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Notes and Descriptions of Crabronidae.

By S. A. ROHWER, Boulder, Colorado.

Rhopalum modestum Roh. [ENT. NEWS, June 1908, p 257].

I have seen two males of this species from Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin, July 27, 1907. They belong to the Public Museum of Milwaukee and bear the number 25,492. They differ from the type as follows: The middle lobe of the clypeus is not so acute and is broader; and the scape is entirely yellow.

♀. Length 6 mm. More robust than the male. Anterior margin produced in the middle into an acute narrow tooth, with a small, distinct, sharp tooth laterally. Distance between the eyes at the clypeus not as great as the width of the clypeus, counting the middle lobe. Space between the antennae distinctly greater than the space between the antennae and the eye margin. Fourth joint of the antennae twice or a little more than twice as long as the third and distinctly longer than the fifth; second and third joints of equal length; antennae simple. Furrow from lower ocellus not very strong. Depressions near lateral ocelli about the same as in *R. pedicellatus* Pack. Distance between the lateral ocelli about the same as that to the nearest eye margin; ocelli in a triangle. A low raised carina in the middle of dorsulum. Head and thorax shining, with rather close fine punctures. Metathorax without a basal enclosure; with a distinct, deep, longitudinal furrow, which broadens on the posterior face; sides of posterior face bounded by

357; lower section of basal nervure (not allowing for curve) 595; basal nervure apicad of transverso-medial 51; basal side of first submarginal cell 187, its lower side 731, its diameter measured from lower basal to upper apical corners 816; transverse (radial) diameter of second submarginal cell 187, its side on first discoidal 170; lower side of third submarginal 425; insertion of first to insertion of second recurrent nervures 374.

Hab.—Miocene shales of Florissant, 1908. In my table of Florissant bees (Bull-Mus. Comp. Zool. 1906) this runs to *Halictus florissantellus*, from which it differs by the broader, reddish abdomen; the light reddish nervures and stigma; the transversomedial separated from the basal nervure by a short interval, etc.

Two New Species of Coccinellidae (Coleoptera).

BY F. W. NUNENMACHER, Piedmont, Calif.

While working over some material collected near Goldfield, Nev., during the last year, I found two Coccinellidae which I consider belong to undescribed species. I therefore take this opportunity to make them known.

Coccinella vandykei n. sp.

Oval, strongly convex. Head, black, finely punctate, with two yellow spots on vertex. Thorax, black, shining, a little more coarsely punctured than the head, and with a quadrate yellow spot at each anterior angle. Elytra, bright red, finely but thickly punctured, and together marked with seven black spots. These latter are arranged as follows: A common large scutellar spot, and on each elytron, a small median one near the margin, a larger discoidal close to the suture, and a third large spot, more oblong than round or oval, placed subapically and closer to the margin than the suture. Under side black, the mesosternal epimeron and the metasternal epimeron yellow, moderately coarsely punctured throughout. L. .18 to .20 inch; w. .14 to .16.

Scarce, on sage brush at 6600 feet elevation Goldfield, Nev., VI, 29, '07.

I consider this species a form intermediate between *C. 9-notata* and *C. californica*, resembling the first most with regard to the elytral markings, and the latter most with regard to the markings of the head and thorax. The scutellar spot, with regard to its size and form, also more closely resembles that on *C. californica* than that on *C. 9-notata*.

With careful collecting in the northern parts of Nevada, I believe that forms might be discovered with characters so intermediate that we would be compelled to reduce this species to a variety of *C. 9-notata*. So far no connecting links have been discovered.

***Brachyacantha blaisdelli* n. sp.**

Oblong, not very convex. Head, yellow in the ♂, black in the ♀ and with a large yellow spot placed vertically, shining, finely but thickly punctured with very shallow punctures. Thorax of ♂, black, slightly more heavily punctured than the head, a broad yellow patch laterally, and with front and side margins lined with a narrow pale or whitish yellow band. Thorax of ♀, black, punctured as in the male, with a broad yellow patch laterally but with light marginal band only found on the side margins and ending abruptly at the front angles. Elytra, black, shining, the punctures the same as on the thorax. Each elytron with a fascia and a sub-apical spot. The fascia is placed in front of the middle, is narrowest at its outer part where it touches the margin, but on the inner edge, is dilated into an irregular rounded blotch which does not quite reach the suture and which gives off a spur that runs parallel with the suture until it joins the sub-apical spot thus forming a sort of vitta. The confluence of the spur with the sub-apical spot is found in the ♀ but not in the ♂. Under side of thorax yellow; not strongly punctured; of body, black; femur, dark; knees, tibia, and tarsi testaceous. L. .18 to .20 in inch; w. .12 to .15.

Description based upon ♂ and ♀ taken at Goldfield, Nev., VI, 29, '07, by the author. Have also several other specimens from same locality and have seen several specimens taken by Dr. F. E. Blaisdell, at Mesa Grande, Sonoma Co., Calif., and one taken by Mr. F. C. Clark at Napa, Calif.

This species is closely related to *B. dentipes* Fab, but can be readily separated from it by the following characters: the form more narrow and less convex, by *B. dentipes*, having the markings of the front and sides of the thorax of the same color, orange, while *B. blaisdelli* has them of a different color, and with the front margin narrower. The tubercles in *B. blaisdelli* are more prominent and with a greater space between them; the fourth, fifth and sixth ventral segments are depressed, and the spine of the anterior tibia is not so strongly developed as it is in *B. dentipes*.