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A New Genus and Some New Species of Hymenoptera from the Phillipine Islands

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Another good chapter is that on a "Uniform Standard for Comparative Animal Psychology."

We would earnestly commend to all scientists a careful study of Chap. VII., Bk. V., in Mills' Logic, "on Fallacies of Confusion," as most useful to them in building up their theories. It has always appeared to us that modern animal psychologists are faithless to their theory of evolution. Evolution teaches us that there is an ever upward step in the succession of being; hence we should expect that this would take place in the case of man, the present culmination of all previous evolutions of being. This, Revelation makes known. Creatures below man have had evolved for them, in rising degrees, a sensitive soul, that can direct them to act suitably to their needs for obtaining good and avoiding harm. The next step would be the "evolution," so to call it, of a creature that would add intelligent reasoning, and a deeper insight into the true nature and reason of things; a being that would more nearly, in this and other ways, e. g., the moral sense of right and wrong, approach the character of the Great Author and Ruler of all. Man is clearly seen to surpass other creatures, especially in this last respect. Man has a conscience as regards, if we call it so, the abstract nature of good and evil as principles of conduct, not merely of expediency. The best of men in all ages have felt that they were not mere clods of the valley, but had a future. Revelation explains this by letting us know that that which differentiates man is his threefold nature; his highest constituent being his spirit, in which reside and act his intellectual and reasoning powers properly so called. Science, if it does not attempt to go beyond its province by calling in imagination to its aid, will find itself stopped at a certain point. If it assures us that acts and thoughts are the results of motion, or change, in the brain cells, it cannot tell us what that mysterious thing is that connects will, or thought, with that motion or change. Why not, then, accept the explanation afforded by Revelation? It is answered: Revelation does not clear up the mystery. No more it does; but it gives us the information that man has a nature not wholly common to other creatures, but is possessed of a constituent that enables him to see, more and more, into deep things and thoughts, and the next step higher will be when the new man "Shall know even as he is known."

W. E. COOPER.

Mailed September 1st, 1904.

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No. 10

A NEW GENUS AND SOME NEW SPECIES OF HYMENOPTERA
FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD, M. A., D. SC., WASHINGTON, D. C.

All of the Hymenoptera described in this paper were received from Father W. A. Stanton, who captured them in the Observatory Garden at Manila, P. I.

Family X.—STELIDIDÆ. *Cœlixys*, Latr.

Cœlixys Manila, new species.—♀. Length, 6.5 mm. Black; the cheeks, temples, clypeus and the face upwards to the front ocellus, the mesopleura, sternum, coxæ, metathorax, and the apical margins of the ventral and dorsal abdominal segments, clothed, rather densely, with a whitish pubescence, sometimes tinged with yellow; there are also triangular spots of a yellowish pubescence on the anterior and posterior margins of the mesonotum and on the base of the scutellum; the head and thorax are rather coarsely, closely punctured, opaque, while the abdomen is shining, although distinctly punctate, the punctures sparse and separated; the pygidium is bi-impressed at apex with a short median carina separating the impressions, the punctures being coarser and closer in the impressions or towards apex; the mandibles medially and the legs are red, the femora beneath and the tibiæ outwardly being clothed with a short, fine, dense, whitish pubescence. Wings hyaline, but faintly fuscous towards their apical margins, the tegulæ dark rufo-piceous, shining, the stigma and veins very dark fuscous, almost black.

Type.—No. 8103, U. S. N. M.

Manila (Father Stanton).

Family XII.—ANDRENIDÆ. *Halictus*, Latr.

Halictus Manila, new species.—♀. Length, 6 mm. Æneous black, the head from the base of the antennæ upwards greenish metallic, closely punctured, and clothed with a griseous pubescence, the clypeus smooth, but with some sparse punctures, the anterior margin fringed with yellowish hairs; the median process of the labrum is semicircular and bi-impressed at base; ocelli pale or whitish; antennæ black, the flagellum testaceous beneath, the pedicel small, only a little longer than thick, and much narrower than the flagellum; the first joint of the flagellum is

obconical, longer than the second joint, the third joint a little longer than the second; the following joints to the last are nearly equal, slightly longer than thick, the last as long as the first; the mesonotum and the scutellum are smooth and shining, but with minute, scattered punctures; the area at base of the metanotum is rugulose but not bounded by a salient rim, the posterior face smooth, impunctured, the mesopleura closely punctured. The abdomen is oblong oval, smooth and shining, but the derma, under a strong lens, shows some delicate, microscopic, transverse aciculations. The dorsal segments 2 to 5 have a band of white, appressed pubescence at base. The legs are black, with the tarsi ferruginous, the tibiæ, middle femora beneath and the tarsi with a ferruginous pubescence. Wings hyaline, the subcostal and median veins black, the stigma and other veins pale yellowish.

Type.—No. 8104, U. S. N. M.

Manila (Father Stanton).

Family XIX.—LARRIDÆ.

THYREOSPHEX, new genus.

The wasp forming the type of this genus is a true Larrid, but differs greatly in certain characters from all others so far discovered. It falls into the subfamily *Larrinae*, and between the genera *Tachytes*, Panzer, and *Tachysphex*, Kohl.

My generic table of the genera, published in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Vol. XXXI., 1899, p. 244, may be modified to contain this new genus, as follows:

12. Second cubital cell receiving both recurrent nervures, the first transverse cubitus not angularly broken; face normal *Tachytes*, Panzer.

Second and third cubital cells each receiving a recurrent nervure, the first transverse cubitus angularly broken at its basal third; face abnormal, with a shield-like plate anteriorly that extends over the base of the antennæ. ♂ (♀ unknown). *Thyreosphex*, Ashm., gen. nov.

Thyreosphex Stantonii, new species.—♂. Length, 5 mm. Black and shining, with some sparse, microscopic punctures, the face, from the front ocellus, anteriorly more or less rugulose, with irregular, elevated lines, and a distinct median carina; eyes parallel, large, extending to the base of the mandibles; the shield-like plate that covers the base of the antennæ is rounded anteriorly and broadly margined with white; the clypeus is sparsely clothed with silvery hairs; the mandibles have a rufous

spot towards their apex; palpi slender, white; the flagellum brown, with a dusky streak above, the joints of which are rather long and cylindrical, the first joint being about five times as long as thick; the hind angles of the pronotum are subacute, with a white spot at each angle; the mesonotum has two parallel grooved lines; the tegulæ are testaceous, with a white spot anteriorly; legs black, the tarsi honey-yellow, the tibial spurs white; the metanotum has three longitudinal carinæ, the metapleura and the posterior face being striated. The abdomen is oblong oval, smooth and shining, impunctured, but more or less constricted in the first and second sutures. Wings hyaline, the small stigma and the veins brown.

Type.—No. 8105, U. S. N. M.

Manila.—This singular little wasp is named in honour of Father Stanton, whose captures have contributed so much towards advancing our knowledge of the Hymenopterous fauna of the Philippines.

Family XXI.—TRYPOXYLIDÆ. *Trypoxylon*, Latr.

Trypoxylon Philippinensis, new species.—♂. Length, 6.5 mm. Black and shining, with sparse glittering white hairs, the hairs silvery back of the eyes, on the clypeus, and on the collar; mandibles ferruginous; the extreme apex of the scape, pedicel and trochanters, the tegulæ, bases of all tibiæ, and a band at the base of the second and third abdominal segments are honey-yellow, or testaceous; the front and middle tarsi, the tibial spurs, and the fourth joint of the hind tarsi, are white. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins, except the costal and median veins at base, dark fuscous, or almost black. The metanotal area is well defined, the area and the posterior face each with a longitudinal median sulcus.

Type.—No. 8106, U. S. N. M.

Manila (Father Stanton).

Family XXXI.—CHRYSIDIDÆ. *Hedychrum*, Latr.

Hedychrum Stantonii, new species.—♂. Length, 4 mm. Blue, but with metallic greenish or brassy reflections on the vertex in front of the anterior ocellus, on the anterior half of the pronotum and along its sides, on the sides of the mesonotum broadly, on the scutellum at the sides narrowly, on the metanotum, the pro- and meso-pleura, the mesosternum, the hind coxæ within, and some spots on the first and second segments of the abdomen; legs black, with the tarsi, except the basal joint of the hind tarsi, pale or yellowish. Wings hyaline, with the apical third subfuscous, the stigma and veins brown. The head and thorax are rather coarsely,

closely punctured, the metathorax with large, coarse, umbilicate punctures, while those on the abdomen are much smaller, not dense, but separated, except on the first segment laterally, where they are larger and more confluent.

Type.—No. 8107, U. S. N. M.
Manila (Father Stanton).

Family LVI.—SCELIONIDÆ. *Telenomus*, Haliday.

Telenomus catacanthe, new species.—♀. Length, 0.8 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen black, the scape of antennæ and the legs, including the coxæ, brownish yellow, the pedicel and flagellum black; the head and abdomen are smooth, impunctate, the first abdominal segment and the second at base, longitudinally striated, the mesonotum feebly, microscopically punctate and sericeous; the head is transverse, wider than the thorax, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as thick antero-posteriorly; the ocelli are arrayed in a triangle, but widely separated, the front ocellus placed in a slight depression, the lateral ocelli rather close to the eye margin, but not quite touching it; the flagellum is subclavate, thickened towards apex, the pedicel obconical, about as long as the first joint of the funicle, the second joint of the funicle is a little shorter than the first, the third is shorter than the second, the fourth and fifth moniliform, the club 5-jointed, the joints, except the last, being a little wider than long. Wings hyaline, the venation light brown, the marginal vein short, hardly half as long as the stigmal vein.

♂.—Agrees well with the ♀, except that the pedicel is brownish yellow, the flagellum alone being black, filiform, tapering off at apex, pubescent, the first joint being a little longer than the pedicel, but hardly as long as the second, which is fully twice as long as thick, the third joint is only about two-thirds the length of the second and more slender, the fourth and following joints to the last being moniliform, the last ovate; the marginal vein is a little longer than in the female, being fully two-thirds the length of the stigmal vein.

Type.—No. 8108, U. S. N. M.

Manila. Described from several specimens bred by Father Stanton from the eggs of a Pentatomid, probably those of *Catacantha Carrenoi*, Le Guillon.

Family LXVI.—ICHNEUMONIDÆ. *Colpomeria*, Holingren.

Colpomeria flava, new species.—♂. Length, 7 mm. Entirely yellow, except the eyes, which are brown, and a rounded spot on the

middle of the mesonotum, a spot enclosing the ocelli, and the tips of the claws, which are black. Wings hyaline, the stigma and subcostal vein yellowish, the costal and other veins black.

Type.—No. 8109, U. S. N. M.

Manila (Father Stanton).

This species mimics a species of *Xanthopimpla* in colour and in the structure of the abdomen, and I first took it for a species in that genus. It has, however, no areolet in the front wings, and agrees structurally, in venation and in the structure of the legs, with genuine *Colpomeria*.

Family LXVIII.—BRACONIDÆ. *Ischiogonus*, Wesmael.

Ischiogonus Philippinensis, new species.—♀. Length, 2 mm.; ovipositor as long as the abdomen. Reddish brown, the head paler, more yellowish, the first and second segments of the abdomen more or less fuscous above, the eyes black, the flagellum fuscous; wings hyaline, the stigma and veins light brown.

The quadrate head is smooth, impunctate; the mesonotal furrows converge and meet posteriorly just in front of the scutellum; the metanotum has a median carina that unites with a transverse carina bounding the upper margin of the posterior face, the latter uniting with the pleural carinæ, the metanotum, therefore, biareolated. The abdomen is elongate oval, as long as the head and thorax united, with the first and second segments longitudinally striated.

Type.—No. 8110, U. S. N. M.

Manila (Father Stanton).

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The library and collections of the Society have been removed from the Y. M. C. A. building on Wellington street, London, to the Public Library building on the corner of Queen's Avenue and the same street. The new room is much larger and more convenient in many respects than the one occupied by the Society during the last eight years, and affords much needed space for bookcases, etc. It is hoped that the change of quarters will produce an increased interest in the Society, and cause its valuable library and collections to be made more use of by the public, to whom they will be open on every alternate afternoon.

The annual meeting is to be held in the Public Library building on Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, when many subjects of interest and importance will be discussed.