

*Satyrus Circe*.—Fairly common about Digne, but not so abundant as it is further south. *S. Briseis*.—Common in dry stony places, especially on the way to Les Dourbes. *S. Fidia*.—A good many males of this species were taken, but it is difficult to catch, from its habit of settling on the bare rock. *S. Actaa*.—Abundant all round Digne. It is very partial to a small species of *Centaurea*. This species must be quite distinct from *S. Cordula*, which is common on the same banks rather earlier in the season. *S. Arethusa*.—One specimen only. It is common at Digne in August.

*Syrichthys carthami*.—Rather common in the bed of the torrent near the sulphur baths. Some specimens approach the variety *Moeschleri*. *S. Alveus*.—A few specimens of this protean species were obtained, which appear to be referable to the var. *cirsii*.

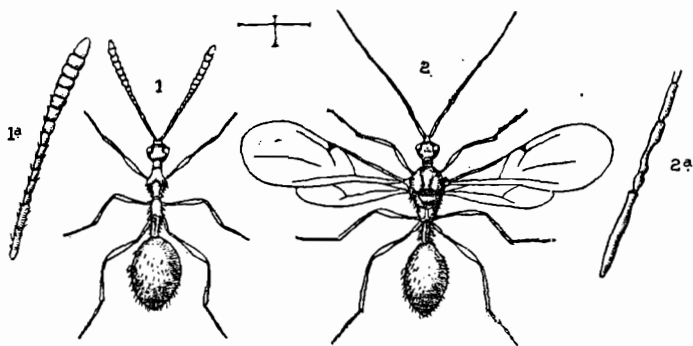
*Hesperia lineola* and *H. Actæon*.—Both these species were common round Digne, and frequented the lavender.

Lewès: 1892.

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## ON A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF *BELYTIDÆ* FROM NEW ZEALAND.

BY THE REV. T. A. MARSHALL, M.A., F.E.S.



The two insects in fine condition here described are undoubtedly ♂ and ♀, as shown by the circumstances attending their discovery. The apterous ♀ differs widely from the other sex, yet not more than in the other cases of sexual disparity with which we are familiar among the Proctotrypids; the discrepancies are mainly due to the loss of wings, a degradation of structure always accompanied by an undeveloped thorax; and in this instance by the almost total obliteration of the ocelli, which seem to exist as mere rudiments under the integument of the vertex, while in the ♂ they are external and fully formed.

The antennæ of the ♀ are 15-jointed, and those of the ♂ have the

3rd joint (or 1st joint of the flagellum) emarginate; characters which at once refer the insects to the group of *Belyta* rather than that of *Diapria*. On comparing them with Förster's tables and observations in the Hym. Stud., Hft. ii, which remain to this day the best authority upon the subject, but contain only European forms, I cannot assign them to any established genus, and it is necessary to invent a new one. This I have named *Tanyzonus*, in allusion to the attenuated form of the female thorax; I believe this compound word, however obvious, has not been used before. The genus being founded upon both sexes, and accompanied by a biological notice from Mr. Hudson, the discoverer, which gives a glimpse of the unknown habits of an entire group, possesses a degree of completeness and stability far from common amongst insects of this kind.

#### TANYZONUS, n. g.

♀. *Oculi pilosi. Ocelli obsoleti. Antennæ clavatæ, 15-articulatæ. Thorax angustissimus, compressus, ubique in eadem planitie situs qua et caput et petiolus, cætero abdomine multo minus elevatus; prothorax in colli speciem breviter productus; mesonotum spina obtusa utrinque armatum; scutellum nullum; metathorax horizontalis, apice quadrispinulosus. Alæ omnino nullæ. Pedes graciles, subelongati, femoribus tibiisque clavatis. Abdomen capite cum thorace paulo longius; segmentum 1<sup>um</sup> metathoracis fere longitudine, cylindricum, angustum, 3-canaliculatum; pars posterior maxima, ellipticoglobosa, thorace fere quintuplo latior, e segmentis 5 (ut videtur) superne conflata, quarum tria apicalia brevissima, annuliformia, suturis ægerrime distinguendis. Terebra occulta.*

♂. *Longe alius. Oculi vix pubescentes. Ocelli conspicui. Antennæ longiores, filiformes, 14-articulatæ, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> extus exciso. Thorax omnibus numeris absolutus, elevatus, capite multo latior; mesonotum bisulcatum, ad paraptera spinula utrinque armatum; scutellum optime determinatum, fossula antecedente instructum; metathorax declivis, petiolo plus duplo latior, apice bispinulosus. Alæ amplæ, nervis sicut in *Belyta* instructæ, sed cellula radialis longissima, apice aperta. Abdomen quale in ♀, sed nusquam thorace latius; pars posterior minus inflata; segmenta apicalia in conspectu 5 brevissima, annuliformia.*

#### T. BOLITOPHILÆ, n. sp.

♀. *Rufo-testacea, oculis nigris; paulo obscuriores sunt antennarum radiculæ, prothorax, metathoracis limbus undique, petioli basis cum segmenti 2<sup>di</sup> margine antico. Corpus totum læve, pilis pallidis plus minus obsitum.*

♂. *Niger, antennis, mesothorace, pedibusque rufis; abdomen infra et apicem versus rufo-piceum. Alæ subhyalinæ, nervis et puncto stigmatico sordide rufo-testaceis; præsto sunt in ala anteriore nervus subcostalis; radialis costæ parallelus, ante alæ apicem abruptus; intercubitalis 1<sup>us</sup> curvatus, im-*

*perfectus*; *cubitalis basi et apice obsoletus*; *præbrachialis completus*; *analis basi incompletus*: in ala posteriore nervus subcostalis, *præbrachialis transversus*.

Long., ♂ ♀, 2 lin.; alar. exp., ♂,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

I abstain from giving tedious details, as the accompanying outlines will give a better idea of these creatures than many words, and I flatter myself that they will now be unmistakeable, at least, until other species of the same genus shall be discovered. I have not taken any characters from the under-side, the specimens being carded; hence the oral organs could not be described, but they may be pretty safely assumed to resemble those of *Belyta*, *Anectata*, &c., and their details would have been of little value. The under-side of the abdomen of the ♀ should, however, have been examined, in order to count the segments, the sutures being hardly visible from above. The 2nd and 3rd segments are soldered into one, which covers almost the whole abdomen like a shield, leaving only the narrow edges of the apical segments visible, and these, in the ♀, are not easily counted.

#### EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Fig. 1, ♀; 1a, antenna.

Fig. 2, ♂; 2a, basal joints of antenna.

Botusfleming Rectory, Hatt, Cornwall:

September 27th, 1892.

#### NOTE ON *TANYZONUS BOLITOPHILÆ*, MARSHALL, PARASITIC IN THE NEW ZEALAND GLOW-WORM.

BY G. V. HUDSON, F.E.S.

During the early part of June a young friend of mine (Mr. Albert Norris) informed me that he had found pupæ of the New Zealand "glow-worm" (*Bolitophila luminosa*) attached to rocks in the big gully of the Botanical Gardens, Wellington, which, from their shrivelled condition, appeared to have been killed by some parasitic insect. I at once examined one of these pupæ, and found that it had been destroyed by a species of *Hymenoptera*, apparently nearly allied to the Family *Ichneumonidæ*. The pupa of the parasite was imbedded in a quantity of refuse matter in the centre of the unfortunate glow-worm pupa. As is often the case with the *Hymenoptera* a single specimen only was contained in each host.

On June 21st one of the parasites appeared in the perfect condition. It was apterous, and resembled in the closest possible manner a worker ant; on a further examination, however, I found that the