57. 89 Erebia: 14. 65. 1

Das Ei von Erebia stygne O.

Von *C. Gerstner*, Stuttgart.

Von dieser besonders auch in den Mittelgebirgen Deutschlands fliegenden Art ist bis jetzt weder das Ei noch die Raupe beschrieben und soll in Nachstehendem ein Gesamtbild des Ersteren wie solches mit einer guten Lupe noch erreichbar ist gegeben werden. Von einer stärkeren Vergrößerung besonders der Details sei hier abgesehen und wird später an dieser Stelle davon berichtet werden.

Eier von *Erebia stygne O.* Vergr. 13×1.

Farbe des frischen Eies weißlichgelb, nach einigen Stunden sattgelb werdend; mit mattem Glanz.

Während die befruchteten Eier nach wenigen Tagen unregelmäßige rötliche Flecken bekommen, färben sich die unbefruchteten düster gelb.

Die leicht genarbte Basis anfangs gewölbt, später eingesunken; ebenso ändert der ganze Eikörper mit zunehmender Entwicklung des Embryo seine ursprüngliche Form etwas. Kittmasse sehr dünn, fast farblos und werden die Eier leicht an die Futterpflanze geleimt.

Längsrippen flachgekielt, 24—28 an der Zahl. Von denselben erreichen nicht alle die Mikropylarzone sondern endigen teilweise schon in $^2/_3$ der Eihöhe.

Querstruktur der Intervallen ebenfalls sehr flach, oft kaum sichtbar, gegen die Basis und mikropylarwärts kräftiger werdend. Ein feines, sich scharf abhebendes polygonales Maschenwerk umschließt die etwas vertieft liegende Mikropyle.

Die Form ist aus der Abbildung ersichtlich.

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57. 92 (91. 1)

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

By *P. Cameron.*

(Continuation.)

Xoridini.

Cyanoxorides albolineatus, *sp. n.*

Metallic blue, the sides of the face broadly, the black central stripe narrower than the yellow sides, widened slightly, gradually from the top to the bottom, which has the sides dilated; clypeus, base of mandibles, palpi, a line on the inner orbits, extending from the antennae to the lower ocelli, the line roundly narrowed at the top and bottom, a broad curved line on the outer orbits, narrower above than below, tegulae, the narrowed basal part (more than one third of the whole) of the 1st abdominal segment, a large tripartite band on the 2nd, the central part longer and more sharply pointed than the others, which have the apices oblique, more than the apical half of the 3rd, the base of the band longer than the sides, it extending beyond the furrows; there is a small blue spot on either side of the centre of the apex; and narrow lines on the apices of the other segments, that on the penultimate being wider than the others, especially laterally, and the basal 2 ventral segments, yellow. Legs testaceous yellow, the hinder paler, more yellowish than the others, the hind coxae, trochanters, apex of femora, of the tibiae more narrowly, and the apical joint of all the tarsi, blue. Antennae black, the 7th to 13th joints and the 6 apical white. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black, the base of the stigma broadly white. ♀.

Length 12 mm; terebra 8 mm.

January.

Front and vertex smooth and shining, the face weakly punctured. Sides of mesonotum in front smooth, the centre punctured, the rest striated, the striae becoming stronger towards the apex. Scutellum closely, but not strongly punctured. Sides of metanotum at the base weakly, irregularly punctured, the apical slope irregularly, rather strongly transversely striated. Pleurae closely punctured, the metapleurae more strongly than the rest. Base of abdomen to the end of the 1st oblique furrow closely striated, the furrows being also finely striated; the rest is smooth. Sheaths of ovipositor broadly white.

Chrensa ornatipes, *sp. n.*

Rufo-testaceous, the face, clypeus, malar space and lower outer orbits pale yellowish, the antennae black, the scape rufous, the 4th to the 11th joints for the greater part white, the apical thickened part tinged with fuscous; the legs brighter coloured than the body, the apical fourth of the hind femora, the apical two-thirds of the hind tibiae and the hind tarsi, black; wings hyaline, the stigma rufo-testaceous, the nervures black. Head, thorax and legs covered with a white down. ♀.

Length 9 mm.

Bidi, November.

Vertex and front coarsely granular, the sides obscurely striated; above each antenna is a distinct depression, roundly narrowed above and stoutly transversely striated. Face and clypeus granular, the face broadly roundly projecting in the centre. The 3rd and 4th antennal joints are equal in length. Thorax coarsely granular; the base of the propleurae smooth and shining. Parapsidal furrows shallow but distinct. The sides broadly and the apex of the metanotum in the centre somewhat strongly transversely striated, the centre depressed, smooth, bordered

laterally and above by a keel, the top broadly rounded and wider than the bottom. Mesosternum margined by a rather deep, clearly defined furrow, which becomes widened towards the apex. The abdomen granular, the middle of the 1st segment with 2 keels, which converge at the base and do not extend, to the apex.

The ♂ is smaller and is almost similar in colouration; the base of the flagellum of the antennae is rufo-testaceus; the antennae distinctly taper towards the apex, with the joints not serrated there.

Cryptinae.

Cryptini.

Lissarcha *gen. nov.*

Base of metanotum smooth, the rest rather strongly transversely striated, a stronger stria at the base and another at the top of the apical slope, the spiracles linear. Mesonotum trilobate, the furrows deep, the middle lobe furrowed down the centre. Scutellum not much raised, the sides not keeled. Face not separated from the clypeus, which has the apex margined, broadly rounded and with a small, smooth, shining tubercle in the centre. Mandibles broad at the base, narrowed towards the apex, bidentate, the upper tooth large, gradually narrowed, the lower small. Occiput margined. First abdominal segment entirely smooth, becoming gradually widened from the base to the apex, the spiracles placed very shortly beyond the middle, distinctly nearer to each other than they are to the apex of the segment. Ovipositor short. 2nd transverse cubital nervure absent; radial cellule short, widened before the middle; disco-cubital nervure broken by a minute stump; transverse median nervure interstitial, bullated at its hinder end, so that the discoidal cellule is almost open there, this being also the case with its apex posteriorily. Transverse cubitus in hind wing broken below the middle. Legs stout, the tarsi spinose, the claws of moderate size, simple. First joint of the flagellum a little longer than the second. This genus I can only place in the *Cryptini* but the form of the abdominal petiole is different, the post-petiole not being separated or widened, it being more like what it is in some of the other groups, *e. g. Exetastes*. The spiracles, too, on the 1st abdominal segment are placed farther from the apex than they are in *Cryptus*. Otherwise the genus agrees with the *Cryptinae*, having the mesonotal and pleural furrows of that group.

Lissarcha flavomaculata, *sp. n.*

Black, the upper inner eye-orbits, a narrow line on eitherside of the base of the pronotum, a broad one, obliquely narrowed in front, on the apical three-fourths above, a longish triangular line, the narrowed end at the apex, on the innerside of the middle lobe of the mesonotum on the middle, an irregular line, transverse on the outer, rounded on the innerside, of the lateral near the apex, the scutellums, except the basal slope of the scutellum, the apical slope of the metanotum, the mark roundly narrowed above, and the tubercles, bright yellow. Legs reddish, the 4 anterior paler, more yellowish in tint, especially at the base, the hind coxae, apex of femora and tibiae and the tarsi except the basal three-fourths of the metatarsus, black. Wings hyaline, iridescent, the nervures and stigma black. ♀.

Length 10 mm; terebra 1 mm.

Baram, Borneo. September (John Hewitt, B. A.).

Front obliquely striated. Apex of middle lobe of mesonotum and the inner half of the lateral lobes of the same closely transversely striated. Scutellum almost smooth. Metanotum strongly, closely transversely striated. First abdominal segment smooth, the rest closely punctured, the puncturation becoming gradually stronger towards the apex.

57. 89 Parnassius.

„Parnassiana"

VIII.

Von *Felix Bryk* (Finnland).

Mit 5 Abbildungen.

Noch einmal über den Linnéschen Apollo.

α) Zur Kenntnis des norwegischen Apollofalters.

Der Habitus des Petiverschen *Papilio Alpinus* aus Norwegen, des ältesten Apollo (1695) wurde eigentlich bis heute noch nicht präzisiert. Denn aus den paar Erwähnungen in der Literatur (Dr. Elwes, Stichel, Dr. Pagenstecher, Frings[1]), Bryk) wird doch unsereiner nicht klug.

Dank des ganz besonders liebenswürdigen Entgegenkommens des Herrn Prof. Sparre-Schneider (Tromsö) liegt mir nun eine Serie dieser schönen Rasse vor; ich will nun versuchen dieselbe zu beschreiben.

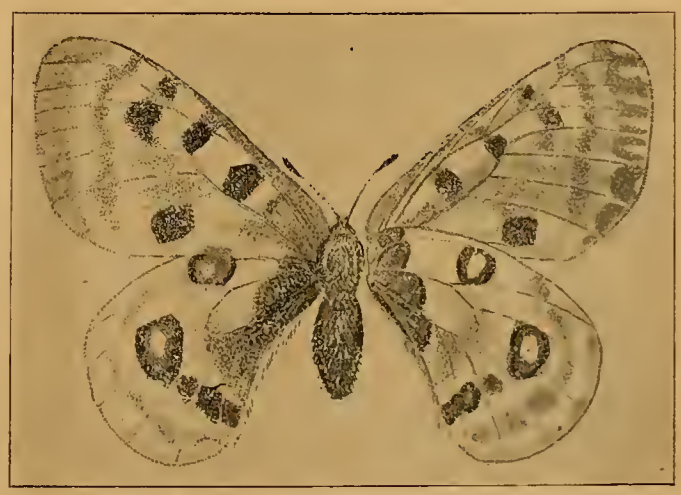

Fig. 1. *Parnassius Apollo* L. ♀, var. *fennoscandicus* Bryk (Type). forma *scandinavica* Harc. (Koll. Naturhistorisches Museum. Tromsö.)

Das in Fig. 1 von mir abkonterfeite ♀ stammt aus Arendal (leg. Hagemann, 5. VII.): es scheint mir für die norwegische Küste typisch. Vorderflügelmaß: 45 mm. Ruhig zieht sich das sich allmählich

[1]) Vgl. Soc. entom. 1910, p. 29.