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Toute la correspondance scientifique et les contributions originales sont à envoyer aux Héritiers de Mr. Fritz Rühl à Zurich V. Pour toutes les autres communications, paiements etc. s'adresser à Verlag des Seitz'schen Werkes (Alfred Kernen), Stuttgart, Poststr. 7.

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Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Parasitic Hymenoptera taken at Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo by Mr. John Hewitt B. A.

By P. Cameron.

Chalcididae.

Perilampus megalaspis, sp. nov.

Black, the flagellum of antennae and the tarsi rufo-testaceous; wings clear hyaline, the nervures black; middle of mandibles rufous; the head smooth, the malar space somewhat strongly striated; the frontal depression large, bare, shining, the rest of the head covered with a white pile; the face roundly raised in the middle, bare, shining; the clypeus densely pilose, bordered laterally by straight, oblique furrows. Pro-mesonotum and scutellum closely uniformly punctured, the punctures running into reticulations; parapsidal furrows narrow, distinct. Scutellum very large, longer than the mesonotum, gradually, obliquely narrowed towards the apex, which is transverse. Propleurae punctured like the pronotum. Mesopleurae smooth, tinged with violaceous; a large ovate fovea at the base above and a narrower oblique one opposite it at the apex; behind this is a curved, crenulated one, widened below; down the centre of the base are 4 round foveae; the lower part is depressed; there is a curved crenulated furrow on the upper three-fourths of the base of the metapleurae. Abdomen smooth and shining. The abdomen, pleurae and femora are tinged with blue, the pleurae having also some violaceous tints. ♀ Length 3 mm.

The scutellum is larger than usual and projects over the base of abdomen.

Glyphotoma, gen. nov.

Eyes large, pilose, oval. Ocelli in a triangle. Temples almost obsolete; occiput transverse. Antennae

10-jointed, with one ring joint; joints 3 to 9 curved upwards, narrowed towards the apex; from the top of the base a curved, hairy process originates, the rounded curve being from the base towards the apex of the joint; the 7th to 10th joints are united by a narrow rod, not by the whole surface as are the basal joints; the last joint is transverse at the base, becomes gradually narrowed towards the apex; it is fully 3 times longer than it is wide at the base; the scape is stout and does not reach to the ocelli; between the antennae is a stout keel which extends below them. Pronotum large, nearly as long as the space between the base of the mesonotum and the scutellum, which is flat and triangular; it is bordered by oblique furrows. Abdomen sessile; the apices of the segments transverse. Legs stout; the hind coxae much thicker and longer than the others, as long as the femora; the middle tibiae with one, the hinder with 2 spurs; the tarsi 4-jointed. Mandibles broad, their apex oblique, with 2 minute teeth on the lower edge. Marginal nervure 3 times longer than the stigmal; there is a cloud below the latter; the outer edges of the wings are shortly ciliated.

The centre of the mesopleurae is hollowed; there is a distinct, deep, longish oval fovea below and in front of the tegulae. The head is roundly narrowed from the eyes to the mandibles. There are no parapsidal furrows. Apex of clypeus transverse. The wings are long.

The ♀ has the antennae stout, longish, the apical joint narrowed to a point, nearly as long as the preceding 2 united; the annellus is rounded, a little longer than wide, the 3rd joint is about one quarter longer than the 4th; all the flagellar joints are closely and rather longly pilose. The abdomen is as long as the thorax, is pilose and narrowed to a point at the apex. The form of the antennae in the ♂ is more like they are in *Hippota* than in any of the described genera; the long hind coxae are as in that genus.

This genus fits in best with the *Elasmidae*. It is not, however, typical of that group, *e. g.*, according to Ashmead (Mem. Car. Mus. 1, 230), the tarsi are very long, which is certainly not the case with the genus here described. It forms probably the type of a New Tribe; the antennae in both sexes are different from what they are in any of the described Tribes, including *Elasmidae*.

Glyphotoma albitarsis, *sp. nov.*

Dark green, with brassy tints, the vertex and pleurae blue, the abdomen dark purple, the metanotum bright green; the antennae testaceous, the base of mandibles dark rufo-testaceous; the coxae dark blue, the trochanters, anterior tibiae in front, and the base and apex of the 4 posterior testaceous; the basal 3 joints of the 4 anterior tarsi and the hinder metatarsus white. Head, body and legs densely covered with white pubescence. Wings hyaline, the nervures dark testaceous, the cloud at the stigmal branch extends backwards beyond the middle. Head closely, minutely punctured. The antennal keel is bordered laterally and below by a wide furrow, this furrow being narrower at the apex. There is a narrow oblique furrow on the malar space. Pronotum finely irregularly punctured; the mesonotum finely reticulated. Scutellum finely closely transversely striated. Metanotum smooth and shining, its centre roundly raised, the centre of the raised part with a longitudinal keel. Propleurae closely irregularly reticulated; on the upper half of the mesopleurae is a large bottle-shaped raised part, the narrowed end at the base; the rest is closely finely reticulated. Metapleurae almost smooth; brassy tinted. Abdomen smooth. On the upperside of the hind tibiae towards the apex, are a few spines. ♂. Length 3 mm.

The ♀ is similarly coloured, including the antennae, but wants the testaceous transverse band on the 2nd abdominal segment.

Proctotrypidae.

Proctotrypinae.

Proctotrypes borneanus, *sp. nov.*

Black, smooth and shining, the knees, apex of fore femora broadly and the tibiae and tarsi dark testaceous, the wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black. Antennae stout, of equal width, as long as the abdomen, the 3rd joint as long as the 4th, the last one half longer than the preceding; the flagellum covered with a microscopic down. Head longer than wide, the temples clearly longer than the eyes, the occiput transverse. Face covered with a white down. Malar space longer than the eyes. Palpi testaceous. Metapleurae and mesosternum covered with white down. ♀.

Length 4 mm. November.

Radial cellule short and narrow, of equal width throughout. Abdominal petiole smooth, rounded, wider than long; the base of the 2nd segment striated at the base above. Metathorax closely, reticulated, keeled down the middle. The base of the metapleurae and metanotum smooth. The pterostigma is large, almost semicircular; it is as long as the radial cellule; there is no cubitus. Hind calcaria one third of the

length of the metatarsus. All the tarsi longer than the tibiae. Legs thickly covered with white pile.

Proctotrypes has not hitherto been recorded from Malaya. to be continued.

Dr. Arnold Pagenstecher:

*Ueber die Geschichte, das Vorkommen und die Erscheinungsweise von *Par-nassius Mnemosyne* L.*

(Jahrbücher des Nassauischen Vereins für Naturkunde in Wiesbaden. 64. Jahrg. 1911.)

Referat.

(Mit 1 Figur.)

Objektivität pflegt sich mit strengstem Kriticismus zu vergesellschaften. Diesen Gipfel rein wissenschaftlicher Betrachtungsweise kann ein Stürmer und Dränger nur selten besteigen. Es ist, als müßte sich der gekelterte Wein zunächst in den langen Jahren der Erfahrungen ausgegoren haben, bis er sich zur topasgelben Durchsichtigkeit des göttlichen Nektars zu klären instande wäre. Ein Muster, wie man eine Spezies monographisch behandeln soll, bietet uns Geh. Rat Dr. Pagenstechers neueste Studie: „Ueber die Geschichte, das Vorkommen und die Erscheinungsweise von *Par-n. Mnemosyne* L.“. — Welche Fülle von Neubeschreibungen! Ohne sich in Details zu verlieren, werden nicht nur übersichtlich fast alle Vertreter der bis jetzt (im Vergleiche mit Apollo) stiefmütterlich behandelten *Mnemosyne* so anschaulich vor unsere Augen geführt, daß ein Kenner, trotz der fehlenden Abbildungen, die Tiere sehen kann, sondern auch der habituelle Zusammenhang einzelner Lokalformen miteinander kritisch besprochen. Die paar Verwechslungen und Druckfehler [von denen ich u. a. nur hervorheben möchte: daß (Nr. 35 l. c.) Schäffler die Hinterleibstasche von *Par-n. Apollo*, nicht aber von *P. Mnemosyne* (1754) abgebildet hat; daß (p. 303 l. c.) Krulikowski keine var. sondern ab. *intacta* (anstatt Kiew soll Kasan gesetzt werden) aufgestellt hat, daß (Nr. 119 l. c.) Conte Turatis ab. *nubilosus* Chr. ♀♂ (Taf. III, Fig. 1, 2) nicht von Gedrè, sondern Trapezunt (wie dem Ref. Graf Turati freundlichst mitteilte) stammt, die Patria von var. *falsa* Bryk Aulie Ata ist, schließlich die Verwechslung der ab. *halteres* Musch. mit ab. *cardinal* Stich. (= *taeniata* Stich.) (p. 292 l. c.) verleihen der frischen Studie etwas Impressionistisches und wirken fast wie ein Schönheitspflaster, mit dem sich absichtlich gentile Damen zu schmücken wissen.

Die Form der Behandlung des Stoffes ist allein schon ganz originell. Im erschöpfenden Literaturnachweise gibt uns der ehrwürdige Verfasser den Inhalt jeder Studie, sogar jeder Notiz, die oftmals mit größter Mühe aus den Akten herausgesucht wurde, knapp wieder, so daß mancher Leser die ihm öfters nicht zugänglichen Literaturangaben, von einem gediegenen Kritiker verdaut mit Leichtigkeit beherrschen kann. Zu ganz besonderem Danke müssen wir dabei

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