

XI. — Two New Wasps of the Genus
Ampulex.—By ROWLAND E. TURNER, F.Z.S.,
F.E.S.

Ampulex atrohirta, sp. n.

Viridi-cærulea, nitida; antennis tarsisque nigris; mandibulis piceis; tibiis anticis infra, femoribusque posticis rufis; alis hyalinis, ante apicem late infumatis; vena prima transverso-cubitali oblitterata.

Long. 16 mm.

♀.—Antennæ short and stout, the second joint of the flagellum equal in length to the third. Scape, clypeus, front, pronotum and sides of the mesonotum rather thickly clothed with long black hairs. Clypeus with a longitudinal carina, very narrowly produced at the apex and ending in a shallowly emarginate process overhanging the mandibles. Head deeply punctured, a very large space surrounding the ocelli smooth and shining. Eyes converging very slightly towards the vertex, where they are separated by a distance about twice as great as the length of the second joint of the flagellum; ocelli in an equilateral triangle, very near together; head not produced behind the eyes. Pronotum without a sulcus or tubercle, deeply but not closely punctured, broader than long; mesonotum deeply but sparsely punctured anteriorly, almost smooth posteriorly; scutellum smooth, with a row of deep punctures at the base and at the apex. Mesopleuræ deeply punctured, without a longitudinal groove. Median segment half as broad again at the base as long, the tooth at the posterior angles very short and blunt, the third longitudinal carina is almost twice as far in the middle from the second as from the fourth, the space between the second and third carinæ more finely striated than the space between the first and second. Abdomen smooth and shining, the second dorsal segment nearly half as long again as broad; apical

segments moderately compressed laterally. Radial cell pointed at the apex; only two cubital cells, the third abscissa of the radius half as long as the second, so that the second transverse cubital nervure is received at a considerable distance from the apex of the radial cell. The penultimate joint of the tarsi is more than half as long as the apical joint, which is inserted at the base of the penultimate.

Hab.—Limbang River, Sarawak. April, 1910. (J. C. Moulton.)

This does not seem to be very near to any described species, though resembling *A. trichiosoma*, Cam., in the long black hairs on the head and thorax, but the head in that species is narrowed into a neck behind the eyes.

Ampulex moultoni, sp. n.

Viridi-cærulea, nitida; antennis, clypeo, mandibulis tarsisque nigris; tibiis anticis piceis; femoribus posticis et intermediis rufis; alis hyalinis, leviter infumatis, vena prima transverso-cubitali oblitterata.

Long. 18 mm.

♀.—Antennæ short and stout, the second joint of the flagellum longer than the third by about one quarter. Clypeus strongly raised in the middle, the longitudinal carina from the base branching before the middle, the branches produced to the apex of the clypeus and enclosing an elongate triangular area. Head rather deeply punctured, rather closely on the front, very sparsely on the vertex. Eyes converging strongly towards the vertex, where they are separated by a distance about equal to the length of the second and third joints of the flagellum. Head slightly produced behind the eyes. Pronotum a little broader in the middle than long, very deeply punctured, with a longitudinal sulcus reaching from the anterior margin to the middle. Mesonotum and scutellum very sparsely punctured; the mesopleuræ rather more closely punctured and without a longitudinal groove. Median segment a little broader in the middle than long, the tooth at the posterior angles rather short and blunt, but better defined than in *atrohirta*; the third longitudinal carina is nearly twice as far in the middle from the second as from the fourth. Abdomen shining, with a few minute punctures, somewhat compressed laterally in all the segments, very strongly in the apical segments; the second dorsal segment nearly twice as long as the median breadth. Penultimate joint

of the tarsi less than half as long as the apical joint. Radial cell rounded at the apex; only two cubital cells, the third abscissa of the radius less than half as long as the first transverse cubital nervure, so that the second transverse cubital nervure is received very near the apex of the radial cell.

Hab.—Mt. Kinabalu, North Borneo. About 3000 ft. September 1913. (J. C. Moulton.)

This is allied to *A. cognata*, Kohl, but differs in the much coarser sculpture of the pronotum and the lesser development of the pronotal sulcus, in the shape of the head and pronotum, and in the position of the second transverse cubital nervure, which is a little further from the apex of the radial cell. It is still more closely allied to *A. latifrons*, Kohl (*brevicornis*, Cam.), from N.-E. India, and to *A. javana*, Cam., from Java; and is doubtless the Bornean representative of those forms, from both of which it differs in the closer and deeper puncturation of the head, especially on the front. From *latifrons*, also, in the much greater extent of the triangular enclosure on the clypeus, and the greater elongation of the head behind the eyes. I only know *javana* from the description, but the proportionate length of the joints of the flagellum appears to be different, apparently also the colour of the intermediate femora; but on the latter point the description is confused. *A. hospes*, Sm., from Borneo, which in many points approaches *cognata*, has the clypeus quite differently formed.



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