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LVI.—Descriptions of new species of African Diptera in the collection of the British Museum

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6077 a. *Hoplotarache nephele*, sp. n.

♀. Head and thorax white, the latter with some grey on dorsum; antennæ fulvous brown with a black point between their bases; pectus and legs white, the fore femora above and tarsi tinged with brown; abdomen grey-brown with white segmental lines, the ventral surface white. Fore wing white suffused with grey and olive-brown except on costal area to subterminal line, basal half of inner area, and terminal area except at apex; the costa with oblique antemedial and medial grey and olive bars and a postmedial spot, the inner margin with white antemedial striga defined on each side by grey patches; orbicular and reniform grey with white annuli, round; a wedge-shaped white medial patch from submedian fold to inner margin; postmedial line olive-brown slightly defined on outer side by whitish from the costal area to inner margin and incurved below vein 4; the white terminal area with sinuous inner edge, excurved at middle and bent outwards to tornus; black bars on termen at discal and submedial folds with two slight spots between them, the cilia fuscous beyond the discal bar. Hind wing white tinged with brown, the terminal area suffused with brown; cilia white mixed with brownish; the underside white, a slight dark discoidal lunule, the terminal area suffused with brown from apex to vein 2.

Hab. GERM. E. AFRICA, Usagara Distr., Kilossa (*Neave*), 1 ♀ type. *Exp.* 30 mm.

LVI. — *Descriptions of new Species of African Diptera in the Collection of the British Museum.* By GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, M.A.

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THE majority of the new species described in the present paper were received from the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa).

All the types are in the British Museum Collection.

All measurements of length are from the front of the head to the apex of the second abdominal segment.

Masaridæ, Leach.

MASARIS, F.

Masaris vespiformis, F.

This interesting insect seems to have been the subject of

a considerable difference of opinion about the time when Henri de Saussure was working at his invaluable 'Études sur les Vespides.' At a meeting of the Entomological Society of France (January 26th, 1853), M. E. Blanchard exhibited the male *Masaris vespiformis* which had served as the actual type of Fabricius, and was preserved in the Paris Museum (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. vi, 1853).

This specimen was collected in Barbary by the botanist Desfontaines. Grave doubts as to the correct identification of *Masaris* existed among those who had not been able to examine the Fabrician type, and for this reason M. Blanchard asked the Society to appoint three of its members to inquire into the matter. Messieurs Goureau, L. Fairmaire, and Guérin-Méneville were appointed for this purpose. At a later meeting M. Léon Fairmaire made it the subject of a special report, which was afterwards criticised by Saussure.

Dr. Schaum, who held different views on *Masaris* as understood by Fabricius, Latreille, and Blanchard, wrote fully on the subject (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (3) i. p. 653, pl. 20. fig. 1, ♂ ♀, 1853). There can be no doubt that the insect figured by Schaum as *M. vespiformis*, F., is not the typical form described by Fabricius from Barbary, but a new subspecies from Egypt, which it is intended to describe below. Observations on the fine series of *M. vespiformis* from Morocco, collected by Escalera and now in the British Museum (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) vii. p. 113, 1911), laid the foundation to an enquiry, and it was seen that whereas the two tubercles on abdominal sternites 2 and 3 were markedly different in both shape and height in the Moorish males, the males from Egypt possessed tubercles differing only in a slight disparity in height and shape of apex.

The Vicomte R. du Buysson was kind enough to compare one of the Moorish males with the Fabrician type in Paris. In his opinion the characters which differentiate the two insects could not be considered more than racial or varietal. Du Buysson says:—"Le type mâle de Fabricius est parfaitement conforme à la planche de l'ouvrage de Saussure (Ét. Fam. Vesp. iii. pl. v. fig. 4), c'est à dire que le 2^e sternite abdominal porte une sorte de tubercule caréné, tronqué obliquement dans le sens antéro-postérieur, tandis que le troisième sternite porte une protubérance semblable à l'exemplaire du Maroc, que vous m'envoyez, ... Le type de Fabricius est en outre *jaune pâle* dans ses ornements clairs; ces ornements sur celui du Maroc sont beaucoup plus blanchâtres. Avec la forme du tubercule du 2^e sternite, je

ne vois pas d'autre différence entre le type de Fabricius et votre exemplaire du Maroc."

An outline drawing of the second and third abdominal sternites, drawn from the type by Vicomte du Buysson, is here reproduced. With regard to the females, it is impossible to find any difference but colour between specimens from Palastine (Jericho), in the British Museum, and the Moorish females. These latter differ to a considerable degree, from specimens with the abdominal fasciæ and the whole prothorax ferruginous, to specimens with the anterior margin of the pronotum and the abdominal markings of a pale whitish yellow.

Sternites 2 and 3 of *Masaris*, seen in profile, greatly enlarged.

Fig. 1.—*Masaris vespiformis*, F. Type. 1793.

Fig. 2.—*Masaris vespiformis*, F., subsp. *ægyptiacus*, M.-Waldo. Type. 1911.

The Vicomte du Buysson says that there is no difference but colour between the females he has examined from Egypt and the specimen from Morocco. He adds, however, that in Egyptian females the base of abdominal tergites 2, 3, 4 is feebly but visibly depressed, whereas in the Moorish specimen the base of tergite 2 alone is depressed. No specimens of Egyptian females being available for examination, it has been impossible to record a personal verification of this, but in the females from Jericho, which are doubtless the females of *ægyptiacus*, the base of tergite 2 alone is depressed.

Masaris vespiformis, F., subsp. *ægyptiacus*, subsp. n.

♂. Niger; clypeo, facie, pronoto segmentis abdominalibus 1-6 apice, tibiis tarsisque flavis. Segmentis abdominalibus 2-3 infra tuberculis duobus subæqualibus armatis.

Black; the clypeus, an interrupted lateral line on antennæ, the front, a narrow line behind the eyes, pronotum, tegulæ, a small spot on the apex of the scutellum, broad yellow fasciæ on the apical margin of abdominal segments 1-6, those on segments 2, 3, 4 narrowly broken on the medio-dorsal surface, golden yellow. A small round spot on each side of sternite 4, the apex of the femora, the tibiæ and tarsi of the anterior legs, and tibiæ and tarsi of intermediate and posterior legs for the most part golden yellow.

Apical joints of tarsi and tubercles on abdominal sternites 2 and 3 ferruginous. Clypeus as broad as long, shallowly emarginate at apex, a blunt tubercle on front between base of antennæ. Tubercles on abdominal sternites 2 and 3 similar in structure, that on sternite 2 rather less prominent than that on sternite 3, which is slightly truncate at apex.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cairo, Egypt (*F. D. Morice*, 4. iv. 99).

This specimen was in the collection of the late Edward Saunders, to whom it was presented by the Rev. F. D. Morice, and in whose collection there are further specimens.

The following should facilitate the differentiation of the new subspecies from typical *Masaris vespiformis*, F.:—

<i>Masaris vespiformis</i> , F., subsp. <i>egyptiacus</i> , subsp. n.	<i>M. vespiformis</i> , F.
Black and golden yellow.	Black and pale or whitish yellow.
Mesothorax totally black, minute yellow spot at tip of scutellum.	"Thorax dorso niger, macula media antice emarginata, flava. Margo et scutellum flava." (<i>Ent.</i> <i>Syst.</i> ii. p. 284.)
Clypeus entirely yellow.	"Clypeus emarginatus flavus, margine tenui nigro." (<i>Lepel.</i> <i>Hist. Nat. Ins.</i> ii. p. 589.)
Median segment black.	Median segment with angles of truncation yellow.
Small tubercle on inter-antennal space.	No tubercle on inter-antennal space.

JUGURTIA, SAUSS.

Jugurtia simpsoni, sp. n.

Niger, flavo variegatus; alis hyalinis.

♀. Black; the scape beneath, clypeus except the base, two large subquadrate marks on the front, continuing round the sinus of the eyes, a line behind the eyes, anterior margin of pronotum, its posterior margin along the hinder half, the tegulæ posteriorly, a small mark on the disk of the

mesonotum posteriorly, the apex of the scutellum, the post-scutellum, two approximated ovate marks on mesopleuræ (the upper large, the lower minute), the truncation of the median segment laterally, pale yellow.

All the abdominal tergites with apical fasciæ widening laterally, those on tergites 2-5 dilating medially, and sternites 1-5 at the extreme apex, pale yellow. Legs pale yellow, except the coxæ and femora, which are black.

Mandibles, flagellum, and tegulæ anteriorly ferruginous.

Wings clear hyaline.

Clypeus deeply emarginate at apex, broader than long. Head and thorax somewhat coarsely, abdomen more finely, punctured; truncation of median segment finely longitudinally striate.

Length 7 mm.

Hab. Patchari (22. iii. 1911) and N'jau (15. iii. 1911), Gambia; 3 ♀.

Presented by the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa). This is the first species of *Jugurtia* received from south of the Sahara, but it nevertheless strongly resembles the Palæarctic species of the genus, from which it has been found difficult to separate it.

J. simpsoni can be distinguished from the nearly allied species as follows:—

A. Surface of truncation of median segment usually entirely yellow, occasionally with black pipe-shaped marks, as in type specimen	<i>J. escalerae</i> , M.-Waldo.
B. Surface of truncation of median segment black, yellow laterally.	
<i>a.</i> Legs and antennæ entirely yellow	<i>J. numida</i> , Sauss.
<i>b.</i> Legs not entirely yellow, antennæ black or ferruginous.	
<i>a</i> ² . Flagellum black above, mesopleuræ coarsely punctured	<i>J. oraniensis</i> , Sauss.
<i>b.</i> Flagellum ferruginous, mesopleuræ finely punctured	<i>J. simpsoni</i> , sp. n.

RHAPHIDOGLOSSA, S. S. Saunders.

Raphidoglossa punctata, M.-Waldo.

A long series of this species, consisting of ten males and twenty-seven females, all collected by S. A. Neave from the Lower Luangwa River, N.E. Rhodesia, with the exception of one male from Lufira River, Katanga, shows it to be distinct from *R. natalensis*, Smith. It was suggested (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) v. p. 35, 1910) that *R. punctata*, the male

of which was described from Angola, might prove to be the male of *R. natalensis*, Smith, described from Natal, but the females from N.E. Rhodesia show that this is not the case. The male of *R. natalensis* still remains unknown.

Females of *R. natalensis* and *R. punctata* differ from one another in the following respects :—

<i>R. natalensis.</i>	<i>R. punctata.</i>
<i>Petiole</i> slightly longer than thorax, posterior half widening somewhat abruptly towards apex. Tubercles on sides comparatively prominent. Angles of pronotum more pronounced than in <i>R. punctata</i> .	<i>Petiole</i> as long as head and thorax combined, widening very gradually towards apex, very slender. Tubercles either absent or very minute.
Clypeus black. Pronotum black.	Clypeus ferruginous, base yellow. Pronotum mostly ferruginous.

The males of *R. punctata* recently received all have the pronotum more or less ferruginous; in the type specimen there is small trace of this, the hind margin of the pronotum alone bearing a reddish tinge. It is possible that this colour fades, since the type specimen was received at the British Museum in 1873, *i. e.* 37 years before it was described. On the other hand, *R. natalensis* was in all probability described from a fresh specimen, as it was only acquired by the Museum the year preceding the publication of its description, a fact which suggests that it never bore any ferruginous markings.

LABUS, Sauss.

The following key should help in the identification of the newly described forms; three closely allied species are included for comparison :—

- A. Postscutellum bispinose ..... *L. swalei*, sp. n.
- B. Postscutellum not bispinose.
  - a. Slender insects; petiole without a spine at base, at least as long as thorax.
    - a². Head broader than thorax.
      - a³. Abdominal segments 1, 2 with yellowish fasciæ, terminal segments black.
        - a⁴. Tegulæ black.
          - a⁵. Petiole linear ..... *L. fragilis*, sp. n.
          - b⁵. Petiole distinctly broader at apex ..... *L. adelphus*, sp. n.
        - b⁴. Tegulæ red-ferruginous ..... *L. annulatus*, M.-Waldo.
      - b³. All the abdominal segments with yellow fasciæ, terminal abdominal segment red-ferruginous .. *L. maindroni*, Buyss.

- b*². Head no broader than thorax, all the terminal abdominal segments red-ferruginous ..... *L. rothschildanus*, Buyss.
- b*. More robust insects; petiole with a distinct spine at base, shorter than thorax.
- a*². Median segment rounded dorsally, 8½ mm. long ..... *L. caffra*, sp. n.
- b*². Median segment with a depression on middle of dorsal surface, 7 mm. long ..... *L. gambiensis*, sp. n.

Labus swalei, sp. n.

L. chudeaui similis, sed major; niger; prothorace, segmentorum 1, 2 abdominis margine postico flavo fasciatis. Alis hyalinis.

♀. Black; clypeus, except a narrow lateral and apical border, scape beneath, pronotum in front, tegulæ, two spots on the scutellum, and narrow fasciæ on the apical margins of abdominal segments 1 and 2, pale yellow.

Apex of femora and tibiæ of all the legs pale yellow. Tarsi testaceous. Petiole laterally and abdominal segments 3-6 obscurely ferruginous.

Clypeus as broad as long, emarginate, narrowly produced towards the apex, sides of the emargination terminated in sharp teeth; head rather broader than thorax; postscutellum bluntly bispinose; median segment convex, the apical angles produced. Petiole slender, rather longer than the thorax, bearing two conspicuous lateral tubercles on the basal third, depressed dorsally and broadest at the apex, when seen in profile the petiole appears truncate anteriorly and smaller posteriorly; abdominal segment 2 rather long, cup-shaped. Punctured, the head (except clypeus), thorax, and second abdominal segment coarsely, remaining abdominal segments minutely. The whole covered with a silvery-grey pubescence, most conspicuous on vertex and median segment.

Length 5½ mm.

♂. Differs from the female in the totally yellow clypeus, and flagellum reddish brown beneath.

Hab. The Nubian Desert between Korosko and Abu Hamed (*Dr. Swale*); 2 ♀, 1 ♂.

This species is very near *L. chudeaui*, Du Buyss.

The Vicomte du Buysson has been kind enough to examine a specimen of *L. swalei* and to compare it with that species, from which he considers it to be distinct. *L. swalei* has the clypeus more deeply emarginate and the extremity of the petiole depressed; the petiole is longer and more slender than in *L. chudeaui*, which is also a considerably smaller species.

Labus adelphus, sp. n.

L. fragilis proxime affinis, sed abdominis petiolo brevior, robustior.

♂. Black; with the yellow markings exactly as in *L. fragilis* ♂, except that the yellow fascia on abdominal sternite 2 is unbroken. Antennæ (absent in *L. fragilis* ♂) with terminal six joints of flagellum for the most part testaceous beneath.

Wing colour and neurulation as in *L. fragilis*. Clypeus subovate, shallowly emarginate at apex; head as broad as thorax at tegulæ.

Petiole less than 3 mm. in length, equal in length to thorax, gradually widening from base to apex, the apex being twice as broad as the base; base of abdominal segment 2 as wide as petiole at apex.

Pubescence as in *L. fragilis*. Whole rather coarsely punctured, abdominal segments 3-7 more finely.

Length 8 mm.

Hab. Mabira, Uganda (18. ix. 1910) (*C. C. Gowdey*); 1 ♂.

Presented by the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa).

The species very closely resembles *L. fragilis*, but is easily distinguished from it by its stouter build.

The petiole is totally different, being quite twice as wide at the apex as at the base and not of uniform thickness throughout as in *L. fragilis*. Abdominal segment 2 is not petiolate to the same extent as in *L. fragilis*.

Labus fragilis, sp. n.

Niger; abdominis segmentorum 1, 2 margine postico pallide flavis, petiolo longissimo, tenui. Alis cellula radiali præcipue infuscatis.

♀. Black; two minute spots on apex of clypeus, extreme tips of the anterior angles of pronotum, a small spot behind the tegulæ, narrow apical fasciæ on abdominal tergites 1 and 2, abdominal sternite 2 with broadly interrupted fascia, anterior tibiæ in front and a spot on posterior tibiæ, pale yellow. Wings fuscous, especially along the costa and in the radial cell; the second cubital cell subpetiolate.

Clypeus as broad as long, subovate, convex; head massive, broader than thorax; scutellum and postscutellum rounded, median segment rounded, gradually sloping to apex. Petiole of abdomen 3 mm., truncate anteriorly, of uniform width in its whole length, longer than thorax, but not so long as head and thorax together; abdominal segment 2 at base one-half as narrow as petiole at apex, subpetiolate, cup-shaped, about

as wide at apex as the head. Front and clypeus covered with dense silvery pubescence, especially conspicuous on base of clypeus and in the sinus of the eyes.

Punctured; head, thorax, and abdominal segments 1, 2 rather coarsely, the median segment and abdominal segments 3-6 more finely.

Length $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Lower Luangwa River, N.E. Rhodesia, Sept. 1910, 1600-1800 ft. (*S. A. Neave*), and Bulawayo, Aug. 1909 (*E. C. Chubb*); 1 ♂.

Appears to come nearest to *L. ? macrostylus*, Kohl, but differs in the neururation and colour of the legs.

The male has the clypeus entirely yellow.

This species was presented by the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa).

Labus caffra, sp. n.

Niger; abdominis segmentorum 1, 2 margine postico flavis; pedibus ferrugineis, flavo variegatis; alis fusco-hyalinis, costa cellulaque radiali infuscatis.

♀. Black; scape beneath, clypeus at the base and two minute spots at apex, a small spot in the sinus of each eye, a spot between the base of the antennæ and behind the eyes, a short interrupted line on the anterior margin of the pronotum, a line on the postscutellum, narrow apical fasciæ on abdominal tergite 1, and abdominal tergite and sternite 1 and 2, pale yellow. Tibiæ above pale yellow.

Mandibles except the base, tegulæ, and legs ferruginous red.

Wings hyaline, darker along the costa and in radial cell.

Head broad, as broad as thorax at tegulæ, clypeus as broad as long, narrowly produced towards apex; thorax massive; pronotum truncate anteriorly, widening towards tegulæ, the lateral angles of the truncation acute, median segment rounded dorsally, gradually sloping posteriorly.

Petiole robust, equal in length to the mesonotum, narrowest and subtruncate at base, gradually widening to apex, the base armed above with an acute spine; second abdominal segment cup-shaped, somewhat elongate.

Head, thorax, and abdominal segments 1-3 covered with deep granular punctures, median segment and terminal abdominal segments very finely punctured.

The whole insect covered with short grey pubescence, most conspicuous on clypeus, pleuræ, and abdomen.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Zulu; 1 ♀.

Labus gambiensis, sp. n.

Niger; abdominis segmentorum 1, 2 margine postico flavis; tibiis flavo variegatis, femoribus tarsisque ferrugineis; alis hyalinis, cellula radiali apicaliter fusca.

♀. Black; the scape beneath, minute spots in sinus of eyes and behind them, two small marks on pronotum in front, two small linear marks on the postscutellum, narrow fasciæ on the apical borders of abdominal tergite 1, and of abdominal tergite and sternite 2, and the tibiæ above, pale yellow.

Legs for the most part ferruginous.

Wings clear hyaline, radial cell in the apical half, and costal cell in the extreme apex, fuscous.

Clypeus convex, subtriangular, as broad as long, the apex slightly emarginate; head as broad as thorax; pronotum truncate anteriorly, gradually widening towards tegulæ, median segment rounded posteriorly, a depression on the dorsal surface of the truncation.

Petiole short, equal in length to disc of mesonotum, widening towards apex, the base armed with a spine; abdominal segment 2 elongate.

Punctured; head, thorax, and abdominal segment 1 coarsely, remaining segments of abdomen finely.

The whole insect covered with grey pubescence, most conspicuous on the clypeus and mesopleuræ.

Length 7 mm.

Hab. Dunajoe, Gambia, 24. iv. 1911 (*J. J. Simpson*), and S.W. shore of Lake Nyasa, between Fort Johnston and Monkey Bay, 1650 ft., 25th Feb.—4th March, 1910 (*S. A. Neave*); 2 ♀.

Presented by the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa).

SYNAGRIS, Latr.

Synagris flavomaculata, sp. n.

Niger; segmentis 3–5 abdominis utrinque flavo maculatis; alis fusco-violaceis; pedibus ferrugineis.

♂. Black; abdominal segments 3–5 with a subquadrate spot on apical margin on each side, pale yellow. Mandibles, clypeus, antennæ, lower portion of postocellar region and the legs, red-ferruginous. Wings brownish, a faint violet effulgence in certain lights. Mandibles $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, straight and sharp, inner margin finely serratiform, armed at the base with a conspicuous protuberance; clypeus rather

longer than broad, truncate at apex, somewhat convex. Head massive, as broad as thorax at its widest, postorbital swollen; scutellum and postscutellum rather prominent, postscutellum bluntly bilobed; median segment medially depressed, each side forming a ridge terminating in an inconspicuous angle. Abdomen with segment 1 rather narrower than segment 2; sternite 7 armed with a series of short spines.

Clypeus and mandibles minutely, abdomen sparsely, head and thorax coarsely punctured.

The whole clothed with a more or less dense covering of black pubescence, thickest on the ventral surface of the abdomen; legs with golden pubescence.

Length 22 mm.

Hab. Lufira River, Katanga (3500 ft.), 1st September, 1907; 150–200 miles W. of Kambove (3500–4500 ft.); N.E. Rhodesia, Fort Jameson (3800 ft.), 3rd–6th June, 1910 (*S. A. Neave*); Fwambo, Tangan Nyassa Plateau, Tanganyika (*W. H. Nutt*).

♀. Similar to the male, but the mandibles shorter (5 mm.) and with clypeus bluntly pointed, not truncate at apex.

This conspicuous species comes into Saussure's Division I., which includes those species with straight mandibles and 3-jointed labial and maxillary palpi. The colour-markings are constant in all the nine specimens available for examination. The only male in the series besides the type specimen has the protuberance at the base of the mandibles only slightly developed.

MONTEZUMIA, Sauss.

Montezumia bimaculata, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus; segmento secundo abdominis utrinque flavo-maculato; alis fusco-cæruleis.

♀. Shining black; a small ovate spot on apical margin of tergite 2 on each side, pale yellow.

Mandibles, scape, underside of flagellum for the most part, a line behind the eyes, apex of anterior femora, anterior tibiae and tarsi totally, intermediate tibiae above, and intermediate and posterior calcaria, ferruginous.

Wings dark brown-violaceous, the hind wings apically hyaline. Anterior tibiae and tarsi densely, and intermediate tibiae and tarsi more sparingly clothed with golden pubescence. Surface of truncation of median segment clothed with dense silver-grey pubescence, a small ovate patch of dense, short, brown pubescence on abdominal sternite 2.

Clypeus subtriangular, truncate, apical two-thirds traversed by two longitudinal carinæ, a small half-moon-shaped depression on vertex behind the ocelli; thorax massive, pronotum truncate anteriorly, widening towards the tegulæ; basal half of petiole flattened dorsally, apical half concave ventrally, a small tubercle on each side.

Punctured, the clypeus sparsely, otherwise somewhat coarsely; dorsal half of petiole coarsely longitudinally striate, ventrally coarsely rugose.

Length 20 mm.

Hab. N.E. Rhodesia, on road Fort Jameson to Lundazi (4000 ft.), 7th–14th June, 1910 (*S. A. Neave*); 1 ♀.

Presented by the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa).

This is the first species of *Montezumia* described from Africa, and is very typical of the genus as defined by Saussure. Any mention of the small pad of pubescence on abdominal sternite 2 seems to have been omitted in Saussure's description of *M. indica*; a similar pad is present in both that species and *M. wallacei*, M.-Waldo.

RHYNCHIUM, Spin.

Rhynchium grayi, Smith, *neavei*, subsp. n.

Caput thoraxque ferruginei; abdominis segmento secundo fascia magna alba, abdomine nigro (segmento primo excepto); alis obscuris, violaceo micantibus.

♂. Ferruginous; clypeus for the most part, scape beneath, and a broad fascia on apical margin of abdominal segment 2, pale yellow. Abdominal segments 2–7, with exception of abdominal sternite 2, black. Flagellum dark above.

Clypeus subtriangular truncate, twice as long as broad. Shape of thorax and comparative width of abdominal segments as in *R. grayi*. Punctuation coarse, as in *R. grayi*. Wings fusco-hyaline, with a violet effulgence. Second abscissa of the radial cell is $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the third abscissa, whereas in *R. grayi* it is only $\frac{1}{4}$ as long.

Length $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Karonga, Nyasaland, 7th–11th July, 1910 (*S. A. Neave*); 2 ♂.

Presented by the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa).

ODYNERUS, Latr.

Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) gowdeyanus, sp. n.

Niger; crasse punctatus, abdomine flavo-ochraceo; alis fusco-violaceis.

♂. Black; abdomen, except segment 1 at base, ochraceous yellow. Wings fuscous, with a violaceous effulgence. Clypeus convex, longer than broad, narrowly produced towards the apex, shallowly emarginate, angles of emargination produced and acute.

Thorax: pronotum truncate anteriorly, widening towards the tegulæ; scutellum and postscutellum slightly convex, median segment truncate, the sides of the truncation forming two subacute ridges. Abdomen normal, abdominal segment 1 massive.

Punctured; the head, thorax, and the black area at the base of abdominal segment 1 laterally, covered with deep granular punctures, those on the sides of the median segment running into irregular striæ; truncation of median segment finely, transversely striate; abdomen finely punctured. Clypeus and mandibles impunctate.

Clypeus viewed from above covered with dense bronze pubescence; abdomen sparsely pubescent.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Entebbe, Uganda (*C. C. Gowdey*), 5.ix.1910; 2 ♂.

Presented by the Entomological Research Committee (Tropical Africa).

There is a specimen of this most striking *Odynerus* in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

PTEROCHILUS, Klug.

Pterochilus cyaneipennis, André.

Pterochilus cyaneipennis, Ed. André, Rev. Ent. Caen, vol. xiv. p. 355 (1895).

Pterochilus korbi, Schulz, Hymenopteren-Studien, pp. 48-52 (1905).

Pterochilus aterrimus, E. Saunders, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 403 (1905).

In a note previously published (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) vii. p. 99, 1911) *P. aterrimus* was synonymized with *P. korbi* on a comparison between the types, which are in the National Collection. There can be no doubt that they are the *Pterochilus cyaneipennis* of Ed. André, with whose description they entirely agree. The type locality of *P. cyaneipennis* is also Biskra.

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