Typhlomyrmicini into two genera, *Prionopelta* Mayr and *Typhlomyrmex* Mayr. He states that in the male the scape of the antennae is notably longer than the two first joints of the funiculus taken together. In the characters of the genera, however, he gives the length of the scape in *Prionopelta* as being only as long as the two first joints of the funiculus; and in *Typhlomyrmex* as only as long as the three first joints, which is not notably longer than the first two. Only two males of the latter genus have been described — *T. clavicornis* Emery var. *divergens* Forel from Paraguay, and *T. rogenhoferi* Mayr from Brazil, Missiones, and Costa Rica. From the first of these *richardsi* differs in being distinctly smaller, and in the structure of the mandibles and antennae. From the second in being lighter in colour, smoother, especially the head, and with a longer scape to the antennae, structure of the mandibles, etc.

Entomological Department,
British Museum (Nat. Hist.), S.W.7.
May 22nd, 1939.

NEW SPECIES OF ASIATIC STAPHYLINIDAE (COL.).*

BY MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

Scimbalium (Schatzmayria) rufotestaceum sp. nov.

Entirely reddish-yellow; the head and thorax more shining than the elytra and abdomen. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 5 mm. Colour and lustre of *aegyptiacum* Bernh., but smaller, the head narrower, the eyes smaller, the antennae shorter, thorax much less punctured.

Head subquadrate, slightly longer than broad, a little broader than the thorax, the eyes small, a fourth as long as the temples; impunctate in front and along the middle, elsewhere finely and sparingly punctured and with a very fine transverse wavy ground-sculpture. Antennae with the third joint longer than the second, the penultimate joints about twice as long as broad, the eleventh as long as the tenth. Thorax longer than broad (7 : 5.5), the sides rather strongly retracted behind, broadly impunctate along the middle, elsewhere with very fine scattered punctures; ground-sculpture absent. Elytra broader and slightly longer than the thorax, more finely, not quite so closely punctured as in *aegyptiacum*, finely and rather closely pubescent. Abdomen closely and finely punctured and pubescent throughout.

KHIVA (*Zimin*).

Othius opacipennis sp. nov.

Black; head, thorax and abdomen shining; elytra dull. Antennae black; palpi reddish yellow. Legs pitchy, tarsi reddish. Length 10 mm. Near *ruficornis* Cam., but differs in the colour of the

* The types of these species are in Coll. J. Clermont, co-types in the author's.

antennae, the narrower, more oval head, less coarsely punctured post-ocular and basal areas and larger eyes, the longer elytra, which are also less finely and more closely punctured.

Head oval, as broad as the thorax, with a few small punctures in the inter-ocular impressions, the post-ocular region and base with moderately close umbilicate punctures; ground sculpture extremely fine and transverse. Antennae with the third joint longer than the second, fourth and fifth slightly longer than broad, sixth and seventh about as long as broad, eighth to tenth slightly transverse. Thorax longer than broad, the sides sinuately retracted behind, near the anterior angles with a group of three or four punctures; otherwise impunctate, except for the usual marginal punctures; ground sculpture as on the head. Scutellum almost impunctate, distinctly coriaceous. Elytra as long as the thorax, moderately finely and moderately closely punctured, strongly coriaceous. Abdomen more finely and more closely punctured than the elytra.

YUNNANFOU.

Astilbus canaliculatus F. sub-sp. **armeniacus** n.

This sub-species differs from the type form in the head and thorax being distinctly more deeply and coarsely punctured.

ARMENIA.

15 Teesdale Road,
Leytonstone, London, E.11.
June 17th, 1939.

Proctotrupinae in Dumfriesshire. — Having recently worked through the Proctotrupinae I had taken in this county with Mr. G. E. J. Nixon's Revision (1938, *Trans. R. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **87**: 431-66), I find I have sixteen of the twenty-nine British species. Mr. Nixon has seen one or more specimens of each species, and I am grateful for his assistance in their determination. *Exallonyx ligatus* (Nees) is, along with the next, the most abundant species here; Gretna, 9.vii to 7.ix; Newton Moss, 10.v; Raeburn Flow, 27.vii. *E. microcerus* (Kieff.), common along hedgerows, etc., from 6.vii to 17.ix. *E. longicornis* (Nees), taken in a wood at Quentin's Hill, 18.vii, and on Nutberry Moss, 2.viii. *E. curtigena* (Nix.), one swept near Gretna, 25.v, and one at Quentin's Hill, 9.v. *E. brevicornis* (Hal.), rare, one swept at Springfield, 11.v. *Paracodrus apterogynus* (Hal.) is not uncommon in July and August. *Disogmus areolator* (Hal.), a very distinct species; one beaten on railway bank near Gretna, 20.v. *D. basalis* Thoms., not uncommon from mid-May to mid-July. *Proctotrupes gravidator* (Linn.), two ♂♂ swept on Newton Moss, 25.viii. *P. gladiator* (Hal.): of this fine species I captured a ♂ while sweeping long grass at Springfield, 24.viii, and a ♀ from flood refuse on the Solway near Gretna on 14.ix. *Phaenoserphus viator* (Hal.), frequently met with from July to September in woods, lanes, etc. *P. pallipes* (Latr.), Gretna, Eastriggs, Nutberry Moss, etc., occurs fairly frequently from July to mid-September. *P. vexator* (Nix.), two ♂♂ at Quentin's Hill in July. *P. calcar* (Hal.), not uncommon along hedgerows in June, and I have swept it in September. *Cryptoserphus aculeator* (Hal.), rare, a single specimen swept near Gretna, 29.v. *C. laricis* (Hal.), widely distributed and not rare; all my specimens were met with in May. It is possible several other species may yet be found in the county.—JAS. MURRAY, 6 Burnside Road, Gretna, N.B.: *May 16th*, 1939.

closely allied to Stein's *umbrosa*, but slightly larger, with frontal bristles extending up to ocellar triangle, and squamae and halteres very dark, which were obviously *F. umbrosa* Ringd. *nec* Stein, 1895. A comparison of the male genitalia of this species and true *umbrosa* (figs. 5 and 6) with figures given by Ringdahl (1934, *Ent. Tidskr.*, **55**: 107), confirms my identifications. *Fannia subumbrosa* Ringd., therefore, sinks as a synonym of *umbrosa* Stein, and *F. umbrosa* Ringd. *nec* Stein requires a new name, which I propose shall be *F. ringdahlana*.

It is probable that Ringdahl was misled by the fact that Stein (Die Anthomyiden Europas, 1915 (1916), *Arch. Naturgesch.*, **81a** (10): 75) used characters for '*umbrosa*' in his Table of Species of *Fannia* which are those of *ringdahlana* and not those of his original *umbrosa*. There can be no doubt, however, as to which species was originally described as *umbrosa*.

There are small but obvious differences in the chaetotaxy of the hind femora in the males of these two species: *umbrosa* has only one* anteroventral bristle near tip, and a longer row of 10-14 posteroventral bristles on apical third, those more distant from tip usually biserial; *ringdahlana* has two anteroventrals and the posteroventral row is composed of 7-9 longer bristles, those more distant from tip being placed rather higher up on the posterior side of femora than the apical ones and not biserial. The female of *F. ringdahlana* is at present unknown.

Fannia umbratica sp.n. ♂.

Agreeing with *umbrosa* Stein (and differing from *ringdahlana*) in having fewer frontal bristles (7-9 pairs), which do not extend up to ocellar triangle, and in usually having only one anteroventral bristle near tip of hind femora, but differing from both in structure of male genitalia.

♂. Hindmost pair of frontal bristles about as far in front of ocellar triangle as that triangle is long. Thorax black with a slight brownish tinge in some positions, causing it to appear dull. Acrostichals biserial, prealar bristle short but distinct. Squamae brownish, thoracal about as large as alar. Halteres with darkened knobs. Legs black, with only front knees obscurely yellowish, chaetotaxy very much as in *umbrosa*, but bristles of posteroventral row to middle femora rather longer, those of posteroventral row towards tip of hind femora more resembling the arrangement in *ringdahlana* than in *umbrosa*, i.e. they are less numerous (only 5—6 longer ones), become shorter, not biserial, and more posterior than posteroventral as they approach towards middle of femur. No bristles behind hind coxae.

* There is a mistake in Ringdahl's 'Table of Species' where he gives *subumbrosa* (= *umbrosa* Stein) as having two anteroventrals to hind femora, and *umbrosa* (= *ringdahlana*) as having only one.

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