

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF TENTHREDINIDÆ:
A FAMILY OF HYMENOPTERA.*

BY ALEX. D. MACGILLIVRAY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILL.

The following descriptions of new genera and species are a continuation of those of a previous paper:

Empria costata, n. sp.—Female: Body black with the collar, tegulæ, the legs beyond the knees for the most part, and the caudal margin of the abdominal segments, white; head with the post-ocellar area uniformly convex, the interocellar and ocellar furrows distinct; the clypeus tridentate, the median tooth as long as the lateral angles, broadly, shallowly emarginate at middle, the lateral angles rounded, the median ridge low, not reaching the dorsal margin of the clypeus; the third segment of the antennæ longer than the fourth; the sawguides slightly convex above, broadly, convexly rounded below at apex to a blunt point above, wings hyaline. Length 6 mm.

Habitat.—New Haven, Connecticut. B. H. Walden, collector.

This species falls near *cava*, from which it differs in lacking the broad, convexly rounded median ridge of the clypeus and from *calda* in having the clypeus tridentate with the median tooth as long as the lateral angles.

Pseudoselandria, n. gen.—Front wings with the radial cross-vein, the media-cubital cross-vein, the free part of R_3 , and the free part of R^4 present; the free part of the second anal vein wanting; media not strongly angularly bent, the first abscissa of cubitus distinctly longer than the free part of M_4 ; costa dilated at apex; hind wings with the first anal cell distinctly petiolate and shorter than the cell in front of it; media separating from radius distinctly before the origin of the radial sector; claws with a minute erect tooth at base; antennæ with nine segments. Type *Pseudoselandria oxalata*, n. sp.

Related to the genus *Selandria*, from which it differs in that the claws have an erect tooth at middle and the media is not angularly bent at base.

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Pseudoselandria oxalata, n. sp.—Female: Body black with the following parts whitish; the two basal segments of the antennæ, the labrum, the clypeus, the collar broadly, the tegulæ, the upper half or more of the pleuræ, the legs, the wings at base, and the abdomen except the saw-guides; median fovea deep, ovate, transverse; ocellar basin distinct; third segment of the antennæ as long as four and five together; wings clear with the apex of radius strongly dilated and black. Length 7 mm.

Habitat.—Wisconsin. Dr. S. Grænicher, collector.

Polyselandria, n. gen.—Front wings with the radial cross-vein, the medio-cubital cross-vein, the free part of R_3 , and the free part of R_4 , present; media not strongly, angularly bent; the first abscissa of cubitus distinctly longer than the free part of M_4 ; costa dilated at apex; hind wings with the first anal cell closed at the wing margin and longer than the cell in front of it; media coalesced with the radial sector for a short distance; claws with a minute erect tooth at base; antennæ with nine segments. Type, *Selandria floridana* MacG.

Closely related to *Pseudoselandria*, from which it differs in having the first anal cell of the hind wings closed at the wing margin and in having media of the front wings coalesced with radius for a short distance.

Dolerus tectus, n. sp.—Female: Body black; antennæ with the third segment slightly longer than the fourth; head with the vertical furrows obsolete, the front and vertex uniformly convex, the entire surface punctured, the postocellar area more densely and finely punctured than the posterior orbits, the posterior orbits without ridges or depressions, the antennal furrows indicated only near the antennal sockets; the scutellar appendage smooth, without punctures or striations; the median lobe of the mesonotum and the scutellum more closely punctured than the disk of the lateral lobes, the disk of the lateral lobes almost polished; the pleura closely, coarsely punctured; the impunctate area of the lateral lobes of the mesonotum extending to the median lobe; the wings fuliginous, the veins and stigma black. Length 10 mm.

Habitat.—New Haven, Connecticut. H. L. Viereck, collector.

A black species related to *polysericeus*, from which it differs in having the punctures on the scutellum similar in size to those of the lateral lobes of the mesonotum and from *colosericeus* and *monosericeus* in having the vertical furrows obsolete.

Dolerus inspiratus, n. sp.—Female: Body black with the entire prothorax, the tegulae, the median lobe of the mesonotum, the front legs below the knees, and abdominal segments one to six, rufous; head with a concave furrow from the vertical furrows to the lateral margin of the head behind the compound eyes, a distinct carina between the posterior orbits and the caudal aspect of the head; the postocellar area more closely and finely punctured than the posterior orbits; the posterior orbits with an impunctate area adjacent to the vertical furrows; the vertical furrows punctiform; the antennal furrows not indicated except adjacent to the antennal sockets; the scutellar appendage longitudinally striate; the impunctate area of the lateral lobes of the mesonotum not extending to the median lobe; the median and lateral lobes uniformly punctured, the punctures distant; the scutellum uniformly, closely punctured; the saw-guides slightly exerted, straight above, convex below, and convexly truncated to a point at apex above. Length 9 mm.

Habitat.—New Haven, Connecticut; A. B. Champlin, collector. Eagle Bend, Minnesota; J. P. Jensen, collector.

This species is related to *conjugatus* and *dysporus*, from both of which it differs in the arrangement of the punctuation of the posterior orbits and the postocellar area and also by the transverse brownish band on the prothorax and mesothorax.

Dolerus lesticus, n. sp.—Female and male: Body black with the entire prothorax, the dorsal and lateral portions of the mesopleurae, and the median lobe of the mesonotum, rufous; the third segment of the antennae subequal in length to the fourth; the vertex and the front uniformly and generally punctured; the antennal furrows slightly indicated adjacent to the antennal sockets; the vertex without furrows or carinae; the vertical furrows distinct,

twice as long as broad; the median lobe of the mesonotum and the scutellum uniformly, sparsely punctured; the lateral lobes of the mesonotum uniformly, sparsely punctured, their disk almost smooth; the mesopleura uniformly, coarsely, closely punctured; the saw-guides convex above and below, the two margins converging and obliquely truncated at apex above, the apex with a sparse scopa of long hairs; the wings slightly infuscated, the veins and the stigma brownish; the male differs in having the body entirely black and the ridge between the vertex and the caudal aspect of the head slightly carinated. Length 6 mm.

Habitat.—Durham, New Hampshire; Weed and Fiske, collectors. Hampton, New Hampshire; S. A. Shaw, collector.

A small species related to *collaris*, from which it differs in having the antennal furrows extending only a short distance from the antennal sockets.

Dolerus konowi, n. sp.—Female and male: Body entirely coal-black; antennæ with the third segment slightly longer than the fourth; the vertical furrows indicated only as a broad depression; the vertex with a shallow depression extending from the lateral ocelli behind the compound eyes; the front, the posterior orbits, and the postocellar area uniformly punctured, the punctures fine and close together; the vertex with an impunctate area adjacent to the vertical furrows; the antennal furrow faintly indicated adjacent to the antennal sockets; the appendage of the scutellum finely, transversely striated; the dorsal surface of the mesothorax finely, closely punctured except the disk of the lateral lobes, which contains a few distant punctures; the mesopleura closely and coarsely punctured; the pectus uniformly, finely punctured, not so densely as the head or notum; the body, except the abdomen, covered with short, white pile; the saw-guides straight above and gradually, convexly, obliquely rounded below and at apex to a point above; the saw-guides sparsely hairy below and at apex and densely above; wings infuscated, the veins and stigma brown; the male differs only in being smaller. Length 11 mm.

Habitat.—Olympia, Washington; Trevor Kincaid, collector.

This is a black species, which has been generally confused with the eastern *Dolerus sericeus* Say, which does not occur so far as my experience goes, upon the Pacific Coast. *Konowi* is readily differentiated from *sericeus* by the striations on the scutellar appendage. The difference between this species and *sericeus* was first pointed out to me several years ago by the late Pastor F. R. W. Konow, the German student of the Tenthredinoidea, for whom it is named.

Dolerus grænicheri, n. sp.—Female : Body black with the entire prothorax, the median lobe of the mesonotum, beneath the front wings, and the base of the front wings, rufous; the tegulæ black; the antennal furrows hardly indicated adjacent to the antennæ; the vertical furrows short, knife-like cuts; an indefinite furrow from the lateral ocelli to the corner of the compound eyes; no carina on the caudal margin of the head; the punctuation on the postocellar area and the posterior orbits dense and uniform; the scutellar appendage transversely striate; the impunctate area of the lateral lobes of the mesonotum distinct and extending to the median lobes; the scutellum more densely punctured than the median or lateral lobes, the median lobe more densely than the lateral lobes; the saw-guides straight above, convexly rounded below and at the apex to a point above, apex with a dense scopa of long hairs; the wings slightly infuscated, the veins and stigma brownish. Length 7 mm.

Habitat.—Layton Park, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

This species is named for its collector, Dr. S. Grænicher, who sent it to me. It is related to *unicolor*, *collaris*, and *lesticus*, from the first it differs in the type of punctuation found upon the head, from the second in the extent of the antennal furrows, and from the third in the shape of the saw-guides.

Astochus, n. gen.—Front wings with the radial cross-vein, the radio-medial cross-vein, the free part of R_4 and R_5 all present; the medio-cubital cross-vein joined to $R+M$ a considerable distance before the origin of M ; the free part of Sc_1 faint, located opposite the medio-cubital cross-vein; the free part of the second anal vein short, erect, transverse; the contraction of the third anal vein in-

dicated by an elongate thickening; hind wings with the free part of R_4 present and the transverse part of M_2 wanting; antennæ with nine segments; the clypeus truncate; the compound eyes with their inner margins parallel and distant, the basal plates divided. Type, *Astochus fletcheri*, n. sp.

The broad space between the compound eyes, the margined antennal sockets, the divided basal plates, and the truncate clypeus places this genus near *Bivena* MacG.

The two species described herewith can be differentiated as follows:

Postocellar area longer than broad.....*fletcheri*
 Postocellar area broader than long.....*aldrichi*

Astochus fletcheri, n. sp.—Female: Body black with the antennæ somewhat infuscated, the legs below the trochanters, the abdomen beyond the basal plates, and the wings at base, rufous; the following parts: the clypeus, the labrum, a short, narrow line on the inner orbits, the margin of the pronotum, the tegulæ, a round spot on the mesopleura, two spots above the posterior coxæ, the underside of the front and middle coxæ, the underside and the lateral aspect of the hind coxæ, and the stigma, yellowish-white; the third segment of the antennæ longer than the fourth; the labrum broadly rounded; the ocellar basin an elevated, flat, shield-shaped space; the frontal furrow short, broad, and deep, with the lateral walls high; the postocellar area longer than broad with a median furrow, deeper behind; the head and thorax polished; the wings infuscated behind the stigma; the saw-guides convex above and below, the sides gradually converging, squarely truncated at apex. Length, 10 mm.

Habitat.—Kaslo, British Columbia.

This insect was collected by the late Dr. James Fletcher on the 28th of May, 1906, and by him sent to Dr. J. Chester Bradley for identification and by Dr. Bradley given to me. It is fitting that it should bear Dr. Fletcher's name.

(To be continued.)