

Apennine race of *A. coridon* (see Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts., vol. IV., pp. 22—23); the forms agree on the whole in having a broad marginal border, but *meridionalis* by no means has this in every case, that of some specimens being very narrow; nor is it, in the latter, bounded by a conspicuous row of whitish arcuate spots as described in *rezniccki*; these frequently, when present at all, divide the broad margin lengthwise, whilst in others they are quite absent. The darkening of the discoidals is far from universal in *meridionalis*, and even when marked are often very inconspicuous. The marginal spots on the hindwings are large in *meridionalis*, but not so amazingly so as Bartel's description suggests in *rezniccki*. The underside of the ♂s of *meridionalis* is very variable, the colour is occasionally as light as described by Bartel for *rezniccki*, more often like that noted by Reverdin for *constanti*, but frequently much darker than in the latter; the forms agree in the strong development of the metallic blue scaling at the base of the hindwings, and by the spots being large, although not larger than those from certain Piedmont and French localities; they also agree in the strong development of the marginal lunules, but those of the forewings have no orange chevrons in *meridionalis*, and only very weak ones on the hindwings, whilst they are described as an almost unbroken row of red wedge-shaped spots in *rezniccki*. The ♀s appear to be alike in their brown ground colour, but there is no distinct discoidal lunule on the hindwing in *meridionalis*, nor are the discoidals of either wings edged with pale as described in *rezniccki*; nor in *meridionalis* is there an uniform type in the development of the marginal band of orange lunules on the upperside, the normal variation in this respect being shown in a fair series of examples, whilst in none are the marginal spots edged with white as described in *rezniccki*. The ♀ forms agree again in the strongly-developed spotting of the underside, but the red lunules in *meridionalis* do not appear to be so uniformly strongly developed and brightly coloured as Bartel notes for *rezniccki*; nor do we trace any close similarity between the colouring of these and the Engadine specimens where they appear to vary a good deal locally. In size our *meridionalis* vary from—♂s 34 mm.—41 mm., ♀s 31 mm.—37 mm. Bartel gives those of *rezniccki*—♂s 29 mm.—30 mm., ♀s 29 mm.—31 mm. a difference that can hardly be due to a different mode of measurement (we measure the size of the insect from the apex to centre of thorax × 2). Rowland-Brown notes (in litt.) that he has the var. *meridionalis* from Brantes, Vaucluse, laken in May, 1907.

β. var. *rezniccki*, Bartel. „Ent. Zeits. Gub.“, xviii., p. 117, (1904); Seitz, „Gross-Schmett.“, i., p. 315 (1909); Rebel, „Berge's Schmett.“, 9th ed., p. 72 (1909). — The ♂ above lighter than var. *apennina*, pale greenish-blue (greenish-silver); a fine black discoidal line on the forewing; the marginal border of the latter very broad, blackish-grey, lighter than in typical Engadine specimens, not sharply defined inwardly, but bounded by a conspicuous row of whitish arcuate spots; in some examples there appear behind these latter a row of fairly conspicuous blackish spots, which seem to be very finely edged externally with whitish. The hindwings are also very strikingly distinct, in that, in front of the black border a row of black spots is placed, which are three times as large as usual, and have a fairly broad whitish border, in consequence of which they stand out very strongly. In front of this row of spots a blackish-grey clouding, in the form of a narrow stripe, is visible; the central spots are not rarely bordered with red as occurs in ordinary *coridon* ab. *suavis*. The underside fairly light, whitish on the forewing, light grey on the hindwing, the latter with the blue-

green much more extended along the inner margin and the base, and more strongly marked than in other forms. The underside is, however, more specially distinguished by the exceedingly strong spotting which gives the insect a very different facies, approaching that of *A. bellargus*; the size of the marginal row of spots is specially striking, but the lunules are also greatly increased in size; the sub-marginal row of red wedge-shaped spots is also very pronounced, almost unbroken. The white bordering of the spots of the hindwings, which is also fairly broad on the forewings, gives the insect a very light appearance on the underside. ♀. The characters less markedly pronounced, which is the case with other local races of *A. coridon* in this sex, but still the form is distinguishable, being lighter on the upperside than are ♀s from the Engadine, leaning strongly towards brown; the discoidal spot of both fore- and hindwings is noticeable, very slightly bordered with light; an obsolescent marginal band of red spots, edged on both sides with very faint black lunules; hindwings with strong black-bordered red spots edged on both sides with strong black-bordered red spots; the marginal spots also edged with white.

(to be continued.)

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### Literaturbericht.

Im Verlag von Julius Springer in Berlin ist in 3. Auflage erschienen: Julius Gerhardt, Verzeichnis der Käfer Schlesiens (preussisch und österreichisch), geordnet nach dem Catalogus coleopterorum Europae, vom Jahre 1906, 8°, XVI, 432 pp., Mk. 10.— broschiert.

Wie der bekannte schlesische Coleopterologe in seiner Vorrede sagt, wird eine Neubearbeitung dieses Verzeichnisses nicht nur dadurch gerechtfertigt, dass seit 1891 (Zeit des Erscheinens des Schlussheftes der Käfer Schlesiens) eine Anzahl neuer schlesischer Käfer, sowie neue Fundorte schon bekannter publiziert worden sind, sondern dadurch, dass manche Fehler berichtigt und die Nomenklatur vielfach durch das Prioritätsgesetz bedingte Verbesserungen erfuhr. Auch verlangte die systematische Ordnung des neuesten 1906 erschienenen Käferkatalogs besondere Berücksichtigung. So hat sich der Verfasser zu einer 3. Auflage entschlossen, aus der wir ersehen, dass Schlesien sich zur Zeit 4457 selbständiger Käferarten erfreut. Besonders reich sind die Familien der Curculioniden und Carabiden vertreten, erstere mit 623, letztere mit 383 Spezies, sodann die Chrysomeliden mit 381 Arten, während die Staphyliniden die höchste Vertretung mit 939 aufweisen. Neben den Fundortsangaben finden sich soweit das möglich war, Notizen über die Biologie. Das Verzeichnis kann mit Recht den Coleopterologen empfohlen werden.

Beiträge zur Insekten-Fauna Böhmens. VII. Die Federmotten Böhmens (Pterophoridae und Orneodidae) von Regierungsrat Dr. Ottokar Nickerl. Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Physiokratie in Prag.

Mit diesem Verzeichnis schliessen die in den Beiträgen mitgeteilten Kleinschmetterlinge. Die Pterophoriden zählen in 8 Gattungen 30 Arten, die Orneodiden in 1 Gattung 5 Arten. Auch diese Arbeit enthält neben Fundortsangaben, Notizen über Futterpflanzen, Zeit des Vorkommens etc. Sie schliesst sich den vorausgehenden bezüglich sorgfältiger Bearbeitung an.

Hétérocères nouveaux de l'Amérique du Sud par Paul Dognin.

Als selbständige Publikation erscheinend. Fasc. I bereits vorliegend, enthält eine grössere Anzahl Neubeschreibungen.

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