

ON THE PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA AND TENTHREDI-
NIDÆ COLLECTED BY MR. EDWARD WHYMPER
ON THE "GREAT ANDES OF THE EQUATOR."

BY P. CAMERON.

(Concluded from p. 123.)

PIMPLINÆ.

DELEBŒA, gen. nov.

Fore wings without an areolet; the transverse basal nervure roundly curved; the transverse median nervure received beyond it. Stigma large. Antennæ long and filiform. Median segment with only one transverse keel, placed on top of apical slope. Abdomen smooth; the petiole broad at the base, becoming gradually wider towards the apex; the ovipositor as long as the abdomen. Clypeus clearly separated behind; its apex broadly rounded. Mandibles stout, bidentate. Temples moderately broad; the malar space moderately large. Legs slender; the claws not combed. Parapsidal furrows indicated at the base.

The eyes are bare and larger than usual; the occiput is not margined; the scutellum is not much raised above the level of the mesonotum; the median segment is widely obliquely depressed at the base; its spiracles minute, oval; the abdominal petiole is aciculated; the other segments are smooth and shining, and without any depressions; the hypopygium is moderately large.

Belongs to the *Lissonotini*. It can only be confounded with *Lampronota* and *Asphragis*; the former may be known from it by having two longitudinal keels on the median segment; the latter by its pectinated claws.

DELEBŒA ALBOMACULATA, sp. nov.

Black; the abdomen from the petiole rufous, the segments at their apices narrowly lined with yellow; the edge of the pronotum, a line on the lower edge of the propleuræ on the apical half, a broader line on the apical two-thirds of the mesopleuræ on the lower side and the tegulæ, clear white; legs dark testaceous; the coxæ and trochanters clear white; the hinder coxæ broadly marked with black beneath; the wings hyaline, the stigma dark testaceous, the nervures black. ♀. Length, 6-7 mm.; terebra, 4 mm.

Hab. Corazon, 12,000 ft.

Antennæ black, thickly covered with a microscopic pile; there is a white mark on the apex of the scape below. Head black, and covered with a white pile; the inner eye orbits narrowly, the malar space broadly, the mandibles, except the teeth, the clypeus, except for an oblique black mark on the sides, a line on the sides of the lower part of the face, projecting on the inner side downwards and more narrowly upwards, and the palpi white. Pro- and mesothorax smooth and shining; the mesopleuræ minutely punctured. Metanotum opaque, shagreened, the middle closely and finely transversely striated; the apex below the transverse keel is finely, irregularly longitudinally

striated. The anterior femora are, for the most part, white below; the middle pair are darker coloured than they; the posterior tibiæ and tarsi are dark fuscous. The petiole is black, closely, minutely punctured, as are also the second to fourth segments; the second has a black mark on either side at the base, and two in the centre behind the middle; the ventral surface is white.

DELEBŒA FUSCIPES, sp. nov.

Black, a line on the pronotum, a narrower line on the lower edge of the propleuræ, the inner orbits, the sides of the face broadly, the mandibles except the teeth, and the palpi, white; the five apical segments of the abdomen brown, their apices narrowly yellow; the ventral surface for the greater part black; wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures dark fuscous. ♀. Length, 6 mm.; terebra, 4–5 mm.

Hab. Corredor, Machai, Sara-urcu, 12,700 ft.

Scape of antennæ white beneath. The front, vertex, and mesonotum are closely, finely, and distinctly punctured; the median segment is more strongly punctured; on the metanotum the punctures run into striations; the pro- and mesopleuræ are not quite so strongly punctured as it. The white lines on the pronotum project backwards on the inner side; the basal two segments of the abdomen are closely and minutely punctured; the ventral surface is for the greater part white.

CNEMOPI MPLA, gen. nov.

Antennæ stout, thickened towards the apex; the last joint of the antennæ large, if anything longer than the preceding two joints united; the flagellum thickly covered with short pubescence. Face full; its apex obliquely depressed; the clypeus convex, distinctly separated from it; it is rounded behind; obliquely narrowed towards the apex; the middle of the apex is obliquely depressed and clearly separated. Areolet large, wide; the transverse cubital nervures being widely separated above; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial; the transverse median nervure in the hind wings is broken almost in the middle. Median segment short, smooth, not areolated. The basal five segments of the abdomen are distinctly punctured, and have wide and moderately deep transverse depressions. Legs short and stout; the fore tarsi are not much longer than the tibiæ; the last joint of the tarsi fully two times the length of the preceding.

The fore femora are shorter and thicker than the others; the eyes converge above, and are sinuate on the inner side; the temples are moderately large; the malar space is also moderately large. The form of the mandibles I am unable satisfactorily to describe; they become gradually narrowed to the apex, which is curved inwardly, and ends, apparently, in two short teeth. The abdominal segments are wider than long; the ovipositor is long, but shorter than the body.

The characteristics of this genus are the stout antennæ with their elongated apical joint; the wide areolet and the convex clypeus separated from the face by a deep furrow.

CNEMOPIMPLA PILOSA, sp. nov.

Black; the fore femora and tibiæ bright red; the head thickly covered with longish, the thorax with shorter, fuscous pubescence; wings clear hyaline, the stigma and nervures deep black. ♀. Length, 8; terebra, 5 mm.

Hab. Machachi, 9–10,000 ft.

Front and vertex shining, smooth; there is a deep curved furrow in front of the anterior ocellus; they are covered with long black hair. The face is more thickly covered with longer black hair, and is punctured. The mandibles are shagreened and sparsely punctured at the base. Palpi black and thickly covered with white hair. Mesonotum shining and thickly covered with blackish hair. The scutellum is more sparsely haired, smooth, and shining, as is also the post-scutellum, which has its basal depression bordered by a keel at the sides, and there are two indistinct ones in the middle. The basal five segments of the abdomen are closely and strongly punctured; the ventral four basal segments are for the greater part white; the apical four segments are narrowly edged with white.

PANISCINI.

PARABATES WHYMPERI, sp. nov.

Dark luteous, the eye orbits yellow; the palpi pale testaceous; the apex of the mandibles black; the wings clear hyaline and highly iridescent; the stigma pale testaceous, the nervures darker. ♀.

Hab. Tortosillas, Chimborazo, 13,300 ft.

Face closely punctured, less closely in the middle on the apical half, the apex in the middle impunctate; the clypeus is more sparsely punctured; its apex impunctate. Ocellar region blackish; the front over each antenna fuscous, and with some obscure curved keels. Face and clypeus thickly covered with pale hair; on the clypeus the hair is much longer. Mesonotum closely punctured. Scutellum closely and distinctly punctured, its sides distinctly keeled; the apex less distinctly keeled in the middle. The post-scutellar region thickly covered with longish pale woolly hair. Median segment closely transversely punctured. Pleuræ closely and uniformly punctured. Legs coloured like the body; the tibiæ and tarsi thickly covered with white pubescence.

CHRYSIDIDÆ.

ELAMPUS ANDINUS, sp. nov.

Green, largely marked with purple; the flagellum of the antennæ black; the wings hyaline, their nervures fuscous. ♀. Length, 4 mm.

Hab. Machachi, 9–10,000 ft.

Scape of antennæ purple, the flagellum black, almost bare. Head purple, the vertex behind with rosy tints, in front blue and green, this being also the case with the front, which has a broad shallow furrow in the middle. The vertex, except behind the ocelli, and the front are strongly and closely punctured; the hinder part of the vertex and the outer orbits are sparsely and finely punctured. The pro- and

mesonotum are smooth and shining, and are sparsely punctured; the mesonotum has a few large punctures on the lateral lobes. Scutellum with four rows of large round punctures on the sides, the apex bearing similar punctures; the centre is smooth, the smooth part becoming narrowed towards the apex. Median segment raised in the centre, where it is closely irregularly reticulated; this part is bounded laterally by a large basal and a smaller middle area, broader than long, and by a larger apical one with a round fovea in the centre. Propleuræ strongly and deeply punctured; the mesopleuræ coarsely reticulated, the reticulations being in oblique rows. Legs for the greater part blue, the tarsi blackish; the tibiæ and tarsi covered with a pale down. Abdomen minutely and closely punctured; the apical incision is larger than usual; broader, more rounded, at the base; in length it is almost as long as its width at the apex.

TENTHREDINIDÆ.

SELANDRIA ANDEANA, sp. nov.

Black; the greater part of the prothorax, the four basal segments of the abdomen, the apex of the femora narrowly, and the base of the tibiæ more broadly, pale luteous; the wings hyaline, with a distinct fuscous tinge, the nervures and stigma black. ♀. Length, 8–9 mm.

Hab. Machachi, 9–10,000 ft.

Antennæ black, thickly covered with short stiff black pubescence; distinctly tapering towards the apex, the joints clearly separated. Head entirely black, shining, thickly covered with short stiff black pubescence. Frontal area large, bounded laterally by broad keels its lower half deeper, its sides and apex rounded, and there is a roundish flat tubercle in the centre. Clypeus obscurely, finely, and closely punctured; its apex broadly, but not deeply, incised. In the centre of the vertex is a narrow longitudinal keel; at its sides is a large deep fovea. Thorax smooth and shining; the middle lobe of the mesonotum is clearly separated, and its middle is deeply keeled. Scutellum flat; its base is obliquely narrowed—somewhat \wedge -shaped and deeply separated; its apex is narrowly obscure luteous. Cenchri large, dull white. Legs thickly covered with a stiff pile; the calcaria are short; the patellæ large; the claws have a large almost straight spine near the middle. The second cubital cellule is slightly, but distinctly, longer than the third; near the base of the cubital nervure on the lower side is a short oblique projection; the accessory nervure in the hind wing is interstitial.

The male is similarly coloured; the antennæ are not much longer and hardly thinner than they are in the female.

This species was referred, in Mr. Whymper's 'Travels in the Great Andes,' p. 356, to *Strongylogaster*, but it agrees much better with *Selandria*.