

On an undescribed Genus and species of *Oxyura*
(*Proctotrypidae*) from Kuching, Borneo. (Hym.)

By P. Cameron, New Mills by Stockport (England).

Paracalyzoa gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Calyzoa* Westw., the ♂ having the antennae armed with 10 long, stout rami, which become stouter towards the apex, as in that genus; but it may be readily separated from Westwood's genus by the transverse median nervure being interstitial with the transverse basal, instead of being received beyond it; the transverse basal nervure is roundly curved; there are no indications of a 2nd discoidal cellule, the nervures being entirely absent. The metanotum, instead of being regularly longitudinally sulcate and transversely striolated, bears 3 distinct keels in the middle. The prothorax is longer than the mesothorax; the metanotum has a steep slope; its centre is keeled, transversely striated from shortly above the middle. Legs stout, pilose; the claws with a distinct tooth near the middle. The prothorax is roundly narrowed in front, and is as long as the head. Mandibles ending in a stout tooth, which is sharper, not so stout, in the ♂ as it is in the ♀. The transverse median nervure is roundly curved outwardly; there is a distinct, longish stigma of equal width.

Paracalyzoa hirtipennis sp. nov.

Black, the head, pro- and mesothorax and the 3rd and following segments of the abdomen densely covered with blackish pubescence; the wings rufo-fulvous, densely covered with black pubescence, the nervures rufo-fulvous; smooth and shining; the metanotum with 3 longitudinal keels, the outer converging a little towards the apex; the space between them transversely striated, the striae extending slightly beyond the outer keels; the outer parts finely, closely transversely aciculated; the outer edge with a distinct furrow, irregularly crenulated, and which does not extend to the end of the basal part; across the apex is a wider and deeper furrow; on its centre is a stout keel, with 3 others placed at irregular distances on either side; the outer edge is depressed. Pro- and mesopleurae smooth, except for some striae on a curved depression on the lower part of the latter. Metapleurae closely, somewhat strongly longitudinally striated; there is a stronger belt of striae on the base and a more irregular, rougher one on the lower part of the apex. Palpi and mandibles, except the apex, rufo-testaceous. Antennae stout,

the underside of the flagellum dark rufo-testaceous; its basal 2 joints are equal in length, the 3rd is a little longer; the 1st has the sides rounded. Parapsidal furrows deep, becoming gradually widened towards the apex. Temples wide, narrowed, not so long as the eyes above. Occiput transverse. Ocelli in a triangle, the posterior placed shortly behind the eyes; they are separated from the eyes by 3 times the distance they are from each other. Clypeus and mandibles, except at the apex, rufous; the face keeled down the middle. There is a distinct fovea on either side of the base of the scutellum. ♀.

The basal ramus of the ♂ antennae is distinctly, the 2nd is slightly shorter than the others; the 2nd, 3rd and 4th are thinner, the apical thicker than the others; all are densely covered with a short fuscous pile. On the outerside of the mesonotum is a shorter, narrower furrow of equal width, than the central pair.

Length 6 mm.

Zur Kenntnis der Arten der Pompiliden-Gattung *Wesmaelinus* Costa (*Salus* aut., *Homonotus* Kohl).

Von Carl Schirmer, Buckow.

Im Jahre 1857 veröffentlichten die Berliner Entomologen Ruthe und Stein in der Stettiner Ent. Zeitung p. 311—316 eine Aufzählung von „Spheciden und Chrysiden der Umgebung Berlins“. Außer der nur namentlichen Angabe der vorkommenden Arten wurden p. 312 auch die Beschreibungen von zwei *Wesmaelinus*-Arten bekannt gegeben, und zwar von *W. germanicus* Mus. Ber. und von *W. taeniatus* Ziegl. i. lit., die beide Dahlbom nicht aufgeführt hatte. Die dritte Art *W. sanguinolentus* Fbr. wurde nur als vorkommend aufgezählt.

Von diesen drei Arten ist die letztgenannte die einzige Art, die von allen späteren Hymenopterologen und auch von mir wiederholt gesammelt wurde und die auch in dem neuen Kataloge französischer Hymenopteren von Jules De Gaulle p. 129 nur allein aufgeführt wird.

Von den beiden andern Arten sind dagegen bis heute keine weiteren Stücke gefunden worden, und trotz jahrelanger Bemühungen meinerseits konnte ich weder in der engeren noch weiteren Umgebung Berlins davon etwas entdecken.

Was nun die Beschreibung des *W. germanicus* anbetrifft, so hat Prof. Dr. E. L. Taschenberg, Halle, in seinen Hymenopteren Deutschlands p. 211 dieselbe zwar ziemlich wörtlich wieder-



Cameron, Peter. 1909. "On an undescribed Genus and species of *Oxyura* (Proctotrypidae) from Kuching, Borneo. (Hym.)." *Deutsche entomologische Zeitschrift* 1909(3), 377–378. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mmnd.48019090303>.

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