

## New Genera of Tenthredinoidea and their Genotypes. (Hymen.)

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### **Kypharge** n. gen.

Belongs to the subfamily *Arginae* and is closely related to the genus *Kokujewia* Knw.

Front wings with 4 cubital cells and a distinct intercostal vein. Basal vein meets the cubital in one point. Brachius at the base not divided and therefore the lanceolate cell is petiolate. Both front and hind wings with distinctly appendiculated radial cells. Hind wings with 2 closed median cells, petiole of the lanceolate cell slightly shorter than the cell itself. A second areal crossvein is occasionally missing. Head behind the eyes in both sexes strongly widening, rounded and not margined. Under-face in both sexes extraordinarily elevated in a blunt, nose-like hump, about as high as the length of the two basal antennal joints, or the width of the facet-eye. Clypeus shallowly emarginated. Antennae of ♀ stout, shorter than thorax, not compressed and noticeably thickened before apex; of ♂ as long as head and thorax combined, uniform. neither thickened nor tapering towards base or apex. Tibiae without supra-apical spurs. Claws simple, but rather slender. The head in general but particularly the mouth-parts, the hump and in the ♂ the antennae with long black hairs. Genotype: *K. djarkentica* n. sp.

*K. djarkentica* n. sp. (Fig. 1). Blue-black: Mesothorax of ♀ and pronotum and abdomen in both sexes reddish. Sternum, tegulae, scutellum and a minute spot in front of the latter black. The two first tergites black above with the following five marked by paired spots diminishing toward posterior end. Saw-sheath of ♀ and hypopygidium of ♂ black.

Head smooth and shining. Post-ocellar area unelevated and not reaching the level of ocelli, more than twice as wide as long, lateral furrows shallow and indistinct, post- and inter-ocellar fur-

rows missing. Supra-antennal pit missing or very minute. Inter-antennal ridges sharp, but not very prominent, parallel and disappearing on the »hump». Facet-eyes oval. Malar space longer than the diameter of an ocellus. Scutellum not elevated. Wings hyaline, the very narrow front margin and the intercostal cell of the front-wing smoky. At the base of the stigma this margin is enlarged to a minute spot. Saw-sheath rounded, shell-like, slightly depressed. Length 9,5—12 mm.

5 ♂ and 3 ♀ from Djarkent, E. Turkestan, end of April 1911, Rolle.

Type, allotype and paratypes belong to the Zoological Museum, Hamburg; paratypes in the author's collection.



Fig. 1. *Kypharge djarkentica* n. gen. and sp. Left: dorsal view of the type-♀. Right: lateral view of paratype-♀ with broken antennae.

In general appearance very like *Kokujewia actrapela* Knw, but *Kokujewia* has only 3 cubital cells in the front wings and the »hump» of the under-face of the new genus is quite singular among the saw-flies.

### **Skelosyzygonia** n. gen.

Belongs to subfamily *Cimbicinae* and is closely related to *Parasyzygonia* Rohwer.

Front wings with 4 cubital cells, the second longer than the third, both receiving one of the recurrent veins. Nervellus received at the basal fourth of discoidal cell. Head strikingly small, strongly tapering behind the eyes. Post-ocellar area distinct and elevated. Clypeus nearly truncate. Inner margins of the eyes a trifle emarginated, diverging somewhat downwards. Malar space very narrow, but not quite linear. Antennae 7-jointed, terminal joint twice as long as the 6th, which also takes part in forming the club. Mesopleura bluntly raised, but less prominent than in the genus



*Parasyzygonia*. Abdomen short. The four anterior legs normal, as in the above mentioned genus; hind legs quite singular among sawflies, being much longer than the whole body. Coxae strongly enlarged, reaching the apex of the abdomen, but without thorns. Each femur swollen and grooved on the underside; the sides of the excavation with 4 thorns, two longer on the outside and two shorter on the inside. The tibia can be folded down into the hollow between the thorns of the femur and has therefore a peculiar form



Fig. 2. *Skelosyzygonia spinipes* n. gen. and sp.

with strongly incised and curved basal half. Tarsi normal. Claws simple. ♀ unknown. Genotype: *S. spinipes* n. sp.

*S. spinipes* n. sp. (Fig. 2). Head, antennae, abdomen and hind legs black with pronounced metallic blue tinge. Thorax and first tergite red. Trochanters and adjacent parts of coxae and femora on the hind legs reddish yellow; the same applies to the four front legs with the exception of tarsi and the very apex of their tibiae. Both wings strongly infuscated, somewhat transparent towards the apex. Stigma and nervure black. Length of head and body 10,5—11,5 mm.

2 ♂, both from Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro (border of Minas Geraes) Fr. Wiengreen.

Type in the Zoological Museum, Hamburg, paratype in the private collection of the author.

These two sawflies were presented to the museum in 1894 and were determined in 1907 by Rev. F. W. Konow as *Syzygonia* n. sp. The species must be a rather rare one as otherwise such a striking insect would have been collected and described long ago.

This species was at first thought to be the missing male of *Tenthredo americana* Lin., and the 7-jointed antennae, short abdomen, long hind legs, size and colour did suggest such a supposition, but the »mouth» should be yellow. On looking in the collection of the Natural History Museum at Stockholm for another species that could possibly be the *americana* Lin., I came upon *Incalia hirticornis* Cam. represented only by a very old specimen labelled »Mus. Payk.». This did fit in all respects and also the mouth-parts were yellow. A closer study of the specimen revealed it practically beyond doubt to be the type of Linnaeus. He says that his specimen was captured by Rolander in Surinam, but in-so-far as we know, all insects captured by Rolander from Surinam belonged to DeGeer. The latter was contemporary with Linnaeus, described all the insects in his own private collection, and has (Mem. Hist. Ins., Vol. 3, 1773, p. 598) given a good redescription of the same specimen of *T. americana*. In this redescription some characters are given that are entirely individual for his actual specimen, but not for the species. As even these characters do fit in all particulars our specimen, and the attitude is quite as in the picture given by DeGeer, our specimen must be the same, also that of Linnaeus. The collections of Paykull and DeGeer are the nucleus of the Swedish Natural History Museum and it is probable that *Tenthredo americana* at some time was transferred from the collection of DeGeer to that of Paykull, or simply received a wrong label.

I have taken the opportunity to study the type of *Tenthredo rufipectus* DeGeer, also from Surinam and captured by the same Rolander. Konow (Genera Insectorum XXIX, 1905, p. 39) transferred this species without studying the type to the genus *Camptoprimum* Spin., but my study showed it to be identical with *Monophadnus diagonicus* Knw 1899, which belongs to the genus *Waldheimia* Lep. as understood by Konow.

In the collection of DeGeer are numerous types of Linnaeus and I think that at least two of the sawflies are such, although at the present it is hard to prove them to be types. *Tenthredo saltuum* and *T. betulae* are both missing in the Linnean Collection in London, but in the coll. of DeGeer there are two specimens of *Neurotoma flaviventris* Retzius with a label that reads in french: »Mouche-a-scie seticorne, noire a ventre jaune». This is word for word the same as the diagnosis of Linnaeus for *T. saltuum* that reads: »Tenthredo antennis setaceis, corpore nigro, abdomine luteo.



(Habitat in Svecia.)». *Neurotoma flaviventris* is very rare in Sweden, and as far as the present author knows, only found three times since DeGeer and Retzius, and it is difficult to believe that it was more common at the time of Linnaeus. It is known that Linnaeus visited DeGeer and it is not impossible that he made his diagnoses from a specimen in the collection of DeGeer, but as he did not get the specimen he omitted to mention the name of the owner. That *Tenthredo saltuum* is not a *Cephid* and must be some *Lydid* occurring in Sweden I have previously (Arkiv för Zoologi, Bd 26 A, 20, 1934, p. 11) stated, and there is no doubt that Linnaeus in describing *Tenthredo saltuum* had what we now name *Neurotoma flaviventris* Retz. before him, also it is probable that the specimens in the coll. DeGeer are the actual types. *Neurotoma flaviventris* Retz. will therefore become *Neurotoma saltuum* Lin.

What is said about *T. saltuum* is also true to some extent for *T. betulae*, and the single specimen in the collection of DeGeer is possibly the type of Linnaeus. However, that does not change the traditional use of the name.

### Meliniola n. gen.

Belongs to the tribe *Blennocampini*, but is closely related to the genus *Acidiophora* Knw of the *Selandriini*.

2 radial and 4 cubital cells, the 3:rd one longer than the first two combined. Basal vein meets the subcosta at the same point as the cubitus and is parallel to the first recurrent vein. Nervellus received at the basal third of the discoidal cell. Lanceolate cell petiolate. Hind wings with one closed median cell, the discoidal one, and its lanceolate cell is shortly petiolate. Body elongate. Clypeus truncate. Malar space quite linear. Inner margins of the facet-eyes nearly parallel. Posterior orbits very short, tapering behind the eyes. Antennae with antennal organs, long and slender, filiform, slightly shorter than abdomen. Scapus thicker than pedicellus, both about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times longer than wide, the 3:rd and 4:th joints subequal, the 5:th shorter; the four apical joints nearly subequal, each about half as long as the 5:th joint. The meso-pleura without praesterna, but, thanks to the light, not black colour with a rounded or angular subcutaneous incision visible on the frontside. The hind coxae a little elongated, but the femora not reaching the apex of the abdomen. Hind basitarsus about as long as all the following tarsal joints combined. All the claws with three parallel-cleft teeth each. Genotype: *Monophadnus punctatus* Kby.

*M. punctata* Kby 1882. (*Monophadnus fumosus*, Cameron 1883) new synonym.

Head, antennae, abdomen, legs, and all coxae black. Thorax,

except the propleurae, but including the tegulae, red. Wings strongly and evenly infuscated; venation, costa and stigma black, the proximal base of the latter sordid-white.

Head behind the eyes rounded, entirely without carina. Post-ocellar area strongly convex, about as long as wide; the lateral furrows very deep, scarcely converging. Post-ocellar furrows fine, pronouncedly angulate and hardly visible. Interocellar furrows distinct, but very short. The circum-ocellar furrow very distinct, surrounds completely the middle ocellus and has in front, laterally a short, protruding pocket on each side. It continues through a narrow but deep middle fovea to the sharply defined, very wide, triangular or subquadrangular, depressed and flat-bottomed frontal area. The very brim of the two antennal holes is slightly raised above on an incline, effecting between themselves a rather deep inter-antennal furrow with a minute tubercle at the bottom. Supraclypeal furrow sharp, the area nearly flat and triangular. Clypeus nearly flat, twice as wide as long, the sides noticeably convergent and about as long as the width of the truncate apex. Labrum strongly convex, rounded at the apex. Head, thorax and abdomen strongly shining, quite polished and impunctate. Length 10 mm.

One ♂ from Peru, village Roque near Moyobamba in the East-Cordilliers, alt. about 1000 m. taken the 25<sup>th</sup> by Dr. D. Melin, Uppsala, of the Swedish Amazon-Exped. The redescription is made from the ♂, but this one has been very minutely compared with the type-♀ in London and found to be identical. This new genus, named in honour of the collector, is a new proof that the form of the lanceolate cell has no great biological importance in separating the tribe *Blennocampini* from that of the *Selandriini* and in the author's opinion the former has derived from the latter when a not quite necessary vein has been suppressed. For taxonomic purposes the form of the lanceolate cell is both convenient and necessary although one may choose other means of separating the larger groups, thereby causing some very closely related genera in the present system to fall widely apart.

*Zarca* Cameron 1878 = *Waldheimia* Lepeletier 1846.

A study of the type of *Zarca apicalis* Cam. revealed it to be a typical *Waldheimia* and to be closely related to, or perhaps identical with, *W. brasiliensis* Lep., the genotype of *Waldheimia*.

### **Bensonia** n. gen.

Belongs to *Blennocampini* and is related to genus *Waldheimia* Lep.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells, the 3:rd cubital



as long as the two first combined. Basal vein meets the subcosta just in front of the cubitus and is nearly parallel to the first recurrent vein. The lanceolate cell with a short backward stump, as in the genus *Atelozia* End. (*Zasenoclia* Rhw.). Hind wings each with one closed middle cell and with petiolate lanceolate cell. Its radial cells on both sides with a cross-vein in the middle, and another one near the apex, the latter cutting off a large appendiculate cell.<sup>1</sup> Head short, strongly narrowed and not margined behind the eyes, glabrous. Postocellar area as long as wide, strongly elevated with the postocellar furrow missing, but with very deep and wide, somewhat curved lateral furrows. Interocellar furrow deep, and in cross-section V-forming. Antennal furrows missing, but remnants from them are to be found in the two lateral of the three large pits above the antennae. Supra-antennal tubercles

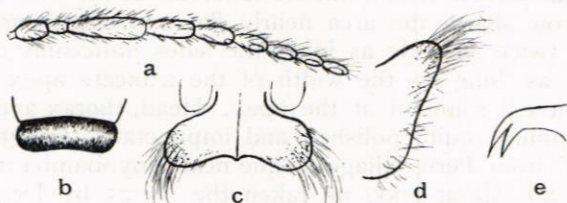


Fig. 3. *Bensonia batesii* Kirby (after type). a. Antennae with antennal organs. b. Clypeus and labrum. c. Saw-sheath, dorsal view. d. Saw-sheath, lateral view. e. Claw.

distinct, sloping backwards. Malar space quite missing. Inner margins of the eyes distinctly, but not strongly, converging downwards. Clypeus and labrum are both about four times wider than long, very shallowly emarginated, nearly truncate, the former flat, the latter strongly rolled inwards (Fig. 3 b). Antennae long pilose, with antennal organs. Praesterna distinct. Hind metatarsi shorter than all the following joints combined. Claws without basal lobe, cleft at the apex, the subapical tooth behind and as long as the apical one. Genotype: *Monophadnus batesii* Kirby.

*B. batesii* Kirby. To the description of the head-sculpture can be added: from each of the two lateral ocelli is a low, indistinctly marked ridge pointing downwards. From the narrow circumocellar furrow are two pockets also protruding downwards and having between them a minute transverse pit. The sawsheath seen from above strongly enlarged, with a minute point in the middle of the emargination at the apex (Fig. 3 c and d).

<sup>1</sup> Compare fig. 14, plate VIII; W. F. Kirby, List of Hymenoptera in the British Museum, Vol. I, London 1882.

The ♀ holotype in British Museum is from Amazonas in Brazil.

Although the cross-veins of the radial cells in the hind wings are quite equal on both sides, they must be regarded as abnormalities until more material is available.

This new genus is named in honour of my friend Robert B. Benson of the British Museum, who first directed my attention to this species.

### **Monophadnus** Hartig s. lat.

The genus *Monophadnus* Htg, as regarded by Konow and other authors, has for a considerable time been the dumping-ground for various heterogeneous species. From the collective-genus *Monophadnus* later authors have again separated certain of the oriental members. With the increasing importance of the different types of claws to systematics it has again become necessary to separate other genera from the main branch of the genus. The genotype of *Monophadnus*, *Tenthredo pallescens* Gmel., has the basal and the first recurrent vein parallel; the 3:rd cubital cell longer than 2:nd; hind wings with a closed middle cell; mesopleura without praesterna; malar space distinct, about as long as half the diameter of an ocellus; scapus and pedicellus stout, hardly longer than the width at the apex; claws without basal lobe, simple or with a very minute subapical tooth, hardly longer than its basal width.

The generic description of *pallescens* applies also to *Monophadnus spinolae* Klug, except that the claws are cleft at the apex, the subapical tooth is placed behind, and is scarcely shorter than, the apical one. Basal lobe of the claws missing. Praesterna indicated, but not distinctly separated. Malar space quite linear. I name this new sub-genus *Doderia* in honour of the Italian student of sawflies Giustino Doderio of Genova, and the genotype is *Tenthredo* (*Allantus*) *spinolae* Kl.

*Monophadnus geniculatus* Hartig has quite different claws. They have a flattened basal lobe and are parallel-cleft at the apex, the subapical tooth is shorter and a little basal of the apical tooth. I name the new subgenus *Pseudomonophadnus*, with *Tenthredo geniculata* Htg as the genotype.

### **Pseudoblennocampa** n. subgen.

From the genus *Blennocampa* Htg, with *Tenthredo pusilla* Kl. as genotype, *B. tenuicornis* Kl. may be separated as a special subgenus, with the very short, annuliform pedicellus, that is much



wider than long, as main character. I name the new subgenus *Pseudoblennocampa*, and *Tenthredo* (Allantus) *tenuicornis* Klug is the genotype.

### **Condeia** n. gen.

Belongs to *Blennocampini* and is related to certain species of the genus *Monophadnus* Htg s. lat. and among the *Selandriini* to *Hemibeleses* Tak.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells, the 3:rd cubital longer than the second and nearly as long on radius as on cubitus. The basal vein joins the subcosta at the very base of the cubitus and is parallel to the first recurrent vein. Nervellus received at the basal third of the discoidal cell. Lanceolate cell petiolate. Hind wings with one closed middle cell, the discoidal, and with the lanceolate cell not petiolate. Its radial cell is closed and the appendiculate cell is very minute.

Head tapering strongly behind the eyes and even below without carina. Antennal furrows and pentagonal area missing, malar space quite linear. Clypeus truncate at the apex. Antennae as long as abdomen, somewhat thickened before the apex, with antennal organs, pilose, the third joint longer than the fourth. Pedicellus shorter than scapus, both twice as long as wide at the apex; pedicellus more conical, scapus more oval with incised base. The mesopleura without praesterna. The hind femora, tibiae and tarsi about equal in length, the hind basitarsi as long as all the following joints combined. Claws with large basal lobe, with a small subapical tooth at the side and a little basad of the end tooth. The hind claws different from the others, having no basal lobe and with 3 apical teeth in a row. Hind claws consequently parallel-cleft. (The different hind claws are probably missing in the female.) Genotype: *C. malleri* n. sp.

*C. malleri* n. sp. Black with yellowish red abdomen. Legs and antennae black. Wings decidedly and evenly infuscated: nervation, costa and stigma brownish black. Head, thorax and abdomen quite smooth and strongly shining. Post-ocellar area twice as wide as long and highly convex. The lateral furrows complete, very deep and sharp; post-, inter- and circum-ocellar furrows deep and sharp, but narrow, with the latter furrow completely surrounding the median ocellus. Between the antennae is a very large round pit, inside and below the middle of which is an elevated tubercle, and above the pit another but minute one. On each side and somewhat above the large pit are two others slightly smaller, each of which likewise has a minute tubercle in the middle. These are the remnants of the otherwise missing antennal furrows. The supraclypeal furrow is deep and sharp.

Length 6 mm. ♀ unknown.

One ♂ from South-Brazil, Santa Catharina, the Mafra highland, 800 m. above sea-level, taken in January 1932 by Antonio Maller of Hansa-Humboldt and named in honour of him. The genus is named in honour of Mr. O. Conde of Riga, Lettland, a very thorough worker on systematics and biology of European and Brazilian sawflies.

The three-toothed, parallel-split claws of the hind legs, differing from the claws of the front legs, are very rare, but not quite unique. On specimens of the Japanese genus *Hemibeleses* Tak., received in exchange from Mr. Takeuchi, I have observed the same curious condition, but only in the ♂, the ♀ having the claws on all the legs alike and not three-toothed. Therefore it is to be expected that the ♀ of this new genus will also have all the claws alike, the three-toothed claws being a male-character.

### *Gussakovskia* n. gen.

Belongs to *Blennocampini* and is related to *Blennocampa* Har-tig s. str. and *Fenusella* Enslin.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells. The radial crossvein received in the fourth cubital cell just behind the occasionally obliterated third cubital crossvein, or is interstitial with this cross-vein. The third cubital cell as long as the third cross-vein and much shorter than the second cell. The basal vein meets the subcosta at the very base of the cubitus and is parallel with the first recurrent. The nervellus received a trifle basad of the middle of the cell. The lanceolate cell petiolate. Hind wings without closed middle cells, radial cell not closed at the apex, the lanceolate cell long-petiolate and the areal crossvein perpendicular to the brachium. Clypeus not at all protruding below a line through the lateral articulations at the base of the mandibles, quite truncate, strongly convex, and 5 times wider than long (measuring from the apex to the very sharp supra-clypeal furrow). Labrum also truncate, three times wider than long. Antennal furrows interrupted. Malar space quite linear. The frons decidedly convex. Hind orbits short, head behind the eyes strongly narrowed, without either carina or furrows even below. The antennae are nine-jointed and extremely short; in the ♂ not longer than the head is wide. Both scapus and pedicellus are roundly conical, longer than wide and scapus only very little longer than pedicellus. The flagellum extremely stout, strongly swollen in the middle, compressed towards the apex, at the very apex quite as truncate as a screw-driver. Antennae of the ♀-specimen missing. The mesopleura without praesterna. Scutellum somewhat roundly raised.



Hind tibiae  $\frac{2}{3}$  longer than the femora and  $\frac{1}{4}$  longer than the tarsi. Hind basitarsus as long as the 3 following tarsal joints combined, the end-joint alone longer than half the basitarsus. Claws very long, without basal lobe or tooth, but with a minute subapical tooth near the apex and somewhat lateral to it, which is only a little diverging from the main-tooth and therefore rather difficult to see. Genotype: *G. sabulosa* n. sp.

*G. sabulosa* n. sp. Black; antennae fuscous; apical half of the labrum and the palpaee dirty yellow; legs white, coxae and trochanters black, femora reddish brown, with the apex white and the outside of the base black. Wings clear, very light yellowish or whitish hyaline, costa dirty white, stigma very light brown, the venation dark-brown.

Postocellar area twice as wide as long, strongly convex, the lateral furrows and the post- and inter-ocellar furrows equally deep and sharp. Frons roundly elevated, but otherwise indistinct. The supraantennal pit indistinct, extremely wide and shallow, U-forming. Above it is an elongated, punctiform, but distinct pit (= the middle fovea) and on each side of this a much larger and deeper pit, in which terminates the sharp antennal furrow coming from below. The narrow hind orbits in a belt along the facet-eyes, have large but shallow punctures, each of which has a hair at the bottom. Head and thorax otherwise quite smooth and strongly shining. Saw-sheath from above narrow, roundly tapering towards the pointed apex; the apex in lateral view rounded. Length ♀ 5,5 mm.; ♂ 4,5 mm.

One ♂ and one ♀ (the latter without antennae) both labelled: »Sands of Koilibaj; M. (= ?malo = little) Barsuki, Turg. (= ?Turkestan),  $\frac{17}{5}$  31, *Luppova*». Both specimens bear the inscription: »On Anthraphaxis».

I have received this very interesting species in exchange from the well-known hymenopterologist Dr. W. Gussakovski of Leningrad and the genus is named in his honour.

### **Senoclidia** Rhw. and related genera.

My opinion (Ent. Tidskrift 1933, pag. 56) that *Senoclidia* Rhw. is synonymous with *Nesotomostethus* Rhw. is certainly a mistake. It is what I previously thought to be *Zasenoclia*, and it was no error on the part of Rohwer to place *Monophadnus decorus* Knw and *Senoclia purpurata* Smith in it. This has also been done by Forsius (Not. Entom. IX. 1929, p. 56).

A study of the types of *S. purpurata* Sm. and *S. doryca* Sm. did show them as synonyms and belonging to the genus *Senoclidia*

Rhw. *S. purpurata* is the oldest name and *cyarella* Cam. is another syn. of *purpurata*.

A study of the type of *Senoclia albocerulea* Bingham 1895 revealed that it belongs to the genus *Atelosa* Enderlein 1919, but as it is also the genotype of *Zasenoclia* Rohwer 1921 this latter name must become a synonym of the older *Atelosa* End.

### Rohweria n. gen.

Belongs to *Selandriini*. Front wings with two radial and four cubital cells; the basal vein not quite parallel with the first recurrent and joining the subcosta at a distance removed from the be-

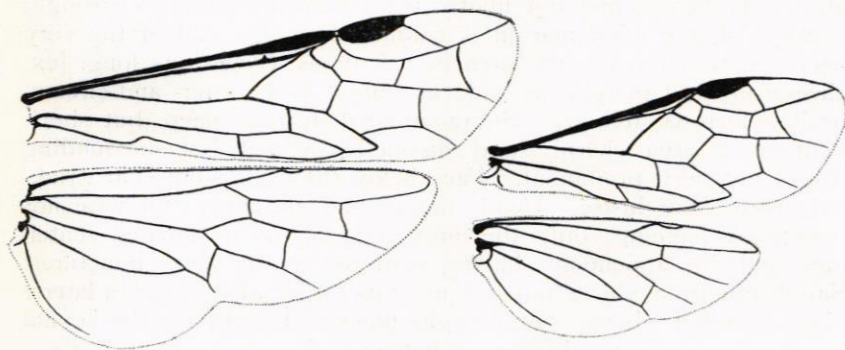


Fig. 4. Left. Wings of *Rohweria flavipennis* n. gen. and sp. Right. Wings of *Heptapotamius simini* n. gen. and sp.

ginning of the cubitus that is a little shorter than the length of first cubital crossvein. Cubitus is slightly curved at the very base. Nervellus at the middle of the discoidal cell. The lanceolate cell with a rather long, slightly oblique crossvein. Hind wings with two closed middle cells and petiolate lanceolate cell (Fig. 4 left). Head normal. Antennal furrows interrupted by the frontal crest. Pentagonal and postocellar areas distinct. Inner margins of the eyes very faintly converging below. Clypeus large and nearly flat, shallowly emarginated in front. Labrum small. Supraclypeal furrow distinct. Malar space of the ♂ shorter, of the ♀ a little longer than half the diameter of an ocellus. Antennae shorter than abdomen, stout, hardly tapering toward the apex, with antennal organs in both sexes. Scapus rounded, longer than wide and somewhat longer and wider than the pedicellus. Pedicellus  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as wide. Third antennal joint  $\frac{1}{4}$  longer than the fourth. Praesterna rather distinct. Hind basitarsus a little shorter than the other tarsal joints combined. Claws with an erect subapical



tooth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as the end-tooth, but without visible basal lobe. (Genotype *R. flavipennis* n. sp.)

With the exception of the cross vein of the lanceolate cell, the general appearance is exactly that of *Stromboceros* Knw s. str. to which genus it is closely related.

*R. flavipennis* n. sp. Black with reddish yellow wings. Base of clypeus and that of the labrum, the knees, and more or less the anterior side of the femora of the four frontal legs, and the front side of the first pair of tibiae and tarsi are sordid light brown in colour. The middle tibiae also somewhat brownish. Wings with stigma and all nervures reddish yellow.

Head behind the eyes rounded, but hardly narrowed, margined only below, and but faintly there. Postocellar area strongly convex, if the hind margin is counted from the end of the very deep lateral furrows, the area is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as wide as long, (exclusive of hind margin, as wide as long). Post-, inter- and circum-ocellar furrows distinct. Supra-antennal furrow deep but short. Pentagonal area sharply and distinctly defined, but surrounding ridges not very prominent. Face below the ocelli somewhat wrinkled, with faint lustre. Head, thorax and abdomen otherwise not punctured, shining; only the limit between the unelevated scutellum and its appendage having scattered, rather large punctures. Sawsheath from above rather long, tapering to the apex; in lateral view rounded above, but straight below. Except for the sexual organs, there are no differences between ♂ and ♀. Length 8,5—9 mm.

One ♂ and one ♀ taken by Sallé in Mexico (local unknown). In the private collection of the author.

Named in honour of Sievert Allen Rohwer, of the U. S. Dep. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the eminent worker on American and Oriental sawflies.

### **Heptapotamius** n. gen.

Belongs to *Selandriini*. Fore-wing with two radial and four cubital cells. The basal vein parallel with the first recurrent and meeting the subcosta near the beginning of the cubitus. Cubitus not curved at the base. Nervellus received at the middle, or just basad of the middle, of the discoidal cell. Lanceolate cell with rather strongly oblique cross-vein. Hind-wing without closed middle cells, its lanceolate cell rather long petiolate and the areal cross vein perpendicular to both brachius and humerus. (Fig. 4 right.) Head enlarged behind the eyes and the hind ocellus anterior to the tangent of the eyes. Pentagonal area raised, but indistinct. Antennal furrows shallow, interrupted in the middle by the indistinct frontal

crest, and above this the furrows are too shallow to be distinct. Supraantennal pit large and shallow. Supraclypeal area convex. Clypeus large and flat, widely emarginated at the apex and with right-angled lateral teeth. Labrum convex, obtusely rounded at the apex. Antennae stout, in the ♀ hardly longer than the thorax. the middle joints of the flagellum distinctly enlarged. Only the terminal joint is distinctly flattened, the preceding joint slightly so. The antennae of the ♂ as long as head and thorax combined, distinctly flattened and tapering toward the apex. Scapus twice, and pedicellus  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as wide at the apex. Scapus is  $\frac{1}{4}$  longer and slightly wider than pedicellus. The third antennal joint  $\frac{1}{3}$  longer than the fourth. Inner margins of the eyes parallel. Malar space linear. Hind margin of the head missing above, very feeble below. Scutellum not raised. Praesterna missing. The suture of the first tergite hardly distinguishable, but not missing. Hind tibiae in the ♀ twice, in the ♂  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as the respective tarsi. Hind basitarsus shorter than the following joints combined. Claws rather long, without basal lobe; but with an erect, not short, subapical tooth. Genotype: *H. simini* n. sp.

Through the nervation of the wings related to the genus *Leusempria* Ensl. but is in other respects very different.

*H. simini* n. sp. ♀ reddish yellow, meso- and metasternum and more or less of the hind coxae and hind tarsi dark brown to black. The ♂ black; labrum, apical half of the clypeus, pronotum with tegulae and legs reddish yellow; the base of all coxae and the hind tarsi blackish. All joints of the antennae dark brown, practically black. The base of both front- and hind wings in both sexes clear; the apex, from the base of the stigma, light brownish infuscated. Stigma and veins light brown to yellow, stigma and apex of costa rarely dark-brown.

The postocellar area somewhat raised, quadrate, the lateral furrows feeble but distinct. Postocellar furrow wanting. Interocellar furrow much depressed. Circumocellar furrow shallow, and widened frontally of the middle ocellus to a shallow pit, that is connected with the supraantennal pit. Head, thorax and abdomen shining, quite impunctated. Length of the ♂ 6, of the ♀ 7 mm.

One ♂ and 6 ♀ from Turkestan, Province Semiretche (7 rivers), Bjelovodskaja the  $\frac{22}{7}$  31. Named in honour of the collector, the Russian entomologist L. Simin. Type, allotype and paratypes in the private collection of the author.

### **Takeuchiella** n. gen.

Belongs to *Selandriini*, and is related to *Taxonus* Htg and *Parasiobla* Ashm.



Front wing with two radial and four cubital cells. The base of the cubitus not curved. The basalis and the first recurrent vein parallel. The nervulus received at the middle of the discoidal cell. The lanceolate cell with a long, strongly oblique cross-vein. Hind wing with cubital cross-vein present and consequently with one closed middle cell. Lanceolate cell not petiolate. Head elongated but not enlarged behind the eyes. The post-ocellar area as long as wide, due to the nearly circular form of the heavily curved lateral furrows. Post-ocellar furrow hardly visible. The antennal furrows very wide, interrupted by the frontal crest; below the interruption deep and of triangular form with the antennae in the very middle; above interruption very shallow and nearly obliterated. The pentagonal area of distinctly angulated pentagonal form; from the obtusely raised margin of that area, in which are enclosed the

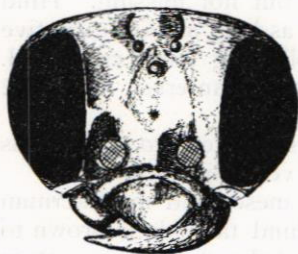


Fig. 5. Head of *Takeuchiella pentagona* n. gen. and sp.

punctiform supra-antennal pit and the conspicuous interocellar furrow, the bottom of the area slopes gently and evenly down to the middle from both sides. (Fig. 5.) Supra-clypeal furrow distinct. Clypeus convex, very short but extremely wide, widely and roundly emarginated at the apex, with sharp-pointed, prominent teeth. Labrum very large, somewhat concave, impunctate and strongly shining. Inner margins of the eyes parallel. Malar space quite linear. Antennae as long as head and thorax combined, distinctly tapering from the fifth joint toward apex and base, the third joint longer than the fourth.

Scapus longer than pedicellus and both a little more than twice as long as wide at the apex. Praesterna very narrow, but distinct. The hind basitarsus equal to, or just a little longer than, the other tarsal joints combined. Claws short and strong, with a sharp-pointed basal lobe, but without subapical tooth. Genotype: *T. pentagona* n. sp.

This genus is named in honour of the Japanese student of sawflies Mr. Kichizo Takeuchi.

*T. pentagona* n. sp. Black; the front side of the four anterior tibiae and tarsi dirty yellow to light brown. The apex of the coxae, the trochanters and basal third of the hind legs yellowish white. The apical spurs of the hind tarsi dark-reddish-brown towards the apex.

Head behind distinctly margined, but above, this margin does not extend to the post-ocellar area. The lateral furrows of post-ocellar area distinct but weak, and not reaching the theoretical hind margin. From the middle-line of the area the upper surface slopes

evenly to both sides toward the lateral furrows, with no carina distinguishable in the middle. Head, thorax and abdomen strongly shining, not punctate; only between the scutellum and its appendage is a belt of close punctures, most prominent laterally. The length of the third and fourth antennal joints as 3:2. Wings hyaline, the apex from the base of the stigma a little darker infuscated. Veins and stigma blackish brown, the anterior margin of the latter and the apex of the costa and subcosta light brown. Length 9—10 mm. ♂ unknown.

2 ♀, both labelled »Hisay akimura, Sayogun, Japan» belong to the private collection of the late Dr. Runar Forsius, Helsingfors.

### **Empronus** n. gen.

Belongs to the tribus *Selandriini* and stands between *Parasiobla* Ashmead and *Empria* Lep. (*Monostegia* O. Costa). The long malar space, the head-sculpture, the elongated form and the claws also suggest it to be near the genus *Amctastegia*.

Front wings with 2 radial and 4 cubital cells; the basal vein joins the subcosta immediately before the base of the cubitus and is parallel to the first recurrent vein; the 2:nd cubital cell  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as the 3:rd; nervellus at the middle of the discoidal cell; lanceolate cell with a long, oblique crossvein that meets the brachium at an angle of about  $40^{\circ}$ . Hind wings with only one closed middle cell, the discoidal one; lanceolate cell long petiolate, the areal cross vein joining the brachium at an angle of  $90^{\circ}$ . The antennae without antennal organs, as long as the abdomen; flagellum distinctly if not strongly compressed, tapering evenly from the base towards the apex; third joint as long as the fourth; pedicellus conical,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as wide, but much shorter than scapus. Clypeus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times wider than long, hardly convex, shallowly emarginated at the apex. The labrum short, the apical half depressed, the very apex broad and nearly truncate. Head in ♂ strongly narrowed behind the eyes, in ♀ subequal; in ♀ not, in ♂ only below, and there but feebly, carinated. Malar space about as long as the diameter of an ocellus. Thorax normal; scutellum quite flat; meso-pleura without praesterna. Abdomen smooth and shining, the 1:st tergite divided along the middle. Hind legs normal; hind basitarsus only  $\frac{3}{5}$  as long as the following tarsal joints combined. Claws without basal lobe, the subapical tooth behind, and as long as the apical one.

Genotype: *Empronus obsoletus* n. sp.

*E. obsoletus* n. sp. Black; clypeus, labrum, base of mandibles, the supraclypeal area, the under- and hind orbits and also the inner orbits, the narrow hind margin of the pronotum and the legs,



light. On the type-specimen this light colour is an oily yellow to light-brown; in life this has probably been white or yellow. The base of the coxae, a line along the whole upper side of the femora and of the hind tibiae and tarsi blackish. Wings hyaline, nearly clear; costa, stigma and the nervures blackish brown.

Head and thorax smooth and shining, the thorax above with an indication of nearly obliterated fine punctures. The postocellar area twice as wide as long, the lateral furrows very deep, strongly converging forwards, post-, inter- and circumocellar furrows also deep, but much narrower. The area also with a middle-furrow that is very distinct and deep, pit-like or punctiform in front and behind, but very wide and shallow in the middle. The frontal one of these pit-like depressions is connected with the post-ocellar furrow. The frontal area not very distinct, but having below the middle ocellus a large, nearly round depression, surrounded by two rather strongly elevated, semicircular ridges. Below, this depression contracts, than expands again, forming the rather large, elongated supra-antennal pit. Antennal furrows complete, but not very deep. Supraclypeal furrows very deep and sharp, and the area sub-quadrate in outline and very highly convex. The scutellum at the sides more distinctly, but very finely punctate; the appendage quite smooth and polished. The abdomen not striated, strongly shining. Length 10 mm. One ♂ taken at Yunnakava, Hakodate, North-Japan <sup>10</sup>/<sub>6</sub> 1926 by the author.

It is only after the most careful study that this single ♂ has been described, since all possible abnormalities of known genera had to be taken into consideration.

A few months after the above description was written the author received from M. Takeuchi a second ♂, in all details identical with the type and labelled »Gifui, Japan, <sup>5</sup>/<sub>5</sub> 1921, Takeuchi; New genus and new species».

The ♀ was later taken at Tokyo by Mr. Gressitt. It differs from the ♂ in having the head not narrowed and is darker coloured. Frontal margin of clypeus, a spot on labrum and front-side of foremost legs from apex of femora downwards are pale. Saw-sheath seen from above long and very narrow; under-side curved evenly to the very hypopygium and the sheath therefore protruding not only backwards, but also downwards as a keel. The 3:rd cubital cell is shorter than the 2:nd in the ♂, but longer in the ♀. Length of ♀ 13,5 mm.

### **Enisciocera** n. gen.

Belongs to *Tenthredinini* and stands between *Tenthredo* L. and *Eniscia* Thoms., and is probably closely related to *Cromaphya*

Rhw, but the raised frons, long malar space, not partly fused first tergite and the cross-vein of the lanceolate cell in the front wings separate it from that genus.

Wings as in *Tenthredo* L. (Fig. 6), but the 3:rd cubital cross-vein has the same direction as the radial cross-vein, and the 3:rd cubital cell is as long on the cubitus as the two first cells com-



a



b



c

Fig. 6. a. *Enisciocera sinensis* n. gen. and sp. b. antenna. c. clypeus and labrum.

bined. Head behind the eyes not narrowed and not carinated. The general direction of the inner margins of the facet-eyes nearly straight and only very slightly converging downwards. Malar space as long as the diameter of an ocellus. Clypeus and labrum curved as in the genus *Macrophya*, both have the front edge emarginated (Fig. 6 b). Antennae as long as head, thorax and first tergite combined, strongly compressed, the 4th—8th joints protruding below at the apex and each of these joints about twice as long as the apical width. Antennal furrows practically missing. Mesopleura and scutellum not elevated, normal. First tergite divided in the middle. Hind femora not reaching to the apex of the abdomen.



Hind metatarsus normal, hardly longer than all the following joints combined. Claws without basal lobe, the subapical tooth behind the apical one and much longer and larger.

*E. sinensis* n. sp. Antennae, head and abdomen black, thorax and first tergite red. The mouth-parts, scapus and part of the pedicellus reddish. Propleura mostly black. Legs reddish yellow, with blackish spots at the base of all coxae, the inner side and wide base of the femora, the apex of the hind tibia; and with blackish stripes on the other tibiae and all tarsi. Wings light yellowish hyaline with smoky apex. Venation and stigma blackish brown.

Head plump, strongly punctured, with oily lustre. Postocellar area quadrate, as long as wide, distinctly but not sharply defined. Lateral furrows wide and shallow, not very distinct. Pentagonal area roundly raised, and having in the middle a shallow depression communicating below with the rather large supraantennal pit, the whole area and its sculpture indistinct and smoothed out. Supraantennal tubercles missing. The mesopleura punctate as the head, but the mesonotum with finer punctures. Abdomen quite polished and strongly shining. Length of ♀ 13,5 mm. ♂ unknown.

One ♀ from China, Prov. Kiu-Kiang (Mt. Kuling), purchased privately from an insect-dealer.

