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XXXIV.—New species of hymenoptera from Central America

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The females of the two species known to me in nature may be recognized as follows:—

- a. Lower surface of first caudal segment coarsely granular, its median keels granular *Herbstii*, Thor. (Guiana.)
- b. Lower surface of first caudal segment smooth, punctured, without granules, its keels obsolete..... *Gervaisii*, Poc. (Amazons.)

B. paraensis, Sim., from Pará, based probably upon a female, differs from the above in having the carapace entirely devoid of granules; while *B. granulatus*, on the contrary, from Cayenne, the type of which is doubtless a male, is not from the description distinguishable from the males identified as *Herbstii* in the Museum collection.

XXXIV.—*New Species of Hymenoptera from Central America.* By P. CAMERON, F.E.S.

[Concluded from p. 276.]

Fam. Sphegidae.

PODIUM.

Podium crassipes, sp. n.

Nigrum; alis fuliginosis. ♂.

Long. 40 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Omealca, near Orizaba (*M. Trujillo*).

Antennæ reaching to the scutellum, bare, pruinose. Head below the ocelli with widely separated punctures; the front thickly covered with long black hair; the vertex glabrous; a narrow thin furrow leading to the ocelli, uniting to a short, shallow, narrow transverse one behind them; there is a narrow longitudinal keel above the ocelli. The antennæ are inserted immediately over the clypeus, which at the apex projects, is roundly concave, and is roundly and rather deeply incised, and bears a few shallow punctures. The eyes reach to the base of the mandibles and converge slightly above. The prothorax is elongate, being nearly as long as the mesonotum; the anterior is separated from the longer posterior portion by a deep transverse furrow, its centre being raised behind; the anterior region is punctured and bears long black hairs, the punctureless part of the posterior portion

being almost glabrous. The anterior part of the mesonotum is covered with long black hairs and with distinctly separated punctures, the sides, too, towards the apex being longitudinally depressed. The median segment is as long as the pro- and mesothorax united; above, it is thickly covered with long black hair, closely transversely striated, a broad and deep depression down its centre, and there is another broad depression at its sides at the base and a narrower one in the middle at the sides. The pleuræ are covered with long black hairs. The propleuræ have a broad deep oblique depression in the centre, behind which they are rather strongly punctured, in front of it with only a few punctures. The mesopleuræ bear distinctly separated punctures, except on the sides of the oblique depression in the centre, above which they are obscurely longitudinally striated. The metapleuræ are impunctate. The mesosternum is covered with long black hairs and with distinctly separated punctures; there is a deep longitudinal channel down its centre, at the end of which it becomes depressed, rising again towards the mesocoxæ, the space between being hollowed and at the sides longitudinally crenulated, the part between the coxæ being slightly punctured at the sides and broadly furrowed down the centre, the sides of the furrow towards the apex having a few longitudinal keels. The petiole is longer than the hind coxæ and the second abdominal segment; the other abdominal segments shining, glabrous, the second segment depressed at the base in the centre. The third to the sixth ventral segments are alutaceous. Wings deep dark violaceous, the nervures black; the first recurrent nervure is received at half the distance from the base that the second is from the apex. The legs are almost glabrous; the tarsi spinose; the hind tibiæ spinose on the inner side, and with six irregular somewhat oval depressions on the outer side. The hind trochanters are twice the length of the coxæ. The hinder femora are broadly dilated towards the apex; the apex on the outer side is somewhat hollowed and depressed above, the top of the depression being distinctly margined, the middle above at the apex having five stout curved keels, in front of which are a few narrower oblique keels; beneath near the apex the centre is raised and the sides in the middle at the apex project into two stout teeth, between which the tibiæ fit when bent downwards.

P. crassipes may be known from the other species of *Podium* described by me by the longer bipartite prothorax, the longer hind trochanters, and the longer clavate hinder femora. The hind claws have two teeth at the base. The hind tarsi are twice the length of the tibiæ.

SPHEX, Fabr.

Sphex (Priononyx) laerma, sp. n.

Long. 28 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Rio Papagaio in Guerrero, 1200 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Agrees in coloration with *S. Thomæ*, Fabr., except that the wings are deep dark violaceous; differing otherwise in being much longer, in the thorax wanting the thick pale pubescence, and in the scutellum being broadly furrowed down the middle.

Eyes parallel. The hinder ocelli separated from each other by about the same distance they are from the eyes. Cheeks and clypeus covered with silvery pubescence; the vertex sparsely clothed with moderately long black hair, below the antennæ with longer black hair. Apex of the clypeus transverse and with a small indentation in the centre; the sides broadly rounded. Behind the ocelli is a shallow curved furrow, behind which at the sides is a small roundish depression; there is a shallow longitudinal furrow between the ocelli and at the sides of the hinder pair, the front one being surrounded by a furrow. The scape of the antennæ is sparsely covered with long black hair; the flagellum pruinose. The pronotum is depressed near the base, the depression being shining and impunctate; the apex is finely transversely shagreened and slightly longitudinally depressed in the middle; the pleuræ alutaceous, except a shining spot on the lower part at the apex; the base longitudinally striated; at the apex is a curved narrow fringe of pale golden pubescence. Mesonotum opaque, covered with short pale hair; closely longitudinally striated, furrowed down the middle, the furrow at the base wide. Scutellum wide, raised, the middle depressed broadly; shagreened, the sides shining, impunctate. Median segment alutaceous, covered closely with pale soft hair; closely transversely striolated, the apex before the depression broadly furrowed. The mesopleuræ closely and rather strongly, the metapleuræ obliquely, striated. The petiole is black and is as long as the hinder coxæ, covered with long pale soft hair. The rest of the abdomen is shining rufous; a black triangular mark on the second segment, the narrowed part at its base; the third segment is broadly black at the base. Wings uniformly dark violaceous; the first and second transverse cubital nervures oblique, both bullated at the lower part, the third curved and much narrowed towards the second at the top, the space between them there

being about the same as that bounded by the first recurrent and first transverse cubital nervures. The fore femora have a line of coarse deep punctures on the lower side; the tibiæ and tarsi are strongly spinose; the hind claws bear four stout blunt teeth, closely pressed together.

This species approaches the North-American *Sphex bifoveatus*, Taschenberg, but, *inter alia*, is readily separated by the dark violaceous wings, Taschenberg's insect having them "subhyalinis."

Fam. **Bembicidæ.**

BEMBIDULA, Burm.

Bembidula affinis, sp. n.

Long. fere 11 millim. ♀.

Hab. Mexico, Dos Arroyos in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Allied to *B. capnoptera*, Handl., but smaller, the markings of a paler yellow, and the labrum entirely black.

Antennæ black, the scape yellow beneath; covered with a pale down, which is thicker towards the apex of the flagellum; the clypeus is yellow, except round the apex; the inner orbits yellow to a little above the middle of the eyes, the outer orbits more narrowly lined with yellow, except at the top and apex. The labrum, front, and vertex rather thickly covered with silvery-white hair. Thorax thickly covered with short silvery pubescence, which becomes golden in hue towards the base of the mesonotum; two short marks at the base of the mesonotum, a broad line from near the base of the tegulæ to the base of the scutellum, two broad marks at the side of the scutellum, but not reaching its apex, the postscutellum, an interrupted line (broad at the apex) along the side of the median segment, a line on the mesopleuræ under the tegulæ, and the apex of the median segment at the sides, broadly, lemon-yellow. The mesopleuræ are obscurely punctured, thickly covered with white hair; the metapleuræ more shining and deeply excavated. The abdominal segments are broadly banded with lemon-yellow at the apex, the bands being distinctly interrupted in the middle; the apical segment above with some large distinctly separated punctures; beneath bluntly keeled down the middle. Legs: the coxæ, trochanters, and femora to near the apex black, for the rest yellow, except the tarsi, which have a rufous tinge, especially towards the apex, the base being clear yellow. The wings have a faint fulvous tinge.

Fam. Pompilidæ.

PSEUDAGENIA, Kohl.

Pseudogenia tarsalis, sp. n.

Nigra, tarsi rufis; alis lacteis, fusco-bifasciatis. ♀.
Long. fere 12 millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Antennæ stout, pruinose; the third and fourth joints for the greater part rufous. Head covered with a fulvous microscopic pile; the eyes almost parallel, only very slightly converging above; the hinder ocelli separated from the eyes by about the same distance they are from each other; the tips of the mandibles piceous. Thorax densely pruinose, silvery, inclining to golden on the mesonotum. The apex of the median segment irregularly transversely striolated. The apex of the mesopleuræ crenulated, and there is an indistinct oblique furrow across its middle. Abdomen shining, pruinose. The first cloud in the fore wings extends equally across the transverse basal nervure, the second and wider cloud extending from the first cubital to the third transverse cubital nervure; the first and second transverse cubital nervures are oblique, straight, the third roundly curved in the middle and narrowed towards the second at the top; the first recurrent nervure is oblique and received shortly before the middle of the cellule, the second curved and recurved distinctly in front of the middle of the cellule.

Agrees closely with *P. Championi*, Cam., from Panama; but the wings at the apex are not fulvous, the basal cloud is much wider, the third cubital cellule is hardly narrowed at the top (while it is very much narrowed in *P. Championi*), and the tarsi are rufous.

SALIUS, Fabr.

Salus incomptus, sp. n.

Niger, longe nigro-hirtus; medio antennarum late rufo; tarsi posticis late flavis; alis flavis, fusco-bifasciatis. ♂.
Long. 9 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero, 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Antennæ somewhat shorter than the body; the basal three and the apical four joints black, the others orange-yellow; the scape covered with longish black hair, the flagellum with a microscopic down. Head densely covered with long thick

black hair; the inner orbits above the antennæ and the entire face below them yellow; the apex of the clypeus waved, the centre dilated; the mandibles and palpi entirely black. Thorax densely covered with long black hair. The median segment gradually rounded and obscurely transversely striated; at the base in the centre is a short, wide, deep longitudinal furrow united to a longer narrower transverse one. The propleuræ are slightly hollowed; immediately over the coxæ is a sharp, distinct, oblique keel, which towards the middle of the coxæ bends more obliquely downwards, and from this bend a narrow curved keel runs up towards the tegulæ, but not reaching them. At the base of the metapleuræ shortly below the middle is a moderately large fovea. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united, densely covered with black hairs, especially towards the apex. Legs long, sparsely haired; the front knees and tibiæ and the hinder tarsi, except the apical joint, orange-yellow. The first cloud in the wings extends from the base of the first recurrent to shortly beyond the second recurrent nervure; the apical cloud commences at the end of the radial nervure; the nervures are orange, except in the clouded parts; the second cubital cellule at the top and bottom is a little shorter than the third; the recurrent nervures are both received shortly before the middle of the cellule. The hind wings are clouded at the apex.

Allied to *S. omitemius*.

Salix imitatrix, sp. n.

Niger, basi antennarum pedibusque anterioribus rufis; alis hyalinis, fusco-bifasciatis. ♀.

Long. 9 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*).

Almost identical in coloration with *Pseudagenia isthmica*, Cam., from Chiriqui. Antennæ covered with a microscopic down; the basal three joints rufous. The head from a little above the antennæ covered with a pale golden pile; the mandibles pale at the base, piceous before the teeth, which are black; a shallow furrow leads down from near the ocelli; the hinder ocelli are separated from each other by a slightly greater distance than they are from the eyes, which converge a little at the top. Thorax covered with a pale golden down; the collar white on either side above. Abdomen pruinose, the apex densely covered with rather long pale yellowish hairs. The four front femora have the basal half black and the apical half reddish; the fore tibiæ, the two basal joints of the fore tarsi, the middle tibiæ broadly at the base, and the

two basal joints of the middle tarsi, rufous; the front calcaria rufous, the four hinder calcaria black. The first cloud in the fore wings is at the transverse basal nervure; the second cloud is enclosed by the first and third transverse cubital nervures; the second and third cubital cellules at the top are as wide as the space bounded by the recurrent and the transverse cubital nervures.

In my arrangement of the species in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' Hymen. ii. p. 182, *S. imitatrix* should follow *S. nivalis*, Cam.

POMPILUS, Fabr.

Pompilus ceres, sp. n.

Niger, abdomine albo sex-maculato; alis fumatis, albo-trifasciatis. ♀. Long. 18 millim.

Hob. Panama (*Boucard*).

Antennæ short, stout, covered with greyish pubescence. Head elongate in front, covered with a golden pubescence and with longish black hair; the eyes sinuate at the top, only very slightly converging at the bottom. Pronotum more than twice the length of the head, densely covered with long black hair. The mesonotum covered with long black hair, its base and the scutellum with pale golden pubescence; the apex of the scutellum with a distinct bordering keel, behind which it is covered with dense silvery pubescence at the sides, the central part being raised. The median segment velvety; the centre indistinctly keeled; the apex oblique, its sides and apex bearing velvety pubescence. The pleuræ are covered with a silvery pile. The legs covered with a black pile; the four hinder calcaria white. Abdomen a little, but distinctly, longer than the head and thorax united; the apex of the first and second segments incised in the middle; the white marks on the second to the fourth segments become successively smaller, and there is a large oval white mark on the top of the apical segment; the ventral segments are pruinose, the apical ones sparsely covered with long black hair. The wings are short, not reaching to the apex of the fifth abdominal segment. They are dark fuscous; there is an elongate white cloud under the costa, shortly in front of the transverse basal nervure, a broad band going completely across in front of and enclosing the lower part of the first transverse cubital nervure, and the extreme apex is also hyaline, but not so white as the other two clouds; both the transverse cubital nervures are curved and approach each other at the top; the first recurrent

nervure is received at a slightly greater distance from the base than the second is from the apex of the cellule.

A very distinct species. It belongs to my first section of the genus, near *P. impudicus*, Cam.

Pompilus rinconensis, sp. n.

Long. 18 millim. ♀.

Hab. Rincon in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Agrees closely with *P. impudicus*, Cam., from Panama, but it is much larger; the pile on the thorax is not orange, the head only hairy at the top, and the hinder ocelli are separated by a greater distance from the eyes.

Black: the prothorax, the base of the mesonotum, and the third and fourth abdominal segments covered densely with orange pubescence; the top and sides of the median segment, the sides and apex of the basal abdominal, and the first to the fourth ventral segments, the sternum, and the legs, densely covered with a greyish pruinose pubescence. The wings smoky, with a cloud before the transverse basal nervure, one in front of it, and the apex milky hyaline.

Antennæ short, black; the apex of the scape, the second joint, and the base of the third rufous; the flagellum covered with a microscopic down. Head shining, impunctate; the vertex behind the ocelli densely covered with golden pubescence; the hinder ocelli separated by a much greater distance from the eyes than they are from each other. The black central part of the thorax has a slight violaceous tinge. The sternum, the sides of the pleuræ above it, and the metapleuræ densely covered with a greyish pile. The apex of the median segment black, slightly excavated, the sides with some stout transverse striolations. The first and third transverse cubital nervures are roundly curved, the second straight and hardly oblique; the first recurrent nervure is received in the apical third, the second almost in the centre of the cellule.

A second specimen, from Iguala in Guerrero (*Höge*), no doubt belongs to the same species; it has the pile on the thorax and head deep orange, this being also the case with that on the fourth and fifth abdominal segments, the sides of the pleuræ entirely covered with a grey pubescence, and, apparently, the abdomen is a little longer compared to the length of the thorax; it is also smaller.

Pompilus idris, sp. n.

Long. 8 millim. ♀.

Hab. Mexico, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

Black ; two large marks on the side of the second abdominal segment and the fourth and fifth entirely dull orange-yellow ; the wings smoky, the base, apex, and a cloud behind the stigma whitish hyaline.

Antennæ short, thick, covered with an obscure microscopic pile, the base and apex of the scape piceous beneath. The apical half of the mandibles piceous. Above the antennæ the head is densely covered with golden pubescence, barer in the middle, but this may be owing to it having been rubbed off. The eyes curved, slightly converging towards the bottom. The hinder ocelli are separated from each other by the same distance they are from the eyes. The yellow-golden pile on the mesonotum extends to the base of the scutellum ; in front the mesonotum is much barer, probably through being rubbed. The scutellum is covered with a dull brownish down. The median segment is clothed with a short pale golden pubescence, especially on the middle above ; behind, it is hollowed slightly and in the middle is not so thickly haired as on the sides. The pro- and metapleuræ are covered closely with a short, the mesopleuræ with a still shorter, pale golden pubescence. Abdomen shining, pruinose ; the marks on the second segment are at the base at the sides and extend to the middle ; the fourth and fifth segments are only orange-yellow above ; the base of the sixth segment is orange in the middle. The femora and tibiæ are densely pruinose, appearing greyish ; the tarsi are bare. The recurrent nervures curve towards each other above, the first having a broader curve ; the third transverse cubital nervure is obliterated entirely, but both the recurrent nervures are present, the first being received shortly before the middle of the cellule.

Near *P. pictus*, Kohl.

Fam. Mutillidæ.

SPHÆROPTHALMA, Blake.

Sphærophthalma posticata, sp. n.

Long. 11 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*Höge*).

Allied to *S. pallene*, Cam., from Durango, but differing from it in having the black on the anterior part of the abdomen not continuous at the base, the black being triangularly narrowed in front and produced into a sharp point (instead of being incised) at the apex. The shape of the abdominal black mark is very like that of *S. toluca*, Blake, but that species differs from the present insect in many other respects.

Head a little narrower than the mesothorax, densely covered all over with long pale fulvous hair; black, below the eye largely rufous; the mandibles black, sparsely covered with pale hair. The thorax above broadly black, the black at the apex rounded. The median segment with an oblique slope; the pleuræ black, coarsely punctured, sparsely covered with long pale fulvous hair. The basal segment of the abdomen black, covered with long pale hair. The base of the second segment is black, with two pale orange marks, one on either side, the black band between them being broadly triangular in the middle; at the apex in the middle the black also projects a little; the apex of the second segment is broadly black at the side, the extreme apex in the middle being only narrowly banded with black; the third segment is broadly black at the sides. The ventral segments are covered densely with pale hair; the apices of the segments narrowly black. Legs black, densely covered with long white hairs.

Sphærophthalma latebalteata, sp. n.

Ochracea, abdominis basi medioque late nigro-balteatis; pedibus nigris, longe albo-pilosis.
Long. 12 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Cordova and Jalapa in Vera Cruz (*Höge*).

Head distinctly narrower than the mesothorax, densely covered with long fulvous hair; the part behind the head roundly narrowed; the mandibles black, slightly rufous towards the middle; the antennal tubercles rufous at the apex. The antennæ black; the scape bearing long silvery hair, the flagellum with an obscure pale down. The thorax obliquely narrowed from the middle; above thickly covered with reddish-fulvous hair; the apex oblique, bearing large round deep punctures, and sparsely covered with long whitish hairs; the mesopleuræ coarsely punctured, sparsely covered with long whitish hair. The base of the abdomen bears long whitish hairs; the second segment with pale fulvous hair, the base broadly black, the base of the fulvous part roundly incised; the third and fourth segments covered all over with pale fulvous hair; the pygidial area black, the base and sides bearing long pale fulvous hair, longitudinally striolated. The ventral segments black, fringed with long pale fulvous hair, their apical half strongly punctured, the rest finely transversely striolated. Legs covered with long pale hairs; the spines black.

Agrees closely with *S. connectens*, Cam., from Chihuahua, but larger and stouter, the abdomen more abruptly narrowed,

more broadly black at the base, and with a broad black band towards the apex, *S. connectens* having only the base black; the legs, too, are more strongly haired.

Sphærophthalma chiron, sp. n.

Long. 18–20 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Venta de Zopilote (*H. H. Smith*), Acapulco in Guerrero (*Höge*).

This species has the general coloration of *S. ariadne*, Blake, but it is much larger. From *S. Cressoni*, Blake, it may be known by the central black mark on the base of the abdomen being completely separated from the smaller lateral black marks. In general coloration it agrees, too, with *S. ravula*, Cam., but the head in that species is quite differently formed.

Head distinctly narrower than the thorax, covered with pale golden pubescence, except on the oral region; the mandibles black. Antennæ black; the flagellum covered with a pale pile. Thorax narrowed abruptly behind and rounded in front; black, a broad band of pale golden in the middle above; the mesopleuræ covered with short silvery pubescence. The petiole covered with pale hairs. The second abdominal segment fulvous in the centre; extending from the base to near the middle is a black mark, longer than broad, gradually and slightly dilated to the apex, which is rounded; the sides of the segment black to the apex, and in their centre is a large black mark, rounded at the base, the apex more oblique; the third and fourth dorsal segments black, the black being at the base slightly oblique from the centre; the penultimate segment black at the sides; the pygidium black. The third to the fifth ventral segments densely covered with pale silvery hair; the last segments black. Legs densely covered with silvery hair.

Sphærophthalma myrmiciformis, sp. n.

Pallide aureo-pilosa, antennis pedibusque nigris. ♀.

Long. fere 12 millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

This species bears a great resemblance to the not uncommon Central-American ant *Camponotus sericeiventris*, amongst specimens of which it was placed in the box when received by me; but I know not if they are found together in nature.

The entire body covered with a silky depressed pale golden pubescence, shining; the head rather closely covered with

moderately long black hairs, the thorax and abdomen with longer and more sparsely distributed hairs. Antennæ black, thick; the scape covered with long black hairs, the flagellum with a microscopic down. Head large, wider than the thorax, developed behind the eyes to rather more than twice the length of the eyes; the mandibles sericeous and bearing some long black hairs. There is a black transverse band on the base of the mesonotum, one down the centre of the median segment and a narrower one down each of its sides. Abdomen not much longer than the thorax; its petiole short, obliquely raised from the bottom to the top. The ventral segments clothed, like the dorsal, with pale golden pubescence. Legs entirely black, sparsely clothed with longish black hairs.

S. myrmiciformis belongs to the group of *S. ocyroe*.

XXXV.—*A Contribution to the Osteology of the Mesozoic Amioïd Fishes Caturus and Osteorachis.* By A. SMITH WOODWARD, F.L.S.

[Concluded from p. 297.]

II.—*OSTEORACHIS LEEDSI*, SP. N., FROM THE OXFORD CLAY OF PETERBOROUGH.

The unique specimen of *Osteorachis* in the Leeds Collection (Brit. Mus. no. P. 8388) comprises the hinder portion of the skull, fragments of the jaws, opercular apparatus, and pectoral arch, and part of the vertebral column, all undoubtedly belonging to one and the same individual. It is of interest not only on account of its gigantic size, but also as being the first known example of the genus of Upper Jurassic age. As its teeth are relatively larger and stouter than those of the typical species (*O. macrocephalus*) from the Lower Lias, while their enamelled apex seems to be shorter, the species it represents is evidently new, and may be named *O. Leedsi*, in honour of its discoverer. In the anterior half of the dentary in the Oxfordian fossil the length occupied by the bases of three consecutive teeth at least equals, and usually exceeds, the depth of the bone bearing them; whereas in *O. macrocephalus* the corresponding length is always less than the depth of the bone.

The following are some of the principal measurements obtainable :—