

## XVII HYMENOPTERA, III: TENTHREDINIDAE.

By S. A. ROHWER, *Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*

The Tenthredinidae or sawflies collected by the Abor Expedition represent four species, three of which are new and one new variety. These four species belong to genera which are well represented in the Oriental Region.

### Family TENTHREDINIDAE.

#### Subfamily EMPRIINAE.

#### Genus *Blennocampa*, Hartig.

#### *Blennocampa gracilicornis*, sp. nov.

This species seems to have its nearest ally in *B. lenuicornis* of Europe.

*Female*.—Length 3.5 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus broadly, arcuately emarginate; the lobes triangularly acute at apex; supraclypeal area subconvex; antennae separated from the eyes by the width of the base of the scape, separated from each other by the distance, but little shorter than the length of the first two antennal joints; middle fovea shallow, transverse; frontal foveae deep, elongate; antennal furrows obsolete; pentagonal area obsolete; eyes large, strongly converging to the clypeus; postocellar area well defined laterally, about two and one-half times as wide as long; postocellar line distinctly longer than the ocellocular line; antennae elongate, slender, hairy; pedicel subequal in length with the scape, much longer than wide; third antennal joint slightly longer than the fourth; claws cleft, teeth subequal in length; transverse median slightly basad of the middle of the cell; stigma rounded below, tapering to an acute apex; transverse radius received in the apical fifth of the cell, inclined at the same angle as the third transverse cubitus; apical dorsal segment sharply triangular; sheath narrow, parallel-sided, at apex narrowly rounded; saw feebly ridged, the lower margin regularly, finely dentate with the teeth triangular in outline, pointed below. Black; labrum, scape, palpi and legs yellowish white; base of the four posterior tibiae and their tarsi white; wings dusky hyaline; venation pale brown, costa and basal venation dark brown.

Dibrugarh, North-East Assam. Described from one female collected November 12th-19th, 1911.

*Type* in the collection of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Subfamily *PHYMATOCERINAE*.Genus *Tomostethus*, Konow.

Konow, in his "Genera Insectorum," says that the genus *Tomostethus* has simple tarsal claws. On examination of the European species in the collection of the United States National Museum, it is found that four of the European species have the tarsal claws with an erect inner tooth. Two of the North American species also have the claws with an inner tooth.

If we wish to be consistent and to form genera or subgenera on the dentation of the tarsal claws, it will be necessary to divide this genus; but as a division of the genus based on the dentation of the claws would group together some species which on other characters would not be associated, and as all the species are not available at present, no division of this genus is given. The pentagonal area is obsolete in most of the species which have simple tarsal claws, while it is large and defined by ridges in all but one species which has the claws dentate.

*Tomostethus hirticornis*, sp. nov.

Superficially this species resembles *T. barda*, but may be readily separated from that species by the hairy antennae and the white markings on the legs.

*Female*.—Length 7 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus truncate, the sides rounded; supraclypeal area flat; middle fovea large and deep; lateral foveae opposite the middle fovea large, connected with the broad shallow antennal furrows; pentagonal area hexagonal, consisting of a depression which is sharply v-d above the anterior ocellus; postocellar furrow obsolete; postocellar area sharply defined laterally by the antennal furrows, about one and one-half times as wide as long; postocellar line distinctly shorter than the ocellular line; antennae short, the first two joints subequal, flagellum strongly hairy, the third joint almost as long as the fourth and fifth; stigma angulate near base, slightly tapering to the subtruncate apex; tarsal claws with an erect inner tooth; sheath straight above, broadly rounded at the apex, convex below; saw strongly ribbed and regularly, finely dentate. Black, shining, pronotum, mesonotum, tegula, first perapteron, prepectus and most of the mesepisternum rufous; extreme base of the anterior tibiae, the basal two-thirds of the four posterior tibiae white; wings dusky hyaline; venation black; hind wings with one discal cell.

*Male*.—Length 6 mm. Besides the usual differences the male differs from the female only in having the anterior tibiae white on the basal two-thirds; hypopygidium broadly rounded apically.

Sadiya, North-East Assam. Described from one female and one male collected November 23rd, 1911, in a jungle path.

*Type* in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

*Allotype*.—(Male) Cat. No. 15445, U.S.N.M.

**Tomostethus assamensis**, sp. nov.

This species is related to *T. formosanus*, Enslin, but does not agree in all points with Enslin's description of this species and may be separated from it by having the tibiae almost entirely white.

*Male*.—Length 4 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus truncate, sides oblique, with the angles sharp; supraclypeal area flat; supraclypeal foveae confluent with the antennal foveae, more sharply defined, punctiform; middle fovea large, deep, rectangular in outline; frontal foveae punctiform, deep, opposite the dorsal margin of the middle fovea; antennal furrows poorly defined; ocellar basin large, pentagonal in outline, defined by rounded walls, not v-d above the anterior ocellus; postocellar furrow present, angulate anteriorly; postocellar area defined laterally by elongate foveae, convex, about twice as wide as long; postocellar line distinctly shorter than the ocellocular line; posterior orbits narrow, without a carina; eyes strongly converging to the clypeus; antennae short, flagellum hairy; scape and pedicel subequal in length, the pedicel slightly longer than its apical width; third antennal joint a little shorter than the fourth and fifth; claws with a simple erect inner tooth; hind wings with one discal cell; stigma angulate at base, tapering to a subtruncate apex; transverse radius in apical third of cell; hypopygidium broadly rounded. Black, shining; apices of femora, tibiae except a small spot on the dorsal apices, the first joint of the tarsi, white; remaining joints of the tarsi brown; wings strongly dusky; venation black.

Sadiya, North-East Assam. Described from one male collected November 23rd, 1911.

*Type* in the Indian Museum.

Subfamily *SELANDRIINAE*.Genus *Stromboceros*, Konow.**Stromboceros (Neostromboceros) congener**, Konow.

Three specimens forwarded from the Indian Museum and collected on the Abor Expedition come from the following localities: Dibrugarh, North-East Assam (female, collected November 17th-19th, 1911). Kobo, altitude 400 feet (female, collected December 3rd, 1911). Sadiya, North-East Assam (male, collected November 27th, 1911).

**Stromboceros (Neostromboceros) congener**,  
variety *tarsalis*, nov.

This variety differs from the typical form in having the tibiae (except the extreme apices, which are brown) yellow, and in having the tarsi yellowish brown.

Described from four females and three males. Two females and three males were collected at Sadiya, North-East Assam, November 27th-28th, 1911. One female was collected at Kobo at an altitude of 400 feet, December 5th, 1911, and one female was collected at Dibrugarh, North-East Assam, November 17th-19th, 1911.

*Type* (female) and allotype (male), two female paratypes and one male paratype in the collection of the Indian Museum.

A female paratype and a male paratype. Cat. No. 15446, U.S.N.M.