

Lond. [3] IV, I, 1865, p. 24) festgestellt hat und auch in dem genannten Catalog unter diese Art gestellt. Sie ist daher unter *Crioceris* an der erstgenannten Stelle zu streichen.

- 7.) Den Namen *Lema aemula* Horn (Proc. Calif. Ac. Sc. [2] IV, 1894, p. 406) ändere ich wegen *Lema haematomelas* Lacord. ab. *aemula* Lacord. (Mon. Phyt. I, 1845, p. 334) in = *Lema californica* (nom. nov.) ab.
- 8.) *Lema Gestroi* Jac. ab. *rufipennis* Weise (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1892 p. 387) kann wegen *Lema rufipennis* Lac. (Mon. Phyt. I, 1845, p. 325) den Namen *Lema Gestroi* Jac. ab. *claripennis* (nom. nov.) tragen.

Zur Erforschung des Persischen Golfes.

(Beitrag Nr. 2).

Carabidae (Col.).

by H. E. Andrewes, London.

The Carabidae collected in the neighbourhood of the Persian Golf total eighteen species, of which five are at present undescribed. Nearly all of these were taken by Mr. H. Schmidt at Basra, but there are also two or three Examples, mostly fragmentary, taken by Dr. Milrea at Koweit. The fauna is akin to, and frequently identical with that of the higher reaches of the river Tigris as far as Bagdad; generally speaking it is closely related to that inhabiting the broad sandy belt of country extending from Morocco to Sind. The genera have an extensive range, and indeed most of them have a world-wide distribution. As for the species, a few extend through Persia to Transcaspia and Turkestan, and to that extent are connected with the palaeartic fauna, but, except for the two species of *Calosoma*, which just reach the confines of India, none extends eastward beyond Afghanistan and Baluchistan. So far therefore as this collection is concerned, and this conclusion is confirmed elsewhere, the fauna of Irak in respect of the Carabidae appears quite distinct from that of the plains of India.

The eighteen species are as under, the descriptions of the five new ones appearing at the end.

1. *Calosoma imbricatum* Klug in Symb. Phys. Decas III. 1832, t. XXIII, f. 11. Basra, 16—22. IV. 26, 1 Ex.

The species occurs in the Cape Verde Islands and reappears in the Sudan, whence it was described, and at Obock, but does not seem to be known from the North African littoral. My own records include Abyssinia, El Hedjaz in Arabia, Ashtola Island in the Persian Golf, and Karachi.

2. *Calosoma olivieri* Dej. Spec. Gen. v. 1831. 559. Bushire, 7. IV. 26, 1 Ex. Basra, 13—22. IV. 26, 4 Ex.

The range of this species is a very wide one, extending from the Azores and Canary Islands, along the Southern Mediterranean littoral and through Asia Minor, Irak, Persia, and Baluchistan, as far as Peshawar in the North West Frontier Province of India. Reitter, in his „Bestimmungs-Tabelle“ on Carabini, evidently misidentified it, for he attributes to it only 3 minor intervals between the primaries, whereas in fact there are 5.

3. *Scarites eurytus* Fisch. Ent. Russ. III. 1828, t. 5, f. 3. Basra, 13—22. IV. and 13—VI. 26, 17 Ex.

The Mediterranean and Caspian basins, eastward through Syria to Persia and Turkestan, and through Irak to Baluchistan and Afghanistan. I have no record from India.

4. *Scarites subcylindricus* Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1843, IV. 730. Basra, 16—22. IV. and 13. VI. 26, 2 Ex.

Described by Chaudoir from Egypt: the only other examples which have come under my notice were taken at Yemen in Arabia.

5. *Siagona europea* Dej. Spec. Gen. II. 1826, 468. Basra, 16—22. IV. and 13. VI. 26, 3 Ex.

Mediterranean basin and as far east as Western Turkestan. My records also include Arabia, Bagdad, Fao on the Persian Gulf, and Seistan.

6. *Anthia 12-guttata* Bon. Obs. Ent. II. 1813, 451. Koweit (Dr. Milrea) 1 Ex. (fragmentary).

I have seen examples from Arabia only, but the species is said to occur also in Persia.

7. *Chlaenius spoliatus* Rossi Faun. Etrusc. Mant. 1792, 79. Basra, 13. VI. 26, 2 Ex. Koweit (Dr. Milrea) 1 Ex. (fragmentary).

A species, the habitat of which (including varieties) extends from South Western Europe and North Africa to Japan. I have records from Palestine, Syria, Irak and Seistan, but none from India.

8. *Chlaenius amarae* Andr. Ent. Month. Mag. 1920, 239. Koweit (Dr. Milrea), fragments only.

Southern Irak and Seistan.

9. *Chlaenius syriacus* Chaud., Monographie des Chlénien, Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. VIII. 1876, 265. Basra, 13. VI. 26, 1 Ex.

Described from Bagdad and known to me also from Amara. Chaudoir mentions an example from Persia, but was apparently uncertain whether it belonged to his species.

10. *Oodes irakensis* sp. nov. (see p. 144).

11. *Pogonus micans* Chaud. Bull. Mosc. 1842. IV. 820. Basra, 14. IV. 26, 3 Ex, and 13. VI. 26, 1 Ex.

Transcaspia, Persia, Fao on the Persian Golf, Seistan.

12. *Daptus vittatus* Fisch. Ent. Russ. II. 1824. 38, t. 46, f. 7. Basra, 14. IV. 26, 1 Ex.

Southern Europe, Caucasus, Transcaspia, Turkestan, Siberia.

13. *Pterostichus (Poecilus) beelsoni* sp. nov. (see p. 145).

14. *Pterostichus (Derus) leus* sp. nov. (see p. 146).

15. *Pterostichus (Lagarus) vernalis* Panz. Deutchl. Ins. 1795. 60. var. *cursor* Dej. Spec. Gen. III. 1828, 243. Basra, 14. IV. 26, 2 Ex.

P. vernalis is common throughout Europe and Siberia. The var. *cursor* occurs in Southern Europe and has been recorded from Transcaucasia. I have not seen the types of either, but have in my collection an example of *cursor* from Dalmatia, determined by Reitter. The two specimens from Basra agree fairly well with this, but the striation of the elytra in the former is shallower. Chaudoir's *P. (Lagarus) cryobioides* from Syria is unknown to me in nature, but, judging by the description, it is quite a different species.

16. *Heteracantha depressa* Brullé in Audouin and Brullé's Hist. Nat. Ins. IV. 1834, 382. t. 16, f. 1. Basra, 13—15. IV. 26, many Ex.

Bedel records the species from Algeria, Tunis, and Egypt. There are examples in the British Museum from Fao and Bagdad.

17. *Anchomenus tigridis* sp. nov. (see p. 146).

18. *Brachinus schmidti* sp. nov. (see p. 147).

Oodes irakensis (sp. nov.): Length: 14.0 mm. Width. 5.75 mm.

Black, with a faint bronze tinge: palpi ferruginous at apex, tarsi piceous.

Head moderately convex, with very small, almost punctiform, frontal foveae, clypeal suture fine but distinct, clypeus wide, truncate in front, maxillary palpi rounded at apex, labials truncate, eyes large and prominent, antennae slender, barely reaching base of prothorax, surface closely but microscopically punctulate. Prothorax moderately convex, quite half as wide again as head, and as much wider than long, widest at base, which is lightly bisinuate, apex truncate, sides very narrowly bordered, evenly rounded and strongly contracted in front, hind angles right, slightly rounded; median line fine, crenulate, on disk only, basal foveae minute, elongate-punctiform, at some distance from base, surface like that of head. Elytra moderately convex, ovate, a fifth wider than prothorax and two fifths longer than wide, basal border slightly sinuate, ending in a minute tooth at shoulder; striae fine and very finely punctate, outer ones a little deeper, and all deeper near apex, 1 and 2 arising in an umbilicate pore, 4 turning inwards at base, 4 to 6 not quite reaching base, scutellary striole fairly long and distinct, intervals flat on disk, a little convex at sides and behind, odd ones

somewhat raised just before reaching the apical carina, 8 narrow, carinate behind shoulder, 3 with two pores at about a half and three fourths, surface like that of head and prothorax. Microsculpture forming a reticulation of minute isodiametric meshes, clearly visible between the punctures on prothorax and elytra, rather less visible on head. Underside minutely but irregularly punctulate, prosternal process unbordered, metepisterna slightly longer than wide, ventral segments bisetose, apical segment (♀) with two large pores on margin on each side.

Very near *O. virens* Wied. from S. E. Asia, but much smaller and darker. Head with frontal foveae less impressed, but with a similar puncture at front angles of clypeus; prothorax with apex only lightly emarginate, sides evenly rounded, hind angles much less rounded; elytra similar, though a little less deeply striate.

Irak: Basra (Deutsch. Ent. Mus. — H. Schmidt), 13. VI. 1926, 1 Ex. ♀; Amara (Brit. Mus., type, C. F. C. Beeson), 12. V. 1917, 1 Ex. ♀.

Pterostichus (Poecilus) beesoni (sp. nov.): Length: 12.5—13.0 mm. Width: 4.5—4.75 mm.

Black, prothorax very dark blue, front of head greenish, first two and apical joints of antennae ferruginous.

Head moderately convex, frontal furrows shallow and inconspicuous, eyes prominent, antennae rather long and slender, surface densely and minutely punctate. Prothorax quadrate and rather flat, a half wider than head and a third wider than long, contracted more strongly in front than behind, so that base is wider than apex, widest at about middle, sides narrowly bordered, evenly rounded, bisetose, hind angles a little obtuse but sharp; median line fine, foveae fairly deep, inner ones sublinear, outer ones small and rounded, surface microscopically punctulate, basal area finely and densely punctate. Elytra rather flat, oval, somewhat pointed at apex; striae fairly deep, deeper at apex, minutely and inconspicuously punctate, scutellary striole rather long; intervals nearly flat, convex at apex, 3 with two pores at three fifths and close to apex, surface smooth (shiny in ♂, dull in ♀). Microsculpture formed by a reticulation of isodiametric meshes, very distinct on elytra, much finer and rather indistinct on head and prothorax. Underside shiny, finely punctate along sides only, metepisterna a half longer than wide, last ventral segment with a single seta on each side in ♂, 2 in ♀; meso- and meta-tarsal joints bisulcate, joint 5 setulose beneath.

Not unlike a dark *P. cupreus* L., but narrower and with more parallel sides. Head with more prominent eyes and a narrower neck: prothorax with sides not explanate behind, inner foveae rather less deep, outer ones deeper, the slight carina between them and angles more evi-

dent; elytra more parallel, with shallower striae, which are even more indistinctly punctate.

Irak: Basra (Deutsch. Ent. Mus. — H. Schmidt), 16.—22. IV. 1926 and 13. VI. 1926, 6 Ex.; Amara (Brit. Mus., type, C. F. C. Beeson), 13.—15. XI. 1916, 4 Ex.

Pterostichus (Derus) leus (sp. nov.): Length: 13.0—14.0 mm. Width.: 4.3—4.6 mm.

Black, shiny: antennae, palpi, and tarsi more or less piceous.

Head convex, with shallow frontal foveae, eyes moderately prominent, genae sloping sharply to neck, antennae extending rather beyond base of prothorax, joints 1 and 3 more or less compressed, but not carinate, surface with some fine punctures, chiefly at sides. Prothorax convex, half as wide again as head and a fourth wider than long, extremities truncate, apex bordered at sides only, equally contracted at extremities, sides finely bordered, bisetose, strongly and evenly rounded, hind angles projecting as a small rectangular tooth; median line fairly deep, subcrenulate, transverse impressions slight, basal foveae short but deep, outer shorter than inner ones, a well-marked carina between them and hind angles, surface smooth, basal area and marginal channels finely punctate, the punctures coarser round the basal foveae. Elytra rather flat, depressed behind base, sides nearly parallel, sinuate before apex, about a fifth wider than prothorax and three fourths longer than wide, border angulate and forming a minute tooth at shoulder; striae fairly deep and strongly punctate, as is the marginal channel, 6 and 7 not reaching base, intervals slightly convex, 3 with two pores at three fifths and near apex, surface smooth. Microsculpture distinct, isodiametric, that of head and disk of prothorax very faint, sides of prothorax with fine transverse meshes. Underside finely punctate, middle of sterna and proepisterna smooth, metepisterna elongate and more coarsely punctate, last ventral segment with a single seta on each side in ♂, 2 in ♀; meso- and meta-tarsal joints outwardly sulcate, joint 5 glabrous beneath.

Resembling *P. conformis* Dej. from Egypt. both in size and colour. Head with shallower foveae and more slender antennae; prothorax with rectangular dentate hind angles, the basal foveae less deep, middle of base more punctate; elytra similar, but with the striae rather shallower; proepisterna practically smooth.

Irak: Basra (Deutsch. Ent. Mus. — H. Schmidt), 13. VI. 1926, 5 Ex.; Amara (C. F. C. Beeson), 12. VI. 1916, 1 Ex.; Mudilil (Brit. Mus., type, C. F. C. Beeson), 2. III. 1917, 1 Ex.

Anchomenus tigridis (sp. nov.): Length: 8.5—9.0 mm. Width. 3.3 mm.

Black: palpi, antennae, apical border of elytra, and legs ferruginous, margins of prothorax translucent.

Head small, convex, smooth, frontal foveae short and rather shallow, neck only faintly constricted, eyes large and moderately prominent, antennae long, pubescent from joint 4, joint 3 rather shorter than 4. Prothorax convex, a third wider than head and nearly as long as wide, sides of base oblique, sides with a very narrow, slightly reflexed border, well rounded and very vaguely sinuate before the obtuse hind angles; median and transverse impressions very slight, basal foveae elongate and fairly deep, surface smooth, with some faint cross striation, basal area and, to some extent, marginal channels finely and closely punctate. Elytra convex, quadrate, though slightly dilated behind, a half wider than prothorax and as much longer than wide; rather finely crenulate-striate, surface along the course of stria 5 a little depressed in front (σ^7) and just behind middle (σ^7 ♀), intervals nearly flat, 3 with three pores on the interval; surface smooth, with a very distinct microsculpture of isodiametric meshes on elytra, much finer and fainter on head and prothorax, the meshes on the latter somewhat transverse. Underside with some puncturation on sterna and metepisterna, latter elongate, last ventral segment σ^7 with one seta, ♀ with two on each side, all tarsi carinate.

A little smaller than *A. turkestanicus* Ball., and with light legs and antennae. Structurally the differences are slight, but in the new species the eyes are less prominent, the marginal channels of prothorax somewhat narrower, with the hind angles more obtuse, the hind marginal pore making a less evident incision in the border, elytra widest at two thirds instead of a half.

Irak: Basra (Deutsch. Ent. Mus. — H. Schmidt), 14. IV. 26, 1 Ex. ♀ ; Qualat, Saleh Amara (Brit. Mus., type, C. F. C. Beeson), 20. III. 17. 1 Ex. σ^7 .

Brachinus schmidti (sp. nov.): Length (ex abdomen): 9.5—10.0 mm. Width: 4.25—4.5 mm.

Red, elytra blue-green with pale apical margin, apical joints of antennae, tarsi, apical half of metasternum, and abdomen more or less brown.

Head convex frontal foveae shallow, eyes only moderately prominent, surface finely punctate, but more or less smooth on disk. Prothorax moderately convex, a shade narrower than head, as long as wide, base truncate but oblique close to angles, apex slightly emarginate, sides narrowly bordered, gently rounded in front and sinuate long before hind angles, which project laterally, but are about right; median line fairly deep, surface finely but not very closely punctate. Elytra moderately convex, nearly one and a half times as wide as prothorax,

not quite a half longer than wide, narrowed in front to shoulders, which are conspicuous, widest behind middle, a wide re-entrant angle at apex; intervals moderately raised but not carinate, surface finely and fairly closely punctate, the membranous apical border setulose. Microsculpture throughout of well defined isodiametric meshes. Underside minutely, ventral surface very closely punctulate, metepisterna very long and narrow. Pubescence short, thick and fairly conspicuous, less so on head and prothorax.

Much larger than *B. crepitans* L. v. *streptans* Dufts., but similarly coloured, the antennae a little lighter. Head rather smoother, eyes larger, neck not constricted; prothorax without any transverse striation; elytra wider and especially broader at shoulders, the intervals a little more raised, particularly behind.

Irak: Basra (Deutsch. Ent. Mus. — H. Schmidt), 13. VI. 1926, 1 Ex. ♂. Arabia: El Hedjaz (Brit. Mus., type, Dr. Millingen) 2 Ex. ♂♀.

Zur Erforschung des Persischen Golfes.

(Beitrag Nr. 3).

Apidae (Hym.).

Von J. D. Alfken, Bremen.

Die Ausbeute an Bienen ist in mehrfacher Beziehung beachtenswert. Einmal enthält sie zwei Arten, *Anthophora leucomelaena* D. T. (*melaleuca* Walk.) und *Dasypoda albipila* M. Spin., die seit der Zeit, da sie beschrieben wurden, nicht wieder aufgefunden und behandelt worden sind. Von diesen beiden gebe ich im folgenden eine eingehendere Beschreibung als von den Beschreibern der Arten vorliegt. — Dann erhalten wir über die Verbreitung einiger Arten durch die vorliegende Sammlung Auskunft. Schon von F. D. Morice wurde nachgewiesen, daß *Anthophora byssina* Klg., *Megachile schnabli* Rad. und *Coelioxys haemorrhoea* Först. in Mesopotamien vorkommen. Bemerkenswert ist das Vorkommen der im Süden Europas weit verbreiteten *Andrena aeneiventris* F. Mor. So dürfte aus der vorliegenden kleinen Sammlung zu erkennen sein, daß das Gebiet um den Persischen Golf noch manches Neue liefern und über die Verbreitung der Arten wichtige Aufschlüsse geben wird.

Verzeichnis der Arten.

Andrena rutila M. Spin. var. *albifacies* var. nov. ♀. 15 mm lang. Schwarz. Oberkiefer am Grunde mehr oder weniger ausgedehnt rot gefärbt. Die Wangen und Seiten des Kopfschildes sind abstehend weiß, der Scheitel ist schwarzbraun behaart. Das Mesonotum, die Mesopleuren

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