

stigmatal oblique, short. Marginal fringes of the fore wing short, only somewhat longer than normal (by far not a sixth the greatest wing width). Caudal wings short, pointed, where broadest with about four or five lines of discal cilia, its caudal marginal cilia four-fifths as long as its greatest width. No postmarginal vein.

What seems to be the male has the pronotum (except laterad), a large marginal area on abdomen out from base and not quite the distal half of the abdomen (except at apex), black. The pedicel is globular, the flagellum striate and filiform, the club joints subequal and longest, thrice longer than wide, the funicle joints twice longer than wide, longer than the pedicel.

Described from a single pair on a slide labelled „From *Lecanium corni*, Madison, Wisconsin, June 23, 1915. F. A. Fenton“.

Type: Catalogue No. 20 002, U. S. N. M., the above specimens on a slide.

Coccophagus bifasciaticorpus new species.

Female: — Length, 1.60 mm.

Exactly similar to *javensis* Girault except that the propodeum is entirely black in the dorsal aspect (not as in the other species, out to the spiracle and cephalad of the latter only), funicle 1 is slightly shorter than the others and the pedicel is longer, slightly longer than the funicle joints, a half longer than wide (subglobular in the other species).

The male is similar except that a little less than half of the abdomen is black, the pedicel subglobular, the flagellum filiform though thick and its joints subequal (except the pedicel) and each somewhat longer yet not more than a half longer than wide; flagellar joints strongly striate.

Described from one male, eighteen females on a slide labelled „From *Lecanium hemisphericum* on fern, Cape Town, Africa, March, 1898. C. P. Lounsbury.

Type: Catalogue No. 20003, U. S. N. M., the above specimens on a slide.

Ablerus americanus new species.

Female: — Length, 0.60 mm., excluding the ovipositor which is extruded for a third the length of the abdomen. Dark metallic green, the knees, tips of tibiae, tarsi, distal half of pedicel, distal third of club and funicles 2 and 4 silvery white; also the vertex. Fore wings infuscated in general as with *chionaspidis* Howard but the long proximal infuscation is uniform, its distal margin more obliqued caudo-distad, the tuft of black hairs at the apex of the marginal vein is longer and compacted and the distal cross-stripe is a little different in shape and does not (caudad of middle) project to the apex where (in *chionaspidis*) there is a narrow apical marginal stripe. Caudal wing embrowned lightly from base to apex of the venation. Also, in this new species the marginal fringes of the fore wing appear a little shorter than with the other species. Funicle 1 subequal to 2 and 4, a little longer than the pedicel, over twice longer than wide, 3 somewhat longer than wide.

Described from one female on a slide labelled „From *Aspidiotus uvae* Comstock on grape, June 14, 1911, Washington, D. C.

Type: Catalogue No. 20004, U. S. N. M., the above specimen.

Family Cleonymidae.

Cheiopachus obscuripes Brues.

The same as *Cheiopachus brunneri* Crawford and as the female of what passes in North America as the European *colon* (agreeing with European specimens, a pair, so labelled and in the U. S. N. M., and also with two males, „*Cheiopachys quadrum* Westwood, Vosges“), but the males of *obscuripes* and *brunneri* differ much in color from the male of the *colon*, the legs being metallic (in *colon* bright reddish yellow except most of the caudal coxa and the abdomen has a reddish yellow stripe across near base and rather broad). Also, the American species has shorter funicle joints (males, only).

In the U. S. National Museum there are specimens of *colon* (comparing males only) from Morgantown, W. Virginia and Chapel Hill, North Carolina and a male reared from *Scolytus rugulosus* Ratzb.

A male of *obscuripes* from the same insect, Champaign, Illinois (Accession No. 16076, Illinois St. Laby. Nat. Hist.).

In both species, the marginal vein is distinctly shorter than the submarginal.

Family Pteromalidae.

Merisus subapterus Riley.

Caudal tibial spur single. Mandibles 4-dentate. Antennae 13-jointed with two ring-joints; pedicel somewhat longer than funicle 1 (which is slightly longer than wide and longest); 2 slightly wider than long, the others subequal, a little shorter than 2. Scape long and slender. Male antennae uniformly yellowish but otherwise the same but the flagellar joints are all slightly longer except 1 which is quadrate. Wings minute, mere colorless scales. As in *Merisus*. From the types in the U. S. N. M.

Entomologische Neuigkeiten.

Der Samen von *Tamarix nilotica* hat manchmal die Eigenschaft zu springen, zu hüpfen. In solchen Fällen beherbergt er die kleinen Larven der Curculionide *Nanophyes maculatus*. Die Sprünge erreichen eine Höhe von 5 und eine Weite von 8–10 cm. Bis dahin war diese springende Eigenschaft nur von einigen Tortriciden-Räupchen bekannt, die ebenfalls in Samen leben.

Schwärme der *Anosia plexippus* wurden am 30. August 1915 bei Arnes in Iowa und am 18. September bei Waterman, De Kalb County, Illinois, beobachtet. Das erste Datum ist ein außergewöhnlich frühes.

Die Eichengallen von *Dryocosmus australis* haben im Dép. Var Liebhaber in Gestalt von Vögeln, ohne daß es bisher gelungen wäre, die Art festzustellen. Sie durchlochen entweder die Blätter, um zu den Gallen zu gelangen, oft auch werden diese, stets von oben her, ihres Inhaltes beraubt. — Bisher war unsere Blau-meise als Gallenräuber bekannt.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

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