—♂♂) bred—19th to 22nd December, 1909—from eggs laid by a single ♀ *mima* captured near Durban on 21st November, 1909.

[From a photograph by Mr. Alfred Robinson, kindly contributed by Prof. E. B. Poulton.]

PLATE LXV.

Euralia wahlbergi, Wallengr.—Fig. 1, ♂ of *wahlbergi*-form, fig. 2, ♂ of *mima*-form; both examples belonging to the offspring from eggs laid by a single *wahlbergi* included in Plate LXII. These are here given for comparison with fig. 3, representing a remarkable example which combines the characters of both forms. The latter example, in Mr. A. D. Millar's collection, is without special record, but was taken near Durban.

[From a photograph by Mr. D. James.]

XVIII. *On a new Genus of Stylopidae from Australia.*
By ARTHUR M. LEA, F.E.S., Government Entomologist, Tasmania.

[Read October 5th, 1910.]

PLATE LXVI.

IN 1895, whilst on a collecting trip to Bridgetown, in W. Australia, I obtained a number of specimens of a species of *Stylopidae* in the greasy oil of a lamp, massed together with other insects that had been attracted by its light.* They were naturally somewhat damaged; to remove the oil they were placed for some time in chloroform, afterwards being mounted on cardboard. Not having the necessary literature to work them up, they were left untouched till recently, when Mr. W. Dwight Pierce's fine monograph of the family was received, this enabling me to at last deal with them.

Stylopidae have previously been recorded from Australia (N.S. Wales and Queensland) in a rather out-of-the-way publication so far as Australian workers are concerned.† But all the species there noted belong to different genera (sub-families according to Pierce) to the one now under consideration, as they have the tarsi three or four jointed and without terminal claws. Mr. Aug. Simson also informs me that he sent a female in the abdomen of a Tasmanian wasp to Mr. Saunders, but nothing appears to have been published regarding it. Westwood mentions that "R. H. Lewis informs me in a recent letter that he has captured a Stylopized bee in Van Diemen's Land."

AUSTROSTYLOPS, n. g.

Head strongly transverse. *Eyes* coarsely faceted, occupying about two-thirds the width of the head. *Antennae* six-jointed, third, fourth and fifth joints ramose, the sixth elongate. *Pronotum* trilobed, the median lobe somewhat depressed and produced on to head.

* I have seen no reference to other species being attracted to light; and, in fact, the males of most species appear to emerge in daylight, and to die before sunset.

† Report of Work of the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Bulletin No. 1, Part 3, Honolulu, 1905.

Mesonotum very narrow in middle, the sides suddenly dilated. *Scutellum* transversely suboblong. *Metanotum* in about four equal parts, of which three are placed transversely, the two outer ones sub-triangular with the narrow part apical, the median part moderately narrow, but not pointed in front, and evenly emarginate behind; hind portion separated from the median one by a hollow membranous space, the front angles acute and hind margin rounded. *Abdomen* apparently composed of six segments. *Elytra* about once and one-fourth as long as metanotum is wide. *Wings* large. *Legs* long and thin; tarsi five-jointed, with two thin, equal claws.

The tarsi are distinctly five-jointed, and with two claws, characters which, according to Pierce's table (page 70 of his monograph), would place it in the *Mengeoidea*; to which accordingly I refer it. Only two genera (one fossil) are placed in the sub-family by Pierce, and both have the antennae seven-jointed. In the *Halictophagidae* the antennae at first appear to be similar, but they have one joint more to the flabellum, and their tarsi are three-jointed only and without claws.

The buccal cavity is irregularly rounded, and on one specimen appears to have five processes, one on the upper part, round and hollow; and four in pairs, of which the upper ones are triangular in shape, wide at the base, and pointed at the tip, and not quite touching each other; the lower ones are narrower and less triangular, with the apices more obtuse and also not meeting. On another specimen two long processes cross each other over the mouth, and two somewhat shorter ones can be seen. These probably are broken off on the first-mentioned specimen, allowing parts of the mouth to be more clearly visible.

The abdomen is so badly twisted on all the specimens that it is impossible to state what it is like on fresh ones.

AUSTROSTYLOPS GRACILIPES, n. sp.

♂. Of a pale but somewhat dingy flavous; antennae, elytra and wings lightly infuscated. Extremely finely pubescent.

Head notched in front and ridged close to each eye. *Antennae* with first joint of moderate size, second short, third to fifth short, but each with a long ramus, sixth elongate, not much shorter than rami. *Elytra* rather narrow at base, with a thin strip membranous, apical half wider. *Wings* with about seven (including the outer one) long veins, and two short ones. *Legs* long and thin; front coxae femora and tibiae of about equal lengths, but the coxae slightly stouter than femora, and these than tibiae; trochanters about one-third the length of femora, to which they are closely applied;

first joint of tarsi about once and one-half the length of second, and about the width of tibiae, second joint much thinner, third, fourth and fifth slightly decreasing in length; middle legs apparently much as front ones; hind coxae obliquely placed, about four times as wide as long, touching in middle, femora, tibiae and tarsi rather longer than in front legs, but otherwise much the same. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., expanse across wings 6 mm.

Hab. W. AUSTRALIA, Bridgetown.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXVI.

Austrostylops gracilipes, Lea.

Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1910, Plate LXVI.

AUSTROSTYLOPS GRACILIPES, Lea.

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XIX. Hymenoptera Aculeata collected in Algeria by the
 Rev. ALFRED EDWIN EATON, M.A., F.E.S., and
 the Rev. FRANCIS DAVID MORICE, M.A., F.E.S.
 Part IV. *Descriptions of new Sphegidae.* By the
 late EDWARD SAUNDERS, F.R.S.

[Read March 2nd, 1910.]

[THE following descriptions were intended for incorporation in what would have been the concluding part (dealing with the *Sphegidae*) of a Paper commenced under the above title in these Transactions in 1901 and continued in 1905 and 1908.

The author had before and during his last illness made some progress with other portions of the intended work; but these are in too incomplete and fragmentary a state to be published as they were left. The descriptions, however, though evidently a mere rough draft which the author would have revised and copied afresh before sending it to press, do not seem to require any substantial alteration in order to make them useful to Hymenopterists. They are accordingly reproduced practically as written, only a few clerical and grammatical slips (due to haste) have been silently emended, and here and there a blank space left by the writer for localities, dates, measurements, etc., to be added later, has been filled by an insertion for which the author is not to be considered responsible, such insertions being always indicated by the employment of square brackets [].

Mr. Eaton presented all his captures to Mr. Saunders, and they are now—except a few given or exchanged away by the latter in his lifetime as duplicates—in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

The other materials gathered by Mr. Saunders for his paper have been handed over to a colleague whom he had invited to co-operate in preparing it, and it is hoped that in some form or other at least their main substance may be made available to Hymenopterists by communication to the Society before the end of the present year.]

1. SPHEX [HARPACTOPUS] EATONI, n. sp.

Niger, capite pro- et mesonoto (scutello excepto) pilis adpressis argenteis dense vestitis. Ad *S. lugentem* Kohl proxime accedit, is tamen rugis validis mesonoti facile distinguitur. Etiam *S. tyranno* Smith colore similis, is autem differt pedibus setis rigidis instructis. Ab *S. stschurowskii* Rad. propter scutellum rugosum etc. mox distinguendus.

Black clothed with black hairs. ♀ with the face (except a bright glabrous spot at the apex of the clypeus), the vertex, the pro- and mesonotum (excluding the scutellum), and the base of the tegulae covered with a dense silvery pubescence which entirely hides the sculpture beneath. ♂ resembling the ♀ but with only the face and mesonotum silvery. Clypeus covered with somewhat remote black bristles which project beyond the silvery surface, its apical margin rounded, raised and slightly sinuate in the centre, more truncate in the ♂ than in the ♀—just above the apex is a shining shallow impression. Mandibles in the ♀ large, the apical tooth very elongate, more so than in *stschurowskii* var. *hyalipennis*, Kohl. Head with black hairs in the ♂, the cheeks behind the eyes with a long beard. (In the ♀ the only long black hairs are on the cheeks beneath, the mandibles, clypeus, and labrum; a few very short ones show through the silvery hairs of the vertex and back of the head.) The pronotum propleurae and prosternum are obliquely striate where the surface is not hidden by the silvery pubescence (as it is, partly, in the ♀). Mesopleurae and sternum rugose above, the rugosities [? of the former] taking the form of striae as they approach the sternum in the ♀; entirely rugose (as well as the sternum) in the ♂. Tegulae clothed at the base with silvery hairs in the ♀, with greyish-black ones in the ♂.

Wings nearly black, with violet reflections: the hind-wings in the ♀ clear only beyond the cells; the 2nd submarginal cell narrowed to its apex where it is scarcely more than half as wide as its base; the 3rd a little less narrowed towards its apex than is the 2nd in the ♀, narrowed in about the same proportion as the 2nd in the ♂; (the bases of the two cells are of about equal length).

Scutellum moderately convex, rugose with signs of longitudinal striae; postscutellum transversely strigose. Propodeum with a pentagonal area which is clothed with rather short semi-decumbent hairs and rugose in both sexes—its sides are rugosely diagonally strigose, and in the ♂ the rugosities towards the base of the abdomen are larger, and tend to become clathrate. In one of my ♀♀ the area tends to be rufescent in certain lights. Legs entirely black,

♀ with the intermediate coxae trochanters and femora in front, and the hind coxae, clothed with silvery pubescence: the front metatarsi externally bear a comb of eight fine long curved bristly spines with some shorter ones between them, on the side towards the body are three rather thicker spines and a dense brush of very short dark hairs. Front coxae (♀) transversely strigose with their central portion polished and punctured, femora shining and punctured. In the ♂ there is no sign of silvery pubescence, and the anterior coxae are rugose and dull. The tibiae in both sexes are simply spinose, not densely bristly as in *tyrannus*, etc. Posterior metatarsi slightly curved at the extreme base in both sexes. Abdomen polished, its petiole slightly curved (its ventral length subequal to that of the hind coxae in the ♀, longer in the ♂). The rest of the body short and oval in the ♀, longer proportionally in the ♂. Long. 28-32 mm.

This fine species is allied to *lugens*, Kohl. But of his species Kohl observes that the mesonotum is so rugose that the rugosities show through the silvery hairs. In this species the silvery pubescence lies so flat on the surface, that its rugosities, if any, must quite clearly be very slight.

Biskra, v, 97. (Coll. Saunders.)

2. ASTATUS FUMIPENNIS [n. sp.].

Caput nigrum, nitidum, facie et genis postice albo-hirsutis. Thorax niger nitidissimus, remotissime punctatus, pleuris albo-hirsutis; alae anticae fuscae, posticae dilutiores. Abdomen rufo-testaceum, valvulae dorsalis lateribus valde reflexis. [♀]

Head and thorax shining black, mandibles red towards the base; face and head posteriorly and thorax beneath clothed with white hairs. Antennae with the 2nd joint of the flagellum 3 times at least as long as the 1st and distinctly longer than the 3rd: the scape clothed outwardly with white hairs, inwardly with thick black bristles, 1st and 2nd joints of the flagellum clothed with stiff black hairs. Vertex and region above the ocelli shining, largely and remotely punctured, that between the ocelli and below them closely punctured. Mesonotum (including the scutellum) very shiny and very remotely punctured; mesopleurae punctured. Anterior wings dark smoky brown: radial cell rather more than twice as long as wide, its apex truncate; posterior wings clearer; both pairs darkened towards the apex. Legs black, clothed with black bristly hairs; the anterior tarsi pitchy-testaceous, the others more or less

piceous. Propodeum finely reticulate above, its sides clothed with white hairs and diagonally strigose. Abdomen entirely red; apical dorsal valve with the sides strongly reflexed, and with black decumbent spine-like hairs as in *boops*, etc.

Long. 12 mm.

A very distinct-looking species, but unfortunately only a single ♀ was captured.

[Biskra, 25. v, 97. A. E. E. Type in Coll. Saunders.]

3. *ASTATUS LAETUS*, n. sp.

♀. Nitidus, niger; palpis, mandibularum basibus, tegulis, abdomine toto pedibus que (coxis trochanteribus que exceptis), ferrugineorufis; alis plus minus infuscatis, cellula radiali brevi, latitudine sua vix duplo longiore. Capitis vertex remote, facies dense punctata. Thorax nitidissimus, mesopleuris crebre punctatis et strigosis, propodei lateribus clathrato-rugosis.

♀. Head and thorax black and very shining. Palpi and base of the mandibles red. Antennae with the second joint of the flagellum about three times as long as the first. Vertex and region above the ocelli very remotely punctured; face below them dull and closely punctured, clothed sparingly at the sides with whitish hairs. Cheeks behind the eyes also thinly clothed with white hairs. Mesonotum including the scutellum very shining, and exceedingly remotely punctured. Mesopleurae closely punctured and diagonally strigose. Wings slightly smoky, darker towards the apex; radial cell very short, scarcely twice as long as wide, its apex truncate. Tegulae red. Legs with the exception of the coxae and trochanters entirely clear red; the anterior femora clothed with long whitish hairs, intermediate and hind femora with brownish-black, tibiae and tarsi with black spines. Propodeum finely reticulate above, its sides coarsely clathrate posteriorly, with a rather narrow almost smooth (but very finely punctured) region anteriorly. Abdomen entirely red, its apical valve with a very slightly raised margin, and with adpressed pale spine-like hairs.

Long. 10 mm.

A very distinct species, its bright red legs and very bright thorax and head giving it a very peculiar appearance. From *rufipes* it differs in the absence of black hairs on the frons, the closely-punctured face, and the sculpture of the sides of the propodeum.

[Biskra, 19. v, 97. A. E. E. Type in Coll. Saunders.]

4. *ASTATUS RADIALIS*, n. sp.

♀. Niger; mandibularum basibus, abdomine toto, parte femorum, tibiis tarsis que rufis; antennarum articulo tertio secundo plus quam duplo longiore; capite et thorace griseo hirtulis, crebre punctatis; alis subfumatis, apicibus harum valde infuscatis, cellula radiali brevissima, latitudine sua vix duplo longiore, apice abrupte truncato, cellulâ tertiâ submarginali angustissima; ceteris ut in *boope*.

♀. Easily distinguished from *boops* or *minor* by the red legs, and from *rufipes* by the short radial cell, as well as by the rather unusually dense grey pubescence of the head and thorax. The dark band of the wings also gives it an unusual appearance, this being more pronounced than in the other species and not quite reaching to the apex of the wing. The very narrow third submarginal cell is another characteristic, but this varies slightly in my examples. In the short radial cell the species approaches *costae*, but of that species (which I do not know) Kohl says that the wings are "wasserhell," and my specimens seem [too (?)] large for that species, being $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length. The sculpture of the propodeum is rather finer than in *boops* and *minor*.

Long. 8 mm.

♂ (?). I have a single male, caught at Le Tarf, on the same day and on the same flower (*Foeniculum vulgare*) as the female, which probably belongs to the same species. It has the radial cell shorter and more truncate than in *boops*, and the third submarginal with a short nerve emitted from about its centre (this is identical in both wings, but may not be a constant character). The antennae have the intermediate joints simple, not sinuate as in *boops*, etc. It is, however, larger than one would have expected the ♂ of this species to be, viz. 10 mm. But the species of *Astatus* are very variable in this respect.

[A ♂ and 5 ♀♀ answering to this description are placed together (unnamed) in Coll. Saunders. Two ♀♀ are from Bône, the rest from Le Tarf, 24. and 26. vii, 96. A. E. E.]

5. *TACHYTES BISKRENSIS*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. *T. freydessneri*, Kohl, valde affinis, differt tamen, pedibus maxima parte rufo-testaceis; capite et thorace pilis argenteis dense vestitis; alis hyalinis; abdomine toto rufo-testaceo; ♀ segmentis abdominalibus fascia lata apicali argentea ornatis.

Very closely allied to *freygessneri*, Kohl, with which it seems to agree in nearly all structural characters except that the vertex is slightly wider in proportion: but in colour and pubescence it differs so strikingly that I am describing it as new.

♂ ♀. Head and scape of the antennae entirely clothed with shining silvery hairs. Mandibles more or less testaceous-red, clothed with silvery hairs at the base; vertex between the eyes about as wide as the second and half the first joint of the flagellum taken together. Thorax and propodeum entirely clothed with silvery hairs (these are more brilliant in the ♀ than in the ♂). The disc of the mesonotum in my only ♀ is more or less rubbed, and the surface is dull and exceedingly closely punctured; wings very clear and hyaline, tegulae and nervures very pale testaceous. Legs in the ♂ black, with all the tarsi, the entire posterior tibiae, the intermediate and anterior tibiae, posteriorly testaceous, anteriorly piceous; in the ♀ all the legs are clear testaceous and clothed with silvery hairs, the front femora anteriorly and the front and intermediate coxae black; abdomen clear testaceous. Each segment in the ♀ bears a wide apical band of silvery hairs covering nearly half of the 1st and 2nd segments, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the 3rd and the whole of the 4th and 5th; the apical dorsal valve is clothed with slightly golden hairs; in the ♂ the disposition of the hairs is very similar, but they are less vividly silvery, and the bands are narrower, the hairs of the 5th and 6th segments are golden, and the dorsal valve is silvery. Beneath shining and glabrous in the ♀, in the ♂ sparsely clothed with adpressed golden hairs.

Long. 12–13 mm.

[Biskra, 22. v, 27. A. E. E. Types ♂ and ♀ in Coll. Saunders.]

6. TACHYTES AENEA, n. sp.

♂. Aeneus argenteo-aureopilosus, tegulis tarsis que testaceis, alarum nervis piceis, thorace pilis erectis densissime vestito, propodeo linea centrali nitidâ impresso, abdomine pubescentia argentea-aurea dense vestito.

[Here is added in the margin a pencil annotation "changing in different lights."]

♂. Bronzy, densely clothed with golden-greyish hairs, tarsi testaceous, vertex between the eyes about as wide as the 2nd and 3rd joints of the flagellum together, antennae rather short, joints of the flagellum not twice as long as wide, face so densely covered with hairs that the sculpture is invisible—these hairs in certain

lights are bright silvery with a slight golden tinge. Vertex very closely and exceedingly finely punctured. Thorax very densely clothed all over with erect hairs, its sculpture hidden except on the mesopleurae, which are rugosely punctured. Wings slightly dusky, nervures piceous, tegulae pale testaceous, front metatarsus with four pale short spines along its outer edge, and two at its apex, tibiae with a few feeble spines, calcaria pale. Propodeum with a smooth shining impressed central line; punctured above and at the sides, but so densely clothed with hairs that the sculpture is mostly hidden. Abdomen clothed with adpressed sericeous pubescence, in certain (lateral) lights forming wide apical silvery-golden bands, viewed from in front and in other lights, apparently covered entirely with silvery-golden hairs, each change of position causing a difference in the apparent arrangement of lighter and darker hairs, apical valve rufescent. Segments beneath shining, black, punctured, their apices testaceous.

Long. 6-9 mm.

[Biskra, 25. iv, 97. A. E. E. Coll. Saunders.]

7. TACHYTES MACULICORNIS, n. sp.

Nigra argenteo-pubescent, mandibulis piceis, palpis alarumque nervis laete testaceis, tegulis pallidis, valvula anali pilis argenteis tecta. Maris antennae articulis 4-6 dilatatis et pallidis, 7-8 pallido-notatis: metatarsi intermedi apice valde spinoso producti.

♂ ♀. Black clothed with silvery pubescence; mandibles dark piceous; palpi tarsi and wing-nervures bright testaceous; tegulae pale. Antennae in the ♂ with joints 3 to 8 of the flagellum beneath each with a conspicuous pale ochreous spot (that of the 8th only occupying its extreme base). Apical dorsal valve in both sexes clothed with silvery hairs.

This species agrees closely with *freygessneri* in the proportions of the vertex and antennae, and in the ♀ is hardly to be distinguished from the latter except by its very different coloration and more abundant silvery pubescence. The ♂ however presents most unusual characters. Its antennae have joints 4, 5, 6 of the flagellum dilated—the dilatation being widest at the base of each joint, which therefore projects beyond the apex of the preceding one. These three dilated joints are almost entirely pale ochreous beneath, their apices only being narrowly black. The third joint, though not dilated, is a trifle thickened and pale beneath. Joints 7 and 8 are normal except for their

pale spots. Another striking character is the form of the intermediate metatarsus. This is slightly bent and produced at the apex anteriorly into a spine-like process which bears at its extremity a short white spine. The posterior metatarsi also are slightly bent at the base. In disposition of pubescence this ♂ closely resembles its ♀.

[Biskra. Several ♂♂ and ♀♀. A. E. E. and F. D. M.]

8. *TACHYSPHEX PHILIPPI*, n. sp.

♀ *T. nitido* affinis: puncturatione minutiore, tibiis anticis antice pallidis tegulis que testaceis distinctus.

♀ Black, clothed with a very short, inconspicuous grey pubescence; front tibiae on their inner side, and the apical joints of all the tarsi, testaceous; mandibles piceous-red near the base, tegulae testaceous. Head and thorax slightly shining; the former (with the face) closely punctured on a finely rugulose surface; the latter finely and rather closely punctured on an almost smooth surface. Vertex between the eyes about equal to the 1st and 2nd joints of the flagellum together; wings slightly dusky; mesopleurae punctured on a slightly and very finely rugulose surface; propodeum rather unusually finely rugose, its area indefinite, its posterior declivity transversely strigose, and its sides diagonally so. Comb of anterior metatarsus composed of thin testaceous bristles, abdomen dull, exceedingly finely and microscopically rugulose, without evident puncturation. Segments 1, 2 and 3 with a lateral apical band of silvery pubescence [visible] only in certain positions. Apical dorsal valve elongate (as in *pectinipes*, etc.) and irregularly punctured.

Long. 8 mm.

Easily separated from *nitidus*, etc., by its fine puncturation, (inwardly) pale front tibiae, and testaceous tegulae, combined with the elongate form of the dorsal valve (this last character distinguishing it at once from the black form of *lativalvis*). The specimen bears a ticket in F. F. Kohl's handwriting "sp. ? a *T. nitido* diversa."

[1 ♀ Philippeville, 21. vi, 98. F. D. M. Type in Coll. F. D. Morice.]

9. *TACHYSPHEX PIAGETIODES*, n. sp.

[Mr. Saunders appears to have described this species in English only, leaving a blank space for a Latin diagnosis to be added afterwards.]

♀ Black, shining, in form something like a *Crabro* of the *Coelocrabro* group, mandibles towards the apex, tegulae and wing veins, apices of the femora, and the tibiae (except a dark stain on their inner side) testaceous. Head punctured. Width of vertex between the eyes equal to the combined length of the first four joints of the flagellum; orbits parallel sided; the face on each side more or less clothed with silvery hairs; clypeus finely punctured, its centre produced into a short angular process which is carinated on the centre, and slightly raised on its margins. Antennae with the third joint of the flagellum considerably longer than the second and slightly longer than the fourth. Mesonotum (including the scutellum) shiny, clearly and rather remotely punctured, clothed with inconspicuous greyish hairs. Wings hyaline, their nervures pale testaceous, radial cell truncate at the apex, third submarginal shortly ligulate. Mesopleurae transversely rugose, and sparingly clothed with silvery hairs; propodeum without a definite dorsal area, transversely rugose, its posterior declivity with a well-marked central fovea, the sides diagonally strigose and clothed with silvery hairs. Legs with the tibiae spinose, front metatarsi with a comb of six moderately long pale spines; abdomen shining, with scarcely perceptible sculpture, the apices of the segments narrowly discoloured (the discoloration widening along the sides of the segments); basal segment about as long as wide; dorsal area of apical segment very largely punctured, its margins raised and testaceous. Beneath shining.

Long. [about 7 mm.].

This insect was submitted by Mr. Morice to Herr F. F. Kohl some years ago, and bears a label in the latter's handwriting. "*Tachysphex* n. sp. transiens ad *Parapiagetia*, Kohl." Had it not been for this I should scarcely have dared to place it in this genus.

[Biskra. F. D. M. Type in Coll. F. D. Morice.]

10. *TACHYSPHEX EATONI*, n. sp.

♀ Niger. Pro- meso- et metanota nitidissima, remotissime punctata; mesopleurae opacae, minute et crebre punctatae; alae hyalinae; abdomen nitidum sed non politum, segmentis basalibus minute punctatis, valvula dorsali elongata.

♀ Black; mandibles reddish except at the base; tegulae piceous. Vertex of head shining, finely and remotely punctured; face more or less dull, punctured closely and more deeply [than the vertex?]; clypeus narrowly impressed at the apex, and widely truncate;

Saunders, Edward. 1910. "XIX. Hymenoptera Aculeata collected in Algeria by the Rev. Alfred Edwin Eaton, M.A., F.E.S., and the Rev. Francis David Morice, M.A., F.E.S. Part IV. Descriptions of new Sphegidae." *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 58, 517–531.

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