

smooth triangular area laterally; zone behind prepectal carina smooth; epicnemial suture smooth, except for some shallow punctures dorsally; precoxal suture smooth, except for some short and indistinct crenulae (but medially distinctly crenulate in paratype from Wijster); pleural suture narrow, crenulate; episternal scrobe rather small (fig. 1); metapleura smooth dorsally, rugose ventrally; notauli deep and superficially crenulate, slightly widening apicad; mesoscutal lobes convex, shortly setose (especially the middle lobe), its surface superficially pimply because of the setae; scutellar suture wide and rather long, with one longitudinal carina and some indistinct rugae; scutellum smooth, antero-laterally with a short stria; side of scutellum almost smooth except for some striae; dorsal surface of propodeum rugose-reticulate, with both lateral carinae and a transverse posterior carina distinctly developed; posterior surface of propodeum almost smooth except for both lateral carinae and some superficial rugae, rather concave; propodeal spiracle small, somewhat protruding.

Wings. — Metacarp ends near apex of radial cell; r 2 evenly curved; $d 1 : d 2 = 4 : 13$; nervulus and nervellus medium-sized; first brachial cell open posteriorly; apical fringe short.

Legs. — Coxa and femur of hind leg almost smooth; hind tibia pimply; tarsal claws rather robust with its base wide and setose and its apex short and slender, simple; length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 5.0, 9.0 and 4.3 times their width, respectively; hind tibial spur about half as long as its basitarsus.

Metasoma. — Length of first tergite 1.5 times its apical width (as in both paratypes from Wijster and Livingston, but 1.6 times in paratype from Palmer), its surface with distinctly developed longitudinal striae (fig. 5), moderately convex, spiracle flat, dorsal carinae reaching the apex of the tergite, glymma very wide anteriorly, laterope and dorsope round; length of ovipositor sheath 0.13 times fore wing (as in paratype from Livingston, 0.12 times in paratypes from Wijster and Palmer); metasoma virtually bare dorsally, with some scarcely visible setae; second tergite with sharp lateral fold.

Colour. — Brown; head (but vertex brownish), scapus, tegulae, pronotum ventrally, prosternum, legs and metasoma ventrally, yellowish; pterostigma, light brown; palpi, whitish.

Holotype in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa: "King Salmon, Naknek R., Alaska, 3.VIII.1952, J. B. Hartley", "*Neoblacus* n. sp. Det. W. R. M. Mason 58". Paratypes, 3 ♀♀: "Nederland, Wijster (Drenthe), opposite Biol. Stat., 13-26.VII.1973, C. van Achterberg" (author's collection); "Livingston Co., Mich., 7-25-43, R. R. Dreisbach", "G. Res.", "*Neoblacus* n.sp., Det. W. R. M. Mason 58" (author's collection); "Alaska, Palmer, VII.13.1964, K. Sommerman", "9:20-9: 35 PM, 64-30 Teep trap" (U.S. National Museum, Washington).

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LITERATURE

Achterberg, C. van, 1976. A revision of the tribus Blacini (Hym., Braconidae, Helconinae). *Tijdsch. Ent.* 118 (7): 159—322, fig. 1—476.

EUMORPHA ANCHEMOLA (CRAMER) (LEPIDOPTERA: SPHINGIDAE) GEÏMPORTEERD IN NEDERLAND. Enige tijd geleden overhandigde de heer B. J. Lempke mij een SpHINGIDE die dit jaar gevonden was op een schip in de Rotterdamse haven. Na determinatie bleek dit *Eumorpha anchemola* te zijn, een soort die verspreid is van noordelijk Mexico tot in Argentinië.

Voor zover mij bekend is voor ons land slechts éénmaal eerder een geïmporteerde SpHINGIDE-soort vermeld. Dit was *Theretra japonica* Orza uit China (zie Asselbergs, J. E. F., *Ent. Ber., Amst.* 28: 162, 1968).

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