

57. 92 *Xanthopimpla* (54. 1)

## Descriptions of Two New Species of *Xanthopimpla* (Ichneumonidae) (from Bengal).

By *P. Cameron.*

Mr John Watson, of Withington, Manchester, has sent me two species of a *Xanthopimpla* which he has reared from the Tussor Silk Moth, *Antheraea mylitta*, from Bengal. As both appear to be undescribed I give descriptions of them here. Both belong to the group E of Krieger's Monograph (Berichten der Naturfor. Gesell. zu Leipzig, 1898, p. 81), having the occiput black, the areola hexagonal and the notauli short. The species I have referred to *P. punctator*, F. (Manch. Memoirs, 1891, 5) is very similar as regards colouration, but is much smaller, (12 mm ♀), has the areola 4-angled, the lateral keels received in its middle, not beyond it, and there is only, black spot (the inner) on the hind femora. It belongs to Krieger's group F (l. c. 90). — My *punctator*, l. c. is not apparently the *punctata*, Brullé, for that has the occiput yellow, but it is no doubt ♂ *pedator*, Brullé. The following table gives the salient features of these species, which, it may be noted, have all the middle black spot of the mesonotum excised at the base.

1. (4) Length 18 mm; the lateral keels received by the areola beyond the middle, the areola distinctly longer than wide, hexagonal, clearly narrowed, beyond the keels; the hind femora with 2 black spots.
2. (3) Bright orange yellow, no black at the metathoracic spiracles, abdominal segments with 2 spots. *watsoni*.
3. (2) Pale canary yellow, a spot on metapleurae, 4 spots on abdominal segments *anthereae*.
4. (1) Length 12 mm, the lateral keels received by the areola at the middle, the areola not much longer than wide, 4-angled, not narrowed at the apex, the hind femora with 2 black spots. *pedator*.

*Xanthopimpla anthereae*, sp. n.

Pallid „canary“ yellow, the head, sides of mesonotum, pro- und mesopleurae, sternum, coxae, trochanters and femora bright lemon-yellow, the antennae black, the underside of the scape and the basal 2 or 3 joints of the flagellum yellow; the mandibular teeth black, the part behind them brown; the occiput, except round the edges, the upper yellow margin joined to the vertex by 2 black lines; there is a moderately wide black line down the middle of the front and vertex, covering the ocelli; it is rounded behind, narrowed at the lower ocellus, then becomes gradually widened to the antennae, then roundly triangularly narrowed to a sharp point between them; there are 4 marks on the mesonotum, the middle one placed more in advance of the lateral; it is about one fourth longer than wide, of equal width but with the apex rounded, the base roundly incised, the lateral projections rounded at the ends; the lateral marks are longer and wider, straight on the innerside, the base with a short triangular incision, the outer prong wider and slightly longer than the inner; the outer side becomes

gradually, but not very much, widened to the end of the basal two-thirds, then roundly gradually narrowed to the apex, which is rounded, on the apex close to the scutellum, is a large semicircular mark, laterally reaching close to the scutellar keels, more than the apical two-thirds of the tegulae, the inner two-thirds of the basal lateral metanotal areae, an oblique oval spot at the spiracles and 2 large transverse marks on the basal 7 abdominal segments a small one outside these and a line on the sides of the apical, black; the 1st pair of marks are longer than wide, the basal half narrowed to a sharp point, the outerside at the end of the narrowed part slightly projecting, the 2nd twice longer than wide, the sides irregular, the base oblique, the apex rounded, the 3rd slightly longer than wide, the apical half slightly longer than wide, the apical half slightly narrowed, the base and apex bluntly rounded, the 4th slightly wider than long, the 5th still wider, the 6th of about the same width, but smaller, narrower transversely, the 7th larger, wider, the basal inner half with a large rounded incision. Areola twice longer than wide, receiving the lateral keels shortly beyond the middle, from where it becomes slightly narrowed; the basal lateral area is slightly longer on the inner side than the 2nd and, on the outerside, is much wider than it, the 2nd being only slightly widened outwardly; the apical area has the basal central keel straight, the basal lateral keel obliquely rounded, the shorter apical shorter, straight, oblique; on the base are 5 or 6 rounded striae; the spiracular area is clearly defined, large, on its apical, inner part is a triangular area, the outer keel of which is rounded. Basal abdominal segment twice wider than long, smooth; a not very distinct crenulateddel, furrow, interrupted in the middle, on either side, near the middle; there is a curved, crenulated furrow near the apex of the 2nd to 6th segments; the raised central part of the 3rd to 5th is strongly, of the 6th more finely and closely punctured; the apical 4 segments are densely covered with short white pubescence. Wings hyaline, the apex with a narrow smoky border; the areolet triangular, oblique, shortly appendiculated, the recurrent nervure received shortly beyonddel, the middle, the transverse median nervure interstitial. ♂.

Length 18 mm.

Face closely, strongly punctured, about as long as wide, the sides obliquely sloped. Clypeus more finely and closely punctured, the apex with a rounded furrow, bordered below by the raised margin. The parapsidal furrows are on the basal slope only; they are narrow; the part bounded by them is raised and is broadly rounded at the base. Mesosternum and lower part of pleurae closely punctured, the latter more sparsely above. There is a conical black spot on the innerside of the hind femora at the apex and a smaller oval one opposite it on the outer; the knees black.

*Xanthopimpla watsoni*, sp. n.

Bright lemon-yellow, the antennae, except the underside of the scape, the occiput to the orbits, a mark covering the ocelli and extending to the base of the antennae, bluntly rounded behind, the sides with a broad rounded incision, the apex narrowed to a fine point between the antennae; 4 marks on the mesono-

tum, 3 almost in a line near the middle of mesonotum, the central slightly in advance of the lateral, longer than wide, the base with a triangular incision, the apex bluntly rounded; the lateral arc more than twice longer than wide, the inner side straight, the outer rounded, the base with a short wide incision, the apical third of the tegulae, a large transverse mark on the apex touching the scutellar furrow, its apex transverse, the base bluntly rounded, about half the width of the apex, the sides straight, oblique, a transverse mark on the inner half of the basal outer metanotal areae, about one half wider than long, narrowed on the inner side and rounded, the outer with a slight wide incision, 2 central marks on the basal 7 abdominal segments, the basal 3 pairs longer than wide, the 1st smaller, straight on the inner, rounded on the outside, the 2nd and 3rd larger, irregular, a shallow incision on the outside near the apex, the 4th and 5th of equal width, the 5th distinctly larger than the 4th, the 5th and 6th are roundly narrowed from the outside to the inner basal, the 6th forming almost a semicircle, there is a longish black line, gradually widened from the base to the apex, on the sides of the 8th, the cerci being also black. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black; the areolet triangular, shortly appendiculated, receiving the recurrent nervure in the middle; the transverse median nervure received shortly behind the transverse basal. There are 2 large black marks on the top of the hind femora, that on the outside the smaller and narrowed to a rounded point below; the 4 hinder knees are black and there is a fuscous streak on the tibiae. ♂.

Length 21 mm.

Areola hardly one quartelonger than wide, of equal width to the lateral keel (which is received near the base of the apical fourth) then narrowed; the basal parts of its lateral keels, slightly rounded inwardly, the apical oblique; the basal lateral area on inner side fully double the length of the 2nd, which, on the outside, is twice the width of the inner; the large apical area has the basal two-thirds strongly, transversely striated, the striae roundly curved; there are 2 stout, oblique keels on the outside at the apex; the spiracular area large; there is a broken oblique keel near its apex. 1st abdominal segment one quarter longer than wide, its furrow is shallow, wide, the striae interrupted in the middle; the furrows on the 2nd to 6th are distinct and closely striated; the 4th and 5th are sparsely punctured in the middle. The lower part of the *mesopleurae* and the *mesosternum* are closely punctured, and thickly covered with short white pubescence.

57. 64 Aphodius

## Neue Aphodinen und eine synonymische Bemerkung.

Von Adolf Schmidt, Berlin.

### 1. *Aphodius Heynei* n. sp.

Glänzend, konvex, unbehaart, Kopf und Thorax dunkelrotbraun, letzterer an den Seiten heller, mit mehr oder weniger deutlichem dunklen Fleck in der Mitte, Flügeldecken hellbraun, mit dunklem Dorsalfleck, der gewöhnlich den 2. Zwischenraum nicht bedeckt, und schmal angedunkelter Naht.

Kopf wenig gewölbt, ungehöckert, fein punktiert, Stirnlinie wenig deutlich; Clipeus schwach abgestutzt, nicht ausgerandet, jederseits abgerundet, Wangen klein.

Halsschild quer, von der Breite der Flügeldecken, mit größeren und kleineren Punkten besetzt, Seiten und stumpf abgerundete Hinterwinkel gerandet, die Basis zeigt bei manchen Exemplaren eine äußerst feine Randlinie, die aber nur von hinten sichtbar ist.

Schildchen dreieckig, einzeln punktiert.

Flügeldecken so breit als Thorax, in der Mitte schwach verbreitert, deutlich gestreift, Streifenpunkte schwach, die Ränder nur wenig kerbend, Zwischenräume mehr oder weniger gewölbt, fein und zerstreut, seitlich wenig dichter punktiert.

Unterseite hellbraun. Hinterbrust mit wenigen feinen Punkten in der Mitte, an den Seiten behaart. Abdomen etwas gröber punktiert und lang behaart. Schenkel fein und vereinzelt punktiert. Hintertibien am Spitzenrande ungleich beborstet, ihre Enddorne etwas kürzer als 1. Glied.

♂ Thorax weniger dicht punktiert, Enddorn der Vordertibien kräftig, gleichbreit, abgestutzt, herabgebogen, Metasternalplatte mit Längsfurche, Metatarsus = 3 folgende Glieder.

♀ Thorax dicht punktiert, Enddorn der Vordertibien schlank, zugespitzt, Metasternalplatte nur mit Längslinie, Metatarsus kaum so lang als 3 folgende Glieder.

4 ½—5 mm. Britisch Ostafrika.

Von Herrn Alexander Heyne eingesandt und ihm zu Ehren benannt.

Diese Art hat die größte Aehnlichkeit mit *innocens* m. aus Galla-Land. Beide sind gleich gefärbt, haben dieselbe Größe, aber die neue Art ist kräftiger, weniger schlank, konvexer, Kopf und Thorax sind viel dichter punktiert, die größeren Punkte sind über das ganze Halsschild verteilt, während bei *innocens* die Mitte davon frei bleibt, bei letzterer Art ist auch die Basalrandung deutlicher. Der Hauptunterschied beider Arten liegt darin, daß *innocens* ♂ lange und schmale Vordertibien und an ihnen mehr schlanke, stumpf zugespitzte Enddorne hat, und daß der Thorax die Flügeldecken bedeutend an Breite überragt.

### 2. *Aphodius profundus* n. sp.

Etwas länglich-oval, mit Ausnahme der Ränder schwärzlich, glänzend, unbehaart.

Kopf wenig gewölbt, in der Mitte beulig aufgetrieben, deutlich punktiert; Clipeus wenig gebuchtet, jederseits mit kleinem Zähnchen; Wangen etwas vom Seitenrande abgesetzt, winklig die Augen überragend.

Thorax wenig gewölbt, fast geradseitig, aber schwach nach hinten erweitert, an Seiten und Basis gerandet, Hinterwinkel stumpf, Oberfläche deutlich punktiert, an den Seiten dichter.

Schildchen klein, vorn parallel.

Flügeldecken mit kleinem Schulterzahn, nach hinten etwas verbreitert, stark gestreift, vor der Spitze gefurcht, Streifenpunkte greifen die Ränder der Zwischenräume schwach an, letztere gewölbt, nach der Spitze kielförmig. Unterseite glänzend, nur Mesosternum durch dichte Punktierung matt. Metasternum an den Seiten dicht, in der längsvertieften Mitte nur vereinzelt, sehr fein punktiert.

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Cameron Peter

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