

Description of a Cuckoo-wasp from the Hawaiian Islands
(Hymenoptera).

BY S. A. ROHWER.

Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.

(Presented at the meeting of August 4, 1921.)

So far only one species of Chrysididae has been recorded from the Hawaiian Islands, and it seems to be undescribed. It has, however, been known to the entomologists of the Islands only since June, 1914, when a specimen was taken by Mr. Potter and formed the basis of a short note presented by Swezey to the Hawaiian Entomological Society (see Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., Vol. 3, No. 2, 1915, p. 71). Since then the species has become more abundant, and in Proceedings of the Hawaiian Entomological Society (Vol. 3, No. 3, Sept., 1916, p. 142) Mant exhibited a number of specimens. The species has never been identified, but it has been assumed that it was introduced. In 1917 (Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., Vol. 3, p. 288), Bridwell records having found adults of this Chrysidid in nests of *Sceliphron* at Diamond Head, Oahu. To accompany a letter dated June 4, 1921, P. H. Timberlake sent six specimens of this wasp to the United States National Museum for identification and referred to them as follows:

"I also send six specimens of a Chrysidid which was first taken here in 1914, and is now fairly common in Oahu. It has not been taken on the other Islands, although Mr. Swezey saw one on Kauai last summer, but was unable to catch it. It is known to parasitize the common *Sceliphron caementarium*."

It is unfortunate that there are no records which would indicate the native home of this species. At first thought one would think that it had been introduced with its host, but this cannot be the case because there is no Chrysidid of the subgenus *Pentachrysis* known from the native home of *Sceliphron caementarium*. Certain species of Chrysidids* are known to

Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., V, No. 1, October, 1922.

* Besides those mentioned by Dalla Torre (Catalogue Hymenopterorum vol. 6, 1892) and Kohl (Ann. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien, bd. 32, 1918, p. 167) the following may be added: *Chrysis* (*Hexachrysis*) *durga* Bingham on *Sceliphron intrudens* Smith and *Chrysis* (*Trichrysis*) *tridens* Lepelletier on *Sceliphron caementarium* (Drury).

parasitize species of *Sceliphron*, and as the genus *Sceliphron* is known to occur in all zoological regions and the habits of many of the species are similar, it is fair to assume that if a Chrysidid parasitic on any species of this cosmopolitan genus was introduced into Hawaii it would easily adapt itself to the common species of the Islands.

I have compared the specimens before me with the descriptions of all the species assigned to the subgenus *Pentachrysis*, and am unable to find any description with which they will agree. The new species seems to be closely allied to the African *inops* Gribodo, but the transfrontal carina is much more deeply emarginate than it is in that species.

Chrysis (Pentachrysis) extraniens new species.

Female. Length 9.5 mm. Clypeus shining, with sparse distinct punctures, the apical margin with a deep, broad angulate emargination; frontal basin closely and rather finely punctured; at the sides the punctures are somewhat confluent and the surface is striato-punctate; across the top of the frontal depression there is a low nearly straight transverse ridge and above this a stronger, more complete ridge which is angulately emarginate medianly, and when seen from above appears as a deeply emarginate transfrontal carina; the area between these two carinae polished, impunctate; two irregular, raised lines extending dorsad of the frontal carina and enclosing the anterior ocellus in a large horse-hoof-shaped area; frons above carina and vertex with large, close punctures which are even closer in the postocellar area; posterior orbits with large punctures, the carina strong (less so dorsally) and extending to about the middle of the eye; malar space granular, its length subequal with the width of mandible at base (or length of pedicellum); antenna stout, the third joint subequal in length with four plus five, pronotum with its median length subequal with the medium length of the scutellum, the dorsal and anterior surfaces with large rather close punctures, the two surfaces not sharply separated, dorsally with a median longitudinal depression; pronotum longer laterally, the lateral and dorsal surfaces separated by a sharp carina, sides shining but with large punctures dorsally; scutum shining, with large punctures which are more widely separated than those of the pronotum; notauli straight, well-defined and foveolate; scutellum, postscutellum and middle area of propodeum forming a continuous surface which is covered with large, close (somewhat more widely separated on scutellum) punctures; lateral-dorsal area of propodeum granular basally and punctured apically; upper part of mesepisternum with large, close punctures; sides of propodeum striate; tergites shining, with rather large, well-defined punctures which are separated by a distance at least equal to their diameter; second and third tergites with an indistinct raised line medianly; the third tergite gently concave dorsally,

the subapical pits well defined, eight on each side of median ridge; apical margin of tergite with five triangular teeth of uniform size, the distance between the lateral teeth slightly greater than the distance between an intermediate and median tooth; seen from the side the ventral margin of the third tergite is straight.

Greenish-blue, with a bluish reflection on third tergite, a copperish reflection on sides of second tergite, and a dark purplish spot around ocelli and one covering the median area of the scutum; antenna beyond third joint black; legs entirely green; wings brownish-hyaline; venation black; head, thorax and legs with sparse gray hair.

Paratype females have the blue color of the body more pronounced than in the type and might be called blue-green. The subapical pits may be reduced to fourteen.

Male. Length 6 mm. Agrees well with the above characterization of the female, but the end of the third tergite is more pointed and the apical teeth are lower and more obtuse.

Type-locality.—Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii.

Allotype-locality.—Black Point, Oahu.

Described from five females and one male collected by P. H. Timberlake. The type female was collected on the laboratory window August 15, 1916. The allotype male was collected September 10, 1916. Three paratype females were collected at Honolulu on May 15, 1918, May 15, 1920, and June 22, 1919. The other female is labeled "Ex Sceliphron cells," "Diamond Head, Oahu, May, 1919."

Type, Allotype and Paratypes.—Cat. No. 24,645, U. S. Nat. Mus.