

schriften schon viel geschrieben worden, es bleibt aber noch sehr viel zu beobachten und zu erforschen.

57.89 *Melanargia* (45.8)

Eine neue Satyride.

Von H. Fruhstorfer.

Melanargia galathea eudaemonia subsp. nova. (*M. galathea* Obthr. Etudes 1909, p. 347. Sicil. galathea sind die größten, aber weniger dunkel als solche der Seealpen. Obthr.)

♀ habituell kaum die ansehnlichsten ♀♀ von *sakaria* Fruhst. aus Südtirol, *akis* Fruhst. der Seealpen, ja selbst nicht einmal besonders gut entwickelte ♀♀ von *florina* Fruhst. aus dem Val d'Antigorio und von Moutiers in der Tarantaise überbietend. Die Zeichnungsverteilung ist jedoch äußerst charakteristisch und lehnt sich viel mehr an *mauretanicum* Obthr. an, als an *galathea*-Rassen des südlichen Italien und jene des südlichen Frankreich. Verglichen mit algerischen *galathea mauritanica* beobachten wir bei *eudaemonia* eine ausgedehntere weniger von schwarzen Aderstreifen unterbrochene weiße Discalzone beider Flügel. Das schwarze geaugte Subanalfeld der Hinterflügel verliert in der Breite. Die Unterseite zeigt verwaschener schwärzliche Partien als *mauretanicum* und verrät mehr Verwandtschaft mit europäischen als mit nordafrikanischen Rassen.

Patria: Sizilien.

Eudaemonia ist somit ein Analogon zu *M. lucasi* Rambur, deren sizilianische Repräsentantin *atropos* Hb. gleichfalls der afrikanischen Schwesterrasse gleicht. Im Seitz sind beide Arten leider verwechselt, ja *lucasi* wurde sogar als Nebenform der *galathea* behandelt. Wir haben jedoch zu beachten:

M. galathea eudaemonia Fruhst. Sizilien.

M. galathea mauretanicum Obthr. Algier (Dr. Seitz leg.) Tunis (Koll. Fruhstorfer).

M. lucasi Ramb. Algier.

M. lucasi atropos Hb. Sizilien.

57.92

Some New Mymaridae and a New Signiphora in the Collections of the Zoological Museum, Berlin.

By A. A. Girault.

Genus *Gonatocerus* Nees.

1. *Gonatocerus orientalis* n. sp.

Female: — Length, 0.50 mm.

Brownish black, the wings hyaline, the antennae and legs dusky. Pedicel subequal to funicle 8 which is longest, the first four funicle joints slender and shortest, each about a third longer than wide but 1 and 2 somewhat shorter. Funicle 5 abruptly a third longer than 4, the following joints more or less subequal in length; club short, no longer than the two preceding joints combined. Fore wings moderate in

width, rather of the slender type, with about 23 lines of very fine discal cilia where widest, the ciliation extending under the marginal vein; longest marginal cilia about a third of the greatest width of the blade. Marginal vein of usual length. Proximal tarsal joint distinctly the longest but not as long as in *johnstonia*. Quite an ordinary species resembling in general *anthonomi* of North America.

Male: — Not known.

From one female.

Habitat: German East Africa.

Type: In the Zoological Museum, Berlin, on a slide.

2. *Gonatocerus johnstonia* n. sp.

Female: — Length, 1.05 mm. Slender, the ovipositor exerted for 1/6 length of abdomen which is distinctly longer than the rest of the body and somewhat compressed.

Light golden yellow, distal third of abdomen, cephalic two thirds of scutum except the lateral margins narrowly, the rectangular (wider than long) sclerite between scutum and scutellum (only that part of it between the points indicated by the apex of each parapsidal furrow), antennae and tibiae dusky black, the wings hyaline. Pedicel at apex and scape beneath distad, pale. Funicle 6 longest, a little over twice longer than wide, 1 shortest, somewhat longer than wide, 2 and 3 slightly longer than 1, slightly shorter than the pedicel; funicle 4 subequal to the pedicel; 5, 7 and 8 longer than the proximal joints, slightly shorter than 6. Fore wings slender and graceful, the marginal vein longer than usual, the longest marginal cilia about a third the greatest wing width, the blade at its widest part bearing about 20 lines of fine discal ciliation. Cephalic end of each parapside black, also the ovipositor valves. Proximal tarsal joint distinctly the longest (hind two pairs of legs). Abdomen squarely truncate at base; no phragma. The wings are distinctly narrower than with *orientalis*. Cephalic tibiae concolorous. Resembles in habitus the Australian *shakespearei*.

Male: Not known.

Described from one female.

Habitat: German East Africa.

Type: In the Zoological Museum, Berlin, on a slide.

3. *Gonatocerus nigricornis* n. sp.

Female: — Length, 0.80 mm.

Similar to the preceding but the abdomen narrowed at base and somewhat shorter than the thorax (that is to say, as in *orientalis*) and the ovipositor is not exerted. Also, the distal half of the abdomen is black and the head, the femora dusky and all of thorax except caudal and lateral margins of scutum and lateral margins of scutellum. Funicle 5 is somewhat the longest, 4 distinctly longer than 3. Otherwise the same. Mandibles bidentate. Club distinctly longer than the two preceding joints taken together. The funicle is much more slender, 5 four times longer than wide, 8 thrice longer than wide, nearly twice the length of 2. Cephalic tibiae dusky. One female with the type of *johnstonia*.

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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