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Notes on Described Chalcidoid Hymenoptera with New Genera and Species.

By A. A. Girault.

Family Eulophidae. Subfamily Tetrastichinae.

Neomphaloidella semilongifasciata new species.

Female: — Length, 1.20 mm.

Dark metallic purple, the wings subhyaline, the venation, abdomen (except a rather broad, conspicuous stripe along each margin at proximal half and the apex broadly of the valves of the ovipositor) and legs (except coxae and the first two pairs of femora), golden yellow. Scape pallid except the purple dorsal edge. Pedicel paler ventro-distad, a half longer than wide, a little shorter than club 1; funicle 2 longest, elongate, thrice longer than wide, 1 and 3 subequal, each somewhat shorter than 2, distinctly longer than any of the club joints; club 3 shortest, with a distinct terminal nipple. Mandibles tridentate. Propodeum coarsely scaly, with a median carina and two carinae laterad of the spiracle which converge and join distad in a point. Sculpture usual.

Described from one female captured in a meadow, Prince George County, Maryland, September.

This species resembles a *Merisus* and is colored like four or five species of Australian *Tetrastichines* and *Eupelmines*.

Type: Catalogue No. 19990, U. S. N. M., the above specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

Epomphaloides (Astichus) minutus (Howard.)

Differs from *Geniocerus chrysopae* in having the funicle joints longer.

Differs from *Tetrastichodes detrimentosus* Gahan in having the scape entirely black and there are three ring-joints instead of two.

Tetrastichodes tibialis Ashmead is a species of

Tetrastichus; the male has the legs white except the caudal coxae; the female scape is dusky above at tip; ring-joints not seen. In the female funicle, 3 is twice longer than wide, somewhat longer than 1 or 2. Dark blue (female head on a slide). Also *tibialis* has a lateral carina directly from the spiracle (making an inverted V with a reciprocal arm going latero-caudad) and with a somewhat shorter, parallel carina along it mesad. Types examined.

Tetrastichus johnsoni Howard differs from *minutus* in the generic character and is a species of *Aprostocetus*; the terminal joint of the club bears a slender nipple about as long as itself; funicle 1 is about two and a half times longer than wide, 3 twice longer than wide, longer than the rather long pedicel and a little longer than club 1 which is longest of the club; the propodeum bears a lateral carina which forks before the apex and also a median carina. The mandibles are strongly bidentate, with a deep concavity between the two rather long teeth (head on a slide). *Hyperteles blastophagi* Ashmead is a species of *Tetrastichus*; there is a row of punctures along the lateral margin of the scutum; the mandibles are tridentate; third club joint small, with a distinct terminal nipple. There is a weak carina just laterad of the lateral carina. Funicles 1—3 about twice longer than wide. Scape and pedicel pale.

(*Geniocerus*) *Tetrastichodes chrysopae* (Crawford) is very similar to *Tetrastichodes thanasimi* (Ashmead), types examined but the scape and pedicel are dark in the former (scape pale yellow, also the pedicel except above at base in *thanasimi*) and the funicle joints somewhat shorter.

Hyperteles blastophagi Ashmead differs from *Tetrastichodes detrimentosus* Gahan generically and in having the pedicel pale and the distinct punctures on lateral scutum (head of *blastophagi* on a slide).

Tetrastichus thanasimi Ashmead has the scape and

most of the pedicel pale; also the funicle joints are each but slightly longer than wide (female antennae on a slide). From *Tetrastichus microrhopalae* Ashmead, *minutus* differs in being non metallic and in the generic character.

These notes from a number of females reared from *Chilocorus bivulnerus*, Hart, Michigan August 30, 1915 (S. A. Johnston).

Subfamily Entedoniinae.

Emersonella new genus. Entedonini.

F e m a l e: Head (cephalic aspect) rounded triangular, the antennae inserted below the middle of the face on a level with the ventral ends of the eyes, 8-jointed with one short ring-joint, the club solid. Pronotum not visible from above. Parapsidal furrows short, cephalad only. Abdomen subsessile, nearly round, depressed, about as long as the thorax, its second segment occupying a third of the surface, the third over half the second's length. Axillae not advanced. Propodeum with a very minute, round spiracle and a curved lateral carina which is farther mesad than usual (really a pair of widely separated, convexly curved median carinae); no other carinae, except a very delicate, lateral carina (from the spiracle). Marginal vein a half longer than the submarginal, the postmarginal vein short, half the length of the moderately long (for the group) stigmal. Marginal fringe of the fore wing not short as usual but distinctly somewhat longer (not a seventh of the greatest wing width). Mandibles with two outer (upper) acute teeth (the second the longer), and four inner, equal, minute ones. Caudal tibial spur normal. A distinct depression on each side caudad on scutum at the parasidal furrows.

Emersonella lemae new species. Genotype.

F e m a l e: — Length, 0,55 mm.

Dark metallic blue, the wings subhyaline, the venation dusky yellow; scape, first two tibiae, knees, tarsi and tips of caudal tibiae, dusky yellow. Thorax moderately coarsely reticulated except the propodeum. Abdomen glabrous (at least segments 2 and 3). Head glabrous. Pedicel a little longer than wide at apex, subequal to the subequal funicle joints which are oval and somewhat shorter than the club, the latter with a distinct terminal nipple, subovate, about twice longer than wide. Flagellum with a few, delicate, tolerably long setae. Caudal wings with about six lines of discal cilia were widest, acutely knife-shaped, the part distad of venation the shorter, the caudal marginal fringes not so long as the greatest width. Distal tarsal joint dusky, longest.

The male is about the same, the funicle joints slightly shorter.

Described from one male, eight females reared from the eggs of *Lema trilineata*, Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1915 (F. H. Chittenden).

T y p e: Catalogue No. 19991, U. S. N. M., the above specimens on tags plus a slide with male and female heads, female wings and caudal legs.

Pseudacrias sexdentatus new species.

F e m a l e: — Length, 1,15 mm.

Very dark metallic blue, the first three tarsal joints white, the wings hyaline. Venation brownish. Man-

dibles 6-dentate. Hind tibial spur rather long, subequal in length to the first tarsal joint. Funicle joints subglobular, subequal, smaller in succession, the first a little shorter than the pedicel, smaller than club 1 which is wider than the pedicel and as long. Terminal nipple of club distinct. Parapsidal furrows mere sutures, caudad terminating in a foveate impression. Middle of the three median carinae of propodeum absent, the lateral carina dividing at each end and running in both directions along the margins. Petiole distinctly wider than long. Propodeum glabrous except in extreme laterocephalic corner. Cephalic margin of pronotum carinated. Thorax scaly reticulated, the pronotum laterad smooth or nearly, fine and longitudinal on scutellum proximad, becoming coarser and coarser distad, the lines raised there. Segment 2 of abdomen occupying between one third and one half of the surface, the segments scaly reticulated (segment 2 smooth at proximal one half). Petiole smooth. Tips of tibiae faintly pale. Abdomen cordate.

Described from two females marked „1256“ and stated by Professor J. T. Patterson to be an associate of *Gnorimoschema salinaris*, Woods Holl, Massachusetts.

T y p e: Catalogue No. 19992, U. S. N. M., two females on tags.

The mandibles are bidentate in *Pleurotropis rugosithorax* Crawford, the teeth subequal (type examined).

Secodella rugosus Crawford *rubriscapus* new variety.

F e m a l e: Dark metallic purple, the wings hyaline, the scape reddish brown; apex of the tibiae and the tarsi (except last joint), whitish. Venation dusky black. Funicle 1 subequal to the pedicel, about a half longer than wide, 2 a little shorter than it, 3 subquadrate, 4 somewhat wider than long. Mandibles with three acute teeth in both forms. Otherwise as in *rugosus*. One female, Prince George County, Maryland, October, in grass and forest. Compared with types of the typical form.

T y p e: Catalogue No. 19993, U. S. N. M., the above specimen on a tag, the head, a fore wing, a hind leg and a cephalic tibia on a slide.

The color of the species is of course metallic. In this genus there is a row of moderately long slender setae from the upper (dorsal) surface of the fore wing, opposite the middle of the marginal vein and quite near the latter. In the new variety just described there are but six setae in this row but the number must vary considerably. The club is rather short and broad.

Subfamily Eulophinae.

Sympiesis dolichogaster Ashmead.

F e m a l e: — Length, 5,00 mm.

Abdomen long and slender, stylate, somewhat over twice the length of the thorax, purple. Dark metallic green, the wings hyaline, the venation dusky, the legs and scape white (except proximal third of the long caudal coxae and the dorsal edge and apex of the scape). Tegulae white. Body densely scaly punctate, the propodeum and abdomen scaly, the former with a median carina only, no neck, the abdomen sessile. Legs slender. Pedicel hardly longer than wide, much smaller than any funicle joint;

funicle 1 elongate, about thrice longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, each a little over twice longer than wide, 4 a half longer than wide. Club 1 nearly as long as funicle 4; second or distal club joint terminating in a somewhat nipped point, ovate. Mandibles 7-dentate. The legs may be reddish brown. Marginal vein over four times the length of the stigmal, subequal to the submarginal. Parapsidal furrows half complete.

Sympiesis uroplatae Howard has a petiole-like neck to the propodeum, the latter bears median, lateral and a cross-carina; the coxae are metallic and also the dorsal edge of the caudal femur. *S. metacomel* Crawford has a number of irregular carinae on each side of the propodeum, mostly transverse; *flavipes* Ashmead has a propodeum somewhat as in *uroplatae*. None of these species has an elongate abdomen.

Described at first from one female labelled „Ex. leaf-miner, Columbia, Mo, May 27, 1912“. Subsequently, a large series was found in the U. S. N. M. labelled „*Sympiesis dolichogaster* Ashmead. Parasite on *Gracilaria*“. Also, „June and July 15. Riley Co., Kansas 848, 1751. 1440 F. Marlatt“; „Jacksonville, Florida“; „Hood River, Oregon, May 21“; „13. On *Gracilaria bellfragella*, Aug. 22, 1892“; „4314, on *Gracilaria* on pepperwood“; and „From *Rhus* leaf-roller“.

Type: Catalogue No. 19994, U. S. N. M., the first specimen plus a slide bearing the head.

Sympiesis meteori new species.

Female: — Length, 2,15 mm.

Resembles *maculipes* Crawford, *bimaculatus* Crawford, *stigmatipennis* Girault and *guttatipennis* Girault. Differs from the first in having two spots on the fore wing and no cross-carina on the propodeum; from the second in having the spots on the fore wing much smaller and the tibiae are wholly white, the scape so except dorsad; from *stigmatipennis* in having the abdomen wholly concolorous, the proximal, distinct fuscous spot on the fore wing and a distinct, complete median carina on the propodeum; from *guttatipennis* in the same particulars. Proximal spot on the fore wing small, distinct, against the base of the marginal vein, the distal thrice larger, from the distal two thirds of the stigmal vein. Pedicel a half the length of funicle 1 which is nearly thrice longer than wide, 4 somewhat longer than wide; club 2-jointed, its second joint somewhat smaller than the first. Mandibles 6-dentate. Thorax scaly punctate throughout. Median carina of the propodeum narrow; a very narrow lateral carina directly from the spiracle which is not quite complete; just inside of its apex from the caudal margin is a short V-shaped carina with unequal arms. Marginal vein thrice the length of the stigmal.

Described from one female reared from a leaf-miner, Columbia, Missouri, May 27, 1912 (L. Haseman).

Type: Catalogue No. 19995, U. S. N. M., the above specimen on a tag, the caudal tibia, a fore wing and the head on a slide.

Sympiesis massasoit Crawford.

A series of specimens labelled „from *Tischeria* leaf-miner, May 27, July 12, 1912, Columbia, Missouri“. The mandibles are 6- and 7-dentate. Caudal

margin of propodeum strongly carinated from meson a fourth the way to the spiracle; the carina then runs cephalad to about the middle of the propodeum and ends in a short meso-cephalic arm; no other carinae except the median one. Propodeum glabrous or nearly. The first two tibiae in the male may be entirely yellow, usually broadly so at base. The male scape is distinctly compressed-dilated ventrad, not convexly but nearly evenly so all along; the funicle is 5-jointed, the club solid, the funicle joints with their ventral halves whitish. The mandibles are tridentate in the male. This species is a synonym of *nigripes* Ashmead. I have compared its types with a specimen of *nigripes* identified by Ashmead and from Ohio. It has been reared by D. Isely from *O. geminatella* and *Tischeria malifoliella* at North East, Pennsylvania, May, June, 1915.

Eulophus lineaticoxa new species.

Female: — Length, 2,00 mm.

Dark metallic green, the head and abdomen blue, the wings hyaline, the venation dusky, the legs white except a metallic line down the proximal half of each coxa laterad; abdomen ventrad reddish yellow for proximal half or a little more. Thorax densely punctate scaly, the head smoother, the propodeum rather short, shining, with a median carina which splits at base (cephalad), a lateral carina which originates about the middle of the lateral margin, runs straight mesad to the spiracle, thence straight caudad to caudal margin and from thence (the longest arm) to meson along the margin which is oblique; also a pair of oblique (meso-caudad) cross-carinae from the side of the split of the median carina to the second bend or angle of the lateral carina at caudal margin.

Differs from the accepted diagnosis of *Eulophus* in bearing two ring-joints and the marginal vein is about thrice the length of the slender stigmal (the latter about half the length of the long postmarginal). Propodeum with a short (thrice wider than long) neck. Propodeal spiracle small, round-oval. Axillae much advanced. Scutum constricted cephalad, the parapsidal furrows at cephalic third only. Prothorax large, transverse-quadrate. Abdomen depressed, a little longer than the thorax. Mandibles 6-dentate. Antennae inserted somewhat below the middle of the face; pedicel barely longer than wide; funicle 1 elongate, nearly as long as the scape, thrice longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, each about two and a third times longer than wide; club joints distinctly shorter than those of the funicle, 1 somewhat longer than wide, subequal to 2, each about half the length of funicle 3; club 3 somewhat smaller, with a distinct terminal nipple. First ring-joint very short. Cephalic thorax hairy.

Described from a single female reared from *Tischeria* species, Columbia, Missouri, June 1—7, 1912 (L. Haseman).

Type: Catalogue No. 19 998, U. S. N. M., the above specimen on a tag, the head, a hind leg and a pair of wings on a slide.

This species differs from *Eulophus guttiventris* Girault in that there is no dorsal spot on the abdomen the series of carinae on the propodeum is quite diffe-

rent (in *guttiventris* the median carina does not split at base, the oblique cross-carina is single, the first arm of the lateral carina is longest and instead of originating at the lateral margin starts at the cephalic and runs caudo-laterad), the axillae are much rougher and much more advanced; in *guttiventris*, the scape is pale at proximal third or more and the funicle 4-jointed. The species are not congeneric yet otherwise are about the same. The male antenna of *guttiventris* is jointed as in the female, the club 2-, the funicle 4-jointed. Types examined.

to be continued.

57.88 Sphinx : 15

Braunrot gefärbte Raupen von *Sphinx ligustri* L.

Von

Franz Bandermann, Halle a. S.

Am 23. August 1915 führte mich mein Weg nach dem Südpark in der Nähe der Artilleriekaserne. Hier sind mindestens 18 Sträucherarten vertreten, unter anderen *Philadelphius*, *Lonicera pileata*, *Symphoricarpus* (rote und weiße Schneebere), *Lonicera syringnatha*. An letzterer Art bemerkte ich eine braune Raupe, ich knickte die Zweigspitze, an der sie saß, ab und betrachtete mir das Tier. Zu meinem Erstaunen mußte ich feststellen, daß es eine Liguster-raupe war; ich suchte nun sämtliche Sträucher ab und fand noch 4 Stück derselben Färbung. In den vielen Sammeln Jahren sind mir noch keine derartige Raupen zu Gesicht gekommen, sie waren $\frac{1}{2}$ erwachsen und hatten ein gesundes Aussehen. Kopf, Horn und Bauchfüße waren normal gefärbt. Die violetten Seitenstreifen mit der weißen Zeichnung waren scharf begrenzt und stachen durch die braunrote Färbung sehr ab. Die Luftlöcher in gelber Tönung über den Füßen machten einen seltsamen Eindruck in die dunkle Farbe. Ich sandte meinem lebenswürdigen Freund, dem Kunstmaler Herrn Gömmer, ein Stück zum malen und hat er mir das Konterfei dann übersandt. Die Raupe überließ ich ihm als Geschenk, leider ist sie eingegangen; von den mir gebliebenen 4 Stück erzielte ich auch nur 2 Puppen, welche auffallend klein, etwa die Größe einer mittleren *euphorbiae*-Puppe haben; bin nun gespannt, wann der Falter schlüpft und ob er abweichende Merkmale aufweist. In Nr. 39, XXI. Jahrg. 1908 der Ent. Zeitschr. Stuttgart schreibt O. Schultz (†) „Zur Biologie von *Sphinx ligustri*“ über ungewöhnliche Färbung und Zeichnung der Raupe. Die Beschreibung der Farbe spricht aber nur von Gelb (gelbgrün). Auch über die Futterpflanze der Raupe werden nähere Angaben gemacht, nicht weniger als 23 Arten Sträucher angeführt. In derselben Nummer beschreibt auch Obergärtner A. Wohnig, Gräbschen, abweichende Raupen, welche dunkelviolette und schwarze Färbung hatten; er fand 22 Stück auf *Syringa vulgaris* und *Viburnum opulus*. Ein Herr Weigelt, Hedderheim bei Frankfurt a. M., fand am 22. September 1907 auch eine schwarze Raupe von *ligustri*. Ein von dem

Typus abweichender Falter dieser merkwürdigen Raupenfärbung ist meines Wissens noch nicht beschrieben worden. Bemerken will ich noch, daß ich im Südpark an *Lonicera pileata*, *Symphoricarpus* und *Philadelphius* 37 Stück normal gefärbte Raupen vorfand, welche sich zu Hause alle verpuppten. Mir ist der Gedanke gekommen, ob der betreffende Strauch, an welchem die braunroten Raupen waren, mit einem ätzenden Saft behaftet gewesen sei, welcher mit den Blättern von den Raupen verzehrt und die Färbung derselben beeinflußt hatte. Eine andere Erklärung für die einzelnen Fälle dieser Raupenfärbung kann ich nicht finden.

Nachtrag. Am 4. Mai 1916 schlüpften aus den 2 Puppen die Falter aus. Eine Abweichung vom Typus konnte ich nicht wahrnehmen. Das eine Männchen hat nur besonders helle Färbung auf allen Flügeln. Die beiden schwärzlichen Hinterflügelbinden sind hier hellgrau. Alles rote an den Faltern ist durch hellgrau verdrängt.

57.89 Morpho (81)

Eine neue *Morphorasse* aus Südbrasilien.

Von

H. Fruhstorfer.

Morphoanaxibia calliphon subsp. nova.

Im SEITZ Vol. V p. 351 verwies ich bereits auf die Erscheinung, daß in Brasilien zwei Hauptformen der ♀♀ von *M.anaxibia* existieren. Das mir inzwischen zugeflossene weitere Material bestätigt diese Annahme, läßt jedoch deutlich erkennen, daß wir es nicht nur mit zwei Arealrassen, sondern mit wenigstens vier Ortsformen zu tun haben.

Die ♂♂ sind je nach dem Fundort auch verschieden, doch sind deren Differenzialcharaktere unbedeutend und verschwimmend (mit alleiniger Ausnahme der südlichsten Rasse *pelias*). Vom ♀ bot ich die erste Abbildung, welche überhaupt veröffentlicht wurde, eine überraschende Tatsache bei einem so leicht zu erwerbenden Tagfalter, der in den Listen aller großen Handelsfirmen seit Jahrzehnten enthalten ist.

M.anaxibia subsp. nova. Espirito Santo.

♀♀ sehr groß. Vorderflügel mit 3—4 breiten weißlichen aber durchaus blau überdeckten Transcellularflecken der Vorderflügel. Der weiße praeapicale Submarginalfleck der Vorderflügel ansehnlich.

M.anaxibiaanaxibia Esp. Rio de Janeiro. Minas Geraes.

♀ Der Transcellularfleck der Vorderflügel rein weiß, sehr breit, scharf abgegrenzt, nur peripherisch und auch dort nur ganz schwach blau überstäubt. Der Costalfleck außerordentlich groß.

M.anaxibia calliphon subsp. nova. Parana, Santa Catharina.

♀ mit allen Charakteren der für diese beiden Provinzen typischen Verdunklung aller dort vorkommenden Arten. Der Transcellularfleck der Vorderflügel nur aus zwei Komponenten bestehend, manchmal nahezu fehlend. Grundfarbe der Oberseite mit Violett durchschossen. Der costale weiße Fleck nur noch punktartig.

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