

unzugänglich, jedoch war Herr Dr. E. Strand so freundlich, mir ein englisches Referat über die Vidalsche Arbeit mitzuteilen, aus: *The Review of Applied Entomology* I. A. p. 339, 1913. Vielleicht ist es angebracht, dieses Referat hier zu zitieren:

„The author points out the danger, which exists in those districts in which this vegetable is cultivated on a large scale of an extraordinary invasion of *Vanessa cardui* and also of a Noctuid, which he believes to be *Xanthoecia flavago* Schiff. The caterpillars of the former live entirely upon the parenchyma of the leaves on the upper surface. It has been remarked that everywhere where the artichoke leaves have not sufficed for the food of the swarms of larvae they have migrated to cardoons. The swarms make their appearance about the time when the growth of the artichoke plants is complete in the South of France, and the damage consists in shipping the leaves and preventing the maturation of the heads. Spraying and dushing with insecticides appear to be absolutely without effect. Arsenical sprays have not been used and the growers have been driven to cutting off the attacked leaves and burning them. M. Bénard of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle has examined a large number of pupae of *Vanessa* collected from artichoke gardens and has discovered that almost everyone is parasitised by a Chalcid.

Unfortunately this is not the case with the second pest above mentioned, which has become exceedingly serious because it attacks, in the late season of growth, the stem which support the artichokes and the artichokes themselves. The period of fruiting of the artichoke coincides with the development of this Noctuid, the larva of which, beginning in the axil of the leaves, bores into the stem and eats out the pith, so finding its way into the interior of the flower. Its attack is occasionally made also either from within or from without upon the capitulum or the bracts. The life history of this pest has not yet been properly studied, and the author says that the only method at present of dealing with it is to examine the plants carefully and to burn any branches which appear to be attacked.“ — —

Oriстано, Sardinien, Mai 1914.

Nomenklatorische Notizen über Schlupfwespen und eine Staphylinidengattung.

Von
Embrik Strand.

Pimpla pedator Tosquinet 1903 (in: *Mém. Soc. entom. Belgique* X, p. 83) ist verschieden von *Pimpla pedator* Brullé 1846 (in: *Hist. nat. Insect. Hym.* IV, p. 94 n. 14); beide gehören zur

Gattung *Xanthopimpla* Saub. Tosquinets Art möge den Namen **X. pedatoris** m. bekommen.

Xanthopimpla maculifrons Cam. 1903 (in: Journ. Str. Br. R. As. Soc. No. 39, p. 138) ist von Camerons gleichnamiger Art aus dem Jahre 1907 verschieden (in: Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. XVII, p. 591). Letztere ist indessen kaum von *X. stemmator* Thbg. spezifisch verschieden, kann aber wohl als eine Varietät davon aufgefaßt werden, in welchem Fall der Name *maculifrons* als Varietätsbezeichnung bleiben kann.

Xanthopimpla appendiculata Cam. 1901 (in: Fauna Geogr. Maldive Laccadive Archipel I, pt. 1, p. 51) ist von Camerons gleichnamiger Art in: Ann. South African Mus. V, p. 111 (1906) verschieden. Letztere nenne ich **X. appendicis** m.

Szepligeti hat einen *Paniscus ocellaris* beschrieben, der mit *P. ocellaris* Ths. kollidiert, und daher einen neuen Namen bekommen muß: **P. ocelliger** m.

Henicospilus rufus Kriechb. nec Brullé nenne ich **H. rufoides** m.

In der Entomologischen Zeitschrift XXVII (1914) Nr. 10. p. 52 beschreibt Bernhauer eine neue Staphylinidengattung unter dem Namen *Polyphemus*. Dieser ist aber in der Zoologie wiederholt vergeben: von Müller in Crustacea 1785, Lamarck ebenda 1801, Montfort in Mollusca 1810, Attems in Myriopoda 1899. Bernhauer's Gattung nenne ich *Polyphematiana* m.

Notes on the Tabanidae in the German Entomological Museum,

by

Gertrude Ricardo.

ORIENTAL REGION.

Pangoninae.

Corizoneura taprobanes Walker.

Two females from Ceylon. (Dr. Horn.)

Chrysops dispar Fabr.

A series of females from Ceylon. (Dr. Horn.)

Tabaninae.

For references and explanation of the groups, see my paper: Records Indian Museum, IV, N^o VI, p. 111 (1911).

Group II.

Tabanus leucocnematus Bigot.

One female from Kelanton, Malacca. (Dr. Horn.)

Group V.

Tabanus optatus Walker.

One female from Sumatra. (Coll. Lichtwardt).

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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