

THE ANNALS

AND

MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

[SEVENTH SERIES.]

No. 56. AUGUST 1902.

XII.—*Descriptions of new Species of Fossorial Hymenoptera from the Khasia Hills, Assam.* By P. CAMERON.

[Concluded from p. 69.]

Salix intimellus, sp. n.

Niger, antennis, clypeo, labro, orbitis oculorum, antennis, tibiis tarsisque ferrugineis; alis flavo-hyalinis, basi nigra. ♂.
Long. 22 mm.

The apical joints of the antennæ are infuscated. The inner orbits and the outer above are narrowly lined with rufous; the parts between and below the antennæ including the labium are rufo-testaceous; the mandibles are black, rufous above to shortly beyond the middle; palpi black. Thorax velvety black, thickly covered with black hairs; the median segment transversely striated. Legs black; the tibiæ, except at the extreme apex, and the hinder tarsi rufo-testaceous; the four anterior tarsi blackish testaceous; the tarsi have one stout tooth near the base. Wings yellowish hyaline, deep blackish violaceous behind the transverse basal nervure and on the lower side to shortly beyond the submedian nervure. Abdomen velvety black.

Belongs to the section with one tooth on the claws, in which it forms almost a group by itself. It has a considerable resemblance to *S. bellicosus*, but that belongs to a different group.

Salix khasianus, sp. n.

Black; the antennæ, the head, except round the ocelli, the apical half of the pronotum, and the legs ferruginous; the coxæ, trochanters, and the base of the femora narrowly black; the apical three segments of the abdomen rufous, the last thickly covered with rufous hair; the wings uniformly dark fuscous-violaceous, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Long. 23 mm.

Antennæ ferruginous, the scape covered with a pale pile, bare. The greater part of the occiput and the ocellar region are black; the vertex is sparsely covered with long black hair; the front has a shallow but distinct furrow in the centre. Apical region of the clypeus sparsely covered with long black hair; the apex of the labrum is incised. The mandibles are of a paler colour than the head; their apex deep black. Thorax black, except the apical half of the pronotum, which is rufous; the mesonotum has a brownish pile; the scutellums are flat; the median segment is irregularly transversely striated. The coxæ and trochanters are thickly covered with a dull golden pile on the lower side; the claws have one basal tooth. Abdomen black; the apical three or four segments rufous; the last thickly covered with rufous pubescence.

Looks at first sight like one of the varieties of *S. bipartitus*, but, apart from the differences in coloration, it may be known from it by the minute—not large stout—tooth on the claws. It wants the golden pile found on the head and thorax of *S. consanguineus*, which has also the prothorax entirely, and the mesonotum and the scutellum also, reddish yellow, and the front immaculate; its ocelli are more widely separated, especially the posterior, which are separated from each other by a distinctly greater distance than they are from the anterior, which is not the case with the present species.

Salix assamensis, sp. n.

Long. 17 mm. ♀.

This species looks like a small example of *S. DeNicevillii*, but, apart from its smaller size (*DeNicevillii* is from 20–30 mm. in length), its body is much less pilose, it having hardly any hair; the postscutellum is more prominent, and has the sides and apex more obliquely sloped; the median segment has a more oblique straight slope from the base to the apex, the latter not being depressed, and the third transverse cubital nervure is broadly rounded, while with the larger

species its upper half has a straight oblique slope. Antennæ fulvous, paler towards the apex. Head bright rufo-fulvous, covered thickly with a golden pile; the vertex bears a few longish black hairs. Clypeus broadly rounded at the apex; the apical half bears some long dark fulvous hairs. Mandibles coloured like the head; the apex broadly black. Ocelli in a triangle; the hinder separated from each other by a slightly less distance than they are from the eyes. Thorax thickly covered with a golden pile; bare except for a few longish hairs on the scutellums; the base of the mesonotum and of the median segment black. The median segment short, with a somewhat steep rounded slope; it is irregularly, somewhat widely, transversely striated, and is furrowed down the middle, the furrow becoming wider towards the apex. The base of the meso- and metapleuræ more or less blackish, as is also the sternum. Wings yellowish hyaline, with a distinct fuscous-violaceous tinge; the nervures fulvous; the first and third transverse cubital nervures are roundly curved, the second is oblique and roundly curved outwardly on the lower half. Legs coloured like the body; the four hinder coxæ broadly black at the base behind; the single tooth on the claws is short and stout. Abdomen of a darker red than the thorax, shining, bare, except on the apical segment, which is covered with long fuscous hair and with a bright golden pile.

Salix junctellus, sp. n.

Niger, dense aureo-sericeus; antennis nigris, basi late rufa; alis flavo-hyalinis, apice fumato. ♂ et ♀.
Long. 22 mm.

The five basal joints of the antennæ rufous, the others black. Head above the clypeus black, densely covered with golden pubescence and more sparsely with longish pale hair; the clypeus apparently fulvous and densely covered with depressed fulvous pubescence; its apex slightly waved, trilobate. Mandibles ferruginous, densely covered with depressed fulvous pubescence; the apex black. Thorax black, densely covered with depressed golden pubescence. Legs ferruginous, the coxæ and trochanters black; the apices of the basal tarsal joints and the apical two entirely black; the claws with one tooth at the base. Wings yellowish hyaline, the nervures fulvous, the apex smoky from the end of the radial cellule; the first and second cubital cellules are equal in length above; the first recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle, the second at the apex of the basal third.

Abdomen densely golden sericeous above, below not so densely; the apical segments densely covered with stiff fulvous hairs. The ground-colour of the body is black; it is the dense pile which gives it the golden appearance. In addition to the hairs the pygidium is thickly covered with bright, stiff, golden pubescence; the second transverse cubital nervure is broadly and roundly curved outwardly, not straight and oblique as with the allied species.

Allied to *S. sericosoma*, Sm., from which it differs in having the antennæ longer and more slenderly built, in having the apex of the wings distinctly fuscous, in the second transverse cubital nervure roundly curved outwardly, in the second or third apical segment of the abdomen not being ferruginous, and the coxæ and trochanters are black.

Salix curvinervis, sp. n.

Rufo-ferrugineus; abdomine nigro lineato; alis brunneo-fumatis, nervo basali curvato; pedibus ferrugineis; coxis subtus nigris. ♀. Long. 18-19 mm.

Antennæ short, stout, bare, ferruginous, as is also the head. Eyes parallel, hardly converging above; the ocelli separated from them by the same distance they are from each other; the front is thickly covered with short reddish-green pubescence and is furrowed down the middle. Apex of clypeus transverse, the sides oblique; mandibles ferruginous, black at the apex. Pro- and mesonotum dark ferruginous, thickly covered with golden pile, which shines in certain lights. Median segment irregularly, not very closely, striated, its apex with an oblique slope; the lower side and apices of the meso- and metapleuræ and their bases more broadly black. Legs coloured like the body; their coxæ are black behind; the claws have a large apical and a smaller basal tooth. Wings dark fulvo-hyaline, with a slight violaceous tint; the nervures pale yellowish; the first cubital cellule is shorter than the second at top and bottom; the first transverse cubital nervure is oblique, the second is straight, the third roundly curved; the first recurrent nervure is interstitial, the second is received near the apex of the basal third of the cellule; the accessory nervure in the hind wing is interstitial. Abdomen with the base of the petiole broadly, its apex narrowly, the base and apex of the second and third, and the base of the last distinctly, and the middle segments indistinctly, banded with black; the pygidium is thickly covered on the middle and apex with long bright fulvous hair, the apex is smooth and shining,

its sides distinctly keeled; the ventral segments are more broadly banded with black.

A species easily known by the roundly-curved transverse basal nervure. The male is similarly coloured to the female. The colour of the wings varies: in some examples it is deep fuscous violaceous, the brownish tint being absent. The species comes close to *S. fenestratus*, Sm.

Salix brevipennis, sp. n.

Niger, dense aureo-hirtus, basi antennarum late ferruginea; pedibus abdominisque apice rufo-flavis; alis fusco-violaceis, nervis stigmatum nigris. ♀.

Long. 18 mm.

Belongs to the section with bifid claws and with "wings fuscous brown or black, with generally a brilliant purple-blue or green effulgence," and to the group with "hyaline spots in the fore wings." It comes nearest to *S. placidus*, Bingham, which differs from it in having the hyaline cloud in the first discoidal and the second submedial cellules, and differs further in the pile on the head and thorax being "silvery grey," not golden; the head largely marked with yellow; the coxæ black and the abdomen only black at the base, not black, fulvous at the apex.

The five basal joints of the antennæ ferruginous, the rest black. Head black, thickly covered with golden pubescence; the clypeus ferruginous, black at the base; the apex transverse, the sides rounded; the apex of the labrum rounded, fringed with long fuscous hairs; the mandibles rufous; the apex deep black; the palpi testaceous yellow; the eyes distinctly converge towards the bottom; the ocelli are separated from the eyes by a greater distance than they are from each other. Prothorax large, the base transverse, the sides rounded, above thickly covered with depressed golden pubescence, as is also the mesonotum. The scutellum and post-scutellum not much raised. The median segment has on the apex an oblique slope and is stoutly transversely striated. Pro- and mesopleuræ covered with golden pubescence and with shallow punctures; the upper part of the metapleuræ at the base smooth and limited by an oblique keel; the base below this smooth, opaque, and marked with a few scattered punctures, over the coxæ strongly punctured; the apical division strongly obliquely striated, punctured near the spiracles. Mesosternum thickly covered with golden pubescence and furrowed down the middle. Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous; on the base of the discoidal cellule is a

hyaline spot, followed by a dark one; the radial nervure is curved; the first cubital cellule at the top is, if anything, longer than the third; the first recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond, the second in the middle of the cellule. Legs entirely rufo-fulvous, covered (especially on the tibiæ) with a golden down; the claws bifid, the basal claw shorter and thicker; the tibial spines rufous. Abdomen black, covered with golden depressed pubescence; the basal segment not much narrowed at the base, the apex of the third and fourth segments and the apical ones ferruginous.

The wings are shorter than usual, not extending beyond the middle of the abdomen.

Pompilus laticollis, sp. n.

Niger, abdomine purpureo, prothorace rufo; alis violaceis, basi hyalinis. ♀.

Long. 18 mm.

Antennæ as long as the thorax, distinctly tapering towards the apex, bare. Head shining, impunctate, pruinose; the sides of the clypeus broadly rounded, the centre transverse. The inner orbits from the top of the eye-incision are bordered with pallid yellow; the top of the occiput to the middle of the eyes lined with red. Ocelli . . .; they are separated from the eyes by a less distance than they are from each other. Prothorax red; meso- and metathorax black, densely pruinose; the apex of the metathorax is roundly concave, the sides triangular; it has a slightly oblique slope and is furrowed down the middle. Wings violaceous, the base to near the transverse basal nervure hyaline; the hinder pair have slightly more than the basal half hyaline; at the top the second cubital cellule is twice the length of the third, below they are equal; the first transverse cubital nervure is sharply obliquely angled above the middle, the second is only very slightly oblique, the third is roundly curved; the first recurrent nervure is received at the base of the apical third, the second near the middle. Legs pruinose; the claws bifid, the basal claw thick. Abdomen bluish purple, pruinose; the pygidium has a deep depression, longer than broad, at the apex.

Belongs to the *Ferreola* group. The head is concave in front, transverse behind; the sides of the elongated prothorax project behind to the middle of the tegulæ; there is a narrow oblique furrow on the middle of the mesopleuræ. It comes nearest to *P. circe*, Cam., but is a larger species; the prothorax is not longer than the mesothorax, being broader

than long, not longer than broad as in *circe*, while in the latter it is slightly but distinctly narrowed in the middle.

The male is smaller, the yellowish border behind the eyes narrower and less distinct, and the third cubital cellule is much more narrowed on the top, being there almost only the half of the length of the space bounded by the second recurrent and the third transverse cubital nervures.

Pompilus Hookeri, sp. n.

Niger, abdomine fere purpureo; alis violaceis, basi late hyalinis. ♂.
Long. 15 mm.

Head transverse behind and little developed behind the eyes, shining, the front and vertex sparsely covered with white pubescence; the hinder ocelli are placed in deep pits and are separated from each other by about double the length they are from the eyes; the front and clypeus are thickly covered with silvery pubescence, the apex of the clypeus is almost transverse, the sides obliquely rounded. Mandibles dark rufous before the apex. Palpi black, thickly covered with white pubescence. Thorax densely pruinose, the pubescence giving it a pale appearance; on the sides of the mesonotum are two not very distinct longitudinal furrows. Scutellum large, dilated at the sides on the base; the sides at the apex rounded. The apex of the median segment is roundly incised, the dilated parts seen from the side are rounded. The furrow in the middle of the mesopleuræ is deep, distinct, and moderately wide; the apex is distinctly crenulated; the depressions between the keels are deep and longest in the middle of the pleuræ. The lower part of the metapleuræ is slightly depressed and bears some stout irregular striæ. Legs pruinose, the spines black. Abdomen velvety and with a distinct purple tint, the sides, apex, and ventral surface covered with black hairs; the apical ventral surface is incised in the middle. The wings are blackish violaceous from shortly behind the transverse basal nervure, the rest clear hyaline; the first cubital cellule is one-third longer than the second above; the first recurrent nervure is received near the base of the basal third, the second shortly beyond the middle of the cellule; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. The claws are rufous and bifid.

This species comes near to *P. ilus*, Bing., but is, I believe, judging from the descriptions, distinct. In *ilus* the wings are hyaline for half their length; the clypeus is "widely emarginate anteriorly," while in the present species it is

transverse; the sides of the metathorax are said to be produced into "sharp tubercles," here broadly rounded; the emargination is said to be "longitudinally striated," here there are only three stout irregular keels. If the figure of *ilus* (Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1893, pl. i. fig. 7) is correct, then *ilus* differs from our species in having the first cubital cellule on the top distinctly shorter than the second, whereas in our species it is the second which is distinctly shorter than the first. In *Hookeri* the third transverse cubital nervure is not broadly rounded, but has an oblique straight slope above.

Pompilus subfervens, sp. n.

Niger, antennis, capite, linea pronoti, macula mesonoti, scutello pedibusque ferrugineis; apice antennarum, coxis, trochanteribus basique femorum nigris; alis violaceis. ♀.

Long. 14 mm.

Antennæ with the apical three joints black; the scape covered with short golden pubescence. Head shining, the cheeks and the clypeus sparsely covered with a short golden pile; above there is a broad black band extending from behind the ocelli to near the base of the antennæ, where it is divided in the middle by a tubercle which has an elongated fovea in the middle above; there is a narrow furrow below the eyes, which distinctly converge above; the hinder ocelli are separated from the eyes by the same distance they are from each other. Apex of clypeus rounded; mandibles black, ferruginous at the apex; palpi fulvo-testaceous. Pronotum broadly ferruginous behind, its sides there with an oblique slope to the middle; in the centre of the mesonotum behind is a large mark, slightly narrowed towards the apex, its sides projecting at the base. Scutellum flat, ferruginous above, except narrowly at the apex. Median segment with a gradually rounded slope, thickly covered with peach-coloured pubescence and sparsely with black hairs; the apex is indistinctly transversely striated. Legs ferruginous; the coxæ, trochanters, and base of femora black; the apices of the joints of the posterior tarsi and the apical joint of the middle and posterior entirely black; the tooth on the middle of the claw is distinct. Wings uniformly deep violaceous; the first cubital cellule is shortly but distinctly longer than the second above; the first recurrent nervure is received near the second transverse cubital nervure, the second near the base of the apical third of the cellule; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Abdomen deep velvety black, shining;

the pygidium testaceous, sparsely covered with long black hairs; the epipygium is also testaceous. The spines on the tibiae and tarsi are longer and stouter than usual; the tarsi are thickly spined on the lower side. The first recurrent nervure is received nearer the transverse cubital than usual, more as in *Salius*. Claws with a small erect tooth.

There is no transverse furrow on the second ventral segment; the tibiae and tarsi are thickly and stoutly spined. The females and males are similarly coloured. The species comes close to *P. bracatus*, Bing.

Pompilus Campbelli, sp. n.

Niger, dense argenteo-pruinosis; alis fumatis, basi fere hyalinis. ♀.
Long. fere 10 mm.

The lower part of the front, the face, and clypeus densely covered with silvery pubescence, smooth and shining; on the lower part of the front above the antennae is a distinct, moderately wide, and deep longitudinal furrow. The sides of the clypeus are broadly rounded; the palpi black; mandibles at the base thickly covered with silvery pubescence. Thorax densely pruinose, entirely smooth and shining. Wings from the transverse basal nervure fuscous, with a slight but distinct violaceous tint; the base almost hyaline; the hinder wings hyaline, with the apex smoky; the first and second cubital cells above are equal in length; the first and third transverse cubital nervures are roundly curved, the second is straight, oblique; the first recurrent nervure is received near the base of the apical third, the second very shortly behind the middle of the cell. Legs pruinose, especially at the base; the spines and calcaria are black; the apices of the tarsi have a fuscous tint; the claws are rufous. The abdomen has a slight bluish tint towards the apex; the base pruinose; the third and fourth ventral segments with tufts of longish hair; the last ventral segment is bluntly keeled down the middle.

Pompilus implicitanus, sp. n.

Niger, dense argenteo-pruinosis; alis fusco-violaceis, cellula cubitali
1^a longiore quam 2^a. ♂.
Long. 13 mm.

Front and vertex sparsely pilose; the face and clypeus densely covered with silvery pubescence; the upper part of the front indistinctly, the lower half distinctly longitudinally

furrowed. Base of mandibles thickly covered with silvery pubescence, the apex piceous. Thorax densely pruinose, smooth and shining. Legs pruinose, the coxæ white through the white pile, the spines and calcaria black. Wings dark brownish fuscous, with a distinct violaceous iridescence, the base more hyaline, the hinder pair with the hyaline part broader; the first cubital cellule above is shortly but distinctly longer than the second; the first transverse cubital nervure has a distinct rounded curve, the second is straight and oblique, the third has a less distinctly rounded curve than the first; the first recurrent nervure is received at the base of the apical third, the second very shortly beyond the middle; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. Abdomen pruinose, the middle ventral segments sparsely pilose.

This species agrees closely with *P. Campbelli*; it is larger, has the wings of a much darker and uniform violaceous tint; the third transverse cubital nervure is not so roundly curved, the transverse basal nervure is interstitial, and the ventral segments are not covered with longish hair.

Tiphia khasiana, sp. n.

Nigra, femoribus posterioribus rufis; medio metanoti tricarinato; alis fusco-hyalinis, nervis fuscis, stigmatе nigro. ♀.
Long. 11 mm.

Antennæ stout, the scape fringed with long silvery hair; the flagellum covered with a pale microscopic pile; the basal four joints of the flagellum are produced at the apex. Head shining, sparsely covered with long white hair; the front and vertex sparsely punctured except for a broad band below the ocelli; the face and base of the clypeus are closely punctured; the rest of the clypeus is smooth and shining, its apex with a slight, broad, rounded incision. Mandibles broadly rufous in the middle and fringed with long pale fulvous hair; the palpi are dark testaceous. Thorax shining, the basal slope of the pronotum impunctate below, above closely punctured; the apex with two rows of punctures, the basal being the finer; the extreme apex is impunctate. Mesonotum with large punctures; the postscutellum is closely and finely punctured except at the base. Median segment aciculated, most strongly on the basal part; there are three central keels, the inner one does not quite reach to the apex. Propleuræ aciculated; the base is smooth above; there is an oblique furrow near the middle; the part below this is closely striated. The middle of the mesopleuræ is closely

punctured and thickly covered with white hair; the base of the metapleuræ is aciculated, the rest closely obliquely striated. The basal half of the mesosternum is punctured; on the apex in the middle is a Λ -shaped depression with a furrow down its middle. Wings hyaline, with a distinct fuscous tinge; the stigma is black; the nervures are fulvo-testaceous. Legs black; the four hinder femora are bright red; the outer side of the tibiæ thickly covered with silvery hair; the spines are rufous. Abdomen shining, the middle and basal segments with two rows of punctures; the apical segments are almost entirely punctured and thickly covered with long white hair; the apical half of the pygidium is rufous and smooth, the basal strongly punctured and covered with long white hair. The upper part of the second transverse cubital nervure is roundly curved, the lower straight.

Comes nearest to *T. cassiope*, Cam., which may be known from it by the apex of the clypeus being transverse.

Tiphia canaliculata, sp. n.

Black, thickly covered with white pubescence, which on the apical abdominal segments has a more fulvous hue; the wings fuscous hyaline, highly iridescent; the stigma and nervures black; the median segment with three longitudinal keels, the apex of the segment depressed and stoutly longitudinally striated. ♂.

Long. 12 mm.

Antennæ black, stout; the scape thickly covered with long glistening white hair; the base of the flagellum with a white pile. Head opaque, closely rugosely punctured, more shining, less closely and more strongly punctured on the ocellar region. Clypeus shining, closely and somewhat strongly punctured; the apex roundly transverse. Mandibles black, their base covered with long white glistening hair. Pronotum closely and distinctly punctured, except on the hinder edge, which is smooth and shining. Mesonotum rugosely, rather closely punctured, except on the sides, which are raised, clearly separated, and become wider gradually towards the apex. Scutellum strongly and deeply punctured, except on the apex and in the middle. Postscutellum closely and strongly punctured, except in the middle at the apex. Median segment coarsely aciculated, with three parallel keels; the outer do not reach to the apex, only to the base of the furrow, which is wide and deep; it is longitudinally striated; the apical slope is coarsely shagreened and bears some indistinct striæ; the ocelli are placed in an oval depression on the

lower side at the base. The upper half of the propleuræ coarsely aciculated, the lower closely obliquely striated. Mesopleuræ closely and somewhat strongly punctured and covered thickly with white pubescence. Metapleuræ strongly obliquely striated, the striæ becoming more widely separated towards the apex. Mesosternum punctured, irregularly and widely furrowed in the middle. The alar nervures are fuscous; the second transverse cubital nervure is united to the radius at the foot of the apical abscissa, which is thickened above the junction. Abdomen shining, obsoletely punctured; the apical segments are thickly covered with pale fuscous pubescence; the base of the underside of the petiole has a distinct tooth, which is broadly rounded at the base; the apex is straight and oblique, from it a keel extends to the middle. The apices of the ventral segments are fringed with long dark fuscous hair. Legs entirely black except the lower side of the fore tibiæ; the hair is thick and white; the calcaria and the tarsal spines are pale rufous.

The transverse median nervure is placed shortly behind the transverse basal.

Myzine Rothneyi, sp. n.

Black, the four posterior trochanters, femora, and tibiæ red; the wings fuscous violaceous; the median segment with two keels, which unite before the top of the apical slope, the apex of the segment reticulated.

Long. 18-19 mm.

Flagellum of antennæ fuscous beneath, the scape covered with white hair. Front and vertex rugosely coarsely punctured, the punctures running into reticulations above the antennæ. Mandibles black, dull piceous beyond the middle. The basal part of the pronotum coarsely aciculated, smooth and shining on the apex, and thickly covered with short white hair; the apical part coarsely closely punctured, its basal slope smooth. The base of the mesonotum smooth, impunctate, the apical part with large deep punctures. Scutellum with large, deep, irregular, elongated punctures, all clearly separated; the postscutellum minutely punctured, but not closely. The basal half of the basal part of the median segment closely rugosely punctured, the apical reticulated, punctured; the apical slope bears shallow round punctures, which are sparser in the centre; on the basal part are two keels, which unite before the top of the apical slope. Propleuræ strongly punctured at the base, the middle smooth, the apex closely finely striated, the striæ becoming weaker at

the apex. Mesopleuræ coarsely rugosely punctured. Meta-pleuræ longitudinally striated, the striæ weaker at the base. Wings fuscous violaceous, the hinder pair paler than the anterior; the stigma and nervures dark fuscous; the third transverse cubital nervure is interstitial, with the nervure bounding the top of the radial cellule; the latter is clearly separated from the radius. Legs thickly covered with white hairs; those on the tarsi have a fulvous hue. Abdomen shining, sparsely minutely punctured; the pygidium is more strongly punctured, except on the apex; the ventral surface is sparsely covered with white hair.

A distinct species, not nearly allied to any of those already described. It is one of the largest species.

XIII.—*Some Notes on Nomenclature* *.

By FREDERICK PICKARD CAMBRIDGE, B.A., F.Z.S.

IN an ordinary way it would not be necessary to make any reply to Dr. Dahl's "One Word more on the International Rules of Nomenclature" (Zool. Anzeiger, Bd. xxv. Feb. 1902), for he considers this to be the last word. Since, however, he asks for some answer to his questions, and has, as he says, taken up his pen for my special enlightenment, it would be uncourteous were I to refuse to return the compliment.

In the first place, Dahl complains that I am upsetting the unanimity which has hitherto prevailed as to the types of genera, and quotes *Gnaphosa*, *Micromata*, and *Salticus* as instances. In the case of the last genus, however, Simon, in the latest part of his Hist. Nat. Araignées, gives *scenicus* as the type; whereas Thorell and nearly all authors, including Simon himself, have hitherto regarded *formicarius* as the type. I might add a few more instances. Thorell gave *sisyphium*, Clerck, as the type of *Theridion*; Simon gives *redimitum*, Linn. Simon restores *Araneus*; Thorell, until quite lately, upheld *Epeira*. Thorell again gives us *lugubris*, Walck., as the type of *Lycosa*; Simon gives us *tarentula*, Rossi. Thorell regarded *mirabilis*, Clerck, as the type of *Ocyale*; Simon gives us *atalanta*, Aud., &c. &c. So much for the prevailing unanimity. But I may be permitted to suggest that Dr. Dahl need not exercise himself over the iniquity of changing a name or two here and there, seeing

* Cf. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, vol. viii. p. 403 (Nov. 1901).



Cameron, Peter. 1902. "XII.—Descriptions of new species of Fossorial Hymenoptera from the Khasia Hills, Assam." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 10, 77–89.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930208678641>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/63688>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/00222930208678641>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/59982>

Holding Institution

University of Toronto - Gerstein Science Information Centre

Sponsored by

University of Toronto

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.