

ON THE BEES (HYMENOPTERA, APOIDEA) OF SIRIA

PART I

BY

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Syria has been considered by many previous authors as the extensive territory covering the whole States of Lebanon, Syria, Israel and a large part of Jordan. In this paper I treat the bees of Syria as it is limited politically between Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq.

The first authentic information concerning the bees of Syria was published by P. Magretti (*Imenotteri di Siria raccolti dall avv. Augusto Medana, in Ann. Mus. Storia Nat. Genova, ix, pp. 16-27, 1890*), who recorded and described in that paper thirty four species from Damascus. Another paper dealing with the bees of Syria (in its older sense) was published in this century by J. Pérez (*Espèces nouvelles de Mellifères recueillies en Syrie par M. Henri Gaudeau de Kerville en 1908, in Bull. Soc. Am. Sc. Nat. Rouen, pp. 1-18, and in ibid., pp. 1-9, 1911*). Pérez described twenty new species of bees mostly from Damascus and Homs. The list of the bees described and recorded before from the present State of Syria is about fifty five species, but, this number represents only a part of the bee fauna of that interesting territory. I have excluded from the present list, the few bees described by Klug (*Symb. phys., 1828*), Mocsáry (*Termész. Füzetek, 1884*), and Friese (*Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1920*), as these authors published their new species with the locality Syria only, without more details. In this part I treat the Megachilidae, and

the other families will follow in the succeeding parts of my present contribution.

The present paper is based on the interesting material of bees collected from Syria and kindly given to me by Dr. A. Mochi (junior). To Dr. Mochi I am greatly indebted for his contribution, and all the material described and recorded in this paper is found in my collection, while *paratypes* of *Anthidium mochii* sp. nov., are placed in Intitute Español de Entomología, Madrid (Spain).

MEGACHILIDAE

The species of Megachilidae recorded and described before from the present State of Syria are as follows: *Osmia bicornis* L. (1890); *Osmia latreillei* Spin. (1890); *Osmia aenea* L. (1890); *Osmia medanae* Magretti (1890); *Osmia damascena* J. Pérez (1911); *Megachile argentata* F. (1890). Of these, *Osmia medanae* Magr., and *Osmia damascena* J. Pér., were described from Damascus, the former known also from Cyprus, Palestine, but the latter not yet discovered outside boundaries of Syria.

LITHURGINAE

LITHURGUS

Lithurgus chrysurus Fonsc.

Mallulah (on Antilebanon) about 1.200 m., 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 9.vii. 1954.

Lithurgus tibialis F. Mor.

Ain Hadra, 1 ♂, 13.vii.1954.

MEGACHILINAE

MEGACHILE

Megachile flavipes Spin.Ain Hadra, some *females* and *males*, 13.vii.1954.*Megachile fœrsteri* Gerst.1869. *Megachile fœrsteri* Gerstaecker, in Stett. Ent. Zeitg. xxx, p. 355.Sednaia (on Antilebanon) about 1.200 m., 2 ♀♀, 25.vi.1954.
Originally described from the island Creta but known to me from Mt. Carmel (Israel).

ANTHIDIINAE

ICTERANTHIDIUM

Icteranthidium bartholomei Rad.

Arne (on Antilebanon), 2 ♀♀, 26.vi.1953.

Icteranthidium fedtschenkoi F. Mor.

Mallulah (on Antilebanon) about 1.200 m., 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, 9.vii.1954.

This species in a Turkestanian element not found in Lebanon or Palestine.

Icteranthidium latreillei subsp.

Ain Hadra, 1 ♀, 13.vii.1954. Mezzé of Damascus about 700 m., 1 ♂, 17.vi.1954.

DIANTHIDIUM

Dianthidium (Eoanthidium) hoplostomum Mavrom.

1945. *Dianthidium hoplostomum* G. A. Mavromoustakis, in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (II), xii, pp. 115-117.
 1947. *Dianthidium hoplostomum* G. A. Mavromoustakis, in *ibid.* p. 429.

Mezzé of Damascus about 700 m., 1 ♀, 17.v.1955.

This species was originally described from Mt. Scopus of Jerusalem.

ANTHIDIUM (s. str.)

Anthidium variegatum meridionale Gir.

Zebedani, 1 ♀, 6.vi.1952.

Anthidium florentinum subspinosum Klug (*cypricum* Mavrom.)

1832. *Anthidium subspinosum* Klug, ♀, in *Symbol. physic.*
 1884. *Anthidium florentinum subspinosum*, A. Mocsary, in *Termész. Füzet.* viii, p. 259.
 1890. *Anthidium florentinum* P. Magretti, in *Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova*, ix, p.22.
 1948. *Anthidium florentinum cypricum* G. A. Mavromoustakis, in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (12), i, pp. 583-584.

Mallulah (on Antilebanon) about 1.200 m., 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, 9.vii.1954. Mezzé of Damascus about 700 m., 1 ♀, 31.v.1954; 1 ♀, 17.vi.1954; 1 ♀, 2.vii.1954; 1 ♂, 23.v.1955.

Anthidium subspinosum Klug was originally described from Syria (s. l.), but it is identical to *Anthidium florentinum cypricum* Mavrom., from Cyprus, the former having priority. In treating *Anthidium florentinum cypricum* Mavrom. (1948), I have accepted erroneously that *Anthidium florentinum caucasicum* Rad. ((*Bull. Sc. Nat. Moscou*, xxxv, p. 596, 1862) is a synonyme of *Anthidium florentinum subspinosum* Klug. These two subspecies are different as follows: *Anthidium florentinum subspino-*

sum Klug (*cypriacum* Mavrom.) has length of the body similar to the typical *Anthidium florentinum*., F. but its integumental yellow colour more rich than in the typical; the *male* has the last abdominal tergite and the lateral spine of sixth tergite entirely black, and the median spine of seventh tergite reduced, much shorter than in the typical race.

Anthidium florentinum caucasicum Rad., has length of the body smaller than the typical *Anthidium florentinum* F., the *female* has a yellow cuticular mark below middle ocellus and the cuticular yellow colour more extended on the body; the *male* is similar to the *female*; fourth tergite has not any dentition at each side; seventh tergite yellow, with the median spine longer than same of the typical race and the lateral spines not so distant.

Anthidium florentinum caucasicum Rad., is the palest race of *Anthidium florentinum* F. I have examined 1 ♀, 1 ♂, of *Anthidium florentinum subspinosum* Klug (*cypriacum* Mavrom.) from Lebanon: Ksara, vi-vii.1934 (Werner), Vienna Museum, and these two specimens are identical with *Anthidium florentinum subspinosum* Klug (*cypriacum* Mavrom.) from Cyprus and Syria.

Anthidium spiniventre Friese.

Mezzé of Damascus about 700 m., 1 ♀, 2 ♂♂, 24.v.1955;
1 ♀, 2 ♂♂, 16.v.1955; 1 ♂, 6.v.1955.

Anthidium anguliventre F. Mor.

Mezzé of Damascus about 700 m., 1 ♀, 8.vi.1955.

A Turkestanian element known also from Palestine (s. l.).

Anthidium neosyriacum sp. nov.

Female.—Length about 8.0 mm.

Related to *Anthidium aleppense* Mavrom., from Northern Syria (Eos, xxx, pp. 97-98, 1954); ochreous yellow; clypeus convex, moderately shining, ochreous yellow, somewhat strongly ru-

gously punctured, somewhat densely punctured at sides, with a median longitudinal and polished, narrow, impunctate and shining area from base nearly reaching the apical margin; apical margin of clypeus with some very small, obtusely edged undulations; the basal line between clypeus and supraclypeal plate straight; mandibles ochreous yellow, long, obliquely, truncate, with five black brown sharply edged teeth; antennae yellow red, apical half infuscated; all head ochreous yellow; black are front to supraclypeal plate above and reaching the outer side of the narrow pale yellow upper paraocular area, the area between and at each outer side of ocelli nearly the tip of the narrowly pale yellow upper paraocular area; ocelli with a transverse reddish brown band above; head with shining white hairs, denser on supraclypeal plate and the black coloured area; vertex and occiput. with pale white hairs; clypeus almost bare, with short, shining white hairs at sides. Thorax ochreous yellow; mesoscutum black, with a broad L-shaped ochreous yellow stripe at each side nearly reaching axillae, densely and partly rugosely punctured; tegulae light yellow red, ochreous yellow in front and narrowly behind; scutellum produced, apical margin very slightly emarginate in the middle; axillae and scutellum (except the brownish black middle of disc) ochreous yellow; mesoscutum, scutellum, with short pale white hairs nearly covering the surface; sides of propodeum and its narrow base with shining white hairs; scutellum with some short shining white hairs produced from below; mesopleura with shining white hairs; wings subhyaline, marginal cell with a narrow, transverse, infuscated streak above; first and second recurrent nervures interstitial with first and second transverse cubital nervures; anterior and middle femora pale yellow, light reddish brown on inner side and the basal area beneath; hind femora pale yellow, light reddish brown on outer side; tibiae pale yellow, light reddish brown beneath; tarsi light reddish brown; anterior tibiae with shining white hairs at the apex above; middle tibiae with shining white hairs denser at the apex above; hind tibiae with shining white hairs above; all basitarsi densely covered with shining white hairs; hind spurs pale white. Abdomen ochreous yellow; abdominal tergite 1 to 4 with basal half densely and somewhat finely punctured, apical

half with a transverse depression (on the anterior two tergites very slight) converging nearly all the subapical area to apical margin but very narrow towards the sides; the depressions ochreous with golden tinge, somewhat minutely and very densely punctured; apical margins of tergites 1 to 4 very narrow, polished, impunctate and shining, golden; the narrow base of first and second tergites light reddish brown; tergites 2 to 4 with a very narrow light reddish brown transverse stripe nearly at the middle of disc; fifth tergite ochreous yellow, with a transverse subapical, very narrow light reddish brown stripe; pilosity on tergites 1 to 5 sparse, short, shining white, denser on the subapical area of fifth; sixth tergite ochreous yellow, covered with shining white hairs; ventral scopa shining white.

Sednaia (on Antilebano), 1,200 m., 1 ♀ (type), 25.vi.1954 (A. Mochi).

This species is related to *Anthidium aleppense* Mavrom. (Eos, xxx, pp. 97-98, 1954) from Northern Syria and these differ as follows:

Anthidium aleppense Mavrom., female. The basal line of clypeus separating the clypeus and supraclypeal plate is straight; scutellum produced, broad, apical margin broadly emarginate in the middle; mesoscutum bare, with a L-shaped pale yellow stripe at each side and two broad, discal, longitudinal pale yellow stripes united anteriorly with the lateral ones.

Anthidium neosyriacum sp. nov., female. The basal line of clypeus separating the clypeus and supraclypeal plate is convex; scutellum produced, narrow, apical margin very slightly emarginate in the middle; mesoscutum with only a L-shaped pale yellow stripe at each side, densely covered with short pale white hairs.

MESANTHIDIUM

Mesanthidium mochii sp. nov.

Female.—Length 5.5 mm.

Black; clypeus black, dull, very densely punctured, apical margin impunctate and very slightly, irregularly undulated; lo-

wer paraocular area not to level insertion of antennae creamy yellow; occiput with a creamy yellow mark at each side; mandibles pale yellow, with five teeth, apex black brown; pilosity of clypeus short and white, that of front pale yellowish brown; pilosity of vertex and occiput short, dull yellowish brown; antennae black, flagellum dark black brown; second antennal joint broader than third, both equal. Mesoscutum dullish, somewhat strongly, very densely punctured, with excessively sparse (mostly in front) pale yellowish brown thin hairs; scutellum with stronger very dense punctures, dullish, produced, very slightly concave in the middle of the truncate and obtusely edged apical margin, its lateral angles obtuse; apical margin of scutellum, axillae entirely, creamy yellow; tubercles creamy yellow; tegulae yellow, creamy yellow in front; mesopleura and sides of propodeum with somewhat dense whitish hairs; propodeum dullish, very finely coriaceous, with sparse punctures at base and sides: wings subhyaline, veins and pterostigma dark brown; basal vein a little basal of transverse median; second recurrent vein slightly out of second transverse cubital vein; legs black, apex of all femora creamy yellow tinged with light yellowish brown; anterior and middle tibiae creamy and narrowly light yellowish brown at the apex above, light yellowish brown on inner side and black on outer side; hind tibiae creamy yellow and narrowly light yellowish brown at the apex above, black on inner side and light yellowish brown on outer side; anterior and middle tarsi yellowish brown, basitarsi with narrow creamy yellow stripe not reaching the apex; hind tarsi darker, basitarsi with short, narrow creamy yellow stripe not reaching the apex; femora with sparse, short white hairs; hind basitarsi with short white hairs on outer side and shorter yellowish brown hairs on inner side; hind spurs light yellow; pulvilli absent. Abdomen moderately shining; first tergite somewhat densely and strongly punctured (the punctures somewhat sparse at sides), the very narrow apical margin polished, impunctate, shining and brown; second tergite similarly punctured as the preceding, the punctures not as dense as the above the middle of disc and sides, apical margin as the preceding but dark brown; first tergite with la-

teral creamy yellow stripe not reaching the base or the apical margin; second tergite with similar lateral creamy yellow stripe attenuated within but not reaching the middle; third tergite with transverse creamy yellow stripe attenuated within and nearly reaching the middle; fourth tergite with transverse creamy yellow entire stripe, attenuated towards the middle; fifth tergite with transverse creamy yellow entire stripe; sixth tergite black, rounded, with apical short white hairs, apical margin very slightly crenulated, slightly incised in the middle, without lateral spine or angle; tergite 3 to 5 with apical margin polished, impunctate and shining, dark brown; abdominal tergites almost bare; first, second and third tergites with short, sparse, shining white hairs only at sides; ventral scopa yellowish white.

Male.—Length 6.5 mm.

Similar to the *female*; mandibles tridentate, creamy white, apex reddish brown; clypeus, apical half of supraclypeal plate, lower paraocular area reaching level insertion of antennae and then a little narrowing along inner orbits, scape in front, a mark at each side of occiput, creamy white; antennal joints 5 to 13 dark brown in front; pilosity as in the *female*; occiput not carinate. Apical margin of scutellum, a mark on outer side of axillae, creamy white; anterior and middle femora black, with a narrow creamy white stripe at the apex beneath, yellowish brown on inner side (not reaching the base of second), apex creamy white above; hind femora black, with creamy white mark at the apex tinged with yellowish brown; femora with somewhat short shining white hairs not hiding the surface; anterior tarsi light yellowish brown, basitarsi with basal pale yellow stripe; middle tarsi with basitarsi pale yellow on outer side (except narrowly the apex), small joints yellowish brown; hind tarsi with basitarsi pale yellow on outer side (except narrowly the apex), small joints darkened, their apex deep yellowish brown. First and second tergites with lateral pale yellow on outer side (except narrowly the apex), small joints darkened, their apex deep yellowish brown. First and second tergites with lateral pale yellow stripe, that of second attenuated within, very slightly interrupted in the middle; fourth ter-

gite with transverse pale yellow stripe very slightly interrupted in the middle; fourth tergite with transverse pale yellow stripe very slightly attenuated in the middle; fifth and sixth tergites pale yellow, fifth with a basal notch in the middle and the apical margin black brown; sixth tergite subapically and transversely subcrenulated but not forming a lateral tooth, apical margin entire; seventh tergite with two rounded lobes, between the lobes with an emargination in the middle, disc with a basal small tooth a little produced in the middle of the emargination; sternites 2 to 5 with apical margin entire, dull subhyaline, subapical area tinged with deep reddish brown; apical margin of second sternite with projected dense floccus of whitish hairs; sixth sternite with the apical half tinged with deep reddish brown, almost plane, base obtusely subdentate at each side in the apex; pilosity of sternites somewhat short and whitish.

Mezzé of Damascus about 700 m., 1 ♀ (type), 1 ♂ (allotype), 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (paratypes), 6.v.1955; 1 ♀ (paratype), 5.v.1955; 1 ♀ (paratype), 12.v.1955; 1 ♀ (paratype), 22.iv.1955; 3 ♀♀, 4 ♂♂ (paratypes), 30.iv.1955.

Mesanthidium mochii sp. nov., is closely related to *Mesanthidium malacopygum* (Grib.) (konowi Fr.) and *Mesanthidium popovi* (Mavrom.) but the former differs in being smaller, with a different punctuation, form of scutellum, cuticular colour. The three species are separated as follows:

Mesanthidium malacopygum (Grib.) (konowi Fr.), female. Scutellum produced, apical margin subemarginate in the middle and rounded, somewhat sharply edged; mesoscutum very densely rugosely punctured; abdomen moderately shining, finely and very densely punctured, the punctuation of the pale yellow integument somewhat stronger, apical margin with fine and dense punctures; sixth tergite without any process at each side of the apical margin. Male. Sixth tergite with a very short and somewhat broad spine at each side; seventh tergite short and broad, with two lobes emarginated in the middle of their apical margin, between the lobes with a shallow emargination, base of disc with a narrow small spine surpassing a little the median emargination in the middle.

Mesanthidium popovi (Mavrom.) (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (12), vi. pp. 637-639, 1953), female. Scutellum produced, apical margin not so sharply edged, nearly truncate and entire in the middle, sides rounded; mesoscutum very strongly and densely punctured; tergites very shining, strongly and sparsely punctured, their very broad apical margins polished, impunctate, very shining; sixth tergite with apical margin ending laterally into a pale yellow, short and broad angle at each side. Male. Sixth tergite with somewhat long spine at each side; seventh tergite as in *Mesanthidium malagopygum* (Grib.) (*konowi* Fr.) but the two lobes deeply emarginated in the middle.

Mesanthidium mochii Mavrom., female. Scutellum produced, apical margin truncate and obtusely edged, with obtuse sides and very slightly concave in the middle; mesoscutum somewhat strongly and very densely punctured; abdomen moderately shining; first tergite somewhat densely and strongly punctured (the punctures somewhat sparse at sides), the very narrow apical margin polished, impunctate, shining and brown; second tergite punctured as the preceding, the punctures not so dense in the middle of disc and at sides, apical margin as the preceding but dark brown; sixth tergite rounded, apical margin very slightly crenulated, slightly incised in the middle, without lateral tooth or angle.

Male. Sixth tergite subapically subcrenulated not forming lateral tooth, apical margin entire; seventh tergite with two entire lobes, their apical margin without median emargination, and between the two lobes with a wide emargination, base of disc with a narrow spine surpassing the emargination in the middle.

Mesanthidium controversum (Rad.) may be compared, but this species is much larger (9.0 mm.) with different integumental colour and somewhat rich pilosity on the body.

Mesanthidium carduele (F. Mor.) ♀♂ and *Mesanthidium pusillum* (F. Mor.) ♂, of the same group are different in many details of integumental colour and structure.

Mesanthidium carduele (F. Mor.) has length of the body 7.0 mm., scutellum much produced, rounded, apical margin subemarginate in the middle. *Mesanthidium pusillum* (F. Mor.),

male, has sixth tergite with a small lateral tooth at each side, seventh tergite «lateribus oblique truncatis, apice profundo emarginato, emarginatura medio spino brevi armata; sixth sternite ante apicem foveolato.

ERIADINAE

OCHRERIADES, gen. nov.

Female.—Moderate, black bees, with elongate body; thorax and abdomen with pale yellow integumental maculations; mandibles tridentate, moderate in length; antennae twelve jointed, rather short, towards the apex rather thick; eyes convergent below; body without carinae. Pronotum very large, in one level with mesoscutum and appearing as a broad collar in front of mesoscutum; tubercles nearly flat lying, not carinate; mesoscutum much longer than broad; scutellum and axillae flat lying, nearly in one level with mesoscutum; axillae edentate; horizontal zone not conspicuously defined as in the general *Eriades* and *Chelostoma*; second subarginal cell receiving both recurrents; ventral scopa present. Abdomen elongate as in the genus *Chelostoma*; basal face of first tergite convex, not separated from horizontal dorsal surface by any line or any trace of carina; tergites 1 to 5 with subapical, transverse, somewhat deep depressions, their apical margins polished and impunctate; tergites bare; punctation of head somewhat fine; punctation of mesoscutum and abdominal tergites strong, stronger than in the genus *Chelostoma*; there is at posterior coxae a very fine longitudinal carina on inner ventral angle; labial palpi with first segment short, more than four times shorter than second, third segment cylindrical, separated from second and longer than fourth; labial palpi reaching the apex of abdomen; tongue very long, surpassing the end of abdomen. *Male*.—Similar to the *female*, with rich pale yellow integumental maculations on all the body and legs; mandibles bidentate; antennae with thirteen joints; abdomen with seven exposed tergites; arolia present in both sexes.

Ochreriades, gen. nov., is closely related to the genus *Chelostoma* but differs in many details. According to Michener (1944, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., v. 52, p. 260), the genus *Chelostoma* has the posterior coxae each with a longitudinal carina on inner ventral angle; labial palpi third segment flattened and connate with second, so that there is but one small cylindrical segment. In *Ochreriades* there is at each posterior coxae a very fine longitudinal carina on inner ventral angle, but labial palpi with third segment cylindrical, well separated from second and longer than fourth. *Prochelostoma* (ibid., p. 260) differs in having posterior coxae not carinate; labial palpi with third segment cylindrical, similar to fourth. *Ochreriades* differs from all the genera of *Eriadinae*, in its rich pale yellow integumental maculations on the body and legs, the very large pronotum which stands in one level with the somewhat convex mesoscutum. These two last mentioned characters are not known to other Eriadine bee genera. *Ochreriades* is not related to any Anthidiine bee genera, having only a superficial desemblance in the integumental yellow maculations of their body and legs.

Genotype: *Ochreriades fasciatus* (Friese) = *Eriades fasciatus* Friese.

Ochreriades fasciatus (Friese), nov.

1899. *Eriades fasciatus* H. Friese, ♂, in Entom. Nachr. xxv, pp. 325-326.
 1939. *Eriades fasciatus* G. A. Mavromoustakis, in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (II), iii, p. 226.

Ochreriades fasciatus (Friese) was originally described as *Eriades fasciatus* Friese (1899), from Jericho (Lower Jordan Valley), and the *female* is new. I possess 1 ♂ from Jerusalem which is identical with the original description.

Female.—Length 7 mm.

Similar to the *male*; black; head longer than broad; mandibles black, tridentate, apex brown; clypeus produced and convex, shining, base and anterior sides densely and somewhat finely punctured, remaining disc sparsely and somewhat strongly punctured, apical margin entire; supraclypeal plate (area) very

densely and somewhat finely rugosely punctured; antennae black, joints 6 to 12 brown; second antennal joint broad, longer than broad, broader and somewhat longer than third; third joint longer than fourth of fifth, longer than broad; fourth and fifth joints short, broader than long, equal, each somewhat shorter than sixth; sixth joint broader than long; clypeus and supraclypeal plate with very sparse, short white hairs missing from middle of clypeus; lower paraocular area to level insertion of antennae densely covered with short shining white hairs; cheeks with short shining white hairs, very sparse on inner side; vertex and occiput with very short, thin, sparse, pale hairs. The very large pronotum broadly pale yellow in front (medianly interrupted by black); tubercles pale yellow; mesoscutum strongly somewhat sparsely punctured, shining; tegulae very light yellowish brown, pale yellow and narrowly subhyaline in front; axillae flat lying, edentate, pale yellow; postscutellum with very broad and large maculae at each side of middle; wings subhyaline, marginal cell above and apical margin of anterior wings very slightly infuscate; basal vein nearly interstitial with transverse median; legs very light yellowish red; tibiae with a basal small light yellow mark, that on middle and hind ones much smaller; anterior femora with pale yellow stripe starting from base and surpassing the middle beneath; legs with very short and fine, somewhat sparse white hairs; hind spurs very light yellow red; arolia present. Abdomen shining; basal declivity of first tergite rounded, without any trace of carina; tergites 1 to 5 strongly punctured, subapical area somewhat deeply and transversely depressed, the very narrow depressions somewhat finely and densely punctured, light yellowish brown, apical margin polished, impunctate, light yellowish brown; tergites 1 to 5 with very broad pale yellow large maculae at each side and middle, the lateral maculae connected inside with the median one by a narrow pale yellow isthmus; sixth tergite black; abdominal tergites without hair bands and bare; ventral scopa white.

Mezzé of Damascus about 700 m., 1 ♀ (*allotype*), 2.vii.1954 (A. Mochi).

The *male* is similar to the *female*; clypeus pale yellow; tegulae very light yellowish brown, pale yellow in front; anterior femora black, with pale yellow stripe beneath starting from base

and surpassing the middle; middle and hind femora deep reddish brown, with pale yellow stripe beneath starting from base and reaching the middle; tibiae very light yellowish red, with small basal and apical pale yellow macula above; all basitarsi pale yellow; all small tarsal joints very light yellowish red. The pale yellow maculations of abdominal tergites 1 to 6 more rich than in the *female*; sixth tergite edentate, apical margin entire, subapically to apical margin in the middle with a somewhat deep fovea; seventh tergite black, with two large and broad lobes, between the lobes with a very deep emargination, the lobes deeply incised above and with parallel sides on inner side; second sternite with two somewhat broad, rather large convexities at each side of middle, apical margin with dense fringe of pale silky hairs.

Jerusalem, 1 ♂, I.vi.1937 (*Glimcher*), in my collection. This male was determined by Friese as *Eriades fasciatus* Friese.

DIOXYNAE

ENSLINIANA

Ensliniana cuspidata Alfken.

1938. *Ensliniana cuspidata* J. D. Alfken, in *Deutsch Ent. Zeitschr.* ii, pp. 431-432.

Mezzé of Damascus about 700 m., 1 ♀, 6.v.1955.

Originally described from Jericho (Lower Jordan Valley), but a little larger than the typical. I possess 1 ♀ (*paratype*) of *Ensliniana cuspidata* Alfken from Jericho, 19-26.iv.1934 (*E. Enslin*) kindly given to me by Enslin, and this agrees to my Syrian *female* in all details of structure and integumental colour,

The genus *Ensliniana* is known only from the *female*; basal declivity of first abdominal tergite has not any distinct carina as in the genus *Prodioxys*; antennae rather thick; head and dorsum of thorax with somewhat short, mostly depressed, rather thick; dorsum of thorax without spines or any process; second cubital cell receiving both recurrent veins.

