

Article XXIV.—A FOSSIL LARRID WASP.

By S. A. ROHWER.

There are but two fossil Larridæ known. One, *Larrophanes ophthalmicus* Handl. from Gabbro, Italy, and the present new one. The following is the original description of *Larrophanes ophthalmicus* (p. 888, VI, Fossilen Insekten): "In der Sammlung v. Bosniaski befindet sich ein merkwürdiges Hymenopteron, welches ich nur bei den Sphegiden unterbringen kann. Der Abdruck ist leider etwas undeutlich und lässt das Flügelgeäder nicht unterscheiden. Die Flügel waren relativ kurz, der Körper sehr schlank, 22 mm. lang und von dem Habitus einer sehr schlanken Larride oder Pompilide, mit ziemlich kurzen Beinen. Das Abdomen war kurz gestielt und hinten spitz zulaufend. Auffallend sind die grossen in der Mitte zusammenstossenden Facettaugen, welche etwa an jene der Astatus-Männchen erinnern. Jedenfalls gehört diese Form in die Gruppe der Larrinen, bei welcher ähnliche Augen mehrfach vorkommen, ist aber mit keiner der bekannten Gattungen zu identifizieren."

***Pison cockerellæ* sp. nov.**

♀. Length about 11 mm., length of anterior wing $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm., width of thorax $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., width of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Head as wide as thorax, finely and evenly punctate; antennæ inserted low down on face; ocelli in an equilateral triangle; eyes apparently but slightly emarginate within, however this is not clear in the fossil; dorsulum and scutellum finely, evenly punctate, similar to head; metathorax strongly obliquely striated, middle furrow not strong but quite distinct; on the posterior face the striæ start from the middle furrow; first cubital cell long, longer than the second and third combined; receiving the first recurrent nervure near the apex; second cubital cell petiolate, the petiole shorter than the width of the cell; third cubital cell much narrower on the radial nervure than on the cubital nervure, receiving the second recurrent nervure near its base; submedian cell shorter than the median, about as in *Parapison* (Fig. 3, p. 459, Die Gattungen der Sphegiden, Kohl); abdomen impunctate. Color black; wings subhyaline, venation brown.

The following measurements are in μ :

First recurrent nervure basad to first transverse cubitus	119.
Length of the petiole of second cubital cell	187.
Third transverse cubitus beyond second transverse cubitus on radius	85.
Second recurrent nervure beyond second transverse cubitus	170.
Transverse median basad to basal nervure	136.

Habitat — Station 14, Florissant, Colorado, 1907 (W. P. Cockerell).

In shape of the third cubital cell and position of the transverse median this species is more like a *Parapison* (= *Pison* ff. Kohl) than *Pison*, but the second transverse cubitus in *Parapison* is wanting. This genus (*Pison*) has more species in the Australian Region than any other region. It has one species in the Nearctic Region, and is represented by twelve in the Neotropical Region.

Type in the American Museum of Natural History.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

From the amber Museum at Königsberg, Prussia, I have received for study a Larrid found in Prussian Amber, of oligocene age. This is much older than the species described above, but does not show any especially primitive characters.

***Pison oligocenum* sp. nov.**

♀. Black or very dark brown, length 8 mm. or a little less; head broad (about 2 mm.), length of anterior wings about 4 mm., nervures dark. Stigma very slender, little developed; marginal cell long, narrow, sharply pointed, ending on costa; three submarginal cells, the first much longer than the other two combined; second s. m. petiolate above, a subequilateral triangle, about 272 μ across; third s. m., measured obliquely, 493 μ long, but only 170 μ on marginal; first recurrent nervures meeting first transversocubital, second joining third s. m. 51 μ from base; basal nervure falling about 100 μ short of transverso-medial. Length of third antennal joint 246 μ . A further account of *P. oligocenum* will be given in my general report on the amber wasps and bees, to be published in Germany.