

Rediscovery of *Leucospis antiqua* Walker in New Caledonia

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(Presented by Dr. Williams at the meeting of July 14, 1941)

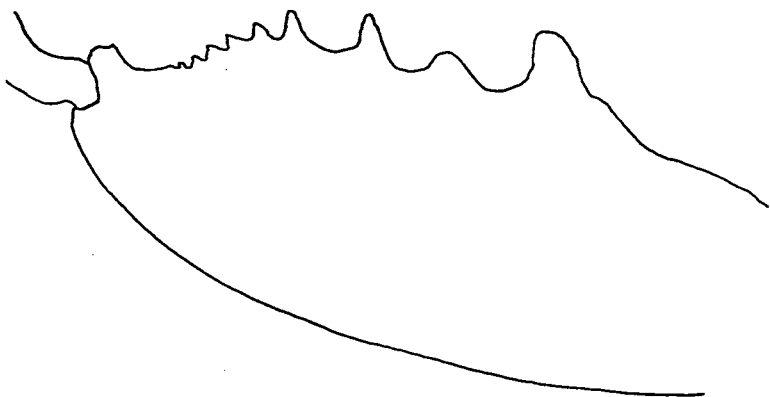
Among the exotic species of *Leucospis* described by Walker in 1860 (Journ. Entom., vol. 1, p. 19) is one from New Caledonia which has not since been recognized. Recently, Dr. F. X. Williams secured two specimens, both males, which agree perfectly with the description given by Walker, and are obviously his species. They were collected at Noumea, New Caledonia, Oct. 30 and Nov. 2, 1940.

It is now possible to indicate more clearly the relationships of this species to other members of the genus which is widely distributed in the Indomalayan Region.

The color pattern is well described by Walker; the narrow yellow band on the abdomen is on the posterior margin of the second tergite and there is also a very narrow yellow streak at the posterior margin of the third tergite, except at the sides. Joints of antennal flagellum all much longer than wide. Face punctate, confluent so, except at the middle above, the punctures fused into more or less regular vertical lines or striations. Eyes slightly sinuate, the width of the head about equal to its height; malar space one-fifth the length of the eye. Pronotum shorter than the mesonotum, with two transverse carinae before the hind margin, the basal one short, but very distinct, the posterior one half the width of the pronotum. Pronotal punctures very small and sparse in front; coarser, separate at the middle and confluent on the posterior half. Mesonotum and scutellum with moderately large separated punctures and a trace of transverse rugae near the middle of the mesonotum. Metanotum smooth, polished, its posterior margin deeply emarginate but not toothed at the hind angles. Propodeum with a complete median and a lateral carina on each side, without spine or protuberance. Abdominal petiole one-fifth longer than wide, the lateral margins strongly arcuate and the disc convex; following segment greatly narrowed at the base where it is narrower than the petiole and only one-third as wide as at apex. Dorsal sutures between the second and following tergites practically obsolete, upper surface coarsely, separately punctate; apex of carapace prolonged at each lateral angle as a long, sharp tooth between which the rounded apex of the abdomen projects. Hind femora each with a very large tooth at the middle, followed by a very short one; third and fourth longer, decreasing in size; fifth smaller; sixth and several more to

apex growing very minute; the whole femur unusually slender. Length 8-10 mm.

The abdominal petiole is unusually well set off from the gaster, with strongly bulging sides and is quite different in this respect from the condition usually prevailing in *Leucospis*. One other species, *L. muiri* Brues, from Laloki, Papua, shows a tendency in this direction in the male, but the sides are much more nearly parallel.



Dentition of hind femur of *Leucospis antiqua* Walker, ♂. Highly enlarged.

On account of the unusual shape of the abdomen the male of *Leucospis antiqua* resembles in a very striking way a vespid wasp, a resemblance which is heightened by the color pattern. The wasp, which is also practically of the same size of the *Leucospis* has been identified by Professor Joseph Bequaert as *Pachymenes quodi* (Vachal).

A Species of Phoridae Bred in Hawaii From the Immigrant African Land Snail (*Achatina Fulica*)

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(Presented by Mr. Swezey at the meeting of December 22, 1941)

In various parts of the world there are numerous species of small flies of the family Phoridae that have been found associated with terrestrial gastropod mollusks. The majority of these undoubtedly develop in snails already dead from some other cause; some probably occur in the slimy exudate of living hosts, and there is reason