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CELASTRINA ARGIOLUS (LINNAEUS) OP BUDDLEIA (LEP., LYCAENIDAE).

Op zondag 25 juli 1976 zag ik 's middags een sterk gehavend exemplaar van deze soort op *Buddleia*. Het viel me op, dat de vlinder steeds neerstreek op bloemknoppen, die wel reeds paars gekleurd waren, maar nog niet open. Bij nader toezien bleek het een wijfje te zijn, dat eitjes aan het leggen was. Ik probeerde de vlinder te volgen en haalde op die manier vier eitjes tussen de bloemknoppen vandaan. Na enig zoeken met een vergrootglas vond ik er nog twee. Reeds op 30 juli kwamen de eitjes 's middags alle bijna gelijktijdig uit. De rupsjes werden bij elkaar gekweekt en spoedig werden uitwerpselen onder de voedseltwijg gevonden. Al heel gauw bleek één rups echter sneller te groeien dan de anderen, die erg klein bleven. Na ongeveer 10 dagen begon ik regelmatig een rupsje te missen, dat of niet teruggevonden werd of door soortgenoten moet zijn opgegeten. De grotere rups was paarsbruin van kleur en viel tussen de knoppen en bloemen nauwelijks op, terwijl een overgebleven kleinere rups lichtgroen gebleven was. Op 21 augustus verpopte de grootste rups, die binnenshuis op 1 september een mooi gaaf ♀ opleverde, dat zoals ik verwachtte een dwergexemplaar bleek te zijn. De overgebleven rups, die evenwel nog niet poprijp was, begon op 22 augustus regelmatig de voedseltak te verlaten en werd een dag later dood aangetroffen. Voor zover ik kon nagaan staat nergens *Buddleia* als voedselplant voor *C. argiolus* vermeld.

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Notes on neotropical *Psenulus* (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae, Psenini)

by

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ABSTRACT. — Descriptions are provided of the unknown female of *Psenulus aztecus* Bohart & Grissell, 1969 from Mexico and the unknown male of *Psenulus mayorum* Bohart & Grissell, 1969 from Honduras and Venezuela. A damaged specimen from Mexico, probably representing a new species, is briefly discussed.

Only four members of *Psenulus* have been recorded from America north of Mexico (Muesebeck and others, 1951). In Central and South America this genus seems to be even more poorly represented. *P. aztecus* (♂) and *P. mayorum* (♀) were described from Mexico by Bohart and Grissell (1969), each based on a single specimen.

Recently I received a few *Psenini* from the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa (CNC), the Cornell University, Ithaca (CU) and the American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH). This material included two males of *P. mayorum*, captured in Honduras and Venezuela, the latter being the first record of *Psenulus* from South America. Further, a small series from Mexico consisting of a few additional males of *P. aztecus* and, fortunately, also five females belonging to this species. Supplementary descriptions, first descriptions of the opposite sexes and figures of the male genitalia of both species are now presented in this paper.

In the collections of the British Museum (Natural History), London, is a female from Mexico which probably represents a new form of *Psenulus*. The apex of its gaster is missing, consequently only a short description, without a species name, is given.

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Psenulus aztecus Bohart & Grissell

Description of female. — Length about 9 mm. Head black; mandibles whitish-yellow with dark apices; palpi whitish-yellow. Also whitish-yellow are scape of antennae, except in some specimens a smaller or greater part of back, and underside of base of flagellum; apical half of flagellum below orange-yellow. Thorax black; pronotal tubercles yellowish-white, tegulae yellowish-brown. Veins of wings dark brown. Legs including trochanters of fore and mid legs mostly yellowish-white; brown are: 2/3 to 3/4 of back of fore femora, in one specimen also basal half of fore side; mid femora, in some specimens except apical 1/3 or 2/5 of fore side; apical 1/2 to apical 1/3 of hind tibiae except a narrow whitish streak on back of tibiae. Hind femora dark brown or black. The hind tarsi vary between having a yellowish-white basitarsus to being entirely yellowish-brown or brown. Petiole black, gaster dark brown to black.

Raised part of interantennal carina narrow or very slightly broadened, ending below antennae in a distinct transverse carina. Clypeus very finely punctate, apical part almost shining, median part of anterior margin slightly emarginate (fig. 1). Frons, vertex and tempora shining, occipital carina rounded dorsally, ending below in hypostomal carina. Apex of mandibles bidentate. Antennae (fig. 1) somewhat clavate.

Pronotal corners rounded. Scutum, scutellum and metanotum shining, sparsely finely punctate; prescutal sutures distinct on anterior 3/4 of scutum. Propodeal enclosure with oblique carinae; propodeal suture narrow, dorsally slightly wider and with a few transverse carinae. Back of propodeum smooth and shining, apex and posterior half of sides of propodeum finely reticulato-carinate. Sides of thorax shining, minutely punctate. Anterior oblique suture foveolate. Legs normal. First recurrent vein of fore wings ending in second submarginal cell, second recurrent vein in third submarginal cell. Petiole over 1 1/2 times as long as first tergite, mostly cylindrical, apex dorsally with small triangular depression. Gaster slender,