

**Article XXXIX.—THREE NEW SPECIES OF EVANIIDÆ.<sup>1</sup>**

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While examining a collection of Evaniidæ belonging to the American Museum of Natural History, in connection with some other material of the same family, I have found three species hitherto undescribed. The types of two of these are in the American Museum.

***Evania carinata* sp. nov.**

♂. Length 6.5 mm. Entirely black, except for a rufous spot on each mandible, and the palpi, which are dark fuscous. Head above antennæ rugose-punctate; face more rugose-reticulate, with the punctures less distinct; face with a distinct median elevation or ridge extending from the base of the antennæ to near the clypeus; clypeus bluntly pointed, smooth at tip; cheeks separated from the face by a strong curved carina that extends upward on the face for a short distance along the inner eye-margin; no transverse ridge in front of the base of the antennæ; cheeks confluent punctate above, finely punctulate below; head behind eyes rugose-punctate. Inner eye-margins divergent below; ocelli in a triangle, posterior ones twice as far from one another as from the eye-margin. Antennæ inserted a little below the middle of the eye; scape four times as long as the pedicel; both together a trifle longer than the third joint; fourth to sixth joints growing slightly shorter, the fourth nearly as long as the third. Mesonotum coarsely and rather sparsely punctate, the punctures few and widely separated outside the parapsidal furrows, which are distinct. Scutellum with similar, but closely placed punctures. Propodeum reticulated above. Pleuræ and mesosternum confluent punctate; mesopleura smooth above. Metasternal process long, twice as long as broad at middle, scarcely widened apically, with a very strong median carina for its whole length; processes short, scarcely divergent. Hind coxæ punctate. Abdominal petiole deeply, obliquely striate, smooth medially at the extreme base. Wings hyaline; basal vein widely separated from the subcosta, interstitial with the nervulus; cubitus and subdiscoideus wanting beyond the cells. Legs very short, the hind ones, including the coxæ, considerably less than twice as long as the body; middle tibiæ spinulose; hind tibiæ and hind tarsi more strongly so. Longer spur of hind tibia slightly less than half as long as the metatarsus.

Type: One specimen from Moorea, Tahiti. (McTavish Collection.)

<sup>1</sup> Contributions from the Entomological Laboratory, Bussey Institution, Harvard University, No. 122.

This species is near *rugosiceps* Kieff. but the face is pubescent and not distinctly longitudinally rugose, the mesopleuræ below are strongly pubescent, the hind coxæ coarsely punctate, and the petiole coarsely and but slightly obliquely striate. This is quite similar to *E. meraukensis* Cam. and *E. beauforti* Cam. from New Guinea. The clypeus is narrowed as in the latter, but the face has a median elevated line as in the former. The only Tahitian species, *E. curvinervis* Cam. is quite different from the present form.

***Evania rubrofasciata* sp. nov. (Fig. 1).**

♀. Length 6.5 mm. Black; middle portion of antennæ fuscous, mandibles reddish at middle, palpi piceous or fuscous, thorax ferruginous behind the scutellum and mesopleura, fore and middle tarsi, and hind coxæ below on apical half, rufous. Temples smooth, impunctate; cheeks hardly one-third as long as the eye, smooth, impunctate; face sparsely and not coarsely punctate, with a minute tubercle at the middle, level with the lower eye-margin; face not separated from the cheeks, but with a short furrow extending upwards from the inner edge of the mandible, defining the lateral edge of the clypeus. Eye-margins parallel; antennal basin with a sharp ridge separating it from the face. Antennal scape nearly as long as the three following joints; pedicel one-third as long as the first flagellar joint which is one-half longer than the second. Occiput smooth, sparsely and lightly punctate; ocelli large, in a flat triangle, distinctly closer to one another than to the eye-margin. Head everywhere strongly clothed with white pubescence. Prothorax at the humeri closely and rather coarsely punctate, propleuræ smooth above, coarsely rugose below. Mesonotum with sparse, not very coarse punctures; parapsidal furrows deeply impressed; scutellum sparsely punctate like the mesonotum; propodeum coarsely and regularly reticulate. Mesopleura smooth above, with widely separated very large punctures below; mesosternum closely and less coarsely punctate; metapleura with large round punctures below, reticulate above; metasternum closely, but irregularly punctate, its process with long, curved and strongly divergent prongs (Fig. 1, b). Middle coxæ twice their length from the hind ones which are smooth above, sparsely punctate on the sides and closely so below. Entire thorax, especially the pleuræ, thickly white pubescent. Legs rather long; hind tibiæ and tarsi spinulose, the spinules black; longer spur of hind tibia one-third the length of the metatarsus; claws slender, acutely toothed before apex. Wings (Fig. 1, a) brownish hyaline; basal vein weakly curved, nearly parallel with the subcostal for most of its length; transverse cubitus and transverse discoidal veins interstitial; radial cell longer than usual and but little widened apically. Petiole of abdomen smooth above, below with about half a dozen transverse ridges on the apical third, body of abdomen smooth.

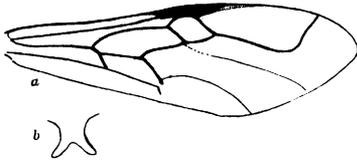


Fig. 1. Wing of *Evania rubrofasciata* sp. nov.

♂. Differs from the female in its more dense white pubescence and in having a

distinct shallow longitudinal depression on the face on each side of the median line; these converge above near the base of the antennæ and separate below to meet the impressed lines at the sides of the clypeus. Scape of antennæ two-thirds as long as the first flagellar joint; pedicel transverse; second and third flagellar joints subequal, each one-fourth shorter than the first. Ocelli much enlarged.

A male and female from Walajanagar, North Arcot District, India (A. P. Nathan).

This species is colored much like *E. stenochela* Kieff., but structurally close to *E. nurseana* Cam. to which it will run in Kieffer's key to the Oriental species.<sup>1</sup> The spinules on the tibiæ and tarsi are distinct, but weak, especially in the male.

### **Chalcidopterella manni** sp. nov.

♀. Length 3 mm. Black, with ferruginous markings. Head black above the antennæ, yellowish ferruginous below; scape of antennæ brownish-yellow, prothorax, mesonotum, scutellum and mesopleuræ ferruginous, remainder of thorax black; petiole of abdomen fuscous, with apical third yellow; body of abdomen black, fuscous toward tip; four anterior legs brown, hind pair black; wings hyaline. Head smooth behind the ocelli; front deeply punctate, the punctures well separated, some very large, with smaller ones intermixed; face more closely punctate, the punctures more or less confluent; extending upwards from the lateral margin of the clypeus is a deep, curved impression that extends halfway from the base of the mandible to the lower edge of the eye; these separate a convex median area from the sides of the face; cheeks separated from the face by a fine grooved line; malar space three-fifths the length of the eye; cheeks with a few well-separated punctures; head behind the eyes smooth and polished, with a very few irregular punctures, mainly near the eye margin. Antennæ inserted just below the middle of the eyes; strongly thickened toward apex; scape as long as the three following joints, second and third joints of nearly equal size, third slightly longer; sixth and seventh joints becoming much wider, seventh to tenth but little longer than wide. Ocelli in a low triangle, the posterior ones as far from one another as from the eye margin; eyes rather small, elongate-oval, bare. Mesonotum with distinct parapsidal furrows, coarsely, deeply and separately punctured; scutellum sculptured like the mesonotum; propodeum above regularly punctate-reticulate, with a small smooth elevation just before the insertion of the petiole; posterior surface with large, shallow, hexagonal reticulations, faintly concave medially. Mesopleuræ coarsely confluent punctate below, elsewhere smooth except for a single row of large punctures above; metapleuræ with very large confluent punctures; sides of propodeum with large oblong reticulations below and more or less hexagonal ones above. Petiole of abdomen as long as the distance from the tegulæ to its point of insertion, smooth except for irregular, scattered, more or less elongate punctures on the sides, especially toward the base. Legs short and stout, without spinules on the tibiæ or tarsi, spurs of hind tibiæ stout, differing only slightly in length, the longer one two-thirds as long as the metatarsus. Wings with only a narrow,

<sup>1</sup> Das Tierreich, Lief. 30, p. 67. (1912).

closed subcostal cell; apex of submedian vein indicated as a short dash or chitinized fleck, elsewhere entirely absent.

One specimen collected by Dr. W. M. Mann at Manneville, Haiti.

This form is readily distinguished from any other known species. The presence of a chitinous fleck, indicating the apex of the submedian vein would place it as a member of the genus *Evaniellus* Enderlein which contains a single Peruvian species. This seems to be a very trivial character upon which to base a genus, however, and I have placed the Haitian form in *Chalcidopterella*, from the members of which it is otherwise not separable.