

Argynnis cydippe, L., race *clarens*, Vrty., June 21st-27th. *A. aglaia*, L., race *appenninicola*, Vrty., May 24th-June 20th. *A. niobe*, L., race not identified, June 1st-July 5th.

Pyrameis cardui, L., race *universa*, Vrty., I. gen. *universa*, May 24th-June 4th. *P. atalanta* L., race *atalanta*, May 24th.

Aglais urticae, L., race *turcica*, Stgr., May 24th.

Polygonia egea, Cr., race *egea*, I. gen. *egea*, May 24th. *P. c-album*, L., race *c-album*, II. gen. *hutchinsoni*, Robson, June 17th.

Dr. Verity will publish an account of the races not yet identified. The number of species collected in the brief period of residence in Calabria is remarkable, but the number of individuals is very small; of many species only one or two specimens were collected. The aberrations found in Calabria are also very few:—

A female of *Z. meliloti* wanting the dark pigment on body and wings.

A male of the same species in which the dark band of the hindwings is so much extended as to leave only a small red point in the centre.

A male of *Z. scabiosae* with a red ring on the abdomen.

A male of *Z. rayazzii* with the white spaces much reduced in number and dimensions and the hindwings quite dark.

A male of *P. argus* with extensive fulvous marks on the upperside of the hindwings.

A female of *A. crataegi* with the transparent space at the end of the cell of the forewings extremely broad.

A male of *M. athalia* very dark.

(To be continued.)

New Species of Myrmecophilous Hymenoptera—Proctotrypoidea.

By L. A. BOX, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

The types of the species here described are in Mr. Donisthorpe's collection of myrmecophiles and were taken by him in the nests of the ants mentioned.

CERAPHRONIDÆ.

Lagynodes niger, Kief., *aterior*, var. n.

Male. Length 1·2mm. Alar expanse 2·7mm. Resembles *niger* in the colour being entirely black, the tegument being smooth and shining, the detail of the head and antennæ, the shape and detail of the abdomen, the dividing sutures of the scutellum reaching at their junction in the centre to the posterior edge of the mesonotum, and the radius being distant from the extremity of the wing by two-thirds of its length. It differs in having the wings distinctly blackish or smoky, the scape red only at the base, the rest dark brown, the femora black or fuscous except at the knees, the tibiæ fuscous in the centre and the abdomen without trace of reddish colour.

From nest of *L. fuliginosus* at Woking on September 27th, 1920.

Ceraphron fuliginosi, sp. n.

Female. Length 1mm. Alar expanse 1·8mm. Entirely black. Wings normal, forewings fuscous except at the base and having a somewhat clearer area below the radius, hindwings slightly fuscous. Marginal nervure straight, not thickened so as to form a stigma, the radius half as long again as the marginal nervure. Abdomen not compressed, ovoid and acuminate at the tip, very smooth and shining, devoid of striation at the base. Head and thorax smooth and shining but finely acupunctate and clothed with short fine whitish hairs. Antennæ entirely black, except the scape at the apex and the second joint piceous, with ten

joints, scape nearly a third of the total length, swollen at the base, the second joint nearly twice as long as thick, obconical, funicle gradually thickened from the third joint to the last which is conical, third joint slightly longer than thick, fourth to ninth joints distinctly transverse, tenth joint twice as long as thick. Legs dark brown except the coxæ, the tibiæ at the base and the tarsi, which are reddish. There is a dense fringe of long white hairs on each side of the metapleuræ pointing backwards and covering the sides of the base of the abdomen. Propodeon narrowly margined and having a few deep striations especially obliquely on each side from the base to the inner side of the lateral acuminations, and forming a trapezoidal area in the base of which is the small spiracle.

From the same nest of *L. fuliginosus* at Woking on August 14th, 1920.

DIAPRIIDÆ.

Loxotropa fuliginosi, sp. n.

Female. Length 1.7mm. Antenna 1.1mm. Black, smooth and shining, with a mass of long whitish pubescence on the lateral corners of the pronotum, on the dorsal surface of the petiole and on the metapleuræ. Legs entirely bright orange-red. Antennæ reddish-brown except the club which is black. Antennæ with the scape stout and cylindrical, as long as the five following joints together, second joint obconical, twice as long as thick, third joint longer than thick, gradually thickened from base to apex which is as wide as the second joint, fourth to ninth joints transverse, moniliform, tenth to twelfth joints more than twice as thick as the rest, forming a club which is as long as the scape, tenth and eleventh joints globular, the eleventh distinctly transverse, the twelfth joint tapering to a rounded point, longer than thick. Wings atrophied, reaching just beyond the petiole, the forewing with a pale yellow marginal vein ending in a dark brown knob or stigma and extending to three-fourths the total length of the wing, the part beyond the stigma and immediately below it very pubescent, the rest hyaline and glabrous. Hindwing linear, almost threadlike but slightly wider at the tip and about as long as the forewing. Head wider than the thorax and about as wide as the abdomen, subsquare, wider in front. Mesonotum semicircular but as long as wide at the base. Scutellum with a deep depression in front next to and running into the mesonotum. Propodeon with a raised emargination all round ending in a prolonged blunt point or horn on each side, with a raised ridge in the centre from front to back which is widened basally and raised there to a knob-like point in the centre of the widened boss. The apical margin with a single tooth in the centre. Abdomen more than twice as long as wide, flat above, almost parallel-sided and somewhat truncate at the apex, petiole a little longer than wide, second segment covering at least three-fourths the total length excluding the petiole. All the tibiæ very slender at the base and gradually thickened to the apex.

From the same nest of *L. fuliginosus* at Woking, May 30th, 1920.

PLATYGASTERIDÆ.

Synopeas fuscicola, sp. n.

Female. Length 1.1mm. Alar expanse 2.1mm. Dull black, with white hairs at the base of the mesonotum on each side in a fringe, on each side of the scutellum thinly, on the lateral edges of the propodeon densely, on the metapleuræ all over densely, and on the base of the abdomen above on each side and ventrally densely. Legs and antennæ (except the club which is piceous) bright yellow. Wings, except at the base below the short marginal vein, covered with short dark hairs, almost hyaline. Tegulæ prominent and fuscous. Head transverse, finely and shallowly alveolate, ocelli in a slight curve, wide apart, the outer ocelli very near to the eyes. Pronotum broadly visible from above from one tegula to the other for about the same depth all round. Mesonotum convex, finely rugose, with two parallel striæ from front to back frequently interrupted—like dotted lines—roughly dividing the surface into three equal parts and with a slightly raised knob or pimple rather shining in the centre immediately in front of the scutellum and another similar knob on each side between this and the tegula but nearer the latter and with a row of short striæ between each. The awl-shaped prominence of the scutellum is smooth and shining and viewed sideways it will be seen that the tip

is a sharply pointed horn, pale in colour, below which before reaching the impressed metanotum there is a second but obtuse tooth. The propodeon is divided longitudinally by a broad raised ridge which is smooth and shining and projects behind as a blunt tooth. So much of the rest of the propodeon as is visible is smooth and shining. The large segment of the abdomen which covers more than three-fourths of the whole is smooth and shining, the surface being almost imperceptibly alveolate. The antennæ have the scape long and slender, more than half the length of the funicle, slightly thickened from the base upwards and curved outwardly, having outwardly just before the apex a curved excavation from before the commencement of which springs a long curved hair or bristle reaching to just beyond the end of the joint which is truncate, the second joint obconical and almost as thick as the scape, twice as long as thick, the third joint only half as wide, ovoid and longer than thick, the fourth joint as long as the last, twice as long as thick, cylindrical, the fifth joint the same width, globular, the sixth joint transverse and truncate at the apex, the seventh to tenth joints forming a club slightly thicker than the scape, the seventh subtriangular, longer than thick at the apex, the eighth and ninth cup-shaped, transverse, the tenth joint longer than thick and bluntly rounded at the tip. The hind and mid tibiæ are long and slender, thickened towards the apex, the femora strongly thickened in the middle.

In a nest of *V. fusca* at Barmouth on June 23rd, 1906. See *Ent. Rec.*, 1906, p. 319.

NOTES ON COLLECTING, Etc.

NOTES FROM KENT, MIDDLESEX AND SURREY.—My first hunt this year was in Richmond Park on April 21st. Here I found *Pammene argyrana* in abundance settled on oak trunks; most trees sheltered three or four and some especially favoured carried nearly a dozen moths. Among the number were two cream coloured specimens as Wilkinson calls them, while Barrett alludes to them as "dirty white." There were a few intermediate between these and the type, and two *P. splendidulana* were also noticed. Two days later I found *Ancylis inornatana* quite plentiful in its old haunt among *Salix fusca* on Barnes Common. Later *Lithocolletis quinqueguttella* also occurred here. At Hindhead on May 13th, several cocoons of *Stigmella (Nepticula) septembrella* were found in leaves of *Hypericum*. I was surprised to see *Hesperia (Syrichthus) malvae* at Richmond on May 22nd, as I had never previously seen it there. On the birches I found larvæ of *Salebria (Phycis) betulæ*. The larva spins a slight but quite tough cocoon, to one end of which the pupa is firmly anchored by strong cremastral hooks. The moth on emergence carries a portion of the pupal head case with it, by means of which it forces a hole through the cocoon, and after emergence this part of the pupal shell is found outside the cocoon. It is a trefoil shaped piece which is apparently the top of the head, but as this pupa is of macrotype and breaks up irregularly I was unable to fit the pieces on to any of the pupæ to ascertain their exact position.

At Otford, on the 29th, I found two small pupæ in a head of *Carlina vulgaris*. They had the look of dipterous pupæ, as they were quite without segmental movement, but the lens showed them to be lepidopterous, and at the end of June one of them disclosed a nice specimen of *Parasia carlinella*. On the 31st, I saw four imagines of *Chrysoclysta linneella* on lime trunks in Chiswick, this is the earliest date I have on record. At Orpington, June 19th, *Apheloseitia argentella* was in multitudes for about half a mile along a road side. It would be an exaggeration to say that the grass was white with them, but