

Redescription of the Sawflies characterized by Philippi

BY

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Doctor J. C. Bradley has transmitted what are believed to be types of the various species of sawflies described by Philippi, and has requested that I redescribe them and give notes on relationship. The following pages represent the results of my study of these specimens.

GENUS *Brachyxiphus* PHILIPPI.

This genus, while distinctly different in superficial appearance is closely allied to *Xiphydria* and it is difficult to point out characters which are sufficiently striking to make one feel sure that intermediates will not occur. In habitus *Brachyxiphus* recalls (perhaps because of its size, color and more cylindrical abdomen) the Siricid genus *Sirex* but the form of the apex of the abdomen is decidedly different. The cylindrical and not sharply (yet clearly) margined abdomen which is obtusely rounded apically suggest the Australian *Xiphydria obtusiventris* Rohwer. The shape of the prosternum used by Konow as generic cannot be considered of such importance because in the genus *Xiphydria* it is subject to such great variation. The absence of a distinct suture in front of the scutellum looks at first sight to be a good character but is not always clearly seen in species of *Xiphydria* because of the coarse sculpture. The elongate palpi offers a fairly good character, yet if Konow is correct in saying *Xiphydria* sometimes has 6-jointed palpi it becomes only a matter of comparative length. From the material available the genus *Brachyxiphus*, as characterized by its genotype, may be separated from all the species of *Xiphydria* which I have studied by the following:

No transverse suture in front of the scutellum; apical joint of hind tarsus very stout, curved, as long as the basal joint; claws of hind tarsi stout and abruptly curved apically, lobed basally; maxillary palpi longate, 6-jointed, the five basal joints stout, the two apical joints slender and twice constricted appearing as three.....
.....*Brachyxiplus* Philippi.

A transverse suture in front of the scutellum, in heavily sculptured species the suture becomes more or less obliterated and can only be seen on the sides; apical joint of hind tarsi not unusually stout or curved, not as long as the basal joint; claws longer not abruptly curved apically and with a distinct median tooth; maxillary palpi, stout, not especially lengthened or with the apical joints more slender, 5 (Konow says 5-6)-jointed.....
.....*Xiphydria* Latreille.

***Brachyxiplus grandis grandis* PHILIPPI.**

Brachyxiplus grandis Philippi, Stettin. Ent. Zeit., vol. 32, 1871, p. 287, pl. 3, fig. 1-1f; Westwood, Thesaur. Ent. Oxon. 1874, p. 121; Konow, Gen. Insect., fas. 28, 1905, p. 3; Konow, Zeit. Hym. Dipt., vol. 5, 1905, p. 40 (Chalastogastra, p. 296) (part).

Derecytra bicolor Westwood, Thesaur. Ent. Oxon. 1874, p. 122, pl. 23, fig. 1.

Derecytra grandis Philippi: Westwood, Thesaur. Ent. Oxon., 1874, p. 205.

There is no doubt that *Brachyxiplus grandis* Philippi and *Derecytra bicolor* Westwood are the same, but I am by no means sure that Westwood was correct when (l. c. p. 205) he states that Philippi described the male instead of the female. Philippi's figure seems to me to represent a female rather than a male, and if we are correct in assuming that the specimens' list below are part of the type material then it is certain that Philippi had the female, because both these specimens are females.

Female.—Length, 22 mm. Clypeus truncate; frons rather finely punctato-reticulate; vertex and orbits shining, with separate, distinct punctures; postocellar furrow

distinct, broad, vertical and antennal furrows obsolete; a shallow depression in front of the anterior ocellus and lateral of lateral ocelli; antennae strongly tapering, the third joint as long as four plus five, four shorter than five; malar space as long as scape; pronotum narrow, perpendicular, without a flat surface dorsally; scutum and prescutum shining, sparsely punctured; prescutum with a median longitudinal furrow; notauli foveolate; scutellum more closely and less distinctly punctured than the scutum, the oblique furrows foveolate; prosternum twice as long as anterior width, concave anteriorly; dorsal part of mesepisternum punctured like scutum, ventrally coarsely reticulate; abdomen shining; sheath broad, straight below and above, sub-obliquely truncate apically. Black; abdominal segments 3-8 inclusive and sides of second and ninth tergites rufous; wings brownish-black.

Redescribed from one female which bears a label «*Brachyxiphus grandis* Ph. p. 1595. Valdivia 1870» in what is understood to be Philippi's hand writing. This specimen is in good condition but has been infested and is only a hollow shell and lacks the palpi. It is supposed to be a type and agrees with the original account except Philippi gives the length as 23 mm. I have added a name label with «det. Roh. Feb. 1, 21» to the pin.

***Brachyxiphus grandis hyalinus* KIRBY.**

Brachyxiphus hyalinus Kirby, List Hym. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, 1882, p. pl. fig.

Brachyxiphus grandis Philippi: Konow, Zeit. Hym. Dipt., vol. 5, 1905, p. 40 (part).

Konow has synonymized *hyalinus* Kirby with *grandis* and this may be correct, but the wings are distinctly paler and until more material is available it seems best to recognize Kirby's form as a subspecies, separated by the hyaline (or with a faint yellowish tinge) wings.

A single female received from the same source as the above specimen of typical *grandis* and labeled «Punta Arenas», «*Brachyxiphus grandis* Ph. p. 1595» (in an unknown hand) has hyaline wings and is only 19 mm.

long. This specimen is in good condition and is the one from which the description of the palpi was prepared.

Derecytra flavipes (PHILIPPI)

Brachyxiphus flavipes Philippi, Stettin. Ent. Zeit., vol. 32, 1871, p. 287, pl. 3, fig. 2, 2b; Westwood, Thesaur. Ent. Oxon. 1871, p. 121.

Derecytra flavipes (Philippi): Westwood, Thesaur. Ent. Oxon., 1871, p. 205; Kirby, Trans. Ent. Soc., Lond. 1881, p. 50; Kirby, List. Hym. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, 1892, p. 369; Kirby, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1883, p. 202; Konow, Gen. Insect., fasc. 28, 1905, p. 3; Konow, Zeit. Hym. Dipt., vol. 5, 1905, p. 39 (Chalastogastra, p. 295).

Male.—Length, 11 mm. Clypeus convex, covered with strong dorsad-ventrad rugae, the median two of which are more prominent, anterior margin with a sharp median tooth; frons with irregular striae which laterally are oblique from ocelli; depression in front of anterior ocellus shallow, reaching almost to bases of antennae; head behind the supraorbital line polished, almost impunctate; vertical furrows indicated anteriorly; postocellar furrow poorly defined, straight; postocellar area with a median impressed line anteriorly; antennae long, slender, tapering apically, reaching beyond anterior margin of scutellum; third joint nearly as long as four plus five; maxillary palpi 6-jointed, the apical joints more slender; pronotum sharply perpendicular, the lateral dorsal surface flat, broad, shining, sparsely punctured; prescutum Ushaped, slightly longer than the anterior width, reticulate posteriorly, finely punctate anteriorly and parted by an impressed line; notauli foveolate; scutum with fine, rather close punctures; mesepisternum coarsely reticulate; abdomen shining, the depressed area of tergites finely granular; apical tergite truncate; hypopygidium truncate; apical joint of hind tarsi slightly shorter than two preceding; third abscissa of radius much shorter than second, subequal with the third intercubitus; nervulus at about basal fourth. Black; flagellum, except base of first and most or all of the apical five joints, white; legs beyond

trochanters (except piceous base of anterior femora) rufous; wings fuliginous, venation black.

Redescribed from one male supposed to be Philippi's type and bearing the following label in his hand, «*Brachyxiphus flavipes* Ph. p. 1596, Valu. 1870». This specimen is in fair condition but has been somewhat eaten by dermestids. I have added a name label on which is written, «det. Roh. Feb. 1, 21».

A female with a name label in some unknown hand has also been examined. It agrees well with the above description of the male. The sheath is narrow, tapering and, rather sharply pointed apically.

The above specimens agree with Konow's account in the *Zeit. Hym. Dipt.*, 1905, p. 39.

Oryssus dentifrons PHILIPPI.

Oryssus dentifrons Philippi, Stettin. *Ent. Zeit.*, vol. 34, 1879, p. 303, pl. 1, figs. 5-a-c.

Ophrynopus (?) *dentifrons* Philippi; Rohwer, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. 43, 1912, p. 148.

Although this species is much more finely sculptured than any species of *Oryssus* known to me I see no reason why it should not be assigned to that genus.

Female.—Head opaque, finely granular; frons with large, poorly defined punctures in addition to the granulation and with a faint impressed line from the anterior ocellus to between bases of antennae; two sets of tubercles between the lateral and anterior ocelli, the ventral margin of the lower pair is touching a line drawn tangent to the dorsal margin of the anterior ocellus, the dorsal margin of the upper pair is touching a line drawn tangent to the lower margin of the lateral ocelli; second antennal joint three fourths as long as the first, and but little more than half as long as the third, third joint longer than the fourth, the fourth and fifth subequal, the sixth much longer than the seventh, the seventh distinctly longer than the eighth; inner margin of eyes slightly diverging towards the clypeus; malar space distinctly longer than the scape; mesonotum and mesepisternum punctato-granular; nervulus and basal interstitial;

basal joining cubitus at a distance one and one fourth times the length of the basal from the origin of cubitus. Color as described by Philippi.

Redescribed from one broken female the abdomen is wanting as well as most of the legs and the thorax is crushed dorsally labeled, in what is thought to be Philippi's hand, «*Oryssus dentifrons*, los Ulmos, 1864». I have added a name label on which is added, «det. Rph. Feb. 1, 21».

The distance from the origin of the cubitus to the basal vein is greater than in any other species of *Oryssus* known to me. It is interesting to note that a part of the ovipositor can be seen extending into the mesothorax.

