

Gattung *Xanthopimpla* Sauß. 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° 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).

Tabanus vanderwulpi Osten-Sacken.

One female from Celebes, the species was originally recorded from the Philippines. (Coll. Lichtwardt.)

Group VI.

Tabanus speculum Walker.

The type of this species, a female, is in the Brit. Mus. Coll., the male has not been recorded as yet.

Type (male) from Celebes and several females. (Coll. Lichtwardt.)

A black species with grey scutellum and grey spots on the abdomen. Wings rich brown in colour, with the apex and second basal cell and a band which includes the discal cell clear. Length male, 21 mm; females 22 mm.

Face covered with brown tomentum but with a white triangular spot in the centre, and with rather thick black pubescence, beard black. Palpi large, ending in an obtuse point, dull reddish yellow with black hairs. Antennae dull reddish yellow but paler, the first two joints with black hairs. Forehead very narrow, quite ten times as long as it is broad, and only half as broad anteriorly as it is at vertex. Frontal callus reddish brown, not reaching the eyes, narrow with a long lineal extension. Thorax black, with traces of grey tomentum anteriorly, and with black and dull reddish inconspicuous pubescence, and a tuft of white hairs above and below base of wings. Scutellum covered with ashy grey tomentum and with white hairs. Abdomen black, the ashy grey spots are situated on the second and third segments and sometimes there is a trace of one on the fourth segment, almost semicircular in shape, with some white hair, pubescence otherwise on dorsum black. Legs black, the pulvilli golden brown. In the male the head is large, the large facets occupying not quite two thirds of the surface. Palpi reddish brown with thick black pubescence.

Group VII.

Tabanus monotaeniatus Bigot.

Females from Assam and Java. (Coll. Lichtwardt.)

Tabanus indiscriminatus n. sp.

Type female and a series, most of them in a very poor condition from Ceylon. (Dr. Horn.)

A medium sized blackish brown species belonging to the group with a stripe on the abdomen, nearly allied to *Tabanus hirtistriatus*, Ricardo, but distinguished by the broader forehead, clearer wings and narrower median stripe of abdomen and by the presence of lateral indistinct side spots. From *Tabanus striatus* it is distinguished by the narrower forehead and less spindleshaped lineal extension of frontal callus, and by the stripes being less distinct, especially the lateral ones which are practically absent. Length 15—18 mm.

Face covered with greyish white tomentum and with white hairs. Palpi pale yellow, rather stout, ending in a point, with some black hairs. Beard white. Antennae reddish, the first two points paler, with black pubescence. Forehead narrow, about eight times as long as it is broad anteriorly, a third narrower anteriorly than at vertex. Frontal callus long, narrow, not quite reaching eyes, with a rather stout lineal extension, some black hairs on forehead. Thorax brownish, with stout white haired pubescence anteriorly and posteriorly, and black hairs elsewhere. Scutellum same colour, with some grey tomentum and black and white hairs. Abdomen brown, reddish brown on the anterior borders of segments and more olive brown on the posterior borders, with a white haired indistinct median stripe and traces of similar lateral stripes, pubescence on dorsum elsewhere black, at sides white; underside a little paler with white pubescence. Legs yellowish, the femora darker, and the apices of tibiae and the tarsi blackish, pubescence on legs white, black on apices of tibiae and on tarsi. Wings clear, veins yellowish.

Tabanus amoenus Walker.

Three Females from Pingshiang, S. China. (Dr. Kreyenberg.)

Group X.

Tabanus sanguineus Walker.

A female from Ceylon. (Coll. Lichtwardt.)

ETHIOPIAN REGION.

Pangoninae.

Corizoneura lateralis Fabr.

Two females from Ghinda, Erythrea.

One female from Port Elizabeth, S. Africa. (Dr. Brauns)

Pangonia beckeri Bezzi.

Two females from Mombasa.

One female from Ghinda, Erythrea.

The type came from Somaliland, where the species is said to be common, see Austen, "African Blood Sucking Flies, p. 63 (1909)".

Subpangonia gravoti Surcouf

Bull. Mus. d. hist. nat. de Paris, No. 6, p. 283 (1908).

A female and a male from Victoria, Kameroun (S. Preuss).

The male has not yet been described, it is identical with the female, with the exception of the pubescence on the abdomen which is glistening white on the hind borders of the apical segments, not yellow. The eyes do not quite meet, even at the vertex.

Metoponaplos gen. nov.

Formed for a species named by Walker *Pangonia parva*, with which *Pangonia directa* appears to be identical. It differs from the species of *Pangonia* in the antennae, which have only five divisions on the third joint, it therefore belongs to the second division of Pangoninae comprising *Silvius*, *Chrysops*, etc. Ocelli

and spines on hind tibiae are present. Antennae with the first two joints short, the third broad at base, the last four divisions very small. Face convex, furrowed in the middle. Palpi broad at base, ending in a long point. Proboscis about a third the length of the whole insect. Forehead shining with no calli. Wings clear with the usual neuration, all posterior cells widely open, the anal cell closed at border.

Metoponaplos parva [Pangonia] Walker. List Dipt. Pt. I, p. 145 (1848) [*Pangonia directa* Walker, Dipt. Saund, p. 21 (1850)]. Both the Walker types are from the Cape of Good Hope, in the Brit. Mus. Coll.

There is also a female in the same collection from Saldanha Bay, Cape Colony, Oct. 1892 (Pele la Garde) 96, 2.

In the German Ent. Coll. are two females from O'okiep, Namaqualand; a female from Jackals Water, Bushmanland (Lightfoot); a female from Hex River, Cape Colony, Oct. 1899.

A small blackish species with yellow markings on the abdomen. Forehead broad, shining, Antennae, palpi and legs blackish. Wings grey, length 9—10 mill.

Face black, convex, but furrowed in the middle, clothed sparsely with long yellowish hairs, cheeks covered with grey tomentum and with yellow pubescence. Palpi black, broad at base, ending in a long tapering point, more than a third of the length of proboscis, which is about as long as the head and thorax combined. Antennae black, situated on a slight tubercle covered with ashy grey tomentum, the first two joints with some long black hairs, the first joint cylindrical, the second small and round, half the length of the first joint; the third joint with five divisions, the first one broad and large, no tooth, but with rounded borders, the last divisions very small. Forehead almost parallel, wide, barely one and a half times longer than it is wide, black and shining, with grey tomentose borders and a few cattered white hairs; ocelligerous tubercle distinct. Eyes bare. Thorax black and shining, clothed with greyish white pubescence and with longer hairs at sides. Scutellum black and shining, with yellowish hairs on its posterior border. Abdomen shining black, reddish yellow on sides of the first and second segments, the posterior borders from the second segment onwards clothed with fringes of white hairs on their posterior borders, sides with white hairs. Legs blackish, tibiae reddish yellow on basal two thirds, pubescence pale yellowish on femora, elsewhere blackish. Wings grey, tinged yellow at base, veins reddish yellow.

A male in the Brit. Mus. Coll. from Saldanha Bay, 5. IX. 1912 (K. H. Bernard) 1913 and two males in the German Ent. Museum Coll. from the same locality Sept., 1912, are presumably the males of this species, but the abdomen is largely reddish yellow, the black colour appearing as a broad black stripe on the first three segments, the apex black, with short yellowish hairs on posterior

borders of the segments, sides with long black and yellow hairs; underside reddish yellow, black on the last three segments. Legs blackish with long black hairs on the femora and tibiae. Wings and veins darker in colouring. Forehead is less wide, but slightly narrower at vertex, shining black. Antennae with longer and more numerous black hairs on the first two segments. Palpi with the first joint short, the second conical, clothed with long black hairs. Length 9 mill.

Rhinomyza stimulans Austen.

Two males from N. Kameroons (L. Conradt) and two from Kameroons (Conradt). The type was described from N. Nigeria.

Rhinomyza denticornis Wied.

[Two males from Algoa Bay, Cape Town (Dr. Brauns). A female from Johannesburg (J. P. Cregoe), 1899.

Orgizomyia zigzag Macq.

One female from Madagascar.

Chrysops dimidiatus v. d. Wulp

Three females from Kameroon (Conradt), Coll. Kraatz.

Chrysops silacea Austen.

Three females from S^a Isabel, Fernando Po (L. Conradt). One female from Kameroon (Conradt).

Chrysops bicolor Cordier.

[*Chrysops nigriflava* Austen.]

One female from Nguelo, Usambara, Uganda. The type was recorded from German East Africa, the species has apparently not been previously recorded, except from that district.

Hinea distincta n. sp.

The genus belongs to the Pangoninae; hind tibiae with spurs. Only two species have been described as belonging to this genus both dark in colour viz. *H. flavipes*, Adams, Kansas Univ. Sci. Bull. III, p. 150, 1905, the type of the genus, and *H. pertusus* Loew, Dipt. Südafrik., p. 22 (1860), originally placed by Loew in the genus *Silvius*. The genus is recognized by the peculiar palpi which are large and crescent shaped, the antennae also have a long tooth-like projection on the third joint. The type came from Salisbury, Rhodesia. Loew's species from Caffraria.

In the German Ent. Museum are two very much damaged specimens, one a female from Kameroons (Conradt) the other apparently a female from the same locality (Coll. Kraatz), abdomen incomplete. The species is here described in spite of the poor condition of the specimens as being such a striking looking species there will be no difficulty in recognizing them.

A large slender fly, the abdomen orange coloured at base, black at apex. Antennae, palpi, face and fore head and the legs dull reddish yellow. Length 20 mill.

Face dull reddish yellow, almost bare, a few short reddish yellow hairs on cheeks, convex, divided from the cheeks by a deep furrow. Palpi reddish, with some short reddish pubescence,

very large, crescent shaped, the first joint small and insignificant. Proboscis short, hardly longer than the palpi. Beard reddish. Antennae the same colour as face, the first two joints short with some black pubescence, the third very long, with five divisions, the first division more than twice as long as the last four divisions with a long tooth or branch springing from its base, and equal in length to it. Forehead a deeper colour than face, the ocelli at vertex large and pale yellow, forehead at vertex narrow, anteriorly nearly half as wide again, in the other female only a third wide. Eyes bare with equal facets. Thorax brownish with yellow tomentum disposed as two stripes, sides and posterior border yellowish, shoulders with reddish hairs. Scutellum brown with traces of pale tomentum. Abdomen orange on the first two segments, the other segments blackish brown with pale segmentations, underside appears identical. Legs uniform in colour, bare looking, with very short reddish pubescence. Wings in type discoloured, in the other female blackish brown, the extreme base, the base of the submarginal cell and a double spot above the stigma in the marginal cell extending into the submarginal cell, pale yellow, besides these spots there are pale streaks in the basal, discal, anal, and most of the posterior cells.

Tabaninae.

Group I.

Tabanus africanus Gray.

A female from West Africa (Dr. Stuhlmann).

Tabanus fasciatus Fabr.

A female from Sierra Leone.

Group II.

Tabanus quadriguttatus Ricardo.

Females from Nguelo and Buliva, Usambara, Uganda.

The type in the British Museum came from the same district.

Tabanus obscurefumatus Surcouf.

Two females from Kameroun (L. Conradt). The type came from French Congo, and the species has also been recorded from S. Nigeria.

Group III.

Tabanus biguttatus Wied.

One male from Algoa Bay, Cape Town (Dr. Brauns, Lichtwardt Coll.).

Females from Durban, Natal (P. Reineck); East Africa (Lichtwardt Coll.).

Group IV.

Tabanus ruficrus Pal. Beauv.

One female from Old Calabar, W. Africa, 19, 1902.

Tabanus besti Surcouf.

Females from Joh. Albrechtshöhe, Kameroun (L. Conradt).

Group VI.

Tabanus par Walker.

A female from Mombasa.

Females from British Uganda (Grauer).

Tabanus thoracinus Pal. Beauv.

Females from Loanda, Angola.

Tabanus combustus Bigot.

A female from Kameroun (Conradt).

Group VII.

Tabanus subangustus Ricardo.

A female from Mokara.

Group VIII.

Tabanus sagittarius Macq.

Three females from Grootfontein, S. W. Africa.

Two females from British Uganda (Grauer).

Tabanus taeniola Pal. Beauv.

Three females from East Africa.

Tabanus fraternus Macq.

A female from British Uganda (Grauer).

Group IX.

Tabanus secedens Walker.

Three females from Kameroun (S. Preuss); two females from Kameroun (L. Conradt).

Group X.

Tabanus socialis Walker.

A female from Victoria, Kameroun (S. Preuss).

Group XIII.

Tabanus williamsii Austen.

Two females from Fernando Po. (L. Conradt), 1900.

Tabanus rothschildi Surcouf.

One female from Mokere.

Group XIV.

Tabanus ditaeiniatus Macq.

Two females from Grootfontein, S. W. Africa. A male from the Pyramids, Egypt.

Hippocentrum versicolor Austen.

One female from N. Kameroun (L. Conradt).

One female from Togo, Guinea (Conradt).

Thaumastocera akwa Grünberg.

One male from Victoria, Kameroun (S. Preuss).

Holococeria nobilis Grünberg.

One female from Nguelo, Usambara, Uganda.

NEOTROPICAL REGION.

Pangoninae.

Diatomineura dorsoguttata Macq.

One female from Rancagua, Chili, 12. 1903 (F. Herbst) Coll. Lichtwardt.

Erephopsis rufoaurea Phil.

One female from Concepcion, Chili, 2. 1906 (P. Herbst), Coll. Lichtwardt.

Chrysops trifaria Macq.

A female in Brit. Mus. Coll. from Chili (Fry Coll.), 1905, and 3 females from Raneagua and Concepcion, Chili (Herbst Coll.) in German Ent. Coll.

Having taken notes of these types in the Paris Museum Coll. some years ago, I am enabled to identify these specimens as this species. The type is not in very good preservation, but the species with its series of three spots on each abdominal segment and well marked apical spot and transverse band is not difficult to identify. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ —8 mill.

Face yellowish, shining in the centre, with a blackish tubercle on each side, lower part of cheeks black. Palpi tawny with black hairs. Forehead yellowish, the callosities black. Antennae black, the first joint yellowish, and together with the second joint, with black pubescence, the first joint slightly incrassate. Thorax black with four yellow stripes. Scutellum black. Abdomen black, with three distinct yellowish spots on each segment on well preserved specimens, those on the first segment smaller; the median spot is always triangular, its apex reaching the foreborder in the second segment only, the side spots are triangular but shorter, or they degenerate in some specimens to small roundish spots, in the type they are more longitudinal, and on the second segment a round spot appears on the anterior border above the lateral triangular spot, in some of these specimens it is joined to this latter; underside black with yellowish tomentum. Legs yellowish, the knees, apices of anterior tibiae, the fore tarsi and the joints of the other tarsi black. Wings with a dark brown fore border and transverse band, the basal cells dark in their basal halves, the band very irregular on its anterior border, produced in the submarginal cells, with a hyaline sinus on the inner border, divided from the large apical spot by a whitish band, the apical spot spreads into the second submarginal cell, the posterior border of the wing greyish, leaving the spaces between it and the brown colouring white in contrast, veins black.

PALEARCTIC REGION.

Tabaninae.

Tabanus paradoxus Jaen.

One female from Kasikroporum, Russ. Kurdistan (E. Koenig). This species and the following are all in the Coll. Lichtwardt.

Tabanus tropicus Meig.

A series of females from different localities.

Two males from Finkenburg, Berlin.

Tabanus aterrimus Meig.

One female from the Caucasus and another from a different locality.

Tabanus luridus F.

One female from Edefors.

Tabanus quattuornotatus Meig.

One female from Chelmos, Peloponessus, and another from a different locality.

Tabanus montanus Meig.

Five females from different localities.

Tabanus socius Walker.

One male and females from Cairo and the Pyramids.

Tabanus bromius L.

One female from Povos.

Tabanus nemoralis Meig.

Two females from the Ober-Engadine.

Tabanus glaucopis Meig.

Four females from Povos.

Tabanus camelarius Austen.

Five females from Jerusalem.

The type was described from the Red Sea hills, in Anglo Egyptian Soudan.

Tabanus kingi Austen.

Four females from Jerusalem and Syria.

Bemerkungen zu einigen Arbeiten über grönländische Insekten.

Von

Embrik Strand.

In seiner Arbeit über die Insekten der grönländischen „Danmark“-Expedition hat J. C. Nielsen¹⁾ ganz unterlassen, Bezug zu nehmen auf meine Arbeit über Insekten der zweiten norwegischen „Fram“-Expedition (in: Report of the Second Norwegian Arctic Expedition in the „Fram“ 1898—1902. No. 3, 30 pp. Kristiania 1905), die er offenbar nicht gekannt hat. Allerdings stammt das von mir behandelte Material von Westgrönland und Ellesmere-Land, während dasjenige der „Danmark“-Expedition in Nordostgrönland gesammelt wurde, daß meine Arbeit dennoch als „einschlägig“ anzusehen gewesen wäre, gibt Verf. insofern indirekt zu, als er gelegentlich von der Fauna Westgrönlands spricht; die untersuchten Gebiete liegen auch unter ungefähr dem-

¹⁾ J. C. Nielsen: A Catalogue of the Insects of North-East Greenland with descriptions of some larvae. In: Meddelelser om Grønland, XLIII. 2, p. 23—36, 2 Taf.

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