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PAPERS FROM THE HARRIMAN ALASKA
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XIV.

ENTOMOLOGICAL RESULTS (8):

THE SPHEGOIDEA AND VESPOIDEA.

BY TREVOR KINCAID.

THE collection upon which this report is based is a small one, including but nine species, but it is of considerable interest from the fact that but a single representative of the above groups has been recorded from Alaska, namely *Dolichocrabro wickhami* Ashmead,¹ which was collected by Mr. H. F. Wickham at Fort Wrangell. At the same time and place Mr. Wickham captured a Pemphredonid which Mr. Ashmead determined as *Pas-salæcus cuspidatus* Smith. In the collection of the U. S. National Museum there is also a Chrysid collected at Fort Yukon by Mr. L. M. Turner in 1877. This has been determined by Mr. Ashmead to be *Omalus sinuosus* Say. These three species, together with those listed below, bring the total number of known Alaska forms up to twelve. It is evident that the coastal regions of Alaska do not afford a favorable environment for either fossorial Hymenoptera or wasps.

¹Synopsis of the superfamily Sphegoidea, Can. Ent., xxxi, p. 216, 1899.

SPHEGOIDEA.

Family CRABRONIDÆ.

Ectemnius parvulus (Packard).

Crabro parvulus PACKARD, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., VI, p. 108, 1866.

One female and four males, Saldovia, July 21. Taken on the flowers of *Heracleum lanatum*. Recorded from Washington and eastward to Dakota.

Clytochrysus gracilissimus (Packard).

Crabro gracilissimus PACKARD, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., p. 78, 1866.

Eight females and ten males, Fox Point, Alaska, July 28. On flowers of *Heracleum*. Recorded from Washington and eastward to Dakota.

Thyreopus vicinus (Cresson).

Crabro vicinus CRESSON, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., IV, p. 479, 1865.

One female, Kukak Bay, Alaska, July 4. Recorded from Washington eastward to Nebraska.

Blepharipus ater (Cresson).

Crabro ater CRESSON, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., IV, p. 477, 1865.

One female and two males, Saldovia, Alaska, July 28. On flowers of *Heracleum*. Recorded from Washington and eastward to Maine.

Family PEMPHREDONIDÆ.

Mimesa propinqua sp. nov.

Male: Dorsal region of head closely and distinctly punctured, without any signs of striæ; cheeks with very faint punctures; clypeus and face with a silvery gray pile; head and thorax with long gray hair, most evident on the pleuræ and middle segment; clypeus obtusely bidentate; dorsulum with distinct separated punctures, striate behind; mesopleuræ very delicately striated, with no evident sign of punctures; middle segment coarsely rugose-reticulate, with a triangular smooth space at base, posterior surface depressed medially, the central area bounded by distinct but irregular ridges; sides with indistinct and rather irregular striæ. Color black; calcaria and tarsi testaceous. Length 7 mm.

Three males, Fox Point, Alaska, July 28.

Type.—Cat. no. 5314, U. S. National Museum.

This species is closely allied to *Mimesa mixta* Fox, which is recorded from California, Oregon, and Washington, but a comparison

with the types of the latter species in the collection of the American Entomological Society leads the writer to the conclusion that the northern form is distinct, since in *M. mixta* the antennæ and petiole are both shorter, the posterior face of the middle segment is not depressed and the smooth area at the base is lacking; also the front of the head is striato-punctate, which is not the case in the new form.

VESPOIDEA.

Family POMPILIDÆ.

Arachnospila septentrionalis sp. nov.

Female: Black; first and second segments of abdomen sanguineous except the extreme base of first segment and narrow apical margin of second, which are black; head broader than thorax, smooth, with indistinct, widely separated punctures; vertex and front sparsely clothed with long black hair, a greater abundance of the same on the cheeks; eyes separated from the mandibles by a narrow margin, converging but little above, the space between them equal to one and one-half times the length of the first joint of the flagellum; space between hind ocelli a little less than that between them and nearest eye-margin; clypeus very slightly emarginate, almost truncate, the lateral anterior angles rounded and the anterior border finely margined; antennæ slender, nearly as long as head and thorax, first joint of flagellum longer by one-fourth than the second; pronotum angulate behind; scutellum flatly convex in the center, declivous at the sides; middle segment strongly rounded out, smooth, with a faint trace of a medial groove; medial and posterior tibiæ and tarsi with numerous spines outwardly; anterior tibiæ and tarsi with a row of spines along outer margin; tarsi coarsely ciliated beneath; inner spur of hind tibiæ two-thirds the length of the first tarsal joint; claws with a sharp median tooth; abdomen elongate-ovate, as long as the head and thorax; wings fuliginous; third submarginal narrowed about one-fourth on upper margin, the third cubital nervure curved outwardly; second submarginal of nearly the same shape and slightly smaller than the third submarginal, the first cubital nervure curved toward the base of the wing; first recurrent nervure received a little beyond the middle of the second submarginal; second recurrent received before the middle of the third submarginal cell. Length 8.5 to 9 mm.

Two females, Kukak Bay, Alaska. Taken on the flowers of *Heraclium lanatum*.

Type.—Cat. no. 5313, U. S. National Museum.

Family VESPIDÆ.

Vespa marginata Kirby.

Vespa marginata KIRBY, Faun. Bor. Am., IV, p. 265, 1837.

Two females and a worker, Kukak Bay, Alaska, July 3. Recorded from British Columbia.

Vespa borealis Kirby.

Vespa borealis KIRBY, Faun. Bor. Am., IV, p. 264, 1837.

Three females and three workers, Sitka, June 15; Virgin Bay, June. Recorded from British Columbia.

Family EUMENIDÆ.

Odynerus albophaleratus Saussure.

Odynerus albophaleratus SAUSSURE, Synop. Am. Wasps, Sol., p. 191, 1875.

Seven females and nine males, Kukak Bay, July 3; Saldovia, July 21; Fox Point, July 28. The species is widely distributed throughout the United States and is recorded from the Pacific coast as far north as Washington. The coloration varies considerably, and in most of the Alaska specimens the clypeus is either pure black or else a couple of small yellow spots are present on the anterior margin.