

New Genera and Species of the Subfamily *Blennocampinae* (Hym. Tenthred.)

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Calozarca Ashmead and *Parazarca* Ashmead

Ashmead described in "The Canadian Entomologist" the two genera *Parazarca* and *Calozarca* in 1898, both from Mexico. ROHWER stated in 1911 the two genera to be congeneric and placed *Calozarca* as a synonym of *Parazarca* owing to page preference and described at the same time the hitherto undescribed type species of *Parazarca*, viz. *P. fumipennis* Ashmead. The genus *Parazarca* became thus binominal only from 1911, when for the first time a described (valid) species was associated with it. Before that it had no standing in taxonomy.

The genus *Calozarca* Ashmead had, according to Dyar (J. New York Ent. Soc., VI, p. 129, 1898) *Selandria fascipennis*, Norton 1872 as its type. The genus *Calozarca* Ashmead has accordingly its standing as a valid genus from 1898, whereas *Parazarca* dates only from 1911.

Anisoarthra Cameron and *Senoclia* Cameron

P. Cameron created (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1876) the generic name *Anisoarthra* for two new species, *A. coerulea* and *A. cyanella*. In a foot-note Cameron stated next year in the same journal that the name *Anisoarthra* was preoccupied and changed it accordingly to *Senoclia*.

Cameron must apparently have been mistaken regarding his name *Anisoarthra* being preoccupied as neither "Nomenclator Animalium", Berlin 1926 nor Neave's "Nomenclator Zoologicum", London 1939 does know of any name *Anisoarthra* older than Cameron's.

Front wings (Fig. 1, E), and claws (Fig. 1, F) of *Anisoarthra*.

The name *Anisoarthra* Cameron must be restored and *Senoclia* Cameron becomes a synonym of it.

Genus *Siniara* n. gen.

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* and related to the genus *Anisoarthra* Cameron 1876, but it lacks the multi-pointed claws of this latter genus.

S. bicolor n. sp. Fulvous; black are: head with antennae, the 3 apical seg-

ments of abdomen including the saw-sheath in the ♀, and the 3 apical joints of all tarsi. Wings fulvous with infuscated apex; venation and stigma fulvous, blackish in the infuscated parts of the wings. — Stout insect. Venation as in Fig. 1, A. Head rounded, not carinated and not narrowing behind the eyes, the inner margins of the eyes subparallel, not, or hardly perceptibly converging downwards, the distance between them subequal to the length of an eye. Malar space shorter than half the diameter of an ocellus. Clypeus as if flattened, shining, but with scattered punctures, its anterior margin emarginated, faintly deflexed, and hardly acute (Fig. 1, C). Mandibles subsymmetric, each with a large and broad subapical tooth. Head shining, rather densely punctured below the ocelli, very sparsely and faintly so above them. The postocellar area convex, a little longer than it is broad, the postocellar-, the interocellar-, and the angular circumocellar furrows very sharp; the lateral furrows likewise so, but only anteriorly and posteriorly, interrupted in the middle. The antennal furrows complete. The frontal area roundly elevated and prolonged anteriorly as two blunt ridges to the elevated antennal sockets; these ridges surrounding the rounded, deep, and broad middle supra-antennal pit, which is almost open anteriorly. Antennae very stout and short, as long as thorax (Fig. 1, B). Thorax normal. Presterna wanting. Scutellum subconvex. The hind metatarsus shorter than the 4 following tarsal joints combined, but longer than the 3 following ones. Claws without basal lobe, and the subapical tooth as long as the apical one (Fig. 1, D). Length ♀ 12 mm. (1 ♀). Southern China.

In the front wings basalis does not join subcosta, but the base of cubitus that here is broken into an acute angle. It may also be expressed so that cubitus originates from basalis instead of from subcosta. This is a very rare character and occurs in this pronounced form only in the genus *Anisoarthra* Cameron. The genera *Pareophora* Konow and *Periclista* Konow have the same character suggested, but not so strongly accentuated. For comparison the venation and claws of *Anisoarthra* is given (Fig. 1, F). Almost identical claws with 3 subapical teeth occur also in the genus *Brykella* Malaise 1943 (Fig. 1, G), but here basalis and cubitus joins both subcosta close to one another.

***Apericlista* Enslin (genus reestablished)**

Apericlista Enslin, Deutsch. Ent. Zeit., Beiheft, p. 265, 1914.

Enslin separated some species from the genus *Periclista* Konow 1886 because they had no closed middle cell in the hind wings. He named the new genus *Apericlista*. The cross-vein that separates this middle cell may, like other cross-veins, sometimes disappear more or less completely in certain specimens of one and the same species, but this is then an abnormality. This kind of variation is rarely so frequent as in certain species of the genus *Caliroa* O. Costa, where this variation must be regarded as normal. A cross-vein may abnormally turn up and subdivide the radial cell of a *Nematinae*, but it would be absurd to refrain from the use of the radial cross-vein in taxonomy on that cause. For taxonomical purpose the presence or absence of the closed middle cell is a very definite character, easy to observe, and must be regarded as a most valuable one. In the present author's opinion it is a mistake to refrain from the use of it and again unify genera previously

separated on this character. So has been done by H. H. Ross (A Generic Classification of the Nearctic Sawflies, Urbana 1937) and L. J. Stannard (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 75, p. 14, 1949) and R. B. Benson (Handbooks for Identific. British Insects, Hym., London 1952) have followed him in this respect.

The present author has a key in preparation of the "Blennocampinae of the World" and has there reestablished several genera thus sunken by Ross and Benson. Among these is also the genus *Apericlista* Enslin. The type of *Apericlista* is *Tenthredo albipennis* Zaddach, but this species differs rather considerably from *Periclista andrei* Konow, also referred to *Apericlista* by Enslin.

Tenthredo albipennis Zaddach has thus: the inner margins of the eyes distinctly convergent downwards, and the distance between the eyes below subequal to the length of an eye in the ♀, distinctly shorter than so in the ♂; the antennal furrows lateral of the frontal area distinct, rather sharp, and uninterrupted from the lateral supra-antennal pits to and connected with the lateral postocellar furrows; malar space somewhat shorter than the diameter of an ocellus in the ♀, linear in the ♂; pedicellus a little longer than it is broad at the apex.

Periclista andrei Konow has: the inner margins of the eyes subparallel, and the distance between the eyes longer than the length of an eye; the antennal furrows very shallow, indistinct, and flared out lateral of the frontal area; malar space as long as the diameter of an ocellus; scapus and pedicellus obliquely conical, the latter not or hardly longer than it is broad. Claws (Fig. 3, R).

For this *Periclista andrei* Konow I propose the new generic name *Neoclista*.

Cornaria n. gen.

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* and related to *Pareophora* Konow and *Paracharactus* MacGillivray.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells. Basalis straight and subparallel with the 1st recurrent vein. The hind wings with closed radiellian and anellan cells, but without closed middle cells. The anellan cell with a minute appendiculate cell and nervellus not quite perpendicular to the long petiole of the anellan cell, and almost obtuse to the mediellian vein. Head enlarged behind the eyes in the ♀, subequal in the ♂. The hind orbits not carinated even close to the mandibular base, but along the hind margin of each eye a sunken, narrow groove, distinct in the ♂ only. The straight inner margins of the eyes converging downwards, faintly in the ♀, and the distance between the eyes longer than the length of an eye. Malar space as long as half the diameter of an ocellus. Clypeus flattened, with scattered, ill defined punctures, its anterior margin triangularly incised in the ♂, shallowly emarginated in the ♀. The apical tooth of the subsymmetric mandibles longer than the broad subapical one. Antennae long, slender, distinctly compressed, and tapering towards the apex; scapus rounded, its main part broader than it is long, truncate at the apex, and with a peduncular base (Fig. 2, E); pedicellus obliquely conical, twice as broad as it is long; all flagellar joints subequal in length and 5 to 6 times longer than they are broad. Presterna wanting.

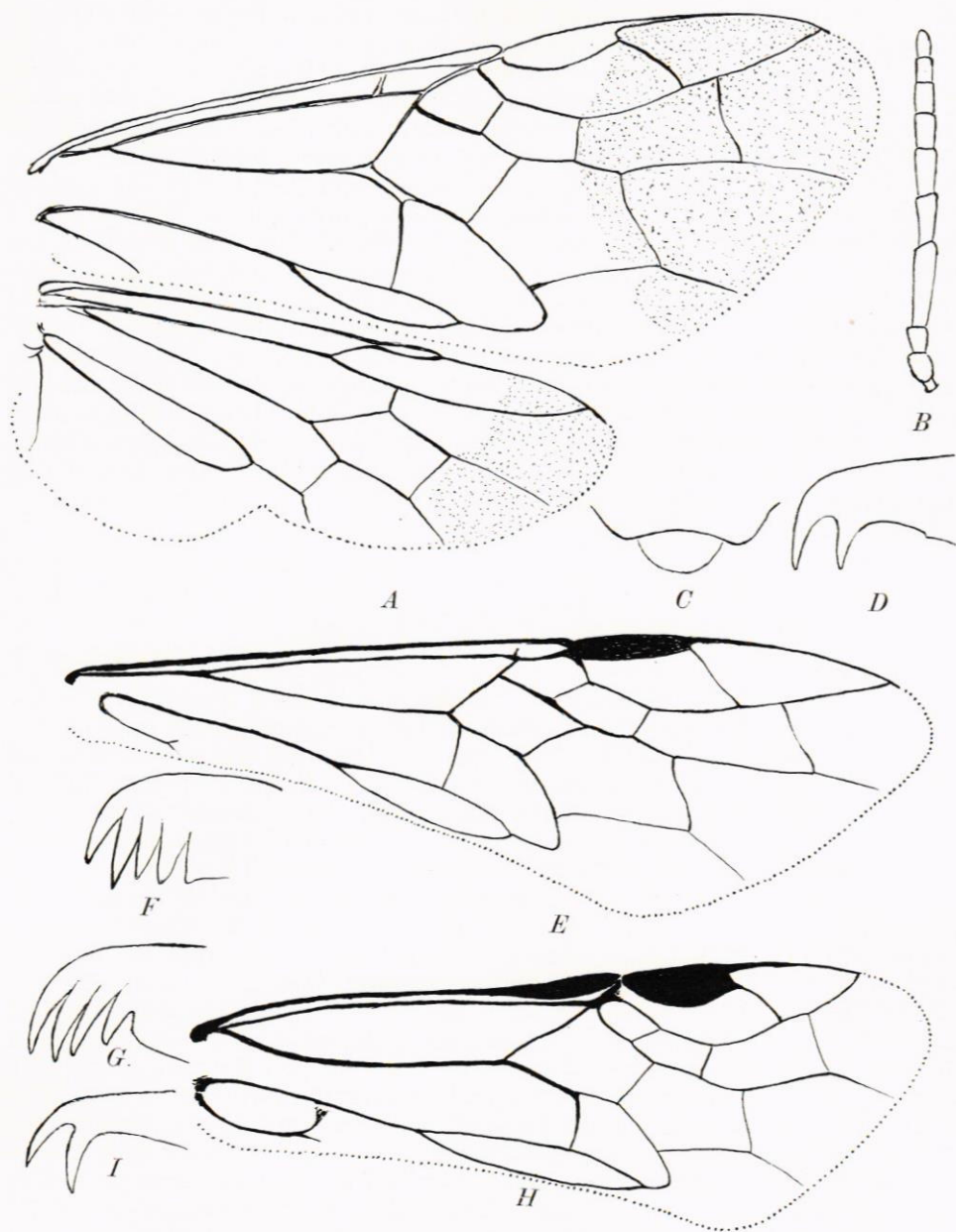


Fig. 1. *Siniaria bicolor* n. sp. A) Front wing. B) Antenna. C) Clypeus. D) Claw. *Anisoarthra* sp. E) Front wing. F) Claw. *Brykella*. G) Claw. *Pasteelsia*. H) Front wing. I) Claw.

Claws without basal lobe, rather slender, and with a subapical tooth shorter than and removed from the apical one (Fig. 2, D). (*C. fumipennis* n. sp.).

C. fumipennis n. sp. Black; fulvous are: abdomen except for the 1st and part of the 2nd tergite, a triangular spot on each temple from the upper corner of the eye to the posterior part of the subconvex and broader than long postocellar area; the hind femora except for their basal fourth; the 4 anterior knees partly; the basal half of the hind tibiae with the fulvous colour breaking through the black. In the ♀ only, thorax fulvous above down towards the limit of mesosternum, but with a large black spot on the mesonotal middle lobe and one on scutellum and its appendage. The middle of the mesonotal lateral lobes with a faint indication of a pale stripe in the ♂. Frontal area rather poorly defined. The brim of the antennal sockets elevated medially. The furrows of the postocellar area sharp and the backwards diverging lateral furrows deep, and they are continued anteriorly by straight and sharp antennal furrows lateral of each of the lateral ocelli, but there ending. Thorax impunctate, but the scutellar appendage with isolated punctures, and, in the ♂, scutellum also with some finer ones. Saw-sheath narrow and tapering in dorsal view. Length 7 mm. (1 ♂, 1 ♀).

China (S. Kansu); Ussuri.

Obtusia n. gen.

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* and related to *Pareophora* Konow 1886.

Front wings with 2 radial, and 4 cubital cells. Basalis somewhat roundly curved, but may be regarded as subparallel to the 1st recurrent vein, it joins subcosta closely before the origin of cubitus. The hind wings with a closed middle cell and closed radiellal and anellal cells. Head narrowing behind the eyes, the hind orbits not carinated, but angulated in their lowest part. Behind the upper corner of each eye the temple with a depressed furrow bent in towards the eye. The inner margins of the eyes distinctly, or rather strongly converging downwards; the distance between the eyes longer than the length of an eye. Malar space not quite as long as the diameter of an ocellus. Clypeus rather flat, shining, its anterior margin truncate, and the supra-clypeal furrow very fine, almost wanting. Mandibles subsymmetric, the broadly triangular subapical tooth almost longer than the similar apical one (Fig. 3, J). Frontal area rather flat, only slightly elevated above a tangent touching both eyes, it is rather well defined between a roundly curved cross-ridge between the antennal bases below the very deep middle supra-antennal pit and two faint ridges, one from each lateral ocellus; the lateral supra-antennal pits somewhat larger and deeper than the middle one. Antennae longer than thorax, scapus hardly broader than it is long, pedicellus much broader than so, flagellum not or hardly compressed and gradually increasing in width towards the blunt apex (Fig. 3, H). Mesopleura with distinct presterna not separated by a furrow except below, but the surface is just bent in angularly along a fine line. Claws simple.

O. ussuriensis n. sp. Black with subinfumated wings; dirty yellowish are the 4 anterior knees, and more or less of the adjacent tibiae. — The post-ocellar area 3 times as broad as it is long, the upper surface almost flat and slanting backwards, the lateral furrows elongated, extremely deep, hardly

as long as the diameter of an ocellus, and distinctly convergent backwards. Saw-sheath straight above and triangular in lateral view, in dorsal view the apex acute (Fig. 3, C). Length 6 mm. (1 ♀). (The antennae were broken after the drawing was made).

Eastern Siberia, Ussuri, Vinogradovka.

Apareophora Sato

Kaku Sato; The Chalastagastra of Korea. — Insecta Matsumurana, II, nr 4, June 1928.
Kichizo Takeuchi; A Generic Classification of the Japanese Tenthredinidae, Kyoto 1952.

The two genera *Aphymatocera* and *Apareophora* are originally both described by Sato in the same paper, and the only character to separate the two genera from one another is that in *Apareophora* basalis meets subcosta just before cubitus and in *Aphymatocera* in about the same point. It must be regarded as unnecessary to separate two genera on a so small and in this subfamily rather variable character of probably only specific value. Neither the length of the 3rd antennal joint nor the presence or absent of the 1st cubital cross-vein, both characters stated by Sato as variable, have either more than specific value. With two species described from Korea, each founded on numerous specimens of both sexes and with an additional species (*Apareophora japonica* Takeuch) described from Japan, the present author has reduced *Aphymatocera* Sato to a synonym of *Apareophora* Sato in spite of page preference.

Rya n. gen.

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* and related to *Apareophora* Sato.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells. Basalis subparallel with the 1st recurrent vein. The anal vein strait. The radiellian and anellan cells of the hind wings completely closed, but a closed middle cell is wanting and nervellus is almost perpendicular both to the mediellan and to the long petiole of the anellan cell. Head narrowing behind the eyes, in the ♀ first faintly, then strongly, only strongly in the ♂. Malar space distinct, shorter than half the diameter of an ocellus. Clypeus truncate or subemarginate. Mandibles (Fig. 2, B). The inner margins of the eyes faintly S-curved and faintly converging downwards, almost subparallel in the ♀; the distance between them somewhat longer than the length of an eye. The median part of the antennal sockets elevated into a carina, thus accentuating the otherwise rather shallow middle supra-antennal pit. Frontal area ill defined, irregularly wrinkled, but still strongly shining. The antennal furrows abruptly sunken and interrupted. The postocellar area convex, broader than it is long. The postocellar-, interocellar-, and the angular circumocellar furrows sharp and abruptly sunken, but much less than the extremely deep and backwards diverging lateral furrows (Fig. 3, A). From each anterior terminal of the lateral furrows is another, also abruptly sunken and almost as deep furrow directed in a curve laterally close outside each lateral ocellus. Along the lateral upper margin of each eye the hind orbits with a rather distinct groove, and below the hind orbits are carinated close to the mandibular base. Antennae stoutly filiform, as long as head and thorax combined, scapus

oboval in outline, pedicellus roundly conical, about as long as the main part of scapus, and longer than it is broad at the apex; the 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th, but somewhat shorter than the 4th and 5th combined. Mesopleura without distinct presterna, like head and notum without distinct punctures; the posterior half of scutellum with large punctures, and the appendage with still larger, isolated ones. The 1st abdominal tergite distinctly striated, stronger than on the following ones. Claws simple. The hind tibiae longer than the hind tarsi, and the hind metatarsus almost longer than the 3 following tarsal joints combined. (*R. tegularis* n. sp.).

R. tegularis n. sp. Black; whitish are: tegulae, palpi, the broad knees, tibiae except for the black apex of the hind ones, base of metatarsi, the narrow apex of the coxae and of the hind trochanters, and the veins at the extreme base of all 4 wings. The broad pronotal angles and the limit between black and white of the femora fulvous in the ♀; tegulae and the interrupted narrow margin of pronotum fulvous also in the ♂. Length 4.5—5.5 mm. (1 ♂, 19 ♀♀).

Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti at 7000 ft. (2000 m.).

Phymatoceriola Sato

Kaku Sato; The Chalastogastra of Korea. — Insecta Matsumurana, II, 4, June 1928.

P. ussuriensis n. sp. Entirely black with infumated wings. Venation, sculpture, claws, and antennae as in the description of the 2 ♀♀ of the type species *P. suigenensis* Sato from Korea with the following differences:

The postocellar area is more than twice as broad as it is long and the lateral furrows are short, hardly longer than the length of an ocellus, and extremely deep. In *P. suigenensis* the "postocellar area poorly defined". The pentagonal area flat with a faint indication of roundly elevated surrounding carinas, and the area is distinctly widened anteriorly, whereas in *suigenensis* the "pentagonal area obsolete". Regarding the presterna the generic description reads: "prepectus of the mesepisternum narrow but distinct." In the new species they are distinctly set off at a different angle from the mesopleura without a sharp furrow, but the present author should hardly express them as narrow. Length ♂ 6.5 mm. (1 ♂).

Siberian Maritime Province (Jakowlewka).

It is possible this new species represent the other sex of *P. suigenensis* Sato, but it must be regarded as remarkable how SATO then could have overlooked the pit-like lateral furrows of the postocellar area. The shape of the frontal area may, on the other hand, be subject to individual changes, although it is rather unlikely it should have been quite wanting if both should belong to the same species.

Phymatoceridea Rowher

S. A. Rohwer; H. Sauter's Formosa-Ausbeute. — Supplementa Entom., V, p. 108, 1916.

This genus is distinguished by the long pedicellus, which is more than twice as long as it is broad, the 3rd and 4th joints of the long and slender antennae are subequal in length, the face between the eyes subconvex, almost

without a distinct frontal area. The straight inner margins of the large eyes distinctly converging downwards, and the distance between them below shorter than the length of an eye. The hind orbits strongly narrowing behind the eyes, and they are not carinated. In lateral view the eyes emarginated and the hind orbits accordingly broader in the middle than above or below. Malar space linear. The anterior margin of the subconvex clypeus roundly emarginated, mostly almost quatercircularly. The lateral furrows of the broad postocellar area diverging backwards. Presterna indistinct and perceptible subcutaneously owing to a mostly slight difference in colour. The membranaceous blotch of the 1st tergite very large. Claws with a broad basal lobe and a large subapical tooth placed somewhat lateral of the apical one. General colour black with pale yellow legs. Type: *P. formosana* Rohwer.

The species in this genus are very closely related and difficult to separate. In this respect the following key may be helpful.

1. The 1st cubital cross-vein obsolete (wanting). The margin of clypeus roundly emarginated. Face only very finely punctured. The lateral supra-antennal pits smaller than the ocelli. The fine lateral furrows of the hardly subconvex postocellar area depressed into a minute pit at both ends. Palpi, all femora, the broad apex of the hind tibiae, the 2 apical joints of the hind tarsi, all coxae, and most of the 4 anterior trochanters black, the anterior half of tegulae pale. Saw-sheath (Fig. 3, U). Length ♀ 5 mm. (2 ♀♀).

Burmese S. Shan States, road 37 kms. E. of Taunggyi, 1500 m. *P. pictipes* n. sp.

- Front wings with 4 cubital cells. The anterior margin of clypeus almost quatercircularly incised 2

2. Punctures of the face distinct and about as large as the distance between them. Palpi whitish 3

- Punctures very fine and somewhat flared out, mostly smaller than the distance between them 4

3. Scapus, pedicellus, parapterum, presterna, and all coxae whitish, Saw-sheath triangular in lateral view, gradually tapering in dorsal view (Fig. 3, X). The lateral furrows of the postocellar area curved, distinctly longer than the diameter of an ocellus and evenly sharply sunken. Length ♂ 3, ♀ 4.5 mm. (Paratype ♀). Formosa. *P. formosana* Rohwer 1916.

- The above mentioned parts infuscated. The lateral furrows of the postocellar area very deeply sunken, pit-like, and hardly longer than the diameter of an ocellus. Length ♂ 4 mm. (Type-♂). Sumatra.

P. mjobergi Forsius 1927.

4. Palpi and the anterior coxae black. The anterior trochanters and base of femora infuscated, and likewise the hind tarsi and the adjacent apex of the hind tibiae infuscated. Scapus and pedicellus mostly infuscated. The complete, straight, and sharp lateral furrows almost twice as long as the diameter of an ocellus and prolonged outside each lateral ocellus about their own length. The lateral supra-antennal pits rounded, and each is as large as an ocellus. Saw-sheath bluntly triangular in lateral view, evenly and vary narrow in dorsal view. (Fig. 3, T). Length ♀ 5 mm. (1 ♀).

Burmese Southern Shan states, Taunggyi at an altitude of 1500 m.

P. nigripalpis n.sp.

- Palpi pale; scapus, pedicellus, and the anterior coxae more or less infuscated, the coxae at the base only. Each lateral supra-antennal pit elongated furrow-like,

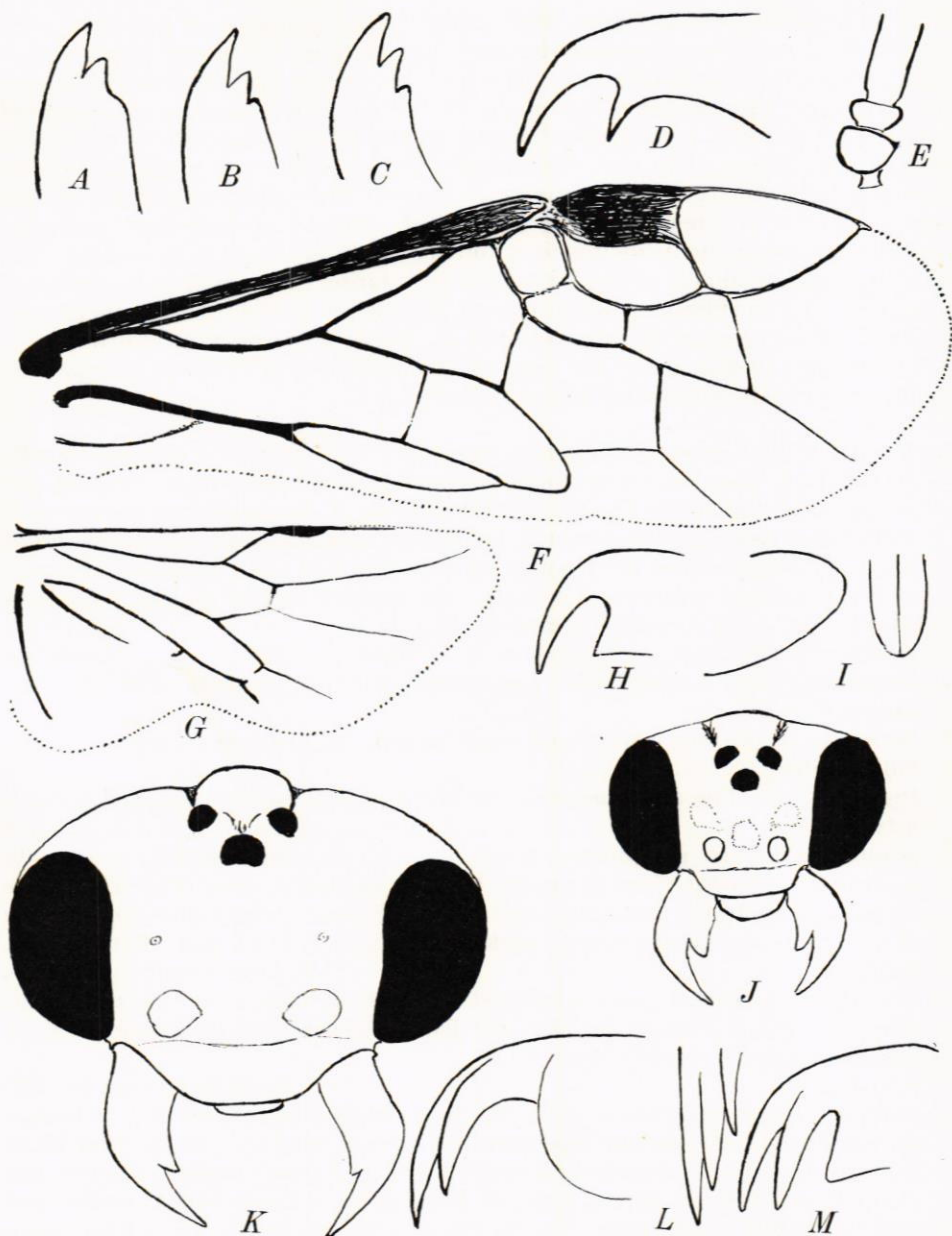


Fig. 2. *Nefusa*. A) Left mandible. *Afusa* and *Rya*. B) Left mandible. *Profenusa canadensis* (Marlatt). C) Left mandible. *Cornaria*. D) Claw. E) Scapus and pedicellus. *Brasinusa*. F) Front wing. *Profenusa canadensis* (Marl.) G) Hind wing. *Metallus compressicornis* n. sp. H) Claw. *Fenusa crassicornis* n. sp. I) Saw-sheath of ♀ in lateral and dorsal view. *Erythraspides vitis* (Harris). J) Face in frontal view. K) Face in frontal view. L) Claw in lateral view and from beneath. M) Claw. *Corcova brasiliana* (Malaise).

and mostly obliquely directed, smaller than an ocellus. Length 4—4.5 mm. . . . 5
 5. The 2nd—6th abdominal segments entirely pale fulvous in both sexes. Saw-sheath of the ♀ (Fig. 3, V). (1 ♂, 1 ♀).

Java, Bondowoso.

P. javana n. sp.

— Abdomen infuscated, it is pale beneath only in the ♂. Saw-sheath of the ♀ (Fig. 3, W). (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀).

Burmese Southern Shan States, road 40 kms East of Taunggyi. *P. birmana* n. sp.

Corcova n. gen.

This new genus belongs to the *Blennocampinae* and is closely related to the Nearctic *Erythraspides* Ashmead 1898, and the only known species was originally described as the first South American species of this genus, viz. *E. brasiliana* Malaise 1949. Ashmead designated *pygmaea* Say as type of his new genus *Erythraspides*, but Say described his *pygmaea* as a *Tenthredo* in 1824, thus a homonym of *Tenthredo* (*Allantus*) *pygmaea* Klug 1814. Say's species is the same as *Selandria vitis* Harris 1841, and this species must accordingly be named *Erythraspides vitis* (Harris).

This new genus *Corcova*, named from the type locality, viz. Mt. Corcovado in Rio de Janeiro, differs from the older *Erythraspides* in the following characters:

The inner margins of the eyes are subparallel with a very faint emargination, and the distance between the eyes below is longer than the length of an eye (Fig. 2, K) (in *vitis* they are straight and faintly converging downwards, and the distance between them below is a little shorter than the length of an eye); (Fig. 2, J); the subapical tooth of the subsymmetric mandibles is much larger in *vitis* (Fig. 2, M); the claws are extremely parallel split in *brasiliana*, and the basal lobe rounded and placed lateral of the two other teeth (Fig. 2, L), in *vitis* the basal lobe is acutely triangular; the postocellar area is strongly convexly elevated in *brasiliana*, but only subconvex in *vitis*.

Phymatoceropsis Rohwer

S. A. Rohwer; H. Sauter's Formosa-Ausbeute. — Supplementa Entom., V, p. 108, Berlin 1916.

P. birmana n. sp. Fulvous; black are: Head with antennae; mesosternum, metanotum, propodeum, the hind tibiae and tarsi, indistinctly limited stripes of the 4 anterior tibiae and tarsi, saw-sheath partly, and the extreme tip or all femora. Clypeus, labrum, and base of mandibles whitish. Wings subhyaline with blackish venation and stigma. — The convex postocellar area with very deep, backwards diverging lateral furrows, which are equally deep their entire length. Anteriorly they are continued by a similar furrows not extending beyond each lateral ocellus. In the somewhat larger type species, viz. *P. fulvocincta* Rohwer from Formosa the mesothorax is black, and the lateral postocellar furrows deepens at both ends, and there is no abruptly sunken furrow lateral of each ocellus although the face there is generally depressed. Saw-sheath (Fig. 3, Y). Length 5.5—6.5 mm. (16 ♀♀).

Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti at 7000 ft. (2000 m.).

***Pedicellidea* n. gen.**

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* and there related to *Phymatoceridea* Rohwer 1916, but with certain affinities to the genus *Nesoselandria* Rohwer 1910.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells; basalis subparallel with the shorter 1st recurrent vein, and both recurrent veins received in the 2nd cubital cell; the stub of the analis straight. The hind wings with closed radiellian and anellan cells, but without closed middle cells; nervellus perpendicular to the long petiole of the anellan cell. Head very strongly narrowing behind the eyes, the hind orbits neither carinated, nor with a groove behind the eyes. Frontal area obsolete, and the face evenly subconvex between the eyes. The inner margins of the eyes faintly converging downwards and the distance between them subequal to the length of the large eyes. Malar space about as long as half the diameter of an ocellus. The anterior margin of clypeus somewhat roundly protruding, almost subtruncate. The apical tooth of the subsymmetric mandibles longer than the apical one. Antennae slender, longer than head and thorax combined; pedicellus longer than scapus and almost 3 times as long as it is broad, the 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th one, as 3:2; the 4 apical joints short and broader than the other flagellar joints (Fig. 3, F). Presterna visible as an hardly perceptible line between the faintly different angles of the surface of the mesopleura and the presterna. Claws short, with a broad acute basal lobe on the hind legs, but the basal lobe changed into a subapical tooth on the 4 anterior legs (Fig. 3, L and M). The hind femora not reaching the apex of abdomen. The hind basitarsus subequal in length to the following tarsal joints combined. (*P. shanica* n. sp.).

P. shanica n. sp. Black with pale yellow legs, the anterior femora, trochanters, and coxae infuscated. Wings subinfumated with brownish venation. — Impunctate and shining. The postocellar area subconvex, broader than it is long, as 3:1; the lateral furrows very deep posteriorly, but flared out and becoming indistinct anteriorly. The postocellar furrow indistinct, but the interocellar one sharp and deep. Length ♂ 4 mm, ♀ unknown. (1 ♂).

Taunggyi, Burmese Southern Shan States at 1500 m.

***Pseudoblennocampa* Malaise 1935 (gen. reestablished)**

Pseudoblennocampa Malaise, Ent. Tidskr. p. 167, 1935.

H. H. Ross (Hymen. Amer. North of Mexico, p. 67, Washington 1951) has placed the genus *Pseudoblennocampa* m. as a synonym of the older genus *Claremontia* Rohwer 1909, but the two genera must be regarded as distinct. According to Rohwer's description (the present author has not seen any specimen of *Claremontia*) the antennae are almost as long as the body, scapus is globose, the 3rd and 4th antennal joints equal in length, Ross 1937 gives a picture of the claws (Fig. 3, D), which shows them as slender, with a long subapical tooth, but without basal lobe. In *Pseudoblennocampa* the claws are similar to those of the genus *Blennocampa* Hartig 1837, viz. compact with a subapical tooth and an acutely triangular basal lobe (Fig. 3, Q). The antennae are also much shorter than the body.

P. sino-birmana n. sp. Black; whitish are: tegulae and the adjacent extreme base of the front wings in the ♀ only; all knees and tibiae in both sexes; the base of the 4 anterior tarsi more or less whitish, but the apex of the hind tibiae always black. Wings subinfumated with blackish venation. — Head narrowing behind the eyes. The short hind orbits not carinated behind, but they are bent in towards the hind margin of the eye as a furrow, and the rest of the orbits are irregularly and rather densely punctured, semiopaque; these characters of the hind orbits are valid for the entire genus. The inner margins of the eyes straight, extremely faintly converging downwards (subparallel in the type spec.), and the distance between them longer than the length of an eye. Malar space as long as half the diameter of an ocellus in the ♀, shorter in the ♂. Mandibles subsymmetric, the 1st subapical tooth acutely triangular and subequal in length with the apical one, the 2nd one small (Fig. 3, I). Clypeus subconvex, the anterior margin faintly emarginated, almost truncate. Antennae stoutly filiform, as long as head and thorax combined, scapus globose, pedicellus broadly conical, hardly broader than it is long, the 3rd antennal joint hardly shorter than the 4th and 5th ones combined, the 8th and 9th joints subequal in length and twice as long as they are broad. The convex postocellar area twice as broad as it is long if counted to the end of the straight and backwards strongly divergent lateral furrows, which are very deep and broad; the postocellar furrow almost angularly curved, and like the forked circumocellar- and the short interocellar furrows very fine. Face with irregular flared out punctures, still shining. Frontal area ill defined. Length ♂ 4—5.5, ♀ 6 mm. (5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀).

Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti at 2000 m.

This species is similar to the European *P. subcana* (Zaddach), but there the 3rd antennal joint is much shorter than the 4th and 5th combined and the following joints are subserrated beneath.

***Blennia* n. gen.**

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* and related to *Atomostethus* Enslin.

Front wings with two radial- and 4 cubital cells. The radial cross-vein roundly bent. Basalis and the 1st recurrent vein subparallel. The hind wings without closed middle cell, the radiellan cell with a small appendiculate cell and nervellus perpendicular to the long petiole of the anellan cell. Head narrowing behind the eyes. The hind orbits carinated below and with a deep and narrow groove along the upper and hind margins of each eye. Clypeus rather flat, its anterior margin truncate or subemarginate. Malar space about as long as half the diameter of an ocellus. The inner margins of the eyes distinctly converging downwards, and the distance between the eyes below subequal to, or faintly longer than the length of an eye. The medial part of each antennal socket elevated into a sharp carina. Antennae stoutly filiform, as long as head and thorax combined; scapus larger than pedicellus, both conical in outline and longer than they are broad. Mesopleura with presterna. Head and body without distinct punctures, except for the scutellar appendage, which has a few very large and deep punctures. The posterior half of scutellum itself with similar ones, but the punctures are here denser and somewhat smaller ones. The posterior tibiae longer than their tarsi, the hind metatarsus subequal in length with the following 3 tarsal joints com-

bined. Claws without basal lobe, but with a slender subapical tooth about half as long as the apical one.

B. selandriiformis n. sp. Black; whitish are: labrum, two lateral spots on clypeus connected along the anterior margin, palpi partly, all knees, the posterior tibiae except for the black apex. Yellowish white are: pronotum with tegulae, all trochanters and tarsi, except for a black stripe along the hind tarsi above (behind). Fulvous are: a large spot on the middle abdominal segments above and below, gradually merging into the black of the abdomen; the apical third of all femora between their black and the pale knees. — Frontal area poorly defined, roundly elevated. The middle supra-antennal pit rather large, but not deep. The postocellar area convex, broader than it is long, as 3:2, the lateral furrows very deep and faintly diverging backwards, the post-, inter-, and circumocellar furrows narrow, deeply, and abruptly sunken, the postocellar one angular, and likewise is the circumocellar one. Lateral of each lateral ocellus and lateral of the frontal area is an abruptly sunken furrow directed in a curve. This furrow posteriorly communicating with the lateral and the postocellar furrows. Length ♀ 6 mm. (1 ♀).

Kambaiti at the Burma-Yünnan frontier at 2000 m. altitude.

Pasteelsia n. gen.

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* and related to *Tomostethus* Konow and *Monophadnus* Hartig, but differs from both by the singular shape of the claws (Fig. 1, I).

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells (Fig. 1, H). The basal vein subparallel with the 1st recurrent vein. The hind wings with one closed middle cell and the radiellan and anellan cells complete, the latter with a long petiole. Nervellus subperpendicular both to the mediellan vein and to the anellan petiole. Head and thorax impunctate and strongly shining. Presterna distinct. Mandibles subsymmetric. Clypeus flat, truncate anteriorly. Malar space about as long as the diameter of an ocellus, shorter in the ♂. The inner margins of the eyes almost straight. The hind orbits carinated only close to the mandibular base, without groove along the hind margin of the eyes. Frontal area roundly elevated with a shallow depression in the middle, broadly communicating with the very large and shallow middle supra-antennal pit. The postocellar area broader than it is long, as 2:1 in the ♀, as 3:1 in the ♂, the area strongly convex and with very deep lateral furrows. Antennae stoutly filiform, subequal to the length of head and thorax combined, very faintly compressed in the only known ♂. General colour bluish black. Type of genus: *P. constricta* n. sp.

Named in honour of Dr. J. J. Pasteels of Bryxelles, student of African saw-flies.

Two species, both from the Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti at 7000 ft. (2000 m). They may be separated with the help of the following key:

P. constricta n. sp. Head strongly roundly narrowing behind the eyes, and the inner margins of the eyes strongly converging downwards in both sexes. The distance between the eyes below hardly longer than the length

of an eye in the ♀, distinctly shorter in the ♂. The 3rd antennal joint only faintly longer than each of the subequally long 4th and 5th joints. In the ♀ only, pro- and mesothorax and the anterior half of scutellum reddish, but black remains the lower anterior part of pronotum and a longitudinal middle stripe below between the mesosterna. Length ♂ 5 mm, ♀ 6 mm. (6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀).

P. dilatata n. sp. Head dilated behind the eyes (at least in larger ♀♀; a small ♀ has the head only just hardly enlarged behind the eyes). The inner margins of the eyes subparallel, and the distance between the eyes distinctly longer than the length of an eye. The 3rd antennal joint longer than each of the subequally long 4th and 5th joints, as 5:4. Black with bluish tinge, all tibiae sometimes with a white stripe along the hind (upper) side. Length ♀ 8—9 mm. (3 ♀♀).

Messa Leach

Messa Leach, Zool. Misc., Vol. 3, p. 126, 1817. (Type: *Tenthredo* [*Emphytus*] *hortulana* Klug).

Melanobates MacGillivray Conn. State Geol. a. Nat. Hist. Survey, Bull. 22, p. 158, 1916.

Leach erected a new genus for a small saw-fly with only one radial cell, apparently a small *Nematini* (*Pontania* or *Euura*?), which he missidentified to be Klug's *hortulana*. According to the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature the type of the genus *Messa* is *hortulana* Klug, a species Leach never had seen. This is the absurd result of a strict application of these Rules. Benson (1952) has also placed the name *Fenusella* Enslin 1914 as a synonym of the older *Messa* Leach. The species of this group are, on the other hand, mutually rather different. The frontal area is thus subconvexly elevated, although rather ill defined, but laterally with distinct antennal furrows in *hortulana* Klug and *Fenus wuestneii* Konow, but in *Tenthredo* [*Allantus*] *pygmaea* Klug a frontal area is entirely wanting and the antennal furrows broadly interrupted. The 4th tarsal joint of the hind legs is strongly produced apically in *hortulana* Klug and *pygmaea* Klug, but not so in *wuestneii* Konow, and the malar space is linear in *hortulana*, but longer than half the diameter of an ocellus in *wuestneii* and *pygmaea*. Now *T. hortulana* Klug being the type of *Messa* Leach, *F. wuestneii* Konow is the type of *Fenusella* Enslin, which latter genus thus may be re-established. For *Tenthredo pygmaea* Klug a new genus may be erected and named ***Gunnea*** n. gen.

In the new genus *Gunnea* the anellan cell is completely closed, which distinguish it from the Nearctic genus *Profenus* MacGillivray, where the anellan vein is interrupted shortly before the apex of the anellan cell leaving a free stub directed basally at the apex of this cell (Fig. 2, G). In Europe the genus *Profenus* is represented by *Fenus thomsoni* Konow.

Metallus Forbes

Metallus, Forbes, State Illinois Entomol. Rept. 14, p. 87, 1885. (Type: *M. rubi* Forbes).

M. compressicornis n. sp. Black; yellowish white are: palpi beneath, legs except for the broad base of coxae and of femora, the latter pale beneath. Wings subinfumated, the front ones with 2 closed radial and 4 cubital cells,

Entomol. Ts. Arg. 85. H. 1-2, 1964

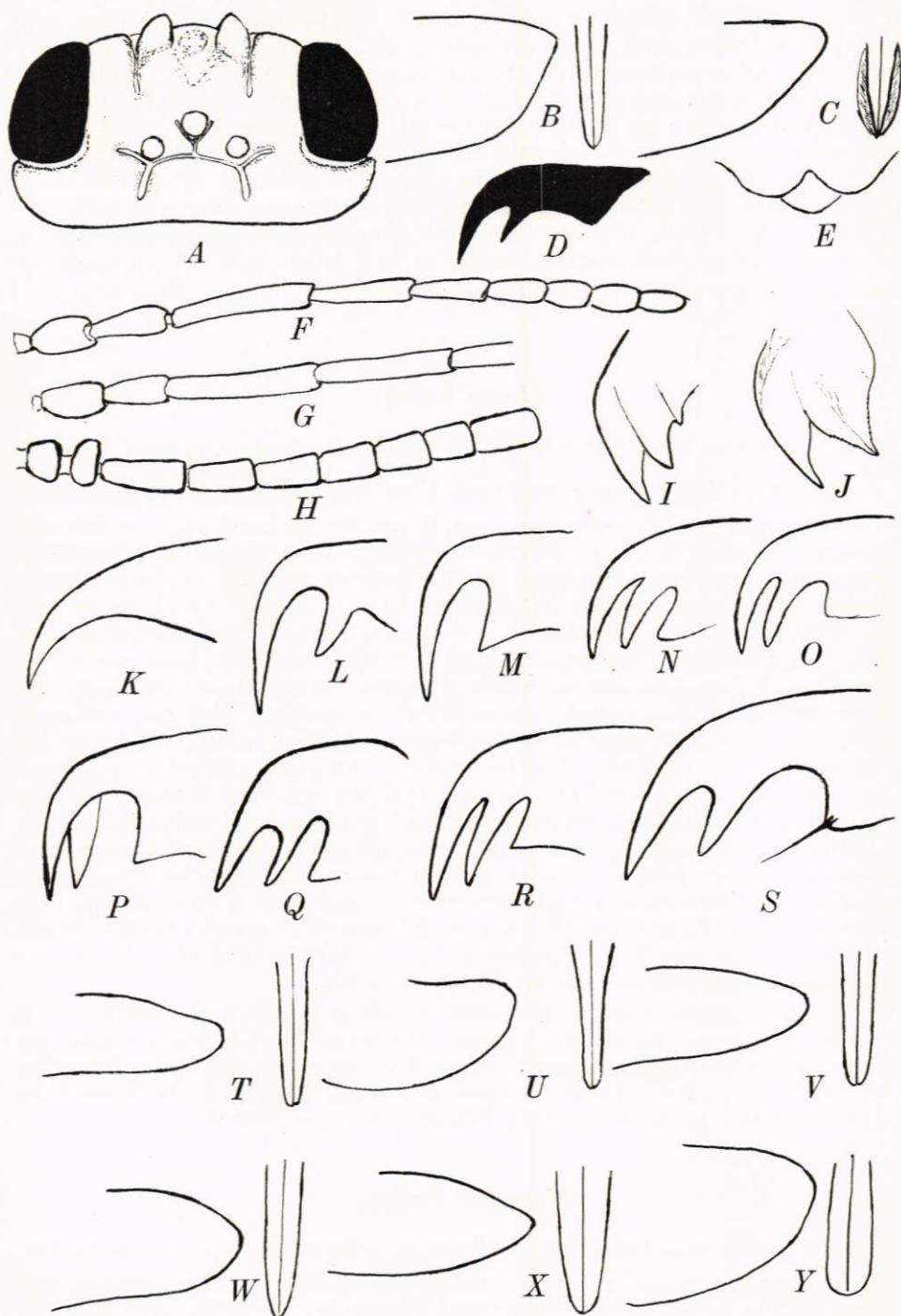


Fig. 3.

the 1st cubital cross-vein almost obliterate in the middle and only free stubs remaining on radius and cubitus. Basalis strongly convergent with the 1st recurrent vein, is roundly curved before joining medius in a less than right angle, and it joins the stronger subcosta a distance from the origin of cubitus subequal in length to the complete 1st cubital cross-vein. The anal cell more or less vitreous at the apex. In the hind wings the radiellian and the anellan cells complete. Head inpunctate and strongly narrowing behind the eyes. The hind orbits not carinated. The inner margins of the eyes straight, very faintly converging downwards in the ♀, distinctly so in the ♂, the distance between them below somewhat longer than the length of an eye. The postocellar area convex, broader than it is long, with deep and sharp postocellar and lateral furrows, the former angularly curved, the latter strongly diverging backwards. The angular circum-ocellar, and the punctiform interocellar furrows fine and sharp. Face evenly subconvexly elevated between the eyes and the frontal area hardly defined. The 3 supra-antennal pits small, round, and distinct. Clypeus arched, its anterior margin truncate. Mandibles subsymmetric with 2 acute subapical teeth, shorter than the apical one. Malar space linear, shorter than half the diameter of an ocellus. Antennae 9-jointed, longer than head and thorax combined, scapus conical, hardly longer than it is broad at the apex, pedicellus broader than it is long, annular; flagellum stoutly filiform, and hardly compressed in the ♀, very strongly so in the ♂, where the middle joints are more than twice as high as they are thick; the 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th one, as 5:4; the two last antennal joints subequal in length, and more than twice as long as they are broad in both sexes. Presterna wanting. The membranaceous "blotch" of the 1st tergite small and furrow-like. Claws with a large, acutely triangular basal lobe (Fig. 2, H). Length ♂ 3—4, ♀ 4—5 mm. (7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀).

Burma-Yunnan frontier, Kambaiti in Burma at an altitude of 2000 m. (7000 ft.).

Brasinusa n. gen.

Belongs to the *Fenusini* (*Blennocampinae*) and related to *Fenusia* Leach and *Scolioneura* Konow, but the shape of the claws and of the mandibles is singular among the *Fenusini*.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells (Fig. 2, F). Cubitus roundly, not angularly curved. Basalis almost straight, but convergent to the 1st re-

Fig. 3. *Rya tegularis* n. sp. A) Head from above with postocellar furrows. *Pseudoblennocampa sino-birmana* n. sp. B) Saw-sheath in lateral and dorsal view. I) The right mandible. *Obtusio ussuriensis* n. sp. C) Saw-sheath in lateral and dorsal view. H) Antenna. J) Right mandible. K) Claw. *Claremontia typica* Rohwer. D) Claw copied after Ross 1937. *Periclista albida* (Klug). E) Clypeus and labrum. N) Claw. *Pedicellidea shanica* n. sp. F) Antenna. L) Claws of the 4 front legs. M) Claw of the hind legs. *Phymatoceridea formosana* Rohwer. G) Base of antenna. P) Claw. X) Saw-sheath in lateral and dorsal view. *Periclista montium* Konow (From Texas). O) Claw. *Blennocampa pusilla* (Klug). Q) Claw. *Neoclista andrei* (Konow). R) Claw. *Apericlista dusmeti* (Konow). S) Claw. *Phymatoceridea nigripalpis* n. sp. T) Saw-sheath in lateral and dorsal view. *Phymatoceridea pictipes* n. sp. U) Saw-sheath in lateral and dorsal view. *Phymatoceridea javana* n. sp. V) Saw-sheath in lateral and dorsal view. *Phymatoceridea birmana* n. sp. W) Saw-sheath in lateral and dorsal view. *Phymatoceropsis birmana* n. sp. Y) Saw-sheath in lateral and dorsal view.

current vein. The anal cell as if constricted with a closed basal cell, but the straight basal part of the anal vein vitreous and obliterate before reaching brachius. (The same occurs also in the genus *Fenusia* Leach). The hind wings without closed middle cell; the radiellian cell obliterate and open at the apex, but the anellan cell closed, and nervellus is not quite perpendicular to its long petiole. Head impunctate and shining, very strongly narrowing behind the eyes, the hind orbits not carinated. The inner margins of the eyes subparallel in the ♀, very faintly converging downwards in the ♂; the distance between the eyes longer than the length of an eye. Malar space quite linear, almost wanting. Clypeus extremely short and broad, its anterior margin subtruncate. Mandibles subsymmetric, simple or with a minute remnant of a subapical tooth towards the base. Antennae 9-jointed, stout, as long as thorax, and flagellum subequal in thickness with scapus and pedicellus, which both latter are oboval in outline, pedicellus almost longer than the main part of scapus; The 3rd antennal joint longer than the bluntly conical 4th and 5th ones combined and which are about twice as long as they are broad. Frontal area subconvex, but ill defined. The postocellar area convex, broader than it is long, its lateral furrows broad and deep. Mesopleura without presterna. The membranaceous "blotch" of the 1st abdominal tergite extremely large, rectangular in outline. The hind metatarsus inconsiderably shorter than the following tarsal joints combined; the preultimate joint not specially produced. Claws with a broad basal lobe and in addition a subapical tooth straight behind the only somewhat longer apical one.

B. plaumanni n. sp. Black, a paler brown colour breaking through more or less on the 4 anterior tibiae and tarsi. Wings slightly infuscated. Length ♂ 3—3.5, ♀ 3—5 mm. (18 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀).

Brazil, Santa Catharina, Nova Teutonia.

Afusa n. gen.

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* (*Fenusini*) and is related to *Parna* Benson and especially to *Nefusa* Ross.

Front wings with 2 radial and 3 (4) cubital cells, the 1st cubital cross-vein obliterate and only a minute remnant of it is visible as a free stub on cubitus. Basalis follows first the stronger subcosta, turns then towards medius in a rounded, quater-circular bend and joins medius almost perpendicularly; the vein is strongly convergent with the 1st recurrent vein. The anal vein more or less vitreous at the apex of the anal cell. In the hind wings both the radiellian and the anellan cells are open at the apex. Head strongly narrowing behind the eyes, impunctate and strongly shining. The hind orbits not carinated. The inner margins of the eyes subparallel, but are becoming very faintly convergent towards the mandibular base; the distance between the eyes longer than the length of an eye. Malar space as long as half the diameter of an ocellus. Clypeus subtruncate anteriorly, sometimes faintly protruding. Mandibles subsymmetric with one subapical tooth (Fig. 2, B). Antennae filiform, scapus subequal in length to pedicellus, the 3rd joint longer than the 4th one, as 3:2; the 5th and 6th ones subequal in length, and the 8th one slightly shorter, but still more than twice as long as it is broad; the ultimate joint acutely pointed and slightly shorter than the 3rd one. Mesopleura with presterna separated by a sharp furrow. The "blotch" of the 1st

tergite rather small, hour-glass shaped in outline. Claws with an apical tooth and a broad, acutely triangular basal lobe.

A. albipes n. sp. Black; legs and palpi entirely yellowish white; scapus and pedicellus more or less pale beneath. Wings subhyaline. Frontal area subconvex, poorly defined. The middle supra-antennal pit almost obliterate. The interocellar furrow sharp and broadly V-shaped in cross-section. The postocellar area subconvex, broader than it is long, the sharp lateral furrows strongly diverging backwards, and the postocellar furrow rather sharp, and angularly protruding between the ocelli and with its apex joining the interocellar furrow to a marked depression. Length of ♀ 3.5—4 mm. (5 ♀♀).

Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti at 2000 m.

This new genus is closely related to the Nearctic genus *Nefusa* Ross 1951, but *Nefusa* has the inner margins of the eyes straight and distinctly convergent downwards and the distance between the eyes is subequal to the length of an eye; the malar space is linear; basalis is only faintly curved and joins medius at a very acute angle; the anterior margin of clypeus is faintly, but distinctly subemarginated; the preultimate antennal joint is only one half longer than it is broad.

Fenusa Leach

Fenusa Leach, Zool. Misc., Vol. 3, p. 126, 1817. (Type: *Tenthredo* [*Emphytus*] *pumila* Klug n. preoc. = *Dolerus* [*Fenusa*?] *pusillus* Lepeletier).

Kaliosysphingia Tischbein, Stettiner ent. Zeitg. VII, p. 79, 1846.

Aphadnurus O. Costa, Fauna Napoli, Tenthred., p. 40, 1859.

Kaliofenusa Viereck, N. Y. State Mus. Ann. Rpt., p. 591, 1909.

F. crassicornis n. sp. Front wings with 4 cubital cells (a character not constant in this genus); the 1st cubital cross-vein present as short free stubs on cubitus and radius, and this 1st cubital cell is shorter than it is long; the 2nd cubital cell about 4 times as long as the 1st one and as long as the 1st and 3rd cubital cells combined. In comparison with the type of the genus, viz. *pusilla* (Lepeletier), the antennal furrows lateral of the ill defined frontal area are almost completely interrupted and remains only as a faint depression. The rather convexly elevated postocellar area more than twice as broad as it is long, the sharp and deep, strongly divergent lateral furrows longer than the diameter of an ocellus, the curved postocellar furrow sharp, and deeper than the similar inter- and the angular circumocellar furrows. Malar space linear, shorter than half the diameter of an ocellus. Antennae 9-jointed, very stout in the ♂, more slender in the ♀ (they are missing from the 5th joint in the single ♀), antennae in the ♂ subequal in length to thorax alone; scapus and pedicellus bluntly conical, subequal in length, and longer than they are broad; flagellum in the middle thicker than scapus or pedicellus, almost cylindrical, not or hardly constricted between the joints, the 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th one, as 5:3, the preultimate joint shorter than the 9th one and one half longer than it is broad. Black; all knees, tibiae, and tarsi yellowish white, the hind tarsi striped with black behind; palpi more or less pale in colour. Wings very faintly infumated. Saw-sheath of the ♀ (Fig. 2, I). Length 3—3.5 mm. (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀).

Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti in Burma at an altitude of 2000 m. (7000 ft.).

F. sino-birmana n. sp. Similar to *F. crassicornis* n. sp., but the 1st cubital cross-vein entirely wanting; the antennae of similar length, but the flagellar joints are somewhat more slender than scapus or pedicellus and distinctly constricted between the subcylindrical joints, the 3rd antennal joint not quite twice as long as the subequally long 4th, 5th, or 6th joints; the preultimate joint much shorter than the 9th one and one half longer than it is broad. The lateral furrows of the postocellar area punctiform, shorter than half the diameter of the adjacent ocellus; the circum- and interocellar furrows indistinct and flared out. — Black; pale brown to yellowish white are all knees, the anterior tibiae beneath, and partly the tarsal joints. Wings faintly infumated. Length 3—3.5 mm. (2 ♂♂).

Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti at 2000 m.

Birmella n. gen.

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* (*Fenusini*) and closely related to the European genus *Fenella* Westwood 1840.

Front wings with 2 radial and 3 cubital cells, the 1st cubital cross-vein wanting. Basalis rather straight, strongly converging with the 1st recurrent vein and is roundly curved just before joining medius at an acute angle; it joins the less strong subcosta closely before the origin of cubitus. The anal vein pale brown instead of blackish brown and the anal cell appears accordingly distinctly contracted with both a closed basal and a closed apical part. The hind wings without anellian cell and the radiellian cell open at the apex. Head strongly narrowing behind the eyes. The hind orbits not carinated. The inner margins of the eyes subparallel, hardly perceptibly subemarginated, and the distance between the eyes longer than the length of an eye. Face between the eyes evenly subconvex with only the faintest traces of an antennal furrow lateral of the wanting frontal area. Mandibles subsymmetric with 2 acute subapical teeth shorter than the apical one. Antennae 10-jointed, almost as long as head and thorax combined, scapus and pedicellus are both not less than twice as long as they are broad, pedicellus is a little longer than scapus, and both are thicker than the flagellum, and combined they are as long as the 3rd antennal joint, which is longer than the 4th one, as 4:3; the preultimate antennal joint is more than twice as long as it is broad and only little shorter than the 10th one. Mesopleura without presterna. The membranaceous "blotch" of propodeum is very broad, rectangular, and occupying most of the tergite. Claws simple. The 4th joint of the hind tarsi produced apically. Colour black; legs and palpi yellowish white, sometimes more or less infuscated. Wings subinfumated. Type of genus: *B. truncata* n. sp.

Two very closely related species may be distinguished, both from the Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti in Burma at an altitude of 2000 m. (7000 ft.).

B. truncata n. sp. Malar space as long as the diameter of an ocellus in the ♀, only little shorter in the ♂. Clypeus truncate anteriorly, and the supra-clypeal furrow sharp. Length 3—3.5 mm. (4 ♂♂, 1 ♀).

B. genalis n. sp. Malar space linear. Clypeus subangularly emarginated. The supra-clypeal furrow very shallow and indistinct. Length 3 mm. (1 ♂).

Afenella n. gen.

Belongs to the *Blennocampinae* (*Fenusini*) and closely related to the genus *Fenella* Westwood 1840, from which it is separated by the globular, not elongate pedicellus, the frontal area, etc.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells, the 1st cubital cross-vein obliterate in the middle and remains only as short stubs on radius and cubitus. Cubitus, subcosta, and basalis meets in one enlarged point. Basalis strongly convergent with the 1st recurrent vein, is straight more than half of its length, then roundly curved, and meets medius not perpendicularly. The anal vein becomes semivitreous towards the apex of the anal cell. In the hind wings, the anellian cell wanting and the radiellian cell open at the apex. — Impunctate. Head narrowing behind the eyes, the hind orbits not carinated. The inner margins of the eyes subparallel, hardly perceptibly convergent downwards below. Frontal area subconvexely elevated, and the antennal furrows lateral of it roundly curved and continuous from the antennal sockets to the postocellar lateral furrows. The middle fovea very broad, shallow, and with an elevated rounded tubercle instead of the middle supra-antennal pit. Malar space almost as long as the diameter of an ocellus, probably shorter in the unknown ♂? Clypeus strongly arched, its anterior margin submarginated. Mandibles subsymmetric, not strongly curved, with 2 subapical teeth shorter than the apical one. Antennae 10-jointed, as long as head and thorax combined, flagellum almost filiform, less thick than scapus and pedicellus, the 3rd antennal joint longer than the 4th one, as 5:3; the two last joints subequal in length and 3 times longer than they are broad; scapus roundly conical, longer than it is broad, pedicellus globular, subequal in length and width. The postocellar area convex, twice as broad as it is long, the roundly curved postocellar furrow sharp and deep, and the divergent lateral furrows extremely deep and short. The interocellar furrow shallowly V-shaped in cross-section, and as long as half the diameter of an ocellus; the circum-ocellar furrow indistinct. Mesopleura without presterna. The membranaceous "blotch" of the 1st tergite very broad. Claws simple.

A. tegularis n. sp. Black; whitish yellow are: tegulae, palpi partly, and legs, except for the more or less infuscated base of coxae, and of femora, and the apex of the hind tibiae and their adjacent tarsi. Length ♀ 4—4.5 mm. (3 ♀♀).

Burma-Yünnan frontier, Kambaiti in Burma at 2000 m. (7000 ft.).