

gemacht, daß das Rot der Oberseite verdrängt und durch Schmutziggelb ersetzt ist. Ich will nicht weit-schweifig werden und keine Kleinigkeiten erörtern; möge mein Bericht einen jeden Sammler anspornen, beim Fang seine Aufmerksamkeit zu steigern.

57. 62 Carabus (43. 61)

### Carabus cancellatus Maderi nov. subsp.

Von Paul Born, Herzogenbuchsee (Schweiz).

In den Entomolog. Blättern, 6. Jahrg., beschrieb Sokolár seinen *Carabus cancellatus interior*, eine kleine Subspecies, welche am reinsten namentlich Salzburg bewohnt, dann aber auch die benachbarten Teile von Nieder- und Oberösterreich und deren Spur sich ostwärts bis in den Wiener Wald verfolgen läßt, wie er sich ausdrückt.

Weiter südöstlich findet sich in der Talsohle des Wechselgebietes eine sehr ähnliche Form von derselben Größe, die sich nur durch etwas schmalere längeren Halsschild und durch das Fehlen der tertiären Rippen-elemente, welche bei *interior* immer mehr oder weniger erkennbar sind, unterscheidet. Die Schenkel sind rot, wie bei *interior* in den meisten Fällen. Erstes Fühlerglied ebenfalls rot. Ich erhielt von dieser Form von Herrn Fachlehrer Mader in Wien 2 Exemplare.

Dieselbe führt von *interior* nun weiter ostwärts in eine bisher unbekannte, sehr kleine und zierliche Form über, welche von Herrn Mader in großer Zahl in der „Buckligen Welt“ in Niederösterreich in Gebirgswäldern gesammelt wurde (Urgestein).

Dieses hübsche Tierchen unterscheidet sich von *interior* durch noch geringere Größe (18—20 mm), viel schlankere und schmalere Gestalt, viel schmalere Flügeldecken und längeren, schmalere, mehr nach hinten ausgezogenen Halsschild und durch ebenfalls konstante Abwesenheit von tertiären Rippen-elementen und dafür etwas kräftigere, meist runde primäre Tuberkeln, sowie durch konstant schwarze Schenkel, bei rotem erstem Fühlergliede. Auch die Färbung ist in gut gereinigtem Zustand etwas lebhafter, heller kupfrig, meist mit mehr oder weniger lebhaften grünen Reflexen, namentlich an den Seiten. Ein Exemplar ist sogar ganz grasgrün.

Es ist diese so kleine, elegante *cancellatus*-Rasse eine sehr auffallende Erscheinung so hart an der Grenze des Gebietes des im Gegenteil überaus stattlichen, rotschenkligen *cancellatus excisus*. Ich bezeichne sie zu Ehren des Entdeckers als *cancellatus Maderi*.

57. 64 Cacochoa : 15

### Description of the Stages of the Cetoniid *Cacochoa decorticata* Macleay<sup>1)</sup>.

By A. A. Girault, Washington.

This is a third species occurring in cane fields and like *Anaplognathus boisduvali* is native to the

1) Contribution No. 23, Ent. Lab., Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, Bundaberg, Queensland.

forests of North Queensland. It is decidedly less abundant than either *Anaplognathus* or *Lepidiota* yet is commonly met with. There are three well marked larval stages but a stage may be interpolated between I and II and one between II and III. These interpolated stages, as in the case of the other species, are seldom met with in nature and in some instances are probably mere variations in the size of the head. A Coddington Lens ( $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, Bausch and Lomb) was used unless otherwise noted.

Locality, Gordonvale (Cairns), Queensland, Australia.

The Larva.  
Stadium III.

Form rather short, stout, bowshaped, the legs inconspicuous, the body much stouter caudad, then bow formed by the ventral surface distinctly shorter than that formed by the dorsal; body a little over twice longer than its greatest width (penultimate segment). Ventral surface flat, dorsal convex. Length when extended, 29 mm. Greatest width, 9.2 mm. Greatest thickness, 9 mm; greatest width of head, 3.25 mm. Head much narrower than the body and in life partially retracted, so that about half of the epicranium is hidden.

Color opaque white, bluish caudad at anal segment; head and appendages, and latero-cervical shield chestnut brown (sometimes head bright yellow); cephalic margin of clypeus and of antennal and palpal joints white, also the maxillary stipes and ventral surface of mentum; tibiae and tarsi dorsad more or less fuscous, the legs white. Distal half and the margins of mandibles black, also the cephalic margin of epicranium between the antennae. Clothing reddish brown. Peritremes chestnut brown, the spiracles white.

As in *Lepidiota albohirtum* Waterhouse:

Spiracles of thorax no larger than those of the abdomen, oval, the last abdominal spiracle distinctly smaller than the others; peritremes distinctly open cephalad (caudad on thorax), the ends not joined as in *Lepidiota albohirtum*. Thoracic spiracle caudad, the abdominal ones cephalad.

Head much narrower than the thorax, the face directed cephalad, the shape oval, somewhat longer than wide, widest across cephalic margin of epicranium; convex. Clypeus somewhat over twice longer than wide (excluding the white apical border which is membranous), obtusely ridged transversely, as in *albohirtum*. Clypeus armed with four long setae, one on each side of meson of caudal margin nearly half way to lateral margin, one on lateral margin cephalad. Blind. Epicranial sutures as in *albohirtum*. Epicranial sclerite with a bristle at its extreme cephalo-lateral apex just mesad of antenna.

Antennae as in *albohirtum* but shorter; joint 1 longest, 4 next, 3 shortest, 4 with from 8—10 white pustules; appendix subobsolete, the third joint merely broadened at apex laterad and turned slightly distad. Antennae naked; joint 1 somewhat longer than wide at apex, distinctly broader distad, barely longer than 4; joint 3 wider than long. The short stout

minute setae at apex present, inconspicuous (seen with low power microscope).

Mandibles somewhat longer than wide at base, the left 4-dentate, the teeth distinct, the right 3-dentate, the third tooth small; ridges much less conspicuous than with *albohirtum*, obtuse. Retinaculum of left mandible from dorsad showing three teeth, two small, the third (distal) large; of the right mandible the same but the large tooth is proximad or the first which is not as elevated as the third tooth of the retinaculum of the left mandible. Penicellus a small tuft of hairs from the proximal face of the retinaculum (right mandible), semirect; in the left mandible, a quarter circle of hairs around the proximal edge of the retinaculum from dorsad. A small cluster of hairs on each mandible dorsad near the center of the retinaculum just at its base (also in the ventral aspect). Clothing about as in *albohirtum*.

Maxillae about as in *albohirtum*; the two lobes are in one piece as in that species but here the suture between them is not distinct and the apex of each is connate, not free for a short distance as in *albohirtum*. Also, here, the dorsal edge of the stipes is not armed with a longitudinal row of distinct, comblike teeth. Third joint of palpus distinctly longer than either of the other two which are wider than long, 3 conical, distinctly longer than wide; joint 2 with a bristle laterad and one ventro-laterad, both at tip.

Distal joint of labial palpus distinctly longer than the proximal which is wider than long. Palpus naked but its stipes with setae on its lateral aspect.

Thorax widening a little distad, there as wide as long and about twice the width of the head. Latero-cervical shield with short setae in round white circles along ventral half of cephalic margin, continued around ventral apex and half way up to the opposite margin toward the spiracle; also in middle of that portion of the caudal margin between spiracle and apex a row of three of these setae, well separated. Ventral half of the shield like a blunt, short, stout finger. Spiracle situate ventrad of middle of the shield, the latter inflexed so as to avoid the spiracle, the latter separated from the shield. Thoracic incisions practically as in *albohirtum*. Cervix naked.

Legs only slightly increasing in size caudad. Cephalic femur three — fourths the length of the caudal one. Tarsi longer than their respective femora but only a little so. Tibiae barely longer than wide. As in *albohirtum*. Abdomen gradually widening caudad, nearly thrice the length of the thorax, widest at segment 8. Body with a longitudinal fold from head nearly to apex, this fold just ventrad of the spiracle. Muscles controlling the stigmata distinct.

Clothing of dorsal body consisting of generally a row of short setae across each fold but two on the abdomen except caudad; each row widening laterad toward the spiracle; ventrad there are several rows on each segment, the setae in each longer than those of the dorsal rows. Dorsad at apex, the anal segment with numerous stiff setae of varying length but generally longer than those ventrad just before apex. The latter are short, straight and stiff, di-

stinctly denser than the dorsal setae and enclosing a long-ovate (somewhat over twice longer than wide) naked area whose apex is a little before tip; between the tip of this area and the vent there is a cross-row of long setae, followed by several rows of short setae. There are two setae at base of antennae laterad, one ventrad of the other. Cephalic margin of epicranium between the mandibles unarmed. There are two conspicuous, isolated bristles dorsad on each mandible between tip and middle and a little laterad.

#### Stadium II.

The same. Length when extended, 18 mm; greatest width, 4.75 mm; greatest width of the head, 2.2 mm. Distal third or less of mandible black. Thoracic peritreme farther open than the abdominal peritremes. Joint 1 of antennae a little shorter than 4 which is longest; joint 2 barely longer than wide. White, pustula-like setigerous spots on latero-cervical shield not distinct. The shield is shorter and stouter at ventral end. Tarsi still longer than their femora. Ridges of mandible subobsolete. The dorsal of the two lateral bristles of joint 2 of the maxillary palpus, latero-dorsad.

#### Stadium I.

The same. Length when extended, 8 mm; greatest width, 2.3 mm; greatest width of the head, 1.25 mm.

Form more slender, less thickened caudad; the colored parts are paler, yellowish. Only the apex of the mandible is darker, being reddish brown. Antennae and palpi pale, also the legs and the latero-cervical shield. Peritremes pale yellow, inconspicuous. Joint 4 of antennae much the longest, 3 subquadrate, subequal to 2, 1 somewhat longer than 2 or 3. Third tooth of retinaculum of left mandible very large, towering over the other small ones and in ventral aspect distad curved proximad. Third tooth of right mandible acute like the others, distinct but smaller. Teeth of left mandible acute, long distad. Third tooth of retinaculum of left mandible with the dorsal edge acute, straight, like a cutting edge. From dorsal aspect, retinaculum apparently with four teeth because the first is more or less divided longitudinally. Of the two bristles on joint 2 of maxillary palpus 1 is lateral, the other ventral. Body setae long, fine. The apical spine-like termination of tarsi obsolete.

to be continued.

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## Färbungsaberrationen.

Von Franz Bandermann.

Man hat im Allgemeinen festgestellt, daß bei einer Anzahl von Tiergattungen der Albinismus hinsichtlich der kälteren Zonen stark hervortritt, wie diese Farbveränderungen entstehen, ist in bekannten wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften oft genug dargelegt worden; ich will auch nur einige auffallende Erscheinungen besprechen. Wie entsteht z. B. die 7 farbige Hauskatze, deren Eltern völlig grau waren; wie entstehen einfarbig weiße, schwarze oder graue Katzen, deren Eltern 6 farbig gezeichnet sind?

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