

Camptolynx, a new Ichneumonid Genus in the Royal Berlin Zoological Museum. *)

By P. Cameron.

Ichneumonidae Hemetelini **Camptolynx**, gen. nov.

Wings with one very short transverse cubital nervure, the radiust and cubitus consequently being close together at it; the recurrent nervure is received considerably beyond it; the radial cellule wide at it, the basal abscissa of the radius shorter than the apical; both are straight and oblique; disco-cubital nervure unbroken; the transverse median nervure received very shortly behind the transverse basal; the anal nervure obsolete. Transverse cubitus in hind wings broken shortly behind the middle. The 2rd and 3rd abdominal segments with distinct crenulated furrows; the 4th segment armed on either side with long (as long as the segment) spines, like cerci; the 3 following segments short, forming a triangle, the end segment of which ends laterally in a short spine. Metanotum regularly areolated, the areola large, semicircular. — Antennae 28-jointed, longer than the body, the basal joints of flagellum elongated; the basal 2 joints of equal length. — Eyes large. Ocelli in a curve, the hinder separated from each other by the same distance as they are from the eyes; they are higher than the upper eye margins.

*) Mr. Cameron having been so kind as to determine a part of the Asiatic and African species of the Ichneumonidae and Braconidae of the Kgl. Zoolog. Museum in Berlin, sent his M. S. to the Museum in order that it might be published in the „Mitteilungen“ of the Museum. As this proved to be impossible owing to the fact, that the space long ago was reserved to other papers, I was by the author intrusted with the task to send the paper to other periodicals and, what was necessary as the original M. S. was a large one to divide it in parts of a size suitable to the concerned journals. This being done, the parts of the originally as one paper intended publication now will appear in the following periodicals: 1) Internat. Entomol. Zeitschrift, 2) Tijdschrift voor Entomologie, 3) Wiener Entom. Zeitung, 4) Entomologische Zeitschrift, 5) Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab (Kristiania), 6) Zeitschr. f. Naturwiss. (Halle), 7) Entomologische Rundschau, 8) Archiv für Naturgeschichte 9) Societas Entomologica, 10) here. — All the type specimens belong to the Museum.

Berlin (Kgl. Zool. Museum), Novbr. 1909.

Embrik Strand.

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This genus cannot well be confounded with any of the described genera of Hemetelini; indeed, the peculiar structure of the abdomen in the ♂ with its 2 transverse furrows and 4 cerci are sufficient to separate it from all the described genera. The ♀ has an ovipositor as long as the 4th abdominal segment; the sheath is broad, narrowed at the base. The areola in the only known ♀ is 6-angled and is distinctly longer than wide, while in the known males it is broader than long and semicircular.

Camptolynx fuscipennis sp. nov.

Rufous, the head, pro- and mesonotum, propleurae and upper part of mesopleurae, black, the black on the pleurae tinged with rufous, the legs coloured like the body, but paler, the hind tibiae and tarsi dark fuscous, the basal fourth of the tibiae and the spurs white; wings fuscous violaceous, a hyaline cloud between the transverse basal nervure and base of stigma and one at the apex commencing shortly beyond the stigma. Basal 5 or 6 joints of flagellum dark testaceous, the rest black. Outer edges of 4th abdominal segment and the spines white. Areola clearly — almost double — wider than long, 6-angled, the base more distinctly narrowed than the apex; it has 2 keels down the centre; the other areae are clearly defined. Face and clypeus opaque, obscurely transversely striated. Front strongly transversely striated, the vertex more weakly irregularly striated; the temples obliquely striated; the pubescence is white and moderately dense. Mesonotum strongly transversely striated, except in the centre at the base, where it is aciculated. Scutellum above rugose, semicircular, keeled down the centre, the sides and apex with rather high keels; the basal slope rounded, rugosely punctured; the metanotum has a rounded slope and is densely covered with long white hair. The 4 keels on the 1st abdominal segment are stout; between them are 2 pale keels; the other segments are closely strongly striated; the striae on the 1st furrow are more widely separated than those on the rest of the segment. ♂.

Ceylon (Nietner).

Camptolynx quadrispinosus, sp. nov.

Black, the basal segment of the abdomen pale yellow, the 2nd and 3rd rufous; the edges of the 4th segment, its spines and the apical half of the posterior, and the tegulae, white: the antennae with the basal 5 or 6 joints of the flagellum dark testaceous; legs rufo-fulvous. The apical three fourths of the hind tibiae and the hind tarsi black, the base of the tibiae, of the tarsi and the spurs, white. Wings hyaline, a smoky-brown triangular cloud behind the transverse median and basal nervures and a broad one beyond the middle, commencing shortly behind the base of the radius. ♂.

Length 4 mm. Ceylon. (Nietner).

Face and clypeus closely rugosely punctured, the former somewhat more strongly than the latter. Front rather strongly striated, transversely in the middle, obliquely on the sides above; the temples more finely obliquely striated. Mesonotum irregularly striated, the sides of the lateral and the central of the middle lobes, without striae and strongly aciculated. Scutellum coarsely rugosely punctured. The central basal area on the metanotum smooth, the others more or less striated; the outer central testaceous. Propleurae distinctly striated, striae becoming shorter below, the rest is smooth. Mesopleurae rather strongly punctured, the punctures running into reticulations. Metapleurae closely rugose, the sides with 2 curves, the centre bluntly projecting. On the basal slope of the 1st abdominal segment are 4 longitudinal keels, the central 2 more widely separated from each other than they are from the lateral; the central are continued to the apex of the segment, and slightly converge beyond the middle; the lateral united to them where they commence to converge; there are thus formed one large central area and 2 triangular lateral basal areas; the 2nd to 4th segments are strongly closely longitudinally striated, the basal more strongly than the apical; the terminal segments are smooth. Pubescence long, dense and white.

***Camptolynx striatus*, sp. nov.**

Black, scutellum, metathorax, mesopleurae, mesosternum and the basal 2 abdominal segments rufous; the apical 3 segments white above; palpi white; flagellum of antennae dark rufous; legs rufo-testaceous, the base of fore coxae, apex of hind femora, the hind tibiae except the base, which is white and the hind tarsi, except the base narrowly, black. Wings hyaline, a brownish cloud extends from shortly behind the stigma to its apex and backwards to shortly beyond the cubitus; stigma and nervures fuscous. ♀.

Length 4 mm.

Ceylon (Nietner).

Face and clypeus closely rugose; the front and vertex rather strongly striated, the striae weaker on the sides and more oblique. Pro- and mesonotum transversely, irregularly striated, except on the centre of the central and the outer sides of the lateral lobes, which are strongly aciculated. The upper apical part of the propleurae bears 4 or 5 longish stout striae, the lower part has short striae. Mesopleurae, except at the apex above, closely striated — reticulated. Metapleurae closely, rather strongly punctured. Basal 3 segments of abdomen strongly, the 4th weakly and irregularly striated. Areola longer than wide, transverse at base and apex, 6-angled.

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