

different from the androconia of North American *Dryadinae*, (= *Acidalia* Hbn., 1816, Type: *cibele* F.). Some 50 named forms in the American and *aglaia* L., *alexandra* Men., *clara* Bl. in the palaearctic section.), they are yet nearer these arrowshaped, two-color androconia than to the palaearctic hair-shaped kinds, to which they bear no resemblance. Thus the separate Continents have "their" peculiar androconia!

The very numerous various-sized tactile scales, the largest of which are longer than the androconia and a third the width of the common scales, are of the general wing color with a rounded or forked apex (vide ante).

5. Sexual armature. a) Tegumen. This ends in a simple, curved and pointed hook much like in *Rathora* Moore and *Kühnethiella* m. (= *Boloria* part.), Type: *gummata* Blr. The hook is not cleft or double as in *Brenthis* Hbn., *Boloria* Moore (Type: pales) and *Clossiana* m. (= *Boloria* part.), Type: *scdene* Schiff.

b) Valvae. These consist each of a single chitinous membrane or plate, only narrowly turned in or folded along the lower margin to the apex and are nearly circular in shape. They compare better with *Euptoieta* valvae than with those of any other genera.

The upper margin is chitinised more strongly near the tegumen, where it projects inwards, thorn-like in *dexamene*, but rounded off in *clytheris* and *inca*; it is not curled or folded inwards and there fastened down like in all other genera with which *clytheris* has been connected heretofore. Just before the apex the upper margin again becomes horn-like and develops a strong forked hook (two points!) turning inwards and downwards over the lower marginal fold. One of the two points — the distal one — almost rests against the aforesaid-fold (*clytheris*, *dexamene* or *Daricini*) while the proximal hook turns off at right angles, pointing inwards. In *inca* the points of the hooks are short and claw-like, but otherwise there is no essential difference.

Thus the valvae and tegumen agree in all three species in their general primitive design, the details of which, compared with any in any groups of related species, easily bring them together under the new generic heading<sup>1)</sup>. It will next be necessary to show up the genera of the northern *Dryadinae*, within which the southern *clytheris* was first described, on the same background of details for comparison.

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## Liste neuerdings beschriebener und gezogener Parasiten und ihre Wirte. VII.

(Schluß.)

<i>Trichogramma minutum</i>	<i>Anosia plexippus</i>
—	<i>Basilarchia archippus</i>
—	<i>Heliothis armigera</i>
—	<i>Odontota suturalis</i>
—	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>

1) Oval, larval and pupal stages apparently unknown. It would be important to know whether the larvae perhaps feed on passion-flower as well as on violet.

<i>Trichogramma minutum</i>	<i>Plusia brassicae</i>
—	<i>Pteronidea ribesi</i>
—	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
—	<i>Cosmophila erosa</i>
<i>Trichogrammoidea lutea</i>	<i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i>
—	<i>Enarmona batrachopa</i>
—	<i>Acrobasis consocicula</i>
<i>Trichomma enecator</i>	<i>Earias chlorana</i>
—	<i>Lymnantria dispar</i>
—	<i>Tortrix</i> spp.
<i>Trichopria agrimonyae</i>	<i>Agronmyza tritici</i>
<i>Trigonogastra agrimonyae</i>	— <i>phaseoli</i>
<i>Trigonura californica</i>	<i>Chrysobothrus</i> sp.
<i>Trioxys cerasaphis</i>	<i>Macrosiphum pisii</i>
<i>Trissolcus brochymenae</i>	<i>Brochymena arborea</i>
— <i>euschistii</i>	<i>Euschistus servus</i>
— <i>murgantiacis</i>	<i>Murgantia histrionica</i>
— <i>podisi</i>	<i>Podisus spinosus</i>
— <i>thyantae</i>	<i>Thyanta custator</i>
<i>Trogus brullei</i>	<i>Dolba hyloeus</i>
— <i>fletcheri</i>	<i>Smerinthus astylus</i>
— <i>fulvipes</i>	<i>Papilio eurymedon</i>
—	— <i>troilus</i>
—	— <i>turnus</i>
— <i>lutorius</i>	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>
— <i>obsidianator</i>	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>
— <i>vulpinus</i>	—
<i>Tryphbiographa anthomyiae</i>	<i>Phorbria brassicae</i>
<i>Trychosis tunicalis-rubra</i>	<i>Glechia gallaeasteriella</i>
<i>Trydymus aphidis</i>	<i>Lasiostola vitis</i>
<i>Tumidiseaphus ophagus</i>	<i>Oxya velox</i>
<i>Usanusa senifunipennis</i>	<i>Caryoborus gonagra</i>
<i>Xylophoridea luctuosus</i>	<i>Agrilus clamplaini</i>
<i>Zagrammosoma flavolineatum</i>	— <i>vittaticollis</i>
multilineata	<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>
	<i>Leucoptera coffeella</i>
	<i>Lithocletis ornatella</i>
	<i>Tischeria malifoliella</i>

## Entomologische Neuigkeiten.

Die Gallen von *Rhus glabra* werden von Chippaway-Indianern zu medizinischen Zwecken verwendet. Die Medizimänner sammeln sie im Spätsommer und benützen sie als ein Mittel gegen Diarrhoe, aber auch zu Pflastern zur Heilung von Brandwunden scheinen sie zu dienen. Die Gallen enthalten Tannin und wirken zusammenziehend.

In einer Flasche mit Milch, die fest verkorkt war, fanden sich eines Tages einige dreißig Gebilde, die aussahen wie Samen einer Pflanze, am Glas befestigt. Bei der Untersuchung stellte es sich heraus, daß man es hier mit den Puppen einer *Drosophila*-Art zu tun hatte. Die Fliegen müssen ihre Eier in die Flasche gelegt haben, als diese entleert irgendewo herumläg, wahrscheinlich zogen die in ihr enthaltenden Reste an — die Larven haben sich dann in der wieder gefüllten Flasche ausgebildet und zu Puppen verwandelt. Da die Nachforschung mehrere weitere derartige Gläser ergab, muß die Reinlichkeit in dem betreffenden Betrieb nicht groß gewesen sein.

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