Lacinius gallipoliensis Rwr. — Wratschansky-Balkan: wie vorige Lokalität — 1 ♀ — Dr. J. Buresch u. N. Radew leg. (Mus. Sofia); von der gleichen Lokalität — 1 ♂ — Dr. J. Buresch leg. 10. IX. 1925. (Mus. Sofia).

## Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag Nr. 22).

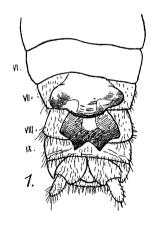
## Plecoptera.

Von Dr. Jaromír Sámal,

Assistent of the zoological institute of the Charles University, Prague.

(Mit 3 Textfiguren).

In November 1924 Mr. Edward Jacobson (Fort de Kock, Sumatra) sent to me a small collection of *Plecoptera* containing 11 specimens obtained in Sumatra, in the vicinity of Fort de Kock. — The collection is a very small one and as will still be seen from the list of the species, it contains but kinds already described by Prof. Klapálek with the exception of one specimen of the genus Nemura which doubtlessly represents a new species. All these forms appear to belong to those numerous species of *Plecoptera* which occur in all parts of Malaysia. And yet I consider



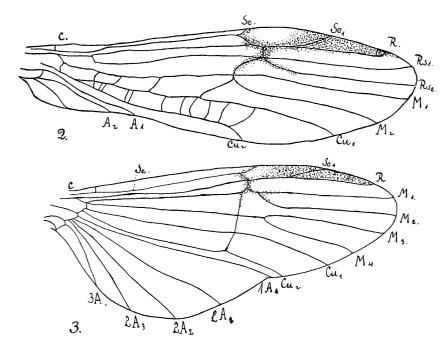
this collection of *Plecoptera* to be a most important one. This collection and just those upon the whole not very rare species help to determine more fully the geographical distribution of the group Neoperlinae and of the whole insect fauna in Australia and the Sunda Islands. So of course even the smallest collection of representatives of this family is welcome, for the fauna of those regions is still but little known, and almost all that is obtained represents something quite new and still unrecorded. All we know up till now of these regions is due to the collections of Mr. E. Jacobson well de-

served of the entomological exploration of those regions.

The collection sent to me by Mr. E. Jacobson contains the following species:

- 1. Neoperla luteola Burm. 3 °C, 2 °Q. Labelled: Fort de Kock (Sumatra) 920 m, Augustus 1921, Juli 1921, Nov. 1920, October 1922.
- 2. Neoperla Jacobsoni Klp. 1 J. Fort de Kock (Sumatra) 920 m. Augustus 1921.
- 3. Neoperla fallax Klp. 2 Q. Fort de Kock (Sumatra).

4. Neoperla pilosella Klp.? 1 ♀ very similar to this kind but somewhat smaller. Upon the whole more dark coloured: head brown, reddish, as also pronotum and rest of thorax. Abdomen yellow, setae yellow, only in their last third blackish. Legs: upper side of the thighs reddish brown, shins dirty yellow with blackish edges, feet black. Distance between the little eyes, eyes and frontal calli same as in Neop. pilosella. Fort de Kock (Sumatra).



5. Nemura atrissima (nov. spec.): Length of the body 6,5 mm. Length of the front wings 9 mm. Length of the antenna 10,5 mm. —

Colour: The entire body is dark brown or blackish with a faint bronze gloss. The head is darkest, quite blackish. The pronotum seems to be only a little lighter. The rest of the thorax is dark brown, but apparently lighter than the two parts mentioned before. The abdomen is distinctly lighter than the thorax. It is chocolate, only the last segment being black again. The legs are dark brown the antenna dark, blackish, at the end somewhat brown. — The wings are distinctly brown, uniformly smoke-coloured, veins sharp, dark brown. Especially the radius is in comparison with the other veins sharp, dark and strong. The pterostigma and the field around the figures x are likewise of a darker colour than the other membranes (viz. fig. 2a 3). The ventral side of the body is

dark brown, on the thorax as well as on the abdomen. The thighs of the hind-pair of the legs show a dark outer edge and besides two broad transversal dark brown stripes: one in the first half of the thigh other in the last third of their whole length. Both stripes are devided but by a narrow lighter place.

The head shows the shape normal for this genus. The eyes are very prominent and black. The ocelli are pushed strongly forward. They form an equilateral triangle. The distance between those at the back is somewhat greater than the distance between each of them and the inner margin of the eyes. The ocellus in the front is very small, very strongly pushed forward and so badly visible. The pronotum is quadrangular with the corners rounded off, and a little narrower than the width of the head. Abdomen. The abdominal rings are quite normally developed. The VII abdominal ring Q has on its ventral side a three-lobated valve. The central lobe at the base is broadest and a little curved. The two lateral lobes are narrower and more rounded. At its base the valve forms a triangular corner. The entire valve occupies almost the entire width of the segment. The VIII th segment has a similar but narrower valve. But there are no rounded lobes and the valve has almost a hexagonal shape. The corners are salient, the lateral sides a little bent inward, the basal side at the back is triangularly jagged in the front, so that on the sides of the cut two salient heavily chitinised corners are formed. The IX th segment is normal. Of the X th only the lateral cuts can be seen on the ventral side and below them a one-membered setae is visible viz. fig. 1, (d unknown).

Front wings with normal veins — only the figure X is enlarged and the crosspieces composing this figure run at a great distance from each other. Especially the cross-piece Sel has a peculiar position. — In this there is a difference from the normal type of the wing of this genus-Viz. fig. 2. Hind-wings. They differ more from this type. Save the cross-pieces at the base of all longitudinal veins and these below the figure x, all lying in one line, they have no cross-pieces at all. Therefore the wings look very empty. Viz. fig. 3.

1  $\bigcirc$ . Locality. Lubuk Sulasih (Sumatra), 1000 m, September 1920, leg. E. Jacobson.

On this occasion I wish to give a list of all the species of *Plecoptera* collected up till now in Sumatra. As the literature and also my remarks show, they were again collected by Mr. E. Jacobson. His collections were mostly studied by Prof. Klapálek, partly also by Dr. Enderlein. I shall mention here only real species; doubtful forms not revised by Klapálek are left out. To this list we have still to add the above

mentioned collection which I studied myself. Up till now we know from Sumatra the following species of the ordre *Plecoptera*:

- 1. Neoperla luteola Burm, Sumatra: Wanosobo (April, Mai 1909, 3 ♀ leg. Jacobson; Col. Klapálek); Soepajang (April 1877, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mus. Leiden); Soekaranda (7 ♂, 6 ♀, Dr. H. Dorn); Lianggao 1 ♀. It was also collected in several localities in Java (leg. Bekmeyer, Fruhstorffer, Jacobson) and Malacca.
- 2. Neoperla rubens K|p. Sumatra: Médan, env. de Dolok-Baros (1 ♀ 1905, leg. M. Moissinac, Mus. Paris). It was also collected in several (specimens in Java (leg. Fruhstorfer, M. C. Piepers, Mac Gillavry).
- 3. Neoperla minutissima Enderlein, Sumatra: Soekaranda (leg. Dr. H. Dorn, Mus. Stettin). It was also collected in several specimens in Ceylon by Dr. Uzel, (Vienna, Naturh. Museum).
- 4. Neoperla sumatrana Klp. Sumatra: 4 °C, 2 °C, (Staudinger, Mus. Berlin); Bandar-Kwala, Distr. Serdang (leg. Puttfareken, 1 °C, 1 °C, Mus. Hamburg); Soroelangoen, (Sumatra-Expedition April 1877, 1 °C, Mus. Leiden).
- 5. Neoperla tenuispina Klp, Alahan Pundjane, 1 3, Sumatra Exped. (Mus. Leiden).
- 6. Neoperla fallax Klap., Bandar-Kwala, Distr. Serdang, Sumatra (leg. U. Puttfareken, Mus. Hamburg).
- 7. Neoperla Jacobsoni Klp., Soeroelangoeng, Sumatra (April 1877, leg. Hekmeyer). Known, too, from Java.
- 8. Neoperla pumilio Klp., Soekaranda, Sumatra. Also Sebroang, Borneo (leg. Chaper 1890).
- 9. Javanita sumatrana End., Silago (VII. 1877, Sumatra-Expedition), 3 & Liangagas and Soekaranda. (Sumatra, leg. H. Dorn, Stett. Zool. Mus.).

## Mitteilung über das Vorkommen einer für Deutschland neuen Ameisenart Formica uralensis Ruzsky in Ostpreußen.

Von Dr. Elisabeth Skwarra, Königsberg i. Pr.

Bei den Studien über die Zusammensetzung der Ameisenfauna des Zehlau-Hochmoores in Ostpreußen und über die Verteilung der Arten im Gelände der Hochfläche, des Zwischenmoores und der angrenzenden Hochwaldzone galt mein besonderes Augenmerk der von A. Dampf 1911 auf der Zehlauhochfläche aufgefundenen Moorameise, der glänzend schwarzen Formica fusca-picea Nyl., mit deren interessanten Lebensgewohnheiten uns zuerst W Bönner S. J. (4 u. 5: Die eingeklammerten Zahlen beziehen sich auf das Literaturverzeichnis) bekannt gemacht hat. Da eine

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