterior margin of third, fourth and fifth tergites (emarginate posteriorly), and lateral spots on second, third and fourth sternites, *yellow*; legs black, dorsal and ventral spots on hind coxae, and more or less of apices of all the femora yellow; tibiae and tarsi yellowish ferruginous; wings hyaline with a dusky tinge, the apical anterior margin distinctly dusky; venation dark brown; hair yellowish.

In the paratype there are the following additional yellow marks: a small spot above the tegula, a spot on posterior margin of mesepisternum, a spot on side of propodeum, most of four posterior femora, dorsal aspect of metapleurac.

Type locality.—Inverness, Florida. One female collected by Charles Robertson and under his number 25052. One female from Virginia Beach, Va., collected Aug. 31, 1903, by E. S. G. Titus.

Type.—Cat. No. 22611, U. S. N. M.

Lindenius robertsoni, new species.

Because of the simple mandibles this species runs directly to *Lindenius* in Ashmead's classification and placing generic importance on this character would make it necessary to place it there. In Fox's arrangement, however, the species runs best to *planipes* Fox but differs from that species in many important characters. The species is excluded from "group pinguis" as defined by Fox in the flattened fore tarsi and absence of a pygidium. It seems very likely that the males of *Lindenius*, as defined by having the mandibles simple at apex, will possess a wider range of characters than allowed in the definition of this group by Fox.

Male.—Length, 4.5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus armed with four obtuse teeth of nearly equal size; shortest distance between the eyes about two-thirds the length of the scape; upper margin of the frontal depression defined by a sharp carina from the anterior ocellus; area immediately above the carina defining the frontal depression coarsely reticulate-punctured; supraorbital fovea obsolete; vertex and cheeks shining, almost without sculpture; occiput with a strong carina which is foveolate in front, cheeks not dentate; scape somewhat flattened and broader apically; flagellum short, stout, about one and one-half times as long as scape, the first joint slightly produced apically beneath, second and third joints somewhat narrower so at first sight the flagellum seems emarginate at the base beneath, joints four and five slightly produced beneath; anterior margin of the pronotum carinate, not dentate laterally; prothoracic tubercle carinate anteriorly so when seen from above

it appears somewhat dentate; anterior margin of the scutum with a transverse carina, two short median ridges anteriorly; scutum shining, with separate setigerous punctures; scutellum subshining, with a few longitudinal wrinkles; top of propodeum with large irregular areas defined by carinae, the median one the largest and trapezoidal in outline; posterior aspect of propodeum foveolate laterally, with a median elliptical-shaped fovea; sides of propodeum smooth, shining; mesoplurae smooth, shining; anterior tarsi strongly flattened; calcaria of the hind tibiae stout, the longer one almost as long as the hind basitarsus; recurrent vein slightly before the middle of cubital cell; intercubitus joining radius its length from the stigma; abdomen smooth, shining, without a pygidium. Black; mandibles, scape beneath, spots on pronotum, tubercle, two spots before the scutellum, yellow; legs black, anterior legs below middle of femora, intermediate tibiae and tarsi, posterior tibiae except a spot within, and hind tarsi yellow; apex of abdomen rufous; wings hyaline; venation brown; head and thorax with silvery pubescence.

Type locality.—Carlinville, Illinois. Described from two males collected by Charles Robertson and recorded under his numbers 22928 (type) and 22927.

Type.—Cat. No. 22728, U. S. N. M.

Anacrabro robertsoni, new species.

Resembles *A. ocellatus* Packard but the markings are paler, the abdomen is less coarsely punctured and the mesonotum is opaque and more closely punctured.

Female.—Length, 6 mm. Clypeus strongly convex medianly, the anterior margin slightly produced medianly; head subshining, with the usual fovea, and carinae the large punctures separate; anterior dorsal margin of pronotum carinate, the lateral angles strong; scutum subopaque; closely confluent punctured on a granular surface; scutellum subshining with large separate, distinct punctures; propodeum with a row of large foveae on the dorsal surface, the posterior face with a median triangularly shaped area; mesepisternum with separate, distinct punctures on a granular surface; sides of propodeum finely punctured; abdomen shining, with well-separated small punctures, larger on the first becoming smaller apically until on the apical segments they are only setigerous pits; pygidium shining, one-fourth longer than the basal width, narrowly rounded apically, with large, separate punctures. Black; two small spots on the clypeus, submedian dorsal spots on pronotum, tubercles, metanotum, lateral spots on all the tergites, whitish; legs black, tibiae and base of tarsi anteriorly whitish; wings hyaline basally, brownish apically; venation black; body, especially the cheeks, with short silvery pile.

Type locality.—Inverness, Florida. Described from one female collected by Chas. Robertson, for whom the species is named.

Type.—Cat. No. 22612, U. S. N. M.

Tachytes duplicatus, new species.

Very close to *T. calcaratus* Fox and agrees with the type except as follows:

T. calcaratus Fox.

1. Bristles of pygidium of a golden color and extending to lateral margin.
2. Pygidium more elongate and narrower apically.
3. Second abscissa of radius shorter than third.
4. Mesepisternum sparsely pilose, the pile grayish.
5. Abdominal bristles brownish.

T. duplicatus, new species.

1. Bristles of pygidium reddish brown and not reaching lateral margin.
2. Pygidium shorter and the apex broader.
3. Second and third abscissae of radius subequal.
4. Mesepisternum densely pilose especially on dorsal part of prepectus, the pile with a distinct golden tinge.
5. Abdominal bristles black.

Type locality.—Inverness, Florida. Described from one female collected by Charles Robertson and under his number 24981.

Type.—Cat. No. 22614, U. S. N. M.

Tachytes pepticus var. *floridanus*, new variety.

Male.—Length 10 mm. Differs from the typical form in having the scutum and scutellum shining and punctured (not opaque, finely granular and punctured); in the shining almost sculptureless sides of propodeum; in the rather narrower apical sternite; and in having the median projection of the clypeus more distinctly depressed.

Type locality.—Inverness, Florida. Described from one male collected by Charles Robertson and under his number 24824.

Type.—Cat. No. 22730, U. S. N. M.

A PROCTOTRYPID INQUILINE WITH *FORMICA EXSECTOIDES* FOREL. (HYM.).

BY WM. M. MANN, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

On the Conduit Road, about three miles east of Great Falls, Maryland, is a very fine cluster of *Formica exsectoides* mounds. In October, 1919, Mr. J. C. Crawford and the writer made two collecting excursions to these and found a number of myrmecophilous insects. On the surfaces of the nests two case-bearers, *Coscinoptera* sp., and a Pyralid moth were numerous, *Myrme-*