

Alle Flügel oberseits grünlich-schwefelgelb, unterseits ockergelb. Saum breit schwarz.

Bei 1 ♀ dieser Form nimmt der schwarze Saum $\frac{1}{3}$ der ganzen Flügelfläche ein (Figur 1 und 2) und reicht breit schwarz bis herab zum Innenrande der Oberflügel.

Der schwarze Mittelfleck, der vom Vorderrande beginnend, bis zur Mediana reicht, ist sehr breit und mit dem Saum auf Ader III 3 durch einen dicken schwarzen Strich verbunden.

Die Hinterflügel-Unterseite ist hell-gelb bis orange-gelb bestäubt.

Diese gelbe Form scheint nur sehr selten unter der Stammform vorzukommen, in der Sendung von 1000 Stück fanden sich nur 4 Exemplare vor, sie er-

innert in der Färbung und Zeichnung ihrer Flügel-oberseite an die in Afrika heimische *Pieris severina*.

Ich möchte hier gleichzeitig auf einen kleinen Irrtum hinweisen, der sich in Fritz Rühls Paläarktischen Großschmetterlingen und ihre Naturgeschichte, Bd. I Tagfalter 1895 vorfindet.

Rühl sagt, daß das ♂ größer als das ♀ sei. Es trifft dies jedoch nicht so allgemein zu.

Ich besitze eine Anzahl ♀♀, welche größer als die ♂♂ sind. Das größte ♂ hat eine Flügelspannung von 47 Millimeter, das größte ♀ aber eine solche von 50 Millimeter.

Zwischen diesen Maßen finden sich alle Größen bis herab zu 30 Millimeter Flügelspannung vor. Solche kleinen Stücke waren in Anzahl ♂♂ und ♀♀ in der erwähnten Sendung vertreten.



Fig. 1. *Pieris mesentina* ab. *sulphurea*. Oberseite.

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Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Parasitic Hymenoptera taken at Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo by Mr. John

Hewitt B. A.

By P. Cameron.

(Continuation.)

Telenomini.

Hemimorus, gen. nov.

Antennae 12-jointed, with a distinct 6-jointed club; the 2 joints preceding the club minute; the 3rd and 4th joints thicker and longer than them or the 1st flagellar joint; they are placed over the mouth. Head wider than the thorax, rounded in front, the temples rounded. Mesonotum rather flat with fine oblique-parapsidal-furrows, extending from the tegulae to the scutellum; the scutellum flat, semi-circular. Abdomen flat, pyriform, narrowed at the base, broadly rounded at the apex. Wings with a distinct marginal and post-marginal vein and with a short stigmal branch thickened at the apex. Legs slender, the femora not thickened.

The eyes are large, ovate, pubescent; the hinder ocelli are close to the eyes; they are in a wide triangle; the front is broad, the eyes not converging above. The abdomen is not keeled laterally.

Belongs to the *Telenomini*, and by its 12-jointed antennae comes near to *Tiphodytes*, Bradley and *Aradophagus*; the former has the antennal club 4-jointed; the latter has the hinder ocelli distant from the eyes, the head large, flat and the wings banded.



Fig. 2. *Pieris mesentina* ab. *sulphurea*. Unterseite.

Hemimorus clavicornis, sp. n.

Black, the antennal scape, mandibles and the legs red, the basal 2 joints of the flagellum of a darker red; the coxae infuscated; wings hyaline, the nervures fuscous; smooth, shining, bare; the apical joints of the flagellum covered with a microscopic pile, fuscous rather than black in colour. Antennal scape more than half the length of the flagellum; the 1st joint of the latter one half longer than it is wide at the apex, towards which it becomes gradually widened; the 2nd and 3rd joints are thicker, twice longer than wide; the 2nd is a little longer than the 3rd; the 4th and 5th are small, narrower, wider a little than long-♀.

Length 1,5 mm.

The abdomen is a little longer than the thorax, and, at its widest part, as wide as it; it is longish oval, or pyriform, being obliquely narrowed at the base, which is finely, closely striated; at the apex it is bluntly rounded. Head wider than the thorax, the temples roundly narrowed.

Braconidae.

Braconinae.

Cynodobracon gen. nov.

Head with a stout, conical tooth on the outer side of the antennae. Front broadly, deeply excavated in the middle, the front ocellus in the depression; from it a stout keel runs down to the antennae. Otherwise as in *Iphiaulax* with lateral and oblique crenulated furrows.

The radial cellule is long and narrow, reaching to the apex of the wings; the radius issues from behind the middle of the stigma. The recurrent nervure received in apex of the 1st cubital cellule; anal nervure issuing from the top of the posterior

fourth of the transverse discoidal nervure, which is distinctly angled where it is received. Parapsidal furrows distinct, wide, widened towards the apex. Temples wide, rounded. Face flat. Abdomen as long as the head and thorax united; sessile, slightly wider than the thorax. Antennal scape 3 times longer than wide, narrowed at the base, the apex below projecting into teeth. Hind femora short, stout, about half the length of the tibiae. Calcaria short, not one fourth of the length of the metatarsus. Parastigma and stigma thick, the radius issuing from behind the middle.

May be known from *Iphiaulax* by the distinct, clearly separated tooth on the outer side of the antennae, and by the keeled front.

Cynodobracon carinifrons, sp. n.

Black, the head except the vertex and the sides of the front, the prosternum, the front coxae, femora, trochanters, the tibiae, except behind, and the middle knees broadly red. Mandibles red, their apex black, the palpi of a paler red; wings hyaline, slightly tinged with fuscous, the nervures and front of stigma black, the stigma posteriorly fuscous. Basal 3 segments of the abdomen strongly, sharply, closely longitudinally striated, the furrows more strongly than the rest of the segments; the 4th segment finely, closely transversely striated; the central area on 2nd segment smooth, shining, longer than wide, rounded at the base, gradually narrowed to a fine point at the apex, this point margined laterally, not extending to the middle of the segment. Sutureiform articulation deep, not very wide, straight, testaceous; there is a crenulated furrow on the apex of the 3rd segment and one on the apex and base of the 4th; there are curved lateral crenulated furrows on the sides of the 3rd and 4th segments. The raised middle and the outer side of the 1st segment are bordered by crenulated furrows. ♀.

Length 7 mm, terebra 7 mm.

Antennae a little longer than the body, 37-jointed, not tapering towards the apex, bare. Legs densely covered with short white pubescence, the calcaria yellowish. Ventral surface white with black marks.

Adesha, gen. nov.

Metanotum with a distinct keel down the centre. Abdomen sessile, the basal segment wider than long, keeled down the centre; the 5th segment — the apical — with the apex broadly rounded, the apex itself depressed or furrowed behind, the sides slightly roundly incised; the segments are clearly separated, but not furrowed; they are closely punctured, more or less striated. Mesonotum distinctly trilobate, the lobes of almost equal size, the basal only reaching to the middle; it is united to the apex by a distinctly defined furrow of its own length. The radius issues from the middle of the stigma and extends to the middle; there are 3 cubital cellules; the 2nd small, slightly narrowed towards the apex; the basal abscissa of radius not much shorter than the 2nd, the 3rd three times the length of the basal 2 united; the transverse median nervure almost interstitial; the recurrent nervure received in the apex of the 1st cubital cellule, clearly distant from the transverse

cubital. Anal nervure interstitial with the prae-brachial i. e. issuing from the top of the anal cellule.

Podiscoidal cellule shorter than the praediscoidal, its apex broadly rounded below, received in front of the recurrent nervure. The spurs short. Basal joint of the hind tarsi as long as the following 2 united. Antennae more than twice the length of the body, closely pilose; the 3rd joint a little shorter than the 4th.

A genus of *Braconinae* readily known by the broad, rounded apex of the abdomen and by the anal nervure issuing from the top, instead of from the bottom, of the anal cellule. The form of the abdomen is as in *Euryphrymnus*, but that belongs to a different group, e. g. the head is margined behind.

Adesha albolineata, sp. n.

Pallid testaceous, the antennae, the top of occiput; the front and vertex broadly, the mark on the front more widely and obliquely narrowed than that on the vertex, the top of the thorax, the black on the metanotum wider, extending on to the pleurae, and the back of the abdomen, more widely on the 1st, more, narrowly on the 5th segment, black. Wings hyaline, the nervures and stigma black ♀.

Length 4 mm terebra $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Shining, pilose, the hair on the face and metanotum longer and white. Metanotum with some stout, irregular oblique striae bordering the central keel. Basal 2 abdominal segments irregularly closely reticulated, the others longitudinally closely punctured, the punctures on the 2nd and 3rd stronger and intermixing.

to be continued.

Mitteilung.

Unserem Mitarbeiter, Herrn Felix Bryk, der den ganzen Juli über auf Gotland sammelte, ist es gelungen, den von Linné im Jahre 1741 entdeckten und seit damals in Vergessenheit geratenen „typischen Waldapolo von Thorsburgen“ wieder aufzufinden. Dieses seltene Tier repräsentiert eine ausgezeichnete Rasse, die Herr Bryk in unserer Zeitschrift zu beschreiben bereits zugesagt hat.

Die Redaktion.

Entomologische Neuigkeiten.

In Britisch Ost-Afrika ist eine neue Tsetse-Fliege entdeckt und *Glossina austeni* benannt worden.

In ungeheuren Mengen flog *Lagria grandis* in der Gegend von Sommerville (Victoria) im Februar 1912. In der Schilderung wird von Myriaden, der Käfer gesprochen, die sich höchst unerwünscht, den Menschen in die Kleider und auf den Körper setzten.

Caligula salmoni ist der Name eines neuen Hybriden zwischen *C. japonica* ♂ und *C. simla* ♀.

Bibliothek der Societas entomologica.

Von Herrn Dr. Petri ging als Geschenk ein:

Ein neuer Lixus aus Turkestan und Bemerkungen zu meiner Bestimmungstabelle des Genus *Lixus* Latr.
Die Gattung *Gasteroclisus* Desbr.

Autor: Dr. Karl Petri.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Societas entomologica](#)

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