

**ON THE
HYMENOPTERA
OF CUBA**

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On the Hymenoptera of Cuba by E. T. Cresson

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HYMENOPTERA

OF

Cuba.

By E. T. CRESSON.

FROM THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA:
JANUARY, 1865.

ON THE
HYMENOPTERA OF CUBA.

BY

E. T. CRESSON.

The materials used in the preparation of this paper are derived principally from the fine original collection of Prof. Felipe Poey of Havana, Cuba, procured and most generously presented by Dr. Thos. B. Wilson to the Entomological Society of Philadelphia; also from the uniques in the collection of Dr. John Gundlach of Cuba, who has kindly loaned them to me, and who possesses, probably, the most complete collections extant of all orders of Cuban Insects.

To Prof. Poey and Dr. Gundlach, I am greatly indebted for valuable notes upon the habits, &c., of many species.

Most of the Chalcididæ, the Proctotrupidæ and the Formicidæ, have been reserved for future papers, as the minute size of many of them require careful study, and specimens in good condition, before reliable descriptions can be made. The collection before me contains, of Chalcididæ and Proctotrupidæ about 80 species, and of Formicidæ about 90 species; of the latter many have been described by Roger and Mayr. Of the other families, including the larger Chalcididæ, over 300 species are enumerated below, of which number about 250 seem to be new.

Fam. TENTHREDINIDÆ.

Genus *LOPHYTEUS*, Lestr.

Lophyrus insularis, n. sp.

♂, black, wings hyaline, legs whitish; ♀, head, thorax and tip of abdomen ferruginous, dorsal segments of abdomen black, their sides and ventral segments whitish, wings subhyaline.

Male.—Shining black; the clypeus, mandibles and palpi, pale testaceous; antennæ black, shorter than the thorax, lanceolate, with 17 rays

on each side and a simple terminal joint, the basal joint beneath testaceous. Wings hyaline, iridescent; nervures and base of stigma dusky, the former pale at base; posterior wings slightly dusky. Legs whitish, tarsal claws blackish. Abdomen ovate, depressed; the extreme apex, above and beneath, ferruginous. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines; expanse of wings $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Female.—Robust, depressed, shining; head and thorax ferruginous; antennæ nearly as long as the thorax, black. Wings tinged with fuliginous, slightly iridescent; nervures black. Legs whitish; middle of femora, apical half of tibiæ and most of the tarsi, black. Abdomen broad, ovate, depressed; dorsal segments black, their sides whitish; the two apical segments ferruginous; ventral segments pale, varied on each side with blackish. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines; expanse of wings $9\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Collection.—Ent. Soc. Philad. 3 ♂ and 3 ♀ specimens.

This species feeds on the leaves of the Pine. The cocoons are oblong-oval, of a pale cinnamon color; those of the ♀ being 5 lines long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, those of the ♂ 4 by 2.

Fam. URO CERIDÆ.

Genus **TREMEX**, Jurine.

Tremex cubensis, n. sp.

Yellowish; mesothorax, scutellum, pleura, anterior portion of metathorax, femora, and several uneven bands on abdomen, brown or blackish; apical segment of abdomen dull ferruginous; wings deep yellowish-hyaline, dusky at tips.

Female.—Head roughly punctured, slightly pubescent, yellow, tips of mandibles black; antennæ yellow (broken off beyond the 3rd joint). Prothorax large, covered with small, brownish tubercles, yellow, somewhat shining, with a deep brown puncture on the middle, lateral anterior angles rounded and prominent; collar brownish; mesothorax small, flat, very densely and confluent punctured or finely scabrous, brown-black, with a light brownish stain; scutellum and side pieces sculptured and colored like the mesothorax; whole under surface of the thorax bronze-black, pubescent, densely punctured, shining; basal portion of the metathorax blackish-brown, margined posteriorly with light brown, posterior portion yellow, the dorsal suture blackish. Wings deep yellowish-hyaline, the apex dusky; nervures pale ferruginous. Legs bright yellow, flattened, especially the basal joint of the posterior tarsi, which is dilated, lobed at tip and as long as the femora and tibiæ together; femora rugose, bronze-black, their base and the coxæ tinged with rufous. Abdomen robust, velvety, pale yellowish, tinged with fulvous; basal segment, apical margins of the 2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th segments

more or less broadly black, that on the 6th segment broad and strongly sinuate anteriorly, that on the 7th segment broadly and deeply indented in the middle; apical margins of the 3rd and 4th segments slightly dusky; apical segment large, dull ferruginous, broadly concave on the disk above, the tip pointed and rugose, and the extreme sides blackish; ovipositor not exerted, sheaths dull testaceous. Length 10 lines; expanse of wings 16 lines.

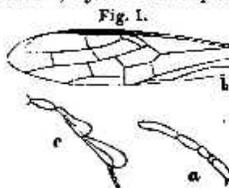
Collection.—Ent. Soc. Philad. One specimen.

The neurulation of the anterior wing of this fine species is similar to that of the following, but the right wing has two submarginal cells of which the 2nd is one-third shorter, and the 2nd discoidal cell is shorter and more quadrate than in that species; while the left wing has but one long submarginal cell, as in the typical *Tremex*, the dividing nervure being entirely obliterated. Both this and the following species seem to be intermediate between *Urocerus* and *Tremex*, the neurulation of the wings differing from both genera.

***Tremex latitarsus*, n. sp.**

♂. Head, thorax and legs blue-black; abdomen ferruginous; wings fusco-hyaline; hind legs broad and flat.

Male.—Head roughly punctured, blue-black, clothed with an erect pale yellowish pubescence, much longer on the cheeks beneath; the vertex, posterior margin of the cheeks and the mouth, tinged with dull rufous; eyes oval and pale yellowish; antennae a little longer than the head, 5-jointed,* (Fig. 1, *a*) the first joint rather long and slightly curved, second joint very small, about as long as broad, third rather more than twice as long as the second, fourth joint about same length as the first and rather longer than the second and third together, the apical joint as long as the second, third and fourth together, very slightly curved and flat and somewhat twisted on the inside, the joints have a slight pubescence, especially at the incisures. Thorax thinly clothed with an erect pale



* Or possibly 6-jointed, as the apical joint, examined under a powerful lens, has, exteriorly, a very faint indication of a suture about the middle, but on the inside there is no appearance whatever of a suture; in other individuals, this indication of a suture may be more distinct, but I care not to be positive of there being more than 5 joints, although Westwood mentions that in the case of *Urocerus gigas*, the two apical joints of the antennae are "closely soldered together." (*Intr.* II, p. 114, note †.) It seems very remarkable, however, that there should be only 5, or even 6, joints in the antennae, as Westwood, speaking of the whole family Uroceridae, limits the number of joints from 10 to 25 (*ibid.* p. 114).

pubescence, blue-black, slightly blue-green above, the mesothorax scabrous and tinged with dull rufous as well as the scutellum; anterior dorsal part of the métathorax blue-black, the posterior part ferruginous, the longitudinal impression down the middle blackish; pleura finely punctured and shining; tegulae dull rufous. Wings (Fig. 1, b) fusco-hyaline, the apical margins and the posterior wings more deeply and uniformly fuscous; nervures and stigma also fuscous. Legs: the two anterior pairs rather slender, somewhat flattened and rufo-piceous, tinged with steel-blue; posterior legs deep blue, their tibiae and basal joint of their tarsi very broad and flat, the latter broadly lobed behind (Fig. 1, c), remaining joints of the tarsi rufous and hairy, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th very short, the claws bifid. Abdomen ferruginous, opaque above, except the apical margins of the segments which are shining; the apical and lateral margins and broad line down the middle of the basal segment, and the apical margins of the 3rd and 8th segments above, black or blue-black, the extreme lateral margins of the dorsal segments spotted with blue-black; ventral segments ferruginous, shining with a purple gloss. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines; expanse of wings 12½ lines.

Collection.—Ent. Soc. Philad. Two specimens examined, one of which was kindly loaned me by Dr. Gundlach.

This remarkable species differs from the typical species of *Tremex* by the different structure of the antennae and hind legs, and the somewhat different veining of the anterior wings; otherwise I see no difference, and prefer, for the present, to describe it under that genus. The narrow wings and short antennae distinguishes it at once from *Urocerus*.

FAM. CYNIPIDÆ.

Gen. CYNIPS, Linn.

Cynips † *armatus*, n. sp.

Head and antennae black; thorax reddish-brown; legs and abdomen rufous; wings fuscous, the base and apical third hyaline; scutellum armed with an acute spine.

Femur.—Head black, polished; mandibles rufous; antennae as long as the head and thorax, black, the five basal joints piceous, 13-jointed, the joints very distinct, 2nd joint short and globose, 3rd joint longest, narrowed towards the base, longer than the 1st and 2nd together, the 4th and two following joints subequal, each about half the length of the 3rd, remaining joints subequal, each about same length as the 4th, becoming gradually wider towards the tip, flattened, and minutely striated longitudinally, terminal joint about one-fourth longer than the penultimate, incisures of the joints pubescent, the pubescence becoming longer

towards the tip. Thorax smooth and polished, reddish-brown, convex above, and having on the extreme front a transverse, compressed, deeply emarginate elevation; lateral sutures of the mesothorax dark brown; tegulae dull rufous; scutellum produced, reddish-brown, its dorsal surface broadly and very deeply excavated, leaving the sides thin and sharp. its posterior face subquadrate, broadly concave, with the four corners tuberculate, and from the middle of the anterior margin proceeds a rather long, acute spine, broad at base, suddenly constricted about the middle, and then gradually tapering to the tip, which is acute; metathorax pubescent, with two longitudinal, sinuate ridges down the middle, between which the surface is rather deeply excavated. Wings hyaline, with a very broad fuscous band down the middle of both wings, occupying more than one-half the length of the wing; principal veins dark brown; radial area broad and rather short, closed; areolet obsolete,



Fig. 2. or merely indicated by a brown dot. Legs, including the coxae, rufous. Abdomen convex, smooth and polished, rufous, viewed laterally nearly as wide as long, the 2nd segment occupying about half its surface; basal segment annular, and clothed with a dense pale yellowish pubescence; ovipositor stout, projecting above the ventral valve. Length 1½ line.

Collection.—Ent. Soc. Philad. Two specimens.

Belongs to the true *Cynipidae*, but on account of the remarkable sculpture of the scutellum and the veining of the wings, I am uncertain to what genus it belongs, and therefore I place it, for the present, under the head of *Cynips*. The two transverse dotted lines in the figure of the wing indicate the width of the fuscous band; the other dotted lines indicate subobsolete nervures.

Genus *EUCOILA*, Westw.

Eucolia? *basalis*, n. sp.

Black; antennae, legs and base of abdomen rufous; wings hyaline; scutellum with a deep, broad excavation at base and an oval, slightly elevated space near the tip.

Female.—Black, polished, mouth rufous; antennae half the length of the body, rufous, thickened and blackish towards the tips, pubescent, 13-jointed, basal joint short and thick, narrow at base, 2nd joint short and globose, 3rd joint longest, 4th shorter than the 3rd and equal with the three following joints, remaining joints submoniliform, gradually thickened, terminal joint one-half longer than the penultimate. Thorax above convex, smooth and polished; collare with a patch of yellowish pubescence on each side; tegulae honey-yellow; scutellum somewhat produced, with a broad, transverse, very deep excavation at base, behind

which the surface is rugose, with an ovate space, slightly elevated, its anterior portion extending down into the excavation in front of it, this space is margined with yellowish, slightly sulcate and has a lateral row of punctures close to the margin, and its tip excavated; metathorax with two longitudinal carinae down its middle. Wings hyaline, nervures pale yellowish, indistinct; radial area short and broad, closed; areolet obsolete. Legs, with the coxae, dull rufous. Abdomen ovate, subcompressed, smooth and polished; basal segment annular, pale rufous, finely aciculate; second segment occupying nearly the entire dorsal surface, on each side at the extreme base there is a row of deep punctures; ventral valve tipped with yellowish; ovipositor yellowish, slightly exerted. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Collection.—Dr. J. Gundlach. One specimen.

This and the next species seems to belong either to *Eucoila* Westw. or *Kleidotoma* Westw., but I am not sure to which genus they properly belong. The sculpture of the scutellum is very much like that of *Eucoila melanoptera* Hartig (Europe), but otherwise there is but little similarity. I refer them, therefore, doubtfully, to *Eucoila*.

Eucosta? *carinata*, n. sp.

Black; antennae brown; legs honey-yellow; mesothorax with 4 longitudinal carinae; wings hyaline.

Female?—Black; antennae as long as the body, brown, 18-jointed, the joints distinct, two basal joints short, 3rd and 4th equal, each as long as the 1st and 2nd together, the following joints submoniliform, longer than wide, each a little shorter than the 4th joint, finely striated, terminal joint slightly longer than the penultimate. Thorax somewhat shining; mesothorax with four longitudinal well defined carinae extending from the collare to the base of scutellum, the two middle ones approximate; tegulae rufous; scutellum and metathorax sculptured as in the preceding species. Wings hyaline, basal third yellowish-fuscous, nervures very pale yellowish, indistinct; radial area short and subtriangular, closed; areolet obsolete. Legs honey-yellow, coxae rufous. Abdomen, short, convex, smooth and polished; basal segment annular, pale rufous; 2nd segment very large and concealing the apical segment. Length $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Collection.—Dr. J. Gundlach. One specimen.

Genus *ARTICERA*, Dahlbom.

Articera rufipes, n. sp.

Black; antennae and legs rufous; wings hyaline; scutellar spine rather long and acute.

Male.—Black; head opaque; antennae rather longer than the body,