

Cicindela Quedenfeldti.

C. nysae Guer. *simillima*; *labro vix brevior*, *dentibus 5 indistinctis*; *thoracis lateribus rectoribus (minus rotundatis)*, *unde forma angustior videtur*; *elytris longioribus, gracilioribus apice longius prolongato-rotundato (angulo suturali recto; spina brevissima)*, *maculis exterioribus paullo minoribus, punctis 2 juxta suturam positis apparentibus (in illa specie fere semper disparentibus)*. — $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

1 ♂ — Congo interior — *Manibus Quedenfeldti patris data.*

Trotz der ziemlich grossen Aehnlichkeit halte ich die vorliegende Form für eine neue Art: Sie ist vor allem erheblich schlanker, schmaler. Die Oberseite ist matt schwarz, etwas sammetartig; Kopf und Halsschild hier und da kupfrig glänzend. Flügeldecken an der Naht und den Rändern schwach kupfrig resp. grünlich. Spitze des Abdomens röthlich, Ränder der mittleren Segmente ebenfalls von dieser Farbe. Die Makeln der äusseren Reihe (der gelben Flecke auf den Flügeldecken) sind feiner und mehr linienförmig — besonders die in der Mitte der Flügeldecken-Länge stehende und die Giebelförmige zwischen letzterer und dem Spitzenfleck.

A Cecidomyia living in pine-resin (Diplosis resinicola n. sp.),¹⁾

by C. R. Osten-Sacken (Heidelberg).

(Extracted from the Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. III, Sept. 1871, p. 345—346).

On the 28 of May 1871, being in Tarrytown, N. Y., I noticed some lumps of semi-liquid resin on the smaller limbs of a young scrub pine (*Pinus inops*). The lumps were whitish, about half an inch long, or smaller. On trying to remove the resin, I noticed that it harbored a number of reddish maggots; some specimens containing two or three only, others as many as twenty. The maggots had the color of the larvae of *Cecidomyia*, but in some respects

¹⁾ Der jetzt nur sehr schwer erhältliche Artikel ist so interessant, dass mir ein Neudruck desselben wünschenswert schien. Derselbe erfolgt daher hier mit Einwilligung des Verfassers.

Ew. H. Rübsaamen.

they were different. No lateral spiracles were apparent, but in their stead, a pair of horny approximate tubes at the end of the body, not unlike the respiratory tubes of the larvae of *Syrphus*. The breast-bone usually distinctive of the larvae of *Cecidomyia*, was not apparent. The manner of extending and contracting the body, especially the front part, also reminded one of *Syrphus*. When, after having been disturbed by me, they were left alone for some time, they again buried themselves in the resin, their respiratory tubes alone appearing on the surface of the lump. By counting these, under a magnifying glass, one could easily ascertain the number of the hidden larvae. After having brought them home, J noticed after a few days that the larvae had gradually contracted towards the inside of the lump, each however remaining connected with the open air by a tubular passage of apparently hardened resin. Both these tubes and the reddish larvae at their inner end were visible through the semi-transparent resin.

It was evident that the larvae were undergoing transformation. A few thays more, and the reddish color of the pupae became blackened, and on the 11 of June the flies escaped. The process was as follows: the pupa, by gentle expansions and contractions of the abdominal segments, gradually pushed herself along its tube towards the surface of the lump, until its thorax projected out of the resin; then the thorax split open and the fly emerged in the usual manner; the pupa-case remained behind, sticking out of the resin. The pupa is quite smooth, without any horny projections on its front part. I obtained about 20 flies from a single lump, which, after their escape, looked quite honeycombed by the now empty, vermicular tubes.

Diplosis resinicola n. sp. Length 0.12—0.14 of an inch. Male antennae not much shorter than the body, of dark color, except the scapus, which is reddish; 2 + 24 jointed, flagellum with small, subglobular joints, alternating with double, subcylindrical ones; pedicels between the joints about equal to the diameter of the shorter joints, somewhat longer towards the end of the antennae; joints verticillate, the length of the hairs of the verticils not exceeding the length of the joints. Female antennae less than half as long as the body, 2 + 12 jointed; joints of the flagellum subcylindrical more than twice longer than they are broad, the basal ones being the longest; pedicels short; the hairs, clothing the antennae are shorter than

each single joint. Head strongly gibbous above, which gibbosity is very striking, when viewed in front or from the side; the black eyes being absolutely confluent, and covering the whole gibbosity, occupy nearly the whole surface of the head, except a small space round and below the antennae, and a portion of the occiput, which are brownish-red (the brown predominating in several specimens). The ground color of the thorax is reddish; the dorsal portion however, including the scutellum, are grayish-brown; rows of yellowish hairs indicate the direction of the ordinary stripes (when rubbed off these hairs show gray stripes under them); the middle stripe is divided in two by a grayish longitudinal line; pleurae and sternum reddish, mixed with brownish-gray; abdomen reddish with grayish-yellow hairs, long and erect along the sides, short and appressed on the back; genitals pale. Feet brownish, with a yellowish-gray, appressed pubescence, some longer hairs on the underside of the femora; halteres with dark knobs. Wings gray, second longitudinal vein arcuated in its latter portion, ending immediately beyond the apex of the wing.

Described from 4 ♂, and 7 ♀ specimens, before they were dry. The extraordinary head will render the recognition of this species easy.

Observation. The antennae of this species, in both sexes, are exactly similar to the pair of antennae figured by Winnertz, in Linn. Entom. VIII, Tab. III, fig. 7, a, b. Now these figures represent the antennae of *Diplosis pini* De Geer, a species which forms a cocoon of resin on pine-leaves. (An American species, called by me *Cecid. pini-inopis* has exactly the same habit; compare Monographs of N. A. Diptera, Vol. I, p. 196). But beyond this resemblance of the antennae, the perfect insects in both species are very distinct, as well as the larvae and the pupae. (The larva of *D. pini*, it may be remembered, has two rows of peculiar fleshy tubercles along the back).

Einige neue exotische Orthopteren

beschrieben von Dr. F. Karsch.

Familie Pyrgomorphiden.

Pyrgomorpha aurantiaca K.

Tota testaceo-fusca, opaca, elytris testaceis, fusco-variegatis, venis partis dimidiatae apicalis nigro-punctatis, alis

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