

NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN HYMENOPTERA

No. 14

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The majority of species described herein were collected by Professor O. W. Richards in S.W. Tanganyika, and a few in Basutoland. Unless otherwise stated, the type of the new species will be deposited in the British Museum, Natural History. The least magnification required to resolve the sculpture, using a stereoscopic binocular microscope, is shown in brackets (... diameters).

Subfamily TRYPOXYLONINAE

Trypoxylon laticutatum rectirugosum var.n.

T. laticutatum, Arnold, 1946, *Occ. Pap. Nat. Mus. S. Rhod.* 12, 72.

The collection contains six specimens from various places in the Rukwa valley, Tanganyika, which differ from the type of the species only in having the transverse rugae on the median area of the epinotum straight and evenly spaced, and in the second joint of the flagellum being only one-tenth longer than the third. A re-examination of the type of the species indicates a correction to the original description; the second joint is only three-tenths longer than the third, not half as long again as stated. The paratype of *laticutatum* taken at the same time and place as the type should be assigned to the variety. The petiole, or first tergite, is six times longer than its greatest width in the type of the species, and slightly less, $5\frac{5}{8}$, in the variety. Type in British Museum, Natural History.

Trypoxylon cariosum sp.n. (Figs. 1 and 1a)

♀. 11 mm. long. Black. Wings hyaline, the veins black, the costa of the forewing pale brown. Clypeus and face below the scutate area and the temples with silvery pubescence, the thorax with exserted, fairly long and silvery pubescence, moderately dense on the mesopleura.

Facial shield, sides of the face and the vertex dull, strongly and closely punctured, the interspaces as wide as the punctures. Pronotal dorsum closely punctured, the punctures as large as those of the face. Mesonotum in the anterior third strongly and transversely rugose and punctured between the rugae, the posterior two-thirds only punctured, the punctures about twice as large as those of the vertex, the interspaces slightly wider than the punctures. Mesopleura dull and closely punctured, the punctures a little smaller than those of the mesonotum; the mesosternum nitidulous and punctured, the punctures for the greater part half as wide as the interspaces. Scutellum and metanotum finely and