

gelb bis dottergelb erscheinen, ist Oberthür. So wenig wie man als Autoren des französischen *lozerae*-Apolls Dr. Pagenstecher annimmt, obwohl der leider für die Wissenschaft zu früh verstorbene Dr. Pagenstecher diese Rasse zuerst beschrieben und abgebildet hat<sup>1)</sup>, so wenig darf Verity als Autor des Turkestanners gelten, da es noch etwas höher ethisches als die Nomenklaturregeln auf diesem kleinen Erdballen gibt, das ist die Verehrung des geistigen Urheberrechts. Pagenstecher hat natürlich bei der Edition dieser Rasse, wie das inter collegas vorauszusetzen ist, als Autoren Oberthür genannt. Auch Verity sagt ausdrücklich: „*M. Oberthür désire donner ce nom à la forme superbe de la ♀ d'apollo qui a le fond des ailes d'un beau jaune vif. Cette forme semble fréquente dans le Thianchan.*“ Und führt sie als ab. *chryseis* Obth. in litt. an (p. 103); später verdreht Verity den Sinn des *chryseis* Namens, indem er ihn auf die gelbe Weibchenform überhaupt überträgt und als ab. *chryseis* Verity (p. 312) einführt. Zum Glücke bringt diesmal Oberthür auf Taf. CCXXX. Fig. 1977, 1978 ein Pärchen seines Tianchan-Apolls im Werke, das ja nur die Westeuropäer behandeln will, als wollte der greise Franzose gegen die Verity'sche Annexion protestieren. Sehr dankbar sind wir auch Oberthür, daß er endlich nach vielen Jahren das ♂ der mysteriösen v. *Graslini* Obtr. abgebildet hat. Da wird aber auf einmal die Faselei, die der alte Staudinger und Stichel angestiftet haben, ein Ende nehmen!<sup>2)</sup> Die Patria von v. *Graslini* dürfte wahrscheinlich Kleinasiens sein, da das Tier „Turquie leg. Kindermann bezettelt ist, und Kindermann in Kleinasiens“ (Tokater Alpen) gesammelt hat<sup>3)</sup>. Die v. *Graslini* scheint meiner v. *Zarathustrae* sehr nahe zu kommen und hat mit der var. *Alpherakyi* Krul. und *uralicus* Obtr. (pro *uralensis* Obtr. nec *nomen absurdum limicola* Stich.) nichts zu tun! Das sollten sich die Händler merken! So erworb ich von Herrn Rangnow jr. ein prachtvolles dottergelbes ♀ aus dem Ural (Kisilsk) als v. *Graslini*, das natürlich mit der asiatischen Form Oberthürs nichts zu schaffen hat und nur ein *uralicus* ist. (Fortsetzung folgt.)

## 57. 92 Encyrtidae (94. 3)

## Some New Genera and Species of Chalcidoid Hymenoptera of the Family Encyrtidae from Australia.

By A. A. Girault.

### Ectromini.

Genus *Anagyrus* Howard.

1. *Anagyrus australiensis* new species.  
Female: — Length, 2.75 mm. Robust.

Dark metallic aeneous green, shining; cephalic knees, tip of cephalic tibiae and the cephalic tarsi

<sup>1)</sup> Dr. Pagenstecher: Lokalformen von Parn. Apollo. (Nassau. Ver. 1909. Vol. 62. Taf. VIII. Fig. 2 ♂).

<sup>2)</sup> Staudinger: Lepidopteren-Fauna Kleinasiens. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. XXV. (1879).

<sup>3)</sup> Sheljuzhko hat Recht behalten. (Vgl. Bryk in „Soc. ent.“ Vol. XXVII p. 20 1912).

fuscosus, the other tarsi white, all with the distal or fifth joint black. Wings hyaline but the fore wing with a distinct smoky stripe across it from the apex of the submarginal vein, the stripe broad, its proximal edge nearly straight, slightly oblique, its distal edge conical, its obtuse apex extending beyond a line drawn across the end of the stigmal vein. Venation black.

Frons shagreened and with scattered thimble punctures; eyes convergent above, the lateral ocelli near them; clypeus emarginate at meson (cephalic margin) shallowly; antennae widely separated at base, inserted near the clypeus. Marginal vein not much longer than wide, slightly shorter than the postmarginal which is only about two-thirds the length of the stigmal. Mandibles with the first tooth acute, the second broadly, somewhat concavely truncate. Thorax and abdomen very finely polygonally reticulate, the scutum also with minute shallow punctures, the scutellum densely punctulate. Abdomen depressed, conic-ovate, the valves of the ovipositor exserted for about a sixth of its (abdomen's) length. Oblique hairless line of fore wing narrow. Propodeum short, without a median carina, laterad with dense, feathery, greyish pubescence. Discal ciliation of the fore wing dense and fine, the marginal cilia very short. Antennae 12-jointed, cylindrical, the club 3-jointed and only slightly enlarged, its distal joint subhemispherical, its intermediate joint shortest, wider than long; pedicel slightly shorter than the first funicle joint, the funicle joints shortening distad, the distal two subquadrate. Scape moderately widely dilated at the apex. There is an exceedingly short ring-joint, concealed. Antennae concolorous, moderately pubescent. Frons with some bronze.

(From one specimen, the same magnification.)

Male: — Not known.

Described from a single female specimen mounted on a card in the collections of the Queensland Museum and labelled “Parasitie upon a species of Psylla, H. Hacker, Brisbane. Q. 3. 7. 1911”. It is probable that *Anagyrus* usually bears a ring-joint in the antennae.

Habitat: Australia-Brisbane, Queensland.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen on a card plus the head crushed on a slide in xylol-balsam.

### Mirini.

*Iodromoides* new genus.

Female: — Agreeing somewhat with the diagnosis of *Iodromoides* Howard but the marginal vein not punctiform, the stigmal vein nearly twice longer but not especially long, the pleura of propodeum without dense white pubescence; moreover, the antennal club is solid. Head slightly wider than long (cephalic aspect), the scrobes rather short, forming a triangle, distant from the cephalic ocellus, the antennae inserted near the clypeus, 10-jointed, the club solid, obliquely, acuminate truncate from below or from one side, not half the length of the funicle whose first joint is cylindrical and as long as the pedicel, the distal joints wider than long; funicle 6-jointed,

slightly widening distad, narrower than the club; pedicel long; scape slender; a very small ring-joint. Eyes somewhat convergent above, the lateral ocelli not quite touching their margins. Axillæ cuneate, meeting at the meson. Scutellum simple. Abdomen triangular, short, flat above, the ovipositor not exerted. Marginal vein about twice longer than broad, the postmarginal subvestigial, scarcely perceptible; fore wings fumated and with an oblique hairless line. Intermediate tarsi armed beneath with black teeth as in many genera of the Eupelmmini but here not quite so densely; posterior tibiae with one spur. Mandibles tridentate, the two outer (lateral) teeth acute, subequal, the inner shorter and truncate.

**M a l e:** — Not known.

This genus is somewhat similar to *Meniscocephalus* Perkins but bears a different sculpture, fumated wings, a narrower marginal and a longer stigmal, vein; the mandibles are also different.

**T y p e:** The following species.

1. *Isodromoides triangularis* new species.

**F e m a l e:** — Length, 1.75 mm.

Black, scarcely metallic but the distal margin of the scutellum verdigris green; tips of tibiae and the tarsi whitish yellow; whole of the antennae suffused slightly with brownish. Fore wings entirely embrowned except proximad out as far as the end of the submarginal vein, the fumation accented under the marginal and stigmal veins. Venation brown. Head and thorax densely finely punctate, the punctures formed by reticulations; axillæ smoother.

(From 6 specimens, similarly magnified.)

**M a l e:** — Not known.

Described from six females mounted on a card kindly given to me by Mr. F. P. Dodd of Kuranda, the card labelled "Townsville. Qld. 28. 4. 03, F. P. Dodd" and bearing the fluted cocoon of some lepidopterous insect on a grass stem.

**H a b i t a t:** Australia-Townsville, Qld.

**T y p e:** In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, three of the above females mounted on a card plus one slide bearing posterior legs, antennæ, a head and a fore wing. Subsequently fifteen more females were obtained bearing the same label and host.

Later, with the aid of Mr. A. P. Dodd I was enabled to establish the identity of the host of this Encyrtid as *Epihypops doddi* Rothschild, a Tineid parasitic upon Fulgoridae and whose peculiar habits are described in *Novitates Zoologicae*, XIII, 1906, pp. 162—169. In the second paragraph of p. 166 this statement concerning *Isodromoides* occurs, "The ichneumons all issue from the one hole, and the earlier ones to emerge are finely powdered".

to be continued.

57: 16. 9: 57

### Liste neuerdings beschriebener oder gezogener Parasiten und ihrer Wirte.

#### III.

(Fortsetzung.)

*Parasierola gallicola*

*Cryptoblabes genidiella*

— —

*Ephestia elutella*

— —

*Polychrosis botrana*

<i>Paroligosita bella</i>		<i>Miraria ruficornis</i>
<i>Pedinopelta gravenhorsti</i>		<i>Papilio anchisiades capys</i>
<i>Pentarthron flavum</i>		<i>Vanessa tamameamea</i>
—	<i>minutum</i>	<i>Aglais milberti</i>
—	—	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>
—	—	<i>Anisota senatoria</i>
—	—	<i>Anosia plexippus</i>
—	—	<i>Archips rosaceana</i>
—	—	<i>Autographa brassicae</i>
—	—	<i>Calpodes ethlius</i>
—	—	<i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i>
—	—	<i>Cimbex americana</i>
—	—	<i>Datana integerrima</i>
—	—	<i>Eriocampoides limacina</i>
—	—	<i>Heliothis obsoleta</i>
—	—	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>
—	—	— <i>lignicolor</i>
—	—	— <i>textor</i>
—	—	<i>Mamestra picta</i>
—	—	<i>Odontota dorsalis</i>
—	—	— <i>suturalis</i>
—	—	<i>Oeneis macounii</i>
—	—	<i>Omiodes accepta</i>
—	—	— <i>blackburnii</i>
—	—	— <i>meyricki</i>
—	—	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>
—	—	<i>Peridroma saucia</i>
—	—	<i>Phlegeothontis sexta</i>
—	—	<i>Phlyctaenia ferrugalis</i>
—	—	<i>Polygonia interrogationis</i>
—	—	<i>Polychrosis botrana</i>
—	—	— <i>viteana</i>
—	—	<i>Sphinx carolina</i>
—	—	<i>Thanaos lucilius</i>
—	—	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
—	<i>retorridum</i>	<i>Meliana albilinea</i>
—	<i>semblidis</i>	<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>
—	—	<i>Polychrosis botrana</i>
—	—	<i>Semblis lutaria</i>
—	—	<i>Melanoplus bivittatus</i>
—	—	<i>Toxonus equiseti</i>
—	—	<i>Eleodes suturalis</i>
—	<i>leptopsi</i>	<i>Leptops hopei</i>
—	—	<i>Ormisodes erinita</i>
—	—	<i>Eriococeus greeni</i>
—	—	<i>Amauronematus sp.</i>
—	—	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>
—	—	<i>Cionus fraxini</i>
—	—	<i>Dendrolimus pini</i>
—	—	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>
—	—	<i>Hyponomeuta sp.</i>
—	—	<i>Tetragnatha striata</i>
—	—	<i>Zilla sp.</i>
—	—	<i>Artanes fallax</i>
—	—	<i>Epeira sp.</i>
—	—	<i>Tetragnatha striata</i>
—	—	<i>Zilla sp.</i>
—	—	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>
—	<i>hortensis</i>	<i>Meteorus laphygma</i>
—	<i>pernicioosa</i>	<i>Agroeca proxima</i>
—	<i>zonatus</i>	<i>Melanophora subteranea</i>
—	—	<i>Lathrodetes tridecimguttatus</i>
—	<i>kara-kurti</i>	<i>Gyrinus natator</i> (Forts. folgt.)
—	<i>viduus</i>	

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