

Im Juli vorigen Jahres habe ich auf Gotland gesammelt und war ganz erstaunt, eine ganz eigenartige Rasse entdeckt zu haben. Aus vier Lokalitäten habe ich meine Ausbeute zusammengebracht: von der Torsburg und von einer von ihr ungefähr 3½ km entfernten Stelle, aus der Umgebung von Roma (den Fundort gebe ich nicht an, um nicht dort einmal ganz Berlin zu treffen) und aus Slite. Während die drei erst erwähnten Fundorte im Inneren der Insel liegen, ist Slite ein Hafenort. In Slite erbeutete ich nur 4 ♂ und 7 ♀, von denen nur ein ♀ in Tring-Museum steckt, während der Rest meiner Sammlung einverleibt ist. In der Umgebung von Romafing ich auch sehr wenig Tiere, nur 2 ♂ und 3 ♀, wovon außer in coll. m. ein ♀ in coll. Sheljnzko,



Fig. 1. *Parnassius Apollo* L. ♀, v. *Linnaei* Bryk, forma *nigricans* Car. (ab. *graphica* Stich. + *amplius maculata* Vrty + *cardinalis* Schultz (Koll. Bryk.)

das andere im Tring Museum stecken. Die eigentliche Ausbeute stammt von der Torsburg und seiner Umgebung. Auf der Torsburg selbst gelang es mir nur zweimal, ein ♂ zu sehen; das *Sedum album* wächst dort sehr spärlich und der Falter hat daher dort sicher keinen größeren „Brutplatz“. Die als „Torsburgen“ etikettierten Falter habe ich in einer Entfernung von fünf bis zehn Minuten von der Torsburg erbeutet, im selben Walde, der mit der Torsburger Hochebene ein unzertrennbares Ganzes bildet.

Alles in allem habe ich 58 ♀ und 1 ♂, das ich eingetütet unserem unvergesslichen Dr. Pagenstecher geschickt habe, erbeutet, wovon ein Teil natürlich defekt war; die Männchen zählt man doch nicht. Davon entfallen 3 ♀ auf die Umgebung von Roma, 7 ♀ auf Slite und 48 ♀ auf die Torsburg und den 3½ km entfernten Flugplatz. Die kleinsten 2 ♀ messen nur 35 mm (1 ♀ c. m.) von der Flügelwurzel zur Spitze, die größten 2 ♀ 42 mm. Ich gebe hier eine Zusammenstellung der Flügelgröße an:

35 mm	2 ♀	39 mm	10 ♀
36 mm	5 ♀	39,5 mm	2 ♀
36,5 mm	3 ♀	40 mm	14 ♀
37 mm	3 ♀	41 mm	4 ♀
37,5 mm	5 ♀	41,5 mm	7 ♀
38 mm	6 ♀	42 mm	2 ♀
38,5 mm	2 ♀		

Unter den Küstenweibern befand sich ein ♀ (Fig. 2), das von allen Weibern, die ich auf Gotland während

meiner beiden Sammeltouren erbeutet habe, absticht (c. m.). Dr. Pagenstecher hat es in der „Ent. Zeitschr.“<sup>1)</sup> beschrieben, es neigt ein wenig zur v. *scandinavica* Harc. Dieses Weib, vielmehr aber noch das Auftreten der merkwürdigen Mutation ♀ *Jordani* Bryk veranlaßten mich, diesen Sommer wieder auf Gotland zu sammeln. Ich hatte kein Glück. In Kalmar, auf Oeland und in Wisby habe ich vergebens Apollo gesucht. In Wisby und Bad Kneipbyn suchte ich alle in Frage kommenden Plätze ab; der Apollo war aber nicht zu sehen. Er muß dort sehr selten sein. Am 9. Juli morgens verließ ich Wisby und erbeutete noch am selben Tage in Slite eine Anzahl von Apollofaltern. Außer in Slite gelang es mir nur noch auf einem öden Inselchen Skenal-

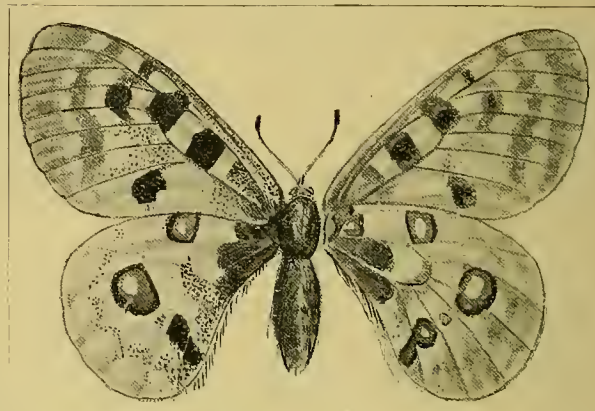


Fig. 2. *Parnassius Apollo* L. ♀ v. *Linnaei* Bryk. (Koll. Bryk.)

den (13. VII. 1913), wo das große Donnerblatt (*Sedum telephium* L.) *Sedum album* verdrängt hat. 2 ♀ 1 ♂ (e. m.) zu erbeuten.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

57. 92 Eulophidae (94. 3)

## New Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera belonging to the Family Eulophidae from Australia.

By A. A. Girault.

*Syntomosphyrum* Foerster.

1. *Syntomosphyrum hyalinipenne* new species.

Female: Length, 2 mm.

Purplish black, the body impunctate, very finely coriaceous as in species of *Tetrastichus*. Wings hyaline, the legs honey yellow excepting coxae, distal tarsal joints and the femora which are washed with dusky, more especially the posterior femur. Antennae neutral yellow-brown, 9-jointed with one ring-joint, inserted somewhat below the middle of the face, the three jointed club not terminating in a spine; pedicel slightly longer than either of the funicle joints which are subequal, one and a quarter times longer than

<sup>1)</sup> Dr. Pagenstecher: „Ent. Zeitschr.“ Vol. XXVI. No. 31.



broad. Second sulcus of scutellum very near the lateral margin. Fore wings with short marginal fringes and dense, fine discal ciliation. Propodeum shining, with a median carina.

(From 12 specimens, similarly enlarged.)

Male: Not known.

Described from cardmounted specimens in the Queensland Museum at Brisbane, labelled „Bred from gall Nr. 5. A. H. Haeker. 28. 6. 1911, Brisbane“.

Habitat: Australia—Brisbane, Queensland.

Type. In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, five females on a card, plus a slide bearing one female and antennae.

#### Eutedonini.

##### Mestocharis Foerster.

###### 1. *Mestocharis cyanea* new species.

Female: Length, 3 mm.

Deep metallic blue, the three proximal joints of the tarsi white, the distal and fourth joint black, the wings hyaline, the tip of the posterior tibiae white, narrowly and the venation dusky. Antennae black metallic blue, the abdomen more or less aeneous. Body reticulated, less densely on pronotum and sides of vertex, more so in centre of vertex, scutum and scutellum, the lines on the latter longitudinal but on the two former polygonally arranged and nearly forming punctures, the scutellum rough. Parapsidal furrows represented posteriorly by a deep sulcus on each side but nevertheless the scutum is trilobed and the grooves are more or less indicated for their entire length but they are very narrow and curved after leaving the posterior sulcus. From dorsal aspect, lateral carinae of propodeum forming the lateral margins, the median carina paired. Disk of propodeum nearly smooth. Abdominal petiole short and stout, distinct, the second abdominal segment longest, over a third of the length of the pointed conic-ovate abdomen which is somewhat longer than the head and thorax taken together. Postmarginal vein absent, the stigmal very short, curved like a hook. Posterior tibial spur single, very large, nearly as long as the proximal joint of the posterior tarsus.

Antennae 9-jointed, two ring-joints, the second and distal club joint terminating in a spinelike projection; like those of *M. williamsoni* Girault but the funicle joints longer, the first longest, the distal and third subequal in length to the pedicel and to the proximal joint of the club. The latter ovate. Scape long. Mandibles bidentate, the teeth more acute than those of *williamsoni*. Antennae inserted below the middle of the face, slightly above an imaginary line drawn between the ventral ends of the eyes. Ring-joints very short and platelike.

(From 2 specimens, the same magnification.)

Male: The same but the abdomen shorter and less pointed, the petiole longer. Smaller. Length, 2 mm.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

Described from one male, two females found recently emerged, in a small oval gall common on the upper surfaces of a bush growing in the forest

near Nelson, North Queensland, November 20, 1912. The gall is inhabited by a small lepidopterous larva like those of the Tineid series.

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the foredescribed specimens tagmounted (3 pins) plus a female head in xylol-balsam; the specimens are without heads.

#### Aphelinini.

##### Ablerus Howard.

###### 1. *Ablerus speciosus* new species.

Female: Length, 0,60 mm. Exclusive of ovipositor.

Like *Ablerus clisiocampae* Ashmead but the pedicel of the antennae is white, the club wholly black, the fore wings subhyaline, crossed by a conspicuous, subrescentic band of black from the apex of the marginal vein, the legs all white excepting a band of black around the tibiae and femora just out from the knees (and the distal tarsal joints). Moreover, the fore wings are somewhat broader. General color dark metallic green. Ovipositor exerted for a length equal to about a fifth that of the abdomen.

(From one specimen, similarly enlarged.)

Male: Not known.

Described from a single female reared from the twigs of an unknown bush growing in the forest and infested with Lecanium scales, December 4, 1912, Nelson, N. Q.

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen in xylol-balsam. Subsequently, a second female was found, reared December 17, 1911 from twigs of the forest apple, infested with *Chionaspis* at Nelson.

#### Eulophini.

##### Sympiesis Foerster.

The following species.

###### 1. *Sympiesis nelsonensis* new species.

Male: Length, 2,85 mm.

Metallic bluish, bright, the axillae, scutellum and distal half or more of scutum metallic green; suture between scutum and scutellum blue; venter dark metallic greenish, the coxae concolorous, the legs white excepting the dusky tarsi and the posterior femora which are dark metallic. Wings hyaline, the venation brown. Abdomen with a whitish band across it some distance from base, the band broadened at the meson or projected distad along the meson. Marginal vein much more than five times longer than the stigmal but not thrice the length of the postmarginal which is long, over thrice the length of the stigmal. Otherwise as in *Eulophus*. Antennae with three long rami, 9-jointed, the fourth funicle joint distinctly the longest joint of the whole, over twice the length of the club joint: first funicle joint subequal to the pedicel, the single ring-joint very short. Antennae black. Sculptured as in the female.



(From two specimens, similarly enlarged.)

**Female:** Described beyond.

Described from two males taken on November 30, 1912 from the same galls from which *Mestocharis cyanea* was obtained.

**Habitat:** Australia—Nelson (Cairns), N. Q.

**Types:** In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimens on tags (2 pins) plus a slide of xylol-balsam bearing a head and its appendages. Also three tagmounted females.

**Female:** Length, 5,1 mm. Long and slender. Large for its group.

Wholly metallic purplish blue; legs including the coxae white, the tarsi fuscous, the distal joint black. Head and thorax roughly polygonally reticulated, the axillae smoother. Otherwise as in the male. Antennal club 2-jointed, the funicle with the first joint longest, about twice the length of the fourth. Abdomen very long and considerably produced, the ovipositor not exerted. Head more or less aeneous. Propodeum smooth.

(From three specimens.)

Described from three females obtained from the same host as were the males, December 2, 1912. Each female filled the entire channel-like cavity of the gall and is about the same size as the pupa of their host.

The following generic characters:

Like *Sympiesis* but the antennae only 9-jointed, one ring-joint. Propodeum with an abbreviated median carina, the lateral carinae absent. Postmarginal vein very long, much longer than the stigmal; male antennae with rami and the male abdomen normal for the tribe, that is not produced. Spiracle of propodeum large, oblong-oval. Pronotum somewhat conical but only half the length of the mesoscutum. Antennae inserted in the middle of the face.

2. *Sympiesis proserpinensis* new species.

**Female:** Length, 2,65 mm.

Steely dark blue, not bright, the propodeum bright metallic green, the coxae concolorous with thorax, the legs white with the tarsi more or less fuscous, the wings hyaline. Head and thorax raised polygonally reticulated, forming areas like punctures; propodeum similarly sculptured but smooth and shining, the sculpture like scales. A complete median carina on propodeum, broadened somewhat at base; also a more or less irregular lateral carina, no sulci. Abdomen conic-ovate, about as long as head and thorax combined, flat above, the second segment longest, metallic green. Mandibles 6-dentate; funicle joints at apex armed with nipple-like projections; also along their sides. Otherwise as in *nelsonensis*.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified.)

**Male:** Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping foliage and grass in the dry bed of the Proserpine River, Proserpine, Q., November 3, 1912.

**Habitat:** Australia—Proserpine, Queensland.

**Type:** In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen (broken) on a tag plus a slide bearing the head.

57. 62 Coptolabrus (51. 7)

## Coptolabrus smaragdinus Fisch. subsp. Innshanensis G. H.

Prof. Dr. G. Hauser, Erlangen.

*C. smaragdino* Fisch. proximus, sed differt elytrorum structura pedibusque gracilioribus.

*Capite et prothorace* plerumque rufo-cupreis, rarius aureo-cupreis, lumine a fronte incidente viridi-vel viridi-aureo relucens. Prothorace longitudine sua paulo angustiore (1,1—1,2, rarius 1,3) quam in *smaragdino* (1,2—1,3), lateribus minus subangulatis vel fere rotundatis (raro angulatis) dilatato, ante angulos posticos plerumque minus sinuato, margine antico leviter vel vix sinuato, margine postico recto, angulis posticis lobuliformibus, plerumque manifeste retrorsum et extrorsum prominulis, foveolis ante lobulos plerumque sat profundis, impressione transversa perspicua inter se conjunctis; disco paulo subtilius punctato-rugoso, plerumque nitidior quam in *smaragdino*, linea media sat profunda.

*Coleopteris* plerumque virescenti-cupreis (forma typica) vel rufo-cupreis (*ab. cupreus* G. H.), raro viridi-aeneis (*ab. viridis* G. H.), perraro valde obscuratis (*ab. obscurior* G. H.), lumine a fronte incidente semper magis minusve viridi-relucentibus, magis elongatis, ellipticis, summa latitudine in ♂ 1,9—2,1, in ♀ 1,7—1,9 longioribus (lateribus in ♂ saepius, in ♀ perraro magis parallelis humerisque magis evolutis), plerumque fortiter convexis, sed haud raro, praecipue in ♂, manifeste deplanatis, apice sat breviter angustatis, plerumque non porrectis, singulatim obtuse angulatis paulatimque vel subarupte horizontaliter explanatis (perraro paulo longius angustatis, apice magis porrectis conjunctimque angulatis), summo dorsi fastigio plerumque longe pone medium, deinde ad apicem paulatim vel subarupte declivibus; tuberculis omnibus plerumque valde deplanatis, primariis mediocribus, subrotundis vel oblongis, interdum costulis metallicis perspicuis inter se copulatis (saepae tuberculis primariis majoribus, cum granulis superficiei conjunctis irregulariterque formatis, interdum inter se confluentibus), tuberculis secundariis (interdum paulo) minoribus, subrotundis, tuberculis tertiariis haud perspicuis; superficiei confertim, sed subtilius quam in *smaragdino* ruguloso-granulata; limbo viridi-aeneo vel aureo, angusto, antice paulo latiore.

*Subtus* ut in forma typica. *Pedibus gracilioribus*, tarsis posticis in ♂ tibiarum longitudine.

Long. ♂ 24—30 mm, ♀ 27—32 mm.

Lat. ♂ 8—10 mm, ♀ 9,5—11 mm. †

A Reverendissimo Patre A. Coenen in montibus Inn-shan (1000—2000 m) in Mongolia centrali collectus. Occurrit etiam in montibus Ta-tsing-shan prope urbem Kuku-khoto.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Societas entomologica](#)

Jahr/Year: 1914

Band/Volume: [29](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Girault Alecandrè Arsène

Artikel/Article: [New Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera belonging to the Family Eulophidae from Australia. 10-12](#)