

8. HYMENOPTERA.

8. Chrysididæ

by

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The Chrysididæ do not appear to be, in Tropical Africa, numerous either as regards species or individuals.

Stilbum splendidum, F., var. *amethystinum*, F.

Chrysis splendida, FAB., Syst. Ent., 357. — *Chrysis amethystinum*, FAB., Syst. Ent., 359. — *Stilbum amethystinum*, SMITH, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1874, 470. — *Stilbum cyanurum* (FOER.), var. *amethystinum*, STADELMANN, Die Hym. Ost-Afr., 51. — *Stilbum splendidum*, MAGRETTI, Ann. del Mus. Civ. di Storia Nat. di Genova (2) 1, 534. — *Stilbum splendidum*, var. *amethystinum*, DU BUYSSON, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1897, 544.

Kilimandjaro: Kibonoto, lowlands, 1st March. — *Meru*, Ngare na nyuki, January.

Hexachrysis (Pyria) lyncea, F.

Chrysis lyncea, FAB., Syst. entom., 357, 4; MAGRETTI, Ann. d. Museo Civico di Storia Nat. di Genova (2), XIX, 54; GRIBODO, *l. c.* 1 (2), 316 (*Pyria*); STADELMANN, Die Hymen. Ost-Afrikas, 51; SCHLETTERER, Ann. d. l. Soc. Ent. Belg. XXXV, 30; MOCSARY, Mon. Chrysid., 582; ZAVATTARI, Il Ruwenzori, 112. — *Pyria canaliculata*, LEP., Hist. Nat. Ins. Hym. IV, 20; GERST., Peter's Reise Mossamb. 519. — *Pyria armata*, LEP., Enc. Meth. Ins. X, 495. — *Pyria lyncea*, SMITH, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1874, 464. — *Pyria Reichei*, SPINOLA, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. VII, 448.

Kilimandjaro: Kibonoto, cultivated zone, 1,300—1,900 m., 13th May. — *Meru* low lands, 25th November.

A common widely-distributed species.

Hexachrysis Sjöstedti, sp. nov.

Green, largely marked with blue, especially on the base of the pronotum, the greater part of the apical half of the mesonotum, the scutellum, base of 1st abdominal

segment, the 2nd segment slightly and the sides and apex of the 3rd, with the teeth, blue; the antennæ black from the 3rd joint, the scape green, the 2nd and 3rd joints green, largely tinged with brassy tints; wings fuscous violaceous, the hinder pair paler in tint, the stigma and nervures black. ♀.

Length 7 mm.

Kilimandjaro: Kibonoto, cultivated zone, 1,300—1,900 m. 7th May.

Covered somewhat thickly with pale pubescence, the hair on the head longer than it is on the thorax, on the latter longer than it is on the abdomen. The upper part of the head is closely rather strongly punctured, the punctures running into reticulations; the frontal depression closely finely transversely striated, the striæ finer on the inner than on the outer side; the centre with a fine longitudinal furrow. Mandibles bronze-coloured, brassy at the base. Basal slope of pronotum sparsely punctured round the top and sides; the lower half of the middle with a wide blackish furrow; the apical part is strongly, deeply punctured, the punctures round and clearly separated; there is a wide furrow in the middle of the basal half. Mesonotum slightly more strongly punctured; the parapsidal furrows complete, distinct. The scutellum and metanotum are much more strongly punctured than the mesonotum and more reticulated; the depressed sides of the metanotum; the depressed sides of the latter are more finely punctured, especially at the base; in the middle of the central part on its sides is a large, oblique ovoid fovea. The propleuræ in the centre form a large, deep conical depression, its apex a little longer than its length, transverse; from it, the depression becomes gradually roundly narrowed to the base. Mesopleuræ deeply punctured, more or less reticulated; the lower part smooth, depressed, longer longitudinally than vertically, the lower edge raised, especially in the centre. Apex of the abdomen smooth, the central teeth longer and more sharply pointed than the lateral; the foveæ are clearly defined and the central are deeper than the lateral.

***Pentachrysis kibonotoensis*, sp. nov.**

Dark green, thickly covered with short white pubescence, the flagellum of the antennæ and the tarsi black; the ocellar region, middle of occiput, the middle lobe of mesonotum, the base of the 2nd abdominal segment narrowly and of the 3rd broadly indigo blue, the pleuræ and the abdominal segments with slight brassy tints; the apex of the metanotum in the middle ends in a stout triangular tooth. Fore wings fuscous violaceous, the hinder almost hyaline, the nervures black. ♀.

Length 8 mm.

Kilimandjaro: Kibonoto, cultivated zone, 1,300—1,900 m. 19th May.

Antennal scape and basal 2 joints of the flagellum dull green, the flagellum black. Sides of front and of malar space densely covered with white pubescence. Frontal depression finely closely punctured, the upper part with some stout waved striæ; the edge above the depression is transverse, with the sides turned obliquely downwards; above it is an almost transverse keel, which does not extend beyond the outer ocelli, from which a narrower curved keel runs down to its outer edge from the outer ocelli. Thorax

closely, deeply but not very strongly punctured, the puncturation becoming stronger from the base towards the apex; the lower part of the propleuræ is hollowed and smooth, the hollow obliquely narrowed above to a point in the middle; the lower part is gradually roundly narrowed to a blunt point. The lower part of the mesopleuræ is bordered by a wide smooth furrow, bordered at the base and below, but not at the apex. The apex of the metanotum above forms 2 broadly rounded curves, *i. e.*, the centre and the sides form teeth; on either side of the centre of the base of the metanotum is a smooth fovea, bordered on the outer edge by a rounded keel. The teeth on apex of abdomen are small, sharp-pointed, the central and the outer are smaller than the others.

The ventral surface is largely tinged with brassy tints; the apical is largely blue; the centre is finely keeled, the keel becoming slightly stronger on the 3rd as compared with the basal segment.

***Hedychrum massaicum*, sp. nov.**

Green largely tinged with black, the sides of the metanotum and the 2nd abdominal segment with brassy tints, the middle of mesonotum, the sides of metanotum and the greater part of the 2nd abdominal segment indigo-blue; the flagellum of the antennæ and the tarsi black; wings fuscous violaceous, the hinder more hyaline, the nervures black. ♀.

Length 6 mm.

Kilimandjaro. 2nd November.

Puncturation on head and thorax close and strong; on the mesopleuræ it is stronger than on the mesonotum, the puncturation almost forming reticulations; it is stronger on the scutellum and middle of metanotum than on the mesonotum; the puncturation on the sides of the metanotum is weaker and forms reticulations; the sides of the metanotum project into longish teeth, which are longer than they are wide at the base; the part below them is hollowed in the centre, that between is transverse above; the inner part next to the scutellum, is smooth. Basal three fourths of the propleuræ closely, rather strongly striated and depressed at the apex; the apex itself is almost smooth and is obliquely dilated outwardly. Mesopleuræ with the central part strongly reticulated and narrowed below. Metapleuræ smooth, obscurely aciculated, the aciculations forming curves.
