

Article IX.—TWO NEW FOSSORIAL HYMENOPTERA.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

***Cosila* (*Cosilella* n. subgen.) *plutonis* n. sp.**

Wholly deep black. Head and thorax coarsely but not very densely punctate, abdomen uniformly finely punctate above and below, each puncture giving rise to a hair. The punctures of head are large, but the clypeus is more finely punctured. The median lobe of the clypeus is prominent and rounded below. The antennæ arise only a little above the clypeal margin, and scarcely more than the diameter of the basal joint apart; the third joint is slender and much longer than the fourth or following joints, which are subequal. From above the base of each antenna a sharp ridge extends upward, slightly diverging; between them the black hair is more prominent than elsewhere. The ocelli form a broad, low triangle, the laterals twice as far from the eyes as from each other. The occiput has long black hair, and also long black hair on the front of the pronotum; the mesonotum has a broad groove each side and a median depression, the mesoscutellum has a median furrow. The posterior slope of the metanotum is closely deeply punctate and has a median carina on the lower half, long black hair on the sides. The abdomen is no longer than the thorax, depressed, pointed behind, with a median apical sheath to the reddish aculeus. On the venter the hair is long at the margins of the segments, except those toward the tip. The middle coxæ are approximate, but scarcely contiguous. The middle and hind tibiæ are coarsely punctate, and serrate above, the hind tibia rather tuberculate above. The inner tibial spur of hind tibia is longer than the outer one, and its edges minutely serrate; the inner spur of fore tibia has a prominent truncate membranous lobe near its tip. Venation as figured by Saussure for *Cosila*, except that the second recurrent ends one third way out on the third submarginal cell, and the first recurrent ends near the middle of the second submarginal cell. Expanse 26 mm.

One female from Pasadena, Calif., 21 Dec., 1897, C. F. Groth, in the American Museum of Natural History.

It agrees essentially with all Saussure says about *Cosila*, but on comparison with the type of that genus (*C. chilensis*) I see that the mid coxæ are closer together and the antennæ also less separated. On this account I would separate the Californian species in a separate subgenus—*Cosilella* n. subgenus. Type, *Cosila plutonis*.

***Cerceris gnarina* n. sp.**

♀ Face below antennæ yellow, except apex of clypeal process, some yellow under the process, and on the tips of the mandibles; a spot behind the eyes, two broad spots on the pronotum, tegulæ, postscutellum, two spots on the basal segment of abdomen, a broad band on the second segment, narrow apical bands on the third and fourth

segments, yellow. Legs, including the trochanters wholly fulvous yellow; antennæ nearly wholly fulvous, or the apical fourth blackish. Wings fumose, but not as dark as *C. fumipennis*, stigma yellow. Clypeal process large, semi-erect, longer than broad, slightly concave on the truncate tip; head, thorax, and abdomen all evenly, densely, and rather coarsely punctate, about as coarse as in *C. fumipennis*; enclosure with a median groove and striæ on the sides, or almost all over; basal abdominal segment broader than long; pygidial area more than twice as long as broad, sides slightly convex, but little narrower at tip than at base. Length 12 mm.

From Vinita, Indian Terr., 7 June (Wickham), Colorado Springs, Colo., 16 June (Wickham), and Chimney Gulch, Golden, Colo. (Osler). Type, American Mus. Nat. Hist. Co-type, Author's Collection.