

Hiermit fügt sich *E. mattogrossensis* als dreizehnte den zwölf Arten zu, von welchen alle Stände bisher bekannt geworden sind. (Vergl. Wheeler op. cit. 1921 und meine Aufstellung im Zool. Anz. Bd. 60, S. 202, 1924, sowie Wheeler in Biol. Bull. XLIX, 1925, S. 139—49.)

Aus den Beschreibungen geht hervor, daß *E. mattogrossensis* Luederw. mit Recht von Santschi (1925 op. cit.) als eigene Art aufgestellt wird; sie gleicht in der Form und Skulptur des Kopfes mehr *E. burchelli*, zeigt aber deutliche Unterschiede in Klypeus, Mandibeln und Stirnfurche (Vergl. Wheeler, Fig. 4 S. 301, 1921 und hier Fig. 1, p. 403); sie gleicht dagegen in der Ausbildung des Thorax, vor allem der Epinotal- und Petiolushörner, mehr *E. hamatum*. Auch hier werden die markanten Unterschiede durch einen Vergleich zwischen Fig. 7 c S. 147 Wheeler 1925 und meiner Fig. 1 ohne weiteres klar. Die Kopfform Fig. 7 a op. cit. ist bei *hamatum* durchaus verschieden, die Bildung des Hypopygiums jedoch fast die gleiche, der Einschnitt etwas weniger breit und spitzer.

## Fauna sumatrensis.

(Beitrag Nr. 23).

### Neuroptera II.

By B. Esben-Petersen, Silkeborg.

(Mit 4 Textfiguren).

In a new lot of Neuroptera, collected by Mr. Edward Jacobson, Sumatra, I have found three new and undescribed species. Below I give descriptions of these species together with notes concerning some other species. For the rest I refer to Entomol. Mitteil. XV, pag. 21, 1926 where my first contribution to Fauna sumatrensis was published. The types of the new species, described below, will be deposited at the Natural History Museum at Leyden.

*Chrysopa leucoptera* (n. sp.): Face and vertex yellowish red, occiput paler; maxillary palpi black with pale joinings. Antennae longer than forewing, yellowish red at base, especial the basal joint; the apical two thirds yellowish brown with narrow pale annulations. Prothorax broader than long, with strongly truncate front angles; greenish, with a broad whitish yellow longitudinal median band; also meso and methathorax with a broad longitudinal yellowish band, faintly orange-coloured at each side. Abdomen greenish with a narrow longitudinal yellowish median band. Underside of thorax and abdomen pale green. Legs pale green; claws with a broad dent at base. Wings rather long and narrow and with pointed apex, especial in the hindwings. Venation quite greenish; hairs green; *C* and posterior margin of the wings greenish yellow. Pterostigma yellowish green and opaque. In forewing 8 crossveins between

*Rs* and *Psm* (*M*); the first vein touches *Psm* within the basal cell in the median fork; this cell very oblong. 9 branches from *Rs*. The two series of gradate crossveins long and parallel to posterior margin of the wing; inner series nearer to outer series than to *Rs*; basal gradate crossvein in inner series connects 7th and 8th crossvein between *Rs* and *Psm*. 10 crossveins in inner, 9 in outer series. In hindwing 6 crossveins between *Rs* and *Psm*; basal gradate crossvein in inner series connects 5th and 6th crossvein between *Rs* and *Psm*; 8 branches from *Rs*. 9 gradate crossveins in inner, 7 in outer series. — Length of forewing 15,5 mm; that of hindwing 13,5 mm.

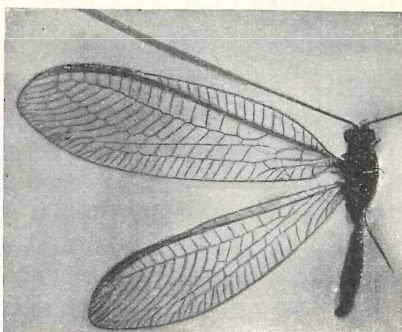


Fig. 1. *Chrysopa leucoptera*.

1 specimen, Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 m, 1925 (Edw. Jacobson leg.).

It is a very handsome species; the long and narrow basal cell in the median fork of forewing together with the strongly yellowish coloured median band of the thorax offer good specific characters.

*Chrysopa crassoneura* v. d. Weele, Notes Leyden Museum, 71, pl. IV, Fig. 28 (1909). — Java. 2 specimens from Gunung Singgalang, 1000 m (western coast of Sumatra), specimen from Fort de Kock.

It is the first time, that this interesting species, only known by 2 old specimens from Java, is re-found.

*Chrysopa malayana* Esb.-P., Entom. Mitteil., 28 (1926). — Sumatra: 1 specimen, Fort de Kock.

*Chrysopa Esakii* Esb.-P., loc. cit., 29 (1926). — Sumatra: 1 specimen, Fort de Kock. The two last named species seem to be very scarce.

*Chrysopa Rizali* Banks, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge, Vol. LXV, 434 (1924): Mindanao (Philippines). — 2 specimens, Fort de Kock, 1925 (Edw. Jacobson leg.).

It is with some hesitation that I refer the two specimens to the above named species. The venation in the hindwing is almost quite yellowish green, although there are traces to some dark crossveins and to dark marginal forks. The dark spot at inner end of pterostigma indicated. Another difference is a somewhat larger number of gradate crossveins. As to the colour of body and to the markings of forewings they agree well with the description. I find it best to postpone any

definite decision whether my determination is correct or not, until more material is at hand.

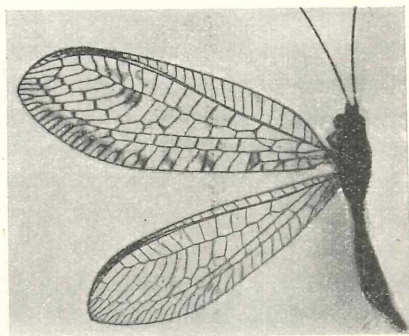


Fig. 2. *Chrysopa Rizali* Banks.

***Micromus Jacobsoni*** (n. sp.). Head yellowish with a few brownish spots; vertex raised. Antennae yellowish. Thorax blackish, with a broad yellowish median band. Abdomen yellowish brown and with dark pleurae.

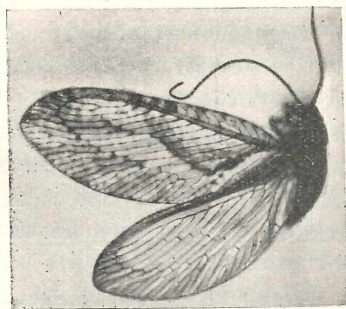


Fig. 3. *Micromus Jacobsoni*.

Legs yellowish, brownish banded. Wings rather broad, pointed towards apex. Venation dark brown, with longer or shorter whitish streaks. In forewing 10 Rs, in hindwing 8 Rs. Apical series of gradate crossveins regular, and parallel with the margin of the wing; inner series incomplete at its anterior end, and in the forewing it is also bent in its middle. — Length of forewing 8 mm; that of hindwing 7 mm.

1 specimen, Gunung Singgalang at the western coast of Sumatra 1000 m; VII. 1925 (Edw. Jacobson leg.).

It is a very pretty species, easily recognized by its strongly marked forewings.

***Micromus pusillus*** Gerstaecker, Mitt. naturw. Ver. Neu-Vorpomm. u. Rügen, 171 (1893). — 8 specimens present from Fort de Kock.

***Zachobiella Jacobsoni*** (n. sp.): Head and thorax pale brown; abdomen dark brown with paler apex. Apical joint of labial and maxillary palpi very strongly pointed. Antennae as long as forewing; basal joint very stout; the remainder of antennal joints broader than long, haired; antennae blackish brown in basal half, yellowish brown in apical half part;

***Sencera scioneura*** Navas, Publ. Acad. de Ciencias de Zarag. 27, Fig. 4 (1924). — 2 specimens, Fort de Kock.

***Notochrysa aequalis*** Walker, Cat. Brit. Mus. Neuropt. 266 (1853). *Notochrysa sumatrana* Albarda, Midden-Sumatra, IV, 15 (1881). 2 specimens, Fort de Kock. Only Albarda's type from Palembang and another specimen from Serdang were previously known from Sumatra.

basal joint yellowish brown. Legs pale; intermediate femorae with a broad blackish band in their middle; tibiae of hind and intermediate legs much longer than femora, fusiform. Wings lanceolate, with pointed apex, and with a greyish yellow tinge. Venation greyish yellow; crossveins a little darker. Jugal lobe und process distinct. Pterostigma hardly visible. — Length of forewing 5 mm; that of hindwing 4 mm.

1 specimen, Fort de Kock, 1924.

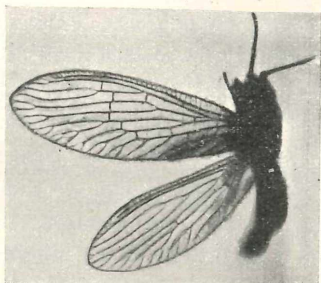


Fig. 4. *Zachobiella Jacobsoni*.

I take the liberty to name this very interesting species in honour of its collector. The genus *Zachobiella* was described by Banks in „Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge“, 335, pl. III, fig. 36 (1920), and the only known species is *punctata* Banks from the Philippines (Luzon), of which species I also possess a specimen from the same locality. The venation of *punctata* and *Jacobsoni* is quite the same with the exception of that the last named species has only one crossvein in the hindwing — between first branch of *Rs* and *M*; in *punctata* is one crossvein more, viz. between first and second branch of *Rs*; this crossvein is placed a little further out than the first named one.

At first sight *Zachobiella Jacobsoni* has much likeness to a specimen of the genus *Sisyra*.

*Mantispa amabilis* Gerstaecker, Mitt. naturw. Ver. Neu-Vorpomm. u. Rügen, 152 (1893). — Java. 1 specimen, Fort de Kock.

## I. Wanderversammlung Deutscher Entomologen in Halle a. S.

(30. III. bis 2. IV. 1926).

Von Morstatt (Dahlem) und Fr. van Emden (Halle).

(Mit 3 Tafeln und 1 Textfigur\*).

Schon im Jahre 1913 hat Horn versucht, Wanderversammlungen deutsch-sprechender Entomologen zu organisieren; der Plan scheiterte aber;

\*) Da die „Deutschen Coleopterologen-Tage“ die Vorläufer der „Wanderversammlungen“ gewesen sind geben wir hier ein Textbild und am Schluß 2 Tafeln mit 4 Bildern aus ihrer Vergangenheit. Es sind Gruppen vom III — VII. Deutschen Coleopterologen-Tag. Der letzte derselben hat Pfingsten 1926 (also nach der I. Wanderversammlung!) in Frankfurt a. M. getagt und beschlossen, in Zukunft in den Wanderversammlungen aufzugehen. Bemerkt sei, daß die 7 Deutschen Coleopterologen Tage zusammen 133 Entomologen und 10 Gäste zusammengeführt hatten!

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Entomologische Mitteilungen](#)

Jahr/Year: 1926

Band/Volume: [15\\_1926](#)

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